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House of Representatives

The House met at 9 a.m. and was called to order by the Speaker pro tempore (Mr. WOMACK).

DESIGNATION OF THE SPEAKER PRO TEMPORE

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

WASHINGTON, DC,
December 4, 2014.

I hereby appoint the Honorable STEVE WOMACK to act as Speaker pro tempore on this day.

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

PRAYER

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

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

In the waning days of this 113th Congress, we ask Your blessing, oh Lord, upon the Members of this people's House, and most especially upon the leadership. It is on their shoulders the most important negotiations of this Congress have been placed.

They have been entrusted by their fellow Americans with the awesome privilege and responsibility of sustaining the great experiment of democratic self-government. Give them wisdom, grace, insight, and courage to forge legislation that allows us all to move forward toward an encouraging future.

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

Amen.

THE JOURNAL

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

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

PLEDGE OF ALLEGIANCE

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

Mr. POE of Texas led the Pledge of Allegiance as follows:

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

ANNOUNCEMENT BY THE SPEAKER PRO TEMPORE

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The Chair will entertain up to 5 requests for 1-minute speeches on each side of the aisle.

PEARL HARBOR

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

Mr. POE of Texas. Mr. Speaker, it was a bright Sunday morning in the islands of Hawaii. America was at peace and unprepared for war. Soon the rising Sun was darkened by hundreds of Japanese planes as they strafed and bombed Pearl Harbor. The American battleships were sunk. Over 2,400 United States military were killed. Most of the United States aircraft was destroyed while still sitting on the ground. It was December 7, 1941.

But in the chaos and confusion and still in his pajamas, Army Air Corps Second Lieutenant Philip Rasmussen and three other fighter pilots took off into the blazing sky. They met 11 Japanese planes head on. Rasmussen was flying an old outdated P–36 Hawk, and he shot down one Japanese plane while enemy fighters attacked him. They shot up his plane with over 500 bullet holes, but he was still able to continue the fight and eventually safely land. Rasmussen received the Silver Star for his defense of America that day and remained in the Air Force.

As we contemplate on Pearl Harbor and those that were killed, we should remember there were a few who gallantly took to the air to fight those invaders. From the beaches of Hawaii to the beaches of Normandy, those that died and those that survived were America's Greatest Generation. We thank the good Lord that such Americans ever lived.

And that is just the way it is.

IMMIGRATION

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

Mr. GUTIÉRREZ. Mr. Speaker, let me tell my colleagues about a mom I met on Tuesday. Maria Pena is from Colombia. She has three kids, started a small business, and has lived here for 14 years, and her Congressman is the chairman of the Judiciary Committee, Mr. GOODLATTE.

Maria's youngest is a U.S. citizen. Her employees are citizens. Maria wants to work and live legally in the U.S. but has no way to do so. She told me, ''Luis, I am too scared to leave the house unless I have to, so we drive to school, we drive to church, and we drive to the grocery store, and that is it.'' Maria knows anything else is too risky because any contact with the police could mean she gets deported and her family is split up.

So, today, I give thanks that Maria and her family in just a few months will sign up for that same peace of mind my family has because she will be eligible for deferred action for parents of U.S. citizens, and I will think of Maria and her children no matter how many times the Republican majority makes me vote on bills to attack the President's actions that he is taking because they will prevent American

citizen children from losing their parents.

MELISSA CHANDLER MURPHY

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

Mr. WILSON of South Carolina. Mr. Speaker, today I am extremely grateful for the opportunity to recognize Melissa Chandler Murphy, deputy chief of staff and legislative director of South Carolina's Second Congressional District office. No words can express the amount of appreciation I have for Melissa for her service and compassion for the citizens of South Carolina. Melissa has served the Palmetto State with professionalism and integrity.

Nine years ago she began her career with the office as a legislative correspondent and quickly worked her way up because of her efficiency and exceptional leadership skills that she learned at Wofford College in Spartanburg. Melissa has served as a champion for constituents, going to great lengths to offer assistance to those in need.

On January 3, Melissa will begin a new chapter as she joins Congressman-elect Dave Rouzer as his chief of staff. The people of North Carolina's Seventh Congressional District are extremely fortunate to have such a dedicated woman working on their behalf with a Republican office for the first time since 1874.

With great happiness, I wish Melissa and her husband, Ryan, best wishes and continued success.

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

PREVENTING EXECUTIVE OVERREACH ON IMMIGRATION ACT

(Ms. LINDA T. SÁNCHEZ of California asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend her remarks.)

Ms. LINDA T. SÁNCHEZ of California. Mr. Speaker, I rise against the poorly conceived anti-immigration bill that is being considered in the House today. The Preventing Executive Overreach on Immigration Act would paralyze the executive order announced by the President, halting the deportation of families. Families who are working hard and playing by the rules should not be treated like felons.

I urge my colleagues to bring comprehensive immigration reform to the floor with the same expediency that they were able to bring this poorly conceived legislation to the floor today. Our economy, our national security, and our families cannot afford inaction.

Rather than keeping hardworking families together, Republicans are punishing communities by pushing irresponsible legislation like the bill that we are considering in the House today.

Like Republican Presidents before him, President Obama's actions were within the law. If they weren't, Republicans wouldn't need this slapdash bill to roll back the President's authority.

This is a soap opera, frankly, that we have seen too many times. Can we please finally change the channel and pass comprehensive immigration reform? The time is long overdue for a more family-friendly congressional show.

ABLE ACT

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

Mr. THOMPSON of Pennsylvania. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to applaud the House's work to advance H.R. 647, the Achieving a Better Life Experience, or ABLE, Act, which yesterday passed the House with broad bipartisan support.

Under the current law, individuals with disabilities face significant barriers to finding and holding employment and living independently because their access to certain safety net programs can be lost once they establish a minimum level of savings and income. The ABLE Act aims to provide families of these individuals with some peace of mind by allowing them to save for their children's long-term disability expenses in the same way that families of able-bodied children can currently save for college through popular 529 investment plans.

As a cosponsor of this legislation and having spent most of my professional career serving those facing life-changing disease and disability as a health care professional, I am proud of this bipartisan effort to empower individuals to live with greater dignity and independence.

Mr. Speaker, it is my hope that the Senate will act swiftly to pass this important legislation. These individuals and their families deserve as much.

NATIVE AMERICAN HOUSING ASSISTANCE AND SELF-DETERMINATION ACT

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

Mr. KILMER. Mr. Speaker, I rise today in strong support of H.R. 4329, the Native American Housing Assistance and Self-Determination Act of 2014, which passed on Tuesday out of the House of Representatives.

Visiting the nine tribes in the district I represent, I have seen the significant challenges that tribal communities face in providing decent and affordable housing to their members, so I know how important this bill is.

One issue that I worked on very closely regards the needs of tribal veterans who disproportionately suffer from homelessness. Last year, I met a man in my district who served this Nation in uniform but was sleeping in his car. We can do better.

Last year, I joined with Representative COLE to introduce the Housing Native Heroes Act, which would expand new authorities and flexibilities to a program called the HUD–VASH program, which better addresses tribal veterans' homelessness. I am thankful to Representative PEARCE and his colleagues for working to include strong provisions in this bill to tackle homelessness among our tribal veterans.

I look forward to continuing to work to address the needs of our tribal veterans, and I urge the Senate to quickly take up and pass this bill.

PREVENTING EXECUTIVE OVERREACH ON IMMIGRATION ACT

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

Mr. PITTENGER. Mr. Speaker, I rise today in support of H.R. 5759, the Preventing Executive Overreach on Immigration Act, of which I am a cosponsor.

President Obama's decision to grant amnesty to millions of illegal immigrants is an unconstitutional abuse of power which flaunts the rule of law and opens the door for an exponential influx of illegal immigrants.

Our Founding Fathers risked their lives, their fortunes, and their sacred honor against such acts of a monarch, and neither President Obama nor any future President should trample upon their sacrifice.

H.R. 5759 wisely deals with our current crisis while also blocking future Presidents from this egregious abuse. Every American should be concerned by the President's unconstitutional grab of power. If the President can change this law, what prevents him from this abuse of power in other policies?

I urge all of my colleagues, both Democrat and Republican, to join me in supporting and passing this legislation. I also urge the Senate to stand up for the Constitution and swiftly pass this legislation.

This is not the only action the House will take to restrict the overreach of the President, and I am committed to continuing our efforts in the coming weeks and into the next session of Congress.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The Chair reminds Members to refrain from engaging in personalities toward the President.

GHOST SOLDIERS

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

Mr. NOLAN. Mr. Speaker, Members of the House, I want to bring to everyone's attention a Washington Post story this week pointing out that the Iraqi Army has 50,000 ghost soldiers.

That is right, ghost soldiers, salaries being paid to soldiers that do not exist.

We have spent $20 billion supposedly training and arming this Iraqi Army. Right now there is a request for another $1.2 billion. The time has come to stop supporting this corrupt government. The money for the 50,000 soldiers was going into the pockets of the military and government officials.

Mr. Speaker, my friends, it is time to put an end to this. Give our taxpayers some relief. Use this money to rebuild America and recognize the fact that we have no friends in this conflict. The money, the arms that we send inevitably end up being used against us and contributing to the violence and contributing to the extension and the continuation of this tragic and senseless war and waste of human and financial resources.

It is time to put an end to it.

IRANIAN NUCLEAR SANCTIONS

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

Mr. PERRY. Mr. Speaker, the day following the announcement of a 7-month extension to nuclear talks, Iran's Supreme Leader, Ayatollah Khamenei, did a victory lap. He said, ''In the nuclear issue, America and colonial European countries got together and did their best to bring the Islamic Republic to its knees, but they could not do so, and they will not be able to do so.''

These remarks are incredibly disturbing, especially when coupled with his earlier intention of building 100,000 centrifuges. The Iranian regime is essentially bragging that they are running circles around Western negotiators by achieving sanctions relief without indicating any change in behavior.

The economic effects of tough sanctions brought Iran to the negotiating table to begin with. We must continue to hold Iran's feet to the fire with economic sanctions. To do otherwise plays right into Iran's hands and may force our allies in the region, particularly Israel, to take matters into their own hands.

□ 0915

NATIONAL DEFENSE AUTHORIZATION ACT

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

Mr. DOGGETT. Mr. Speaker, I rise in support of the public lands provisions in the National Defense Authorization Act that we are considering this morning. This is important to the security of all of our country, even if there are some provisions with which I have significant disagreement.

I am pleased, while the focus is on our national security—important, especially, to families in San Antonio, whom I represent in what we know as ''Military City''—that with this bill we are joining another aspect that is very important to Bexar County, which is the Alamo part of Bexar County, the Alamo City as well. This bill includes a provision that I passed here in the House on June 3 of last year to expand the San Antonio Missions National Historical Park. San Antonio has a unique collection of Spanish colonial resources, the largest of any place in the United States.

Since the House passed this legislation, it has lingered in the Senate; and now, through bipartisan agreement, we have included it in this particular piece of legislation, along with some other parks and natural resource matters. The legislation will now allow us to move forward with our World Heritage status for the Missions, and it will protect our cultural heritage and advance our economic future in San Antonio.

PROVIDING FOR CONSIDERATION OF THE SENATE AMENDMENT TO H.R. 3979, PROTECTING VOLUNTEER FIREFIGHTERS AND EMERGENCY RESPONDERS ACT OF 2014; PROVIDING FOR CONSIDERATION OF H.R. 5759, PREVENTING EXECUTIVE OVERREACH ON IMMIGRATION ACT OF 2014; AND PROVIDING FOR CONSIDERATION OF H.R. 5781, CALIFORNIA EMERGENCY DROUGHT RELIEF ACT OF 2014

Mr. NUGENT. Mr. Speaker, by direction of the Committee on Rules, I call up House Resolution 770 and ask for its immediate consideration.

The Clerk read the resolution, as follows:

H. RES. 770

Resolved, That upon adoption of this resolution it shall be in order to take from the Speaker's table the bill (H.R. 3979) to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 to ensure that emergency services volunteers are not taken into account as employees under the shared responsibility requirements contained in the Patient Protection and Affordable Care Act, with the Senate amendment thereto, and to consider in the House, without intervention of any point of order, a motion offered by the chair of the Committee on Armed Services or his designee that the House concur in the Senate amendment with an amendment consisting of the text of Rules Committee Print 113-58 modified by the amendments printed in part A of the report of the Committee on Rules accompanying this resolution. The Senate amendment and the motion shall be considered as read. The motion shall be debatable for one hour equally divided and controlled by the chair and ranking minority member of the Committee on Armed Services. The previous question shall be considered as ordered on the motion to its adoption without intervening motion.

SEC. 2. Upon adoption of this resolution it shall be in order to consider in the House the bill (H.R. 5759) to establish a rule of construction clarifying the limitations on executive authority to provide certain forms of immigration relief. All points of order against consideration of the bill are waived. The amendment in the nature of a substitute printed in part B of 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 the Judiciary; and (2) one motion to recommit with or without instructions.

SEC. 3. Upon adoption of this resolution it shall be in order to consider in the House the bill (H.R. 5781) to provide short-term water supplies to drought-stricken California. All points of order against consideration of the bill are waived. The amendment printed in part C of 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 Natural Resources; and (2) one motion to recommit with or without instructions.

SEC. 4. The chair of the Committee on Armed Services may insert in the Congressional Record at any time during the remainder of the second session of the 113th Congress such material as he may deem explanatory of defense authorization measures for the fiscal year 2015.

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

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

GENERAL LEAVE

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

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

There was no objection.

Mr. NUGENT. Mr. Speaker, House Resolution 770 provides for the consideration of the National Defense Authorization Act for fiscal year 2015. It also allows for the consideration of the Executive Amnesty Prevention Act and for the California Emergency Drought Relief Act, a bill that would provide short-term water supplies to drought-stricken California. This combined rule is necessary because Congress is coming to a close, and we need to get our work done.

One of the outstanding items that is most important to me is the 2015 NDAA. Mr. Speaker, I was proud to stand on the House floor in May when the House passed its version of the 2015 NDAA. I was happy to highlight the inclusive and transparent process that

the Armed Services Committee and the House, as a whole, took in crafting this year's National Defense Authorization Act.

We held countless hearings and heard hours of testimony from our combatant commanders. We worked a lot of late nights within the House Armed Services Committee. In the committee alone, the NDAA was amended 155 times. When the bill moved to the House floor, it was again amended, and another 160 amendments were considered.

It was careful. It was deliberate. It was an open process. It is precisely how the House and this Congress should work. When the NDAA passed this body, I was proud of what we produced, and I was really proud of the process that we took to get there.

The Senate, though, is absolutely different. As is so often the case, they didn't act. They either couldn't pass a bill, or they just chose not to; either way, it is a shame. They left us with a mess now that we have to resolve. Eventually, a final product was crafted at the last minute between House and Senate staffers.

It was not done in conference because the Senate never passed a bill. It was not done in conference because the Senate just ignored the fact that the NDAA was a priority for this country in order to make sure that we funded and equipped those soldiers and airmen and sailors and marines who fight the fight for this country. They ignored it.

When you don't get to conference, which is where you have Members argue the points of either piece of legislation—whether it is a Senate bill or a House bill—it really does a disservice to our men and women who fight for this country because they don't get to hear the arguments and they don't get to see the arguments. That is unfortunate.

We go through all of the motions. In the House, we get it right, in the House, through the appropriations process, but then again, through the process of the NDAA, we get it right. We have those hearings. We take the testimony, and we listen to those who are most affected. The Senate, I don't know what they do, but they honestly, in my estimation, didn't care enough to get it done for whatever reason.

As a member of HASC, we did an awful lot of work just to get a product to the floor, and when it left HASC, it was unanimous. When it came to the floor, there were 160 times that people had the opportunity to amend it and change it and prove it and add things that they thought were necessary for the defense of their country. Once again, the Senate just ignored that process, and that is unfortunate.

Congress, as a whole, is harmed by this process. More importantly, it is the troops who are harmed by a process that is broken. It is the troops. We are not out there in harm's way, but they are. We owe them better. I think the House has done that. I think the House has actually done everything in its power to make it right with the troops whom we put in harm's way, but the Senate doesn't seem to care, and that is troubling to me.

I am concerned about our warfighters. We are their voice. As Members of Congress, we are their voice. We are the elected Representatives of the people, but they are citizens, too, so we are representing them. We are their voice, and they need to be heard on every issue.

Unfortunately, the NDAA is not everything that everybody wants, and I get it. It is always a compromise, and I get that, but we need to show more solidarity with our warfighters, so they know that their voice is being heard here in the Capitol. I fear that, because the Senate botched the process, their voice didn't come through as loudly as it should have.

Mr. Speaker, the rule also allows the House to consider the Executive Amnesty Prevention Act. This legislation, if enacted, would nullify the President's recent executive action.

Regardless of whether you agree or disagree with the policy goal of the President's, every Member of Congress ought to be concerned about what it means when he takes that type of action, of unilaterally ignoring Congress. If you look at our article I powers, we are elected to pass laws. We are elected to do that.

The President is elected to faithfully execute the laws that are passed by Congress. It doesn't matter if the House did or did not do what the President requested. It doesn't give him the unilateral action to go ahead and say, ''Do you know what? I can just do it on my own.'' That is what this bill addresses.

This Nation has benefited by this delicate balance that we have in our government. It benefits every day when we do things the right way. The Constitution is our guiding principle. It is our guiding document.

You just can't say, ''Do you know what? I want to do it differently because I disagree with what the legislative branch is or is not doing.'' That is not appropriate. It is not the way the Founding Fathers crafted it.

The Executive does not have the power to write law; we do. We need to reestablish our rights as elected Representatives of the people to craft laws that affect the people of the United States of America.

It is really just beyond frustrating as all of us, Democrats and Republicans alike, should be jealously guarding our article I powers because it matters not whether it is a Republican President or a Democratic President. This institution matters. Otherwise, what are we doing here? Otherwise, why are the American people voting every 2 years to send Representatives to this body to ensure that the Constitution is upheld and followed?

It is not meaningless. It is important. As I said before, the legislative versus the Executive issue shouldn't be a Democrat versus a Republican issue. It should be the fact that we should guard the rights and privileges that have been extended to us because of our being elected to this body.

I support the rule because it is important that we have a healthy debate on all of the issues that have been outlined, and I urge my colleagues to do the same.

I reserve the balance of my time.

□ 1030

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

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

Mr. MCGOVERN. Mr. Speaker, I rise in strong opposition to this convoluted closed rule, which includes a huge defense bill, a partisan anti-immigrant bill, a California water bill, and, from out of nowhere, an Arizona land exchange bill all in one.

The gentleman from Florida is praising this Congress as somehow being open. The fact of the matter is this is the most closed Congress in the history of the United States of America. This is appalling the way this House of Representatives has been run. Routinely, important, vital issues are shut out from debate on the House floor, and what we are talking about here today is no exception.

The rule includes the FY2015 National Defense Authorization Act. I am pleased that the NDAA establishes the Blackstone River Valley National Historical Park, but this version of the NDAA also authorizes over $500 billion for the Pentagon's base budget and, on top of that, includes an additional $63.7 billion for the Pentagon slush fund to finance the continuing war in Afghanistan and the new war in Iraq and Syria against the Islamic State.

Once again, Congress is failing to do its job because, once again, this bill continues to fund two wars for years to come without Congress authorizing either one.

First, Afghanistan. We are ostensibly pulling out of Afghanistan in just 3 weeks, but, in fact, we are leaving about 10,000 troops behind for the next several years. Congress has the responsibility to authorize this new mission. We just can't continue the same-old, same-old.

Mr. Speaker, I will insert, for the RECORD, a Reuters article, entitled, ''Obama Widens Post-2014 Combat Role for U.S. Forces in Afghanistan.''

It doesn't sound like we are winding down anything.

[From reuters.com, Nov. 23, 2014]

OBAMA WIDENS POST–2014 COMBAT ROLE FOR U.S. FORCES IN AFGHANISTAN

(By Steve Holland and Mirwais Harooni)

President Barack Obama has approved plans to give U.S. military commanders a wider role to fight the Taliban alongside Afghan forces after the current mission ends

next month, a senior administration official said.

The decision made in recent weeks extends previous plans by authorizing U.S. troops to carry out combat operations against the Taliban to protect Americans and support Afghanistan's security forces as part of the new ISAF Resolute Support mission next year.

Obama had announced in May that U.S. troop levels would be cut to 9,800 by the end of the year, by half again in 2015 and to a normal embassy presence with a security assistance office in Kabul by the end of 2016.

Under that plan, only a small contingent of 1,800 U.S. troops was limited to counter terrorism operations against remnants of al Qaeda. The new orders will also allow operations against the Taliban.

''To the extent that Taliban members directly threaten the United States and coalition forces in Afghanistan or provide direct support to al Qaeda, we will take appropriate measures to keep Americans safe,'' the official said.

A report by the New York Times late on Friday said the new authorization also allows the deployment of American jets, bombers and drones.

The announcement was welcomed by Afghan police and army commanders after heavy losses against the Taliban this summer.

''This is the decision that we needed to hear . . . We could lose battles against the Taliban without direct support from American forces,'' said Khalil Andarabi, police chief for Wardak province, about an hour's drive from the capital and partly controlled by the Taliban.

Afghan government forces remain in control of all 34 provincial capitals but are suffering a high rate of casualties, recently described as unsustainable by a U.S. commander in Afghanistan.

More than 4,600 Afghan force members have been killed since the start of the year, 6.5 percent more than a year ago. Despite being funded with more than $4 billion in aid this year, police and soldiers frequently complain they lack the resources to fight the Taliban on their own.

''Right now we don't have heavy weapons, artillery and air support. If Americans launch their own operations and help us, too, then we will be able to tackle Taliban,'' said senior police detective Asadullah Insafi in eastern Ghazni province.

The Taliban said it is undeterred by the U.S. announcement.

''They will continue their killings, night raids and dishonor to the people of Afghanistan in 2015. It will only make us continue our jihad,'' Taliban spokesman Zabihullah Mujajhid said.

Mr. MCGOVERN. Twice now, Ranking Member ADAM SMITH, Congressman WALTER JONES, and I have tried to offer an amendment requiring a vote next March to authorize any post-2014 deployment of U.S. troops in Afghanistan, and twice, the leadership of this House has refused to allow our amendments to come to the floor.

What is the leadership afraid of? Why do they refuse to allow a debate and a vote on authorizing America's post-2014 mission in Afghanistan? Don't we owe it to the troops who are going to be there? Don't we owe it to their families?

The gentleman from Florida talks about that we need to be the voice of our troops. Well, we are not the voice of our troops. We are ducking these important debates. It is shameful. We are letting our troops down. We are better than this, and we ought to be debating and voting on these important issues.

We are also at war against the Islamic State. On July 25, this House overwhelmingly passed a resolution that I offered that if the U.S. were involved in sustained combat operations in Iraq, Congress should vote and enact an authorization. Mr. Speaker, 370 Members of this House voted for that resolution.

Two weeks after that vote, we began bombing Iraq. We have been bombing Iraq nearly every day for the past 4½ months. We have increased the number of U.S. troops in Iraq to around 3,000. On September 22, we started bombing Syria. We have flown scores of bombing missions over Syria over the last 2 months.

We bomb Iraq and Syria as part of our coordinated military operations with the Iraqi military and Kurdish military forces. We bomb to protect infrastructure, and we bomb to target towns and camps harboring Islamic State forces. If that is not being involved in sustained combat operations, I don't know what is.

The war against ISIL began under this Congress. It has escalated under this Congress. It has expanded from Iraq to Syria and now, maybe, to Turkey under this Congress. It is the responsibility, the constitutional responsibility of this Congress, the 113th Congress, to authorize it. And yet while the bill authorizes the money to carry out this war, it does not allow us a ''yes'' or ''no'' vote on actually authorizing the war.

Now, last night in the Rules Committee, I offered amendments to limit funding for the Iraq/Syria war until Congress enacted an authorization to ensure that U.S. ground troops in Iraq would not engage in combat operations. Both were rejected. Both were rejected.

Mr. Speaker, enough is enough. It is the institutional and constitutional duty of the Congress of the United States to decide matters of war and peace. It is time for the leadership of this House to step up to the plate and bring an authorization to the floor. It is time to debate it and vote on it before the 113th Congress adjourns. No more excuses. No more whining. Just do it.

The rule also includes H.R. 5759, the Preventing Executive Overreach on Immigration Act. Give me a break, Mr. Speaker. Give me a break. For over a year and a half, a Senate-passed bipartisan comprehensive immigration reform bill has been awaiting House action. All it needs is a House Republican leadership with the political backbone to take it up because we all know that the votes are there. We could pass it today or tomorrow or next week. We could put an end to all this rancor, all the nasty sound bites by simply doing what we are paid to do: debating and voting on major pieces of legislation.

I would say to my friends on the other side of the aisle, if you don't want the Executive to take administrative action, then start acting like a real Congress. There is still time before we leave town for the holidays. Stop this farce. Take up the Senate bill, pass it, and send it to the President for signature.

Mr. Speaker, whether it comes to issues of war and peace or whether it comes to major issues like comprehensive immigration reform, the answer is simple: all we need to do is our job.

I urge my colleagues to defeat this ridiculous triple-closed rule, and I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. NUGENT. Mr. Speaker, I yield 5 minutes to the gentleman from Oklahoma (Mr. COLE).

Mr. COLE. Mr. Speaker, I thank my friend from Florida for yielding.

I want to talk a little bit about the legislation and then the rule itself.

It is not unusual that we are at a difficult moment near the end of the session and have must-pass legislation. And the main portion of this legislation, the National Defense Authorization Act, is actually very good and very bipartisan. Frankly, it was passed out of committee with overwhelming votes from both sides of the aisle. We all know that the chairman and the ranking member, who are two of our most distinguished Members, work very well together. Like anything in a $500 billion bill, I could quibble with this or that, but the reality is I favor the legislation. I have no problem supporting it and the rule that moves it forward.

I also want to agree with my friend from Massachusetts (Mr. MCGOVERN). I have the same concerns he does about the authorization for military action. I jointly signed a letter with him to that effect. I look forward to continuing to work with him to that effect because he is precisely right that we need to address this. I think the appropriate way is a full authorization debate, not an amendment, but my friend certainly states his case eloquently.

We also have a major lands bill appropriated with this. Most of that bill is really pretty noncontroversial. Most of it went through committee or a lot of it across the floor. There are a lot of good things in there and things that I find very easy to support.

There is a particular portion, however, that I do oppose, and that is section 3003, as I recall. But it is basically a copper mining issue in southeast Arizona, where we have two Indian tribes that have sacred sites in this area, on what is now Federal land, and they have opposed this legislation.

Now, this legislation was debated on this floor in stand-alone legislation and was then pulled because the votes were not here to pass the legislation. So we are passing, by rule, a bill that the majority in this House did not support.

Fortunately, the bill is somewhat different. There are a couple of things that have been added: a consultation

with the tribes in question, a stronger environmental review. Whether this is window dressing or sincere is hard to know. But I am going to urge the tribes in question to use the consultation fully and aggressively, and I am going to urge the Federal agencies that are responsible for the environmental considerations here to be extraordinarily aggressive in their oversight. We do have a trust responsibility when it comes to sacred sites on Federal lands—or non-Federal lands, for that matter. We have a governmental responsibility.

This is a bill, remember, that did not make it across this floor, and it has never been considered by the United States Senate on the floor. Frankly, if that bill couldn't make it across this House, I very seriously doubt it would have made it across the floor in the Senate. So we really have the rules in the sense, I think, thwarting the majority opinion inside the Congress, and that is unfortunate.

However, speaking personally, when you serve as a member of the majority on the Rules Committee—and I was given extraordinary latitude last night to try to change this rule in a way that would have stripped this particular provision and did vote against the rule in committee—when you are given that responsibility, once the committee makes its decision, you also have a responsibility to accept the decision that has been made.

I also have the great privilege, on my side of the aisle, of serving as a deputy whip, and that usually requires that you support the rule, that you support your party, which is pretty routine on procedural matters on both sides of the aisle. In 12 years, I have never voted against a rule that my own party put on the floor, even if I had disagreements with it. And I do have disagreements; but in the end, I will support the rule, with reservations.

I hope that the provisions that are in the law—to be fair to the authors that have been added since that legislation—will give us some avenues, but I think we ought to reflect long and hard over using this kind of procedural mechanism in this way.

On our side of the aisle, we would like to think we are going to be a different kind of Congress and have been a different kind of Congress, and we can always play the back-and-forth. We have got plenty of gotchas for the other side in terms of how they used rules when they were in the majority. But if we are going to do things differently, it needs to start someplace. So I wanted to come down here and highlight this as, I think, a mistake but make it clear, at the end of the day, I support the rule that the committee arrived at.

I will be looking forward to working with my friend from Massachusetts on his particular concerns about authorization. I will be looking forward and really watching this issue in Arizona with a great deal of concern, and I will continue to push aggressively that we change the manner in which we operate.

Mr. MCGOVERN. Mr. Speaker, the American people would be better served if we addressed our broken immigration system. And if we defeat the previous question, I will offer an amendment to the rule to bring up H.R. 15, the immigration reform bill.

To discuss our proposal, I yield 2 minutes to the gentleman from Colorado (Mr. POLIS), a member of the Rules Committee.

Mr. POLIS. Mr. Speaker, the motion that the gentleman from Massachusetts (Mr. MCGOVERN) will make might be our last opportunity in this Congress to pass comprehensive immigration reform. We have a bipartisan bill right here in the House of Representatives. It is called H.R. 15. It is almost identical to the Senate bill that passed with more than two-thirds Republicans and Democrats supporting immigration reform.

What does that mean? This is a bill that secures our border. This is a bill that creates over 200,000 jobs for American citizens. This is a bill that restores the rule of law. This is a bill that has support from the faith community, from the business community, from the labor community, from the law enforcement community. This is a bill that provides a pathway to citizenship for de facto Americans who have lived here, in some cases, for decades, for all of their adult lives. By defeating the previous question, we will have the opportunity to pass that bill.

Mr. Speaker, there is sufficient support here in this body among Democrats and Republicans to pass this bill now for immigration reform, H.R. 15, and actually solve this issue. Because, you know what? There is one thing that I think Democrats and Republicans can agree on: what the President has done with his executive actions doesn't solve the entire immigration issue. Yes, people are discussing whether they think it helps or hurts, whether they think it is illegal or legal—even though it is clearly contemplated in statute with regard to the authority given to the Secretary with regard to prioritization—but it doesn't solve it.

The President alone can't establish border security. We need an appropriation and a plan from the United States Congress—that we have in the bill that will pass if we can defeat the previous question, per the Mr. MCGOVERN's motion.

Mr. Speaker, immigration is a challenging issue for our country and is challenging for a lot of reasons. We are a nation of laws. We are also a nation of immigrants. We need to reconcile those two. We need to ensure that we have an immigration system that reflects our values as Americans, and that is good for our economy and for job creation and restores the rule of law. We can accomplish that right here, right now; send the bill back to the Senate, where I believe they will ratify it, and on to the President to address this issue once and for all, rather than have a sideshow of a discussion about just fixing a little bit around the edges.

Mr. NUGENT. Mr. Speaker, I yield 2 minutes to the gentleman from Kentucky (Mr. MASSIE).

□ 0945

Mr. MASSIE. Mr. Speaker, on June 19, 2014, the House of Representatives passed a historic amendment to the fiscal year 2015 Department of Defense Appropriations Act. The amendment was offered by myself and Ms. LOFGREN, along with several of our House colleagues.

Our amendment blocks government bureaucrats from performing backdoor warrantless searches of the private email content and telephone calls of U.S. citizens. The amendment also prohibits the NSA and CIA from requiring technology companies to place backdoors in their products.

Our amendment passed the House by an overwhelming bipartisan and veto-proof majority of 293–123. Now, some of those who did not vote for the amendment told me that they thought the proper place for this amendment was in the NDAA, not in an appropriations act, and I tend to agree with them. I would like to see that in the NDAA, but our only opportunity was to put it into the appropriations bill.

There has been some discussion, unfortunately, of recent talk, if you will, that this amendment will be stripped from the omnibus. If that is the case, I think it does belong in the NDAA this year because this is the bill that authorizes these programs that we have heard so much about.

Americans were horrified to learn that the government was spying on them without even bothering to get a warrant, and the overwhelming number of Members who voted in favor of the Massie-Lofgren amendment did so because they listened to their constituents. I would hope we would listen to our constituents today, include provisions to reform the NSA, particularly the provision to stop the backdoor warrantless spying on Americans in this NDAA.

Mr. Speaker, I thank the gentleman for yielding time, and I urge you to include this in the underlying bill.

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

Mrs. CAPPS. I thank my colleague for yielding.

Mr. Speaker, I rise today to highlight one provision of this National Defense Authorization Act that hasn't gotten much attention but that will make an important difference in the lives of many new moms who happen to be in the military.

Over the years I am proud to have worked with my colleagues to make our military and veterans' health care programs more responsive to the unique needs of women. Far too many

barriers to optimal health care remain, and that is why I am so pleased that my TRICARE Moms Improvement Act was incorporated into this bill.

Health care providers overwhelmingly recommend that new moms exclusively breast-feed their infants. But we know that despite their good intentions, far too many women who want to breast-feed their babies find the cost of lactation supplies and the lack of support to be a barrier to that choice. And while most women covered by private insurance do have access to these services, women with TRICARE do not.

My TRICARE Moms Improvement Act included in this year's defense authorization bill would end that disparity and that discrepancy. We must do all we can to support our servicemembers and their families, and this is one small but meaningful way to do just that.

Mr. NUGENT. Mr. Speaker, I yield 2 minutes to the gentleman from Iowa (Mr. KING).

Mr. KING of Iowa. I thank the gentleman for yielding and the privilege to address you, Mr. Speaker.

Mr. Speaker, I rise to address the underlying bill that we refer to around this Hill now as the Yoho bill, H.R. 5759. I appreciate the gentleman from Florida for drafting this bill. He and I are consistent in our philosophy, our constitutional understanding, and our approach.

I would say, though, that the bill moved a little bit from the time that it was first presented. It had the word ''amnesty'' in the title. It said, ''Preventing Executive Amnesty on Immigration Act.'' Now it says, ''Preventing Executive Overreach.'' This tones it down a little for me.

It also addresses the subject called prosecutorial discretion. And it says in the bill it ''ought to be applied on a case-by-case basis and not to whole categories of persons.'' Mr. Speaker, prosecutorial discretion can only be applied on a case-by-case basis. It cannot create whole classes or categories of persons and exempt them from the application of the law.

So I want to make sure this CONGRESSIONAL RECORD is clear that this bill doesn't endorse the idea that we are suggesting prosecutorial discretion is anything other than what it actually is, and that is on a case-by-case basis.

It says also:

> No provision shall be interpreted or applied to authorize the executive branch to exempt categories of persons unlawfully present.

I agree with that. But:

> Any action by the executive branch with the purpose of circumventing the objectives of the preceding sentence shall be null and void and without legal effect.

That is nice. This bill amounts to a resolution, a resolution of disagreement with the President. I don't think it makes it clear enough that the President has clearly violated the Constitution of the United States. I don't want this to be in the RECORD as something that is ambiguous.

I would also point out, Mr. Speaker, the President knows the law. He taught the Constitution for 10 years. For 22 times he said—at least that we know of—into the public record, into the videotape, that he didn't have the authority to do what he did. And so if the President has so little respect for his own opinions, my point would be, how would he have a lot of respect for this bill? And so I encourage the gentleman. I thank him for offering it.

Mr. MCGOVERN. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself 15 seconds.

Mr. Speaker, I want to just be clear about one thing. The President did not create this problem. The cowardice of the House Republican leadership created this crisis. Over 1½ years after the Senate passed an overwhelmingly bipartisan, comprehensive immigration bill, this House, Mr. Speaker, has failed to bring it up and debate it. If there is a crisis of leadership, then it is here in this House.

At this point, I yield 1 minute to the gentlewoman from Nevada (Ms. TITUS).

Ms. TITUS. I thank the gentleman for yielding.

Mr. Speaker, I rise to highlight a significant provision in the defense authorization bill, and this is language that is based on H.R. 2015, the Las Vegas Valley Public Lands and Tule Springs Fossil Beds National Monument.

This important legislation will enact a number of land conveyances across southern Nevada, including over 400 acres for the Nellis Air Force Base used for critical training missions. In addition, the legislation will protect nearby lands that contain fossil beds dating back thousands of years to the Ice Age.

Mr. Speaker, this bipartisan legislation enjoys the support of the entire Nevada delegation as well as the Las Vegas Metro Chamber of Commerce, county and local officials, education institutions, local tribal governments, and area environmentalists.

For years we have been working with leadership in the House and Senate to advance this legislation, which will strengthen our national security mission at Nellis, promote economic development for southern Nevada, and preserve our national history for generations to come.

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

Mr. MCGOVERN. Mr. Speaker, I yield 2 minutes to the gentleman from Maryland (Mr. VAN HOLLEN), the distinguished ranking member of the Committee on the Budget.

Mr. VAN HOLLEN. Mr. Speaker, this legislation, the defense authorization bill, is now 1,648 pages, and we are being told on the floor of the House that we either vote for the whole thing or nothing because we are not given a chance for any amendments in between. There are some hugely consequential decisions being made for our national defense in this bill on issues of war and peace.

It was just last September the President increased the number of American troops in Iraq to help train and equip the Iraqi and Kurdish forces there. Mr. MCGOVERN, Mr. JONES, and I have a bipartisan amendment saying that U.S. ground forces in Iraq should not be engaged in combat operations going forward. The President has asserted authority under the AUMF. That is a blank check. We don't think there should be a blank check for the executive. This body should vote to make it clear that U.S. forces can't be involved in another ground war in Iraq.

There is also a bipartisan amendment offered by Mr. DENT from Pennsylvania, myself, and others that says we should vote on the question of whether we should now arm the so-called moderate Syrian rebels for 2 years at a price of $500 million or up. Now, whether you are for or against it, we should have a vote.

Mr. Speaker, I happen to think it is a bad idea. We are not going to be able to successfully micromanage the Syrian civil war. The target of those forces is not ISIS. So in the process, we are actually going to be inadvertently strengthening ISIS. But whether you agree with me on that or not, for goodness' sake, we should have an amendment that has this body make a choice. That is what we are here for, I thought, making important policy decisions for the country on questions of war and peace. We owe it to our troops, and we owe it to the American people to actually debate and vote on these consequential decisions instead of a 1,600-plus page bill that comes to the floor and doesn't give us that opportunity.

So since we don't have that opportunity, I am going to vote ''no'' on the defense authorization bill. I don't like to do that, but it is irresponsible and reckless for this House not to vote on these important issues separately.

Mr. NUGENT. Mr. Speaker, I yield 3 minutes to the gentleman from Texas (Mr. SESSIONS), the chairman of the Rules Committee.

Mr. SESSIONS. Mr. Speaker, I thank the distinguished gentleman from Florida—who, by the way, Mr. Speaker, has three sons who serve or who have served in the United States military—who yesterday so adequately expressed really the concerns of not only a Member of Congress, a father, a proud American, but of a man who wants and needs America to lead in this world rather than follow.

Yesterday—or it turned into last night—in the Rules Committee, we spent a good bit of time that I think, Mr. Speaker, was very thoughtful, and on a bipartisan basis Members of this body expressed deep and dear reservations about actually where we are as a country, where our men and women are in harm's way, the mission and the purpose of what we are attempting to accomplish overseas.

Mr. Speaker, America has adversaries and also enemies. We have people who would do terrible things not just to their own people in foreign countries, but who want to engage the

United States to draw us into further conflict. The United States is without, in my opinion, and I think others', a strategic and tactical plan that would effectively be understood by Congress and the American people.

Yesterday—that turned into last night—we had Members of this body on a bipartisan basis who showed up at the Rules Committee to politely and professionally express their reservations about our funding through the National Defense Authorization Act what is considered to be a year or 2-year long process of funding without a clear mark, a clear understanding, about what we are agreeing to.

Mr. Speaker, I found myself not just agreeing with the likes of Mr. MCGOVERN and others who spoke about a need for us to know what we are doing, but I found great confidence when we had the gentleman from Colorado, MIKE COFFMAN, who showed up and spoke about the unrelenting and unending fraud on behalf of other countries taking American tax dollars.

The problem is that we are debating this without any real discussion because our friends on the other side of this building are not willing to engage us on the issue. So we are viewing this in a difficult way today.

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

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

Mr. SESSIONS. I thank the gentleman from Florida, a member of the Rules Committee.

I want to show up and to say to you, Mr. Speaker, the American people, and Members—as they are trying to prepare for what we are attempting to do today with this document—that in January there is going to be a reorganization and discussion around this exact same issue where we will have a partner in the United States Senate with thoughtful content.

Mr. Speaker, I will end here. If the Chinese, the Russians, and the Iranians can establish a policy of where they are in these dangerous areas, the United States should also. We need leadership, and it will happen starting January 5.

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

Mr. Speaker, I appreciate the words of the distinguished chairman of the Rules Committee. And he is correct. We were in a meeting yesterday for quite some time—over 6 hours—in the Rules Committee discussing multiple amendments on the defense bill, on the immigration bill, and on other things as well.

□ 1000

My problem with what happened yesterday is that, after all that talk, we got nothing; not a single amendment is being made in order here. We have yet another closed process.

I appreciate the fact that the Senate can be difficult, but the Senate is not the problem when it comes to the House of Representatives debating and voting up or down on an AUMF on Iraq or Syria—or any other war for that matter. We can do that ourselves. We don't need anybody to tell us we can do it. We don't need the White House to tell us we can do it. It is our constitutional responsibility.

Yes, we had a long meeting. We had a lot of discussion. It was a spirited discussion, but at the end of it all, we got nothing. I regret that very much because the issues that we talked about last night are very, very serious, and we owe it to the American people, we owe it to the men and women who we put in harm's way to have these serious discussions, and we are not having that on the floor today.

With that, I yield 2 minutes to the gentlewoman from Minnesota (Ms. MCCOLLUM).

Ms. MCCOLLUM. Mr. Speaker, I thank Mr. MCGOVERN. I would like the RECORD to reflect my strong agreement with the views expressed by the gentleman from Maryland (Mr. VAN HOLLEN) earlier about not having amendments in which we can fully discuss as the House the 2-year funding for the Syrian rebel army and also to make sure that we do not have combat troops actively engaged in Iraq.

Mr. Speaker, I am rising right now to strongly state my deep disappointment in a version of the Southeast Arizona Land Exchange Act that was included in the National Defense Authorization.

Here is the National Defense Authorization bill, and in here are some land bills. Now, one of the land bills in particular that has been included in here is extremely controversial. It is nongermane, and it will lead to the destruction of sacred sites for two major tribal nations in our country. When it does that, when it destroys these sacred sites, it benefits a foreign-owned mining company with troubling ties to the Government of Iran.

I would like to submit for the RECORD a long list of tribal organizations and other groups who oppose this proposal because of its direct disregard for Native American sacred and cultural sites, Mr. Speaker.

TRIBES AND TRIBAL ORGS OPPOSED TO H.R. 687, SE AZ LAND EXCHANGE

TRIBAL ORGANIZATIONS

National Congress of American Indians—the oldest and largest organization representing tribes across the country

National Indian Gaming Association—represents 184 tribes across the country

Inter-Tribal Council of Arizona—represents 20 tribes in Arizona

Apache Coalition—represents Apache tribes in Arizona, New Mexico, Oklahoma

Inter-Tribal Council of Nevada—represents 27 tribes in Nevada

United South and Eastern Tribes—represents 26 tribes in Maine, New York Connecticut, Massachusetts, Rhode Island, North Carolina, South Carolina, Alabama, Mississippi, Louisiana, Florida, and Texas and based in Tennessee

California Association of Tribal Governments—represents tribal governments in California

Midwest Alliance of Sovereign Tribes—represents 35 tribes in Minnesota, Michigan, Wisconsin, and Iowa

Affiliated Tribes of the Northwest Indians—represents 57 tribes located in Washington, Oregon, Idaho, Southeast Alaska, Northern California, and Western Montana

All Indian Pueblo Council—represents 20 pueblos located in New Mexico and Texas

Eight Northern Indian Pueblos of New Mexico

Great Plains Tribal Chairman's Association—represents 16 tribes in North Dakota, South Dakota, and Nebraska

Coalition of Large Tribes—represents 14 tribes in North Dakota, South Dakota, Montana, Idaho, Arizona, New Mexico, Utah, Washington

Alaska Inter-Tribal Council

Navajo Nation Human Rights Commission

ALABAMA

Poarch Band of Creek Indians, Alabama

ARIZONA

San Carlos Apache Tribe, Arizona
Hopi Tribe, Arizona
Ak-Chin Indian Community, Arizona
Ft. McDowell Yavapai Nation, Arizona
White Mountain Apache Tribe, Arizona
Colorado River Indian Tribes, Arizona
Cocopah Indian Tribe, Arizona
Hopi Tribe, Arizona
Hualapai Tribe, Arizona
Pascua Yaqui Tribe, Arizona
Tohono O'odham Nation, Arizona
Quechan Indian Tribe, Arizona
Tonto Apache Tribe, Arizona
Yavapai-Apache Nation, Arizona
Yavapai Prescott Indian Tribe, Arizona
Havasupai Tribe, Arizona
Ft. Mojave Indian Tribe, Arizona, California, and Nevada
Navajo Nation Council, Arizona, New Mexico, and Utah

CALIFORNIA

Susanville Indian Rancheria, California
Coyote Valley Band of Pomo Indians, California
Habematolel Pomo of Upper Lake, California
Hopland Band of Pomo Indians, California
Soboba Band of Luiseno Indians, California
California Valley Miwok Tribe, California
Santa Rosa Band of Cahuilla Indians, California
San Manuel Band of Mission Indians, California

CONNECTICUT

Mohegan Tribe, Connecticut

FLORIDA

Miccosukee Tribe of Indians of Florida

IDAHO

Coeur d'Alene Tribe, Idaho
Shoshone-Bannock Tribes, Idaho

KANSAS

Kickapoo Indian Nation, Kansas

LOUISIANA

Jena Band of Choctaw Indians, Louisiana
Tunica-Biloxi Tribe, Louisiana

MAINE

Penobscot Indian Nation, Maine

MASSACHUSETTS

Aquinnah Wampanoag Tribe of Gay Head, Massachusetts
Mashpee Wampanoag Tribe, Massachusetts

MICHIGAN

Saginaw Chippewa Tribe, Michigan
Sault Ste. Marie Tribe, Michigan

MINNESOTA

Leech Lake Band of Ojibwe, Minnesota
Prairie Island Indian Community, Minnesota
Shakopee Mdewakanton Sioux Indian Community, Minnesota

MISSISSIPPI

Mississippi Band of Choctaw Indians, Mississippi

NEBRASKA

Santee Sioux Tribe, Nebraska

NEVADA

Moapa Band of Paiutes, Nevada
Shoshone-Paiute Tribes, Nevada and Idaho
Walker River Paiute Tribe, Nevada

NEW MEXICO

Jicarilla Apache Nation, New Mexico
Mescalero Apache Tribe, New Mexico
Pueblo of Zuni, New Mexico
Pueblo of Tesuque, New Mexico
Pueblo of Santa Clara, New Mexico
Pueblo of Acoma, New Mexico
Pueblo of Laguna, New Mexico
Pueblo of Zuni, New Mexico

NEW YORK

Seneca Nation, New York

NORTH CAROLINA

Eastern Band of Cherokee Indians, North Carolina

OKLAHOMA

Cherokee Nation, Oklahoma
Ft. Sill Apache Tribe, Oklahoma and New Mexico
Osage Nation, Oklahoma

OREGON

Coos, Lower Umpqua, and Siuslaw Indians
Coquille Indian Tribe, Oregon

RHODE ISLAND

Narragansett Tribe, Rhode Island

SOUTH CAROLINA

Catawba Indian Nation, South Carolina

SOUTH DAKOTA

Oglala Sioux Tribe, South Dakota

WASHINGTON

Confederated Tribes of the Colville Reservation, Washington
Muckleshoot Indian Tribe, Washington
Puyallup Tribe of Indians, Washington
Quinault Indian Nation, Washington
Hoh Indian Nation, Washington
Samish Indian Nation, Washington
Suquamish Indian Tribe, Washington
Swinomish Indian Tribal Community, Washington

WISCONSIN

Bad River Band of Lake Superior Tribe of Chippewa Indians, Wisconsin
Ho-Chunk Nation, Wisconsin
Lac du Flambeau Band of Lake Superior Chippewa Indians, Wisconsin
Oneida Nation, Wisconsin
Sokaogan Chippewa Community, Wisconsin
Stockbridge-Munsee Community, Band of Mohican Indians, Wisconsin

OTHER GROUPS OPPOSING H.R. 687/S. 339, SE AZ LAND EXCHANGE

Town of Superior
Queen Valley Golf Association, Queen Valley, Arizona
Queen Valley Homeowners Association, Queen Valley, Arizona
Peridot Strategic Tribal Empowerment Prevention Plan
Arizona Mining Reform Coalition
American Lands
Access Fund
Arizona Mountaineering Club
Arizona Native Plant Society
Arizona Wildlife Federation
The American Alpine Club—Golden, CO
Center for Biological Diversity
Chiricahua-Dragoon Conservation Alliance
Comstock Residents Association—Virginia City, NV
Concerned Citizens and Retired Miners Coalition—Superior, AZ
Concerned Climbers of Arizona, LLC
Earthworks
Endangered Species Coalition
Environment America
Environment Arizona
Friends Committee on National Legislation
Friends of Ironwood Forest—Tucson, AZ
Friends of the Boundary Waters Wilderness
Friends of The Cloquet Valley State Forest
Friends of the Kalmiopsis—Grants Pass, OR
Friends of Queen Creek
Gila Resources Information Project
Grand Canyon Chapter—Sierra Club
Great Basin Mine Watch
Groundwater Awareness League—Green Valley, AZ
High Country Citizens' Alliance—Crested Butte, CO
Information Network for Responsible Mining—Telluride, CO
Keepers of the Water—Manistee, MI
League of Conservation Voters
Maricopa Audubon Society—Phoenix, AZ
Ministers' Conference of Winston-Salem, North Carolina & Vicinity
The Morning Star Institute—Washington, D.C.
Mount Graham Coalition—Arizona
Natural Resources Defense Council
National Wildlife Federation
Progressive National Baptist Convention
Religion and Human Rights Forum for the Preservation of Native American Sacred Sites and Rights
Rock Creek Alliance—Sandpoint, ID
San Juan Citizens Alliance—Durango, CO
Save Our Cabinets—Heron, MT
Save Our Sky Blue Waters—Minnesota
Save the Scenic Santa Ritas
Sierra Club
Sky Island Alliance
The Lands Council—Spokane, WA
Tucson Audubon Society
Water More Precious Than Gold
Western Lands Exchange Project—Seattle, WA
Wilderness Workshop
Wisconsin Resources Protection Council—Tomahawk, WI
Yuma Audubon Society

TRIBES AND TRIBAL ORGS WITH RESOLUTIONS/LETTERS OPPOSING H.R. 1904 IN THE 112TH CONGRESS—SAME BILL AS H.R. 687

National Congress of American Indians
Inter-Tribal Council of Arizona
Inter-Tribal Council of Nevada
United South and Eastern Tribes
Midwest Alliance of Sovereign Tribes
Great Plains Tribal Chairman's Association—represents 16 tribes in North Dakota, South Dakota, and Nebraska
All Indian Pueblo Council
Eight Northern Indian Pueblos Council, Inc.
Affiliated Tribes of the Northwest Indians
Association on American Indian Affairs, Maryland

ARIZONA

San Carlos Apache Tribe, Arizona
White Mountain Apache Tribe, Arizona
Pascua Yaqui Tribe, Arizona
Yavapai-Apache Nation, Arizona
Yavapai-Prescott Indian Tribe, Arizona
Ft. McDowell Yavapai Nation, Arizona
Cocopah Indian Tribe, Arizona
Hopi Tribe, Arizona
Tohono O'odham Nation, Arizona
Navajo Nation Council, Arizona, New Mexico, and Utah
Navajo Nation Human Rights Commission
Dine (Navajo) Medicine Men's Association
Ft. Mojave Indian Tribe, Arizona, California, and Nevada

ALABAMA

Poarch Band of Creek Indians, Alabama

ALASKA

Sealaska Heritage Institute, Alaska

CALIFORNIA

Susanville Indian Rancheria, California
Ramona Band of Cahuilla, California
Kashia Band of Pomo Indians, California
Karuk Tribe, California

COLORADO

Ute Mountain Ute Tribe, Colorado
Idaho Shoshone-Bannock Tribes, Idaho

MICHIGAN

Saginaw Chippewa Indian Tribe, Michigan

NEVADA

Duckwater Shoshone Tribe, Nevada
Fallon Paiute-Shoshone Tribe, Nevada
Wells Band Council, Te-Moak Tribe, Nevada

NEW MEXICO

Mescalero Apache Tribe, New Mexico
Jicarilla Apache Nation, New Mexico
Pueblo of Tesuque, New Mexico
Pueblo of Picuris, New Mexico
Pueblo of Santo Domingo, New Mexico
Pueblo of Santa Clara, New Mexico
Pueblo of Zuni, New Mexico and Arizona

WASHINGTON

Confederated Tribes and Band of the Yakama Nation, Washington
Confederated Tribes of the Colville Reservation, Washington
Puyallup Tribe of Indians, Washington
Skokomish Indian Tribe, Washington
Muckleshoot Tribe, Washington
Hoh Indian Nation, Washington

WYOMING

Shoshone & Arapaho Tribes, Wyoming

Ms. MCCOLLUM. Unfortunately, the amendment to strike this provision from the bill offered by the gentleman from Oklahoma (Mr. COLE), who is the cochair of the Native American Caucus along with me—a bipartisan amendment—was totally rejected by the Rules Committee; so, Mr. Speaker, I urge my colleagues to oppose this rule.

The National Defense Authorization Act should not be used as a vehicle to undermine our commitment to protecting religious liberties for tribal nations where so many of those men and women have proudly fought to serve their country, the United States of America.

Mr. NUGENT. Mr. Speaker, I think Mr. COLE really addressed the issue. In regards as to how it went down in the Rules Committee, he clearly addressed the issue on this floor in regards to his support of the rule, even though he didn't get everything that he wanted.

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

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

Ms. LEE of California. Mr. Speaker, I want to thank the gentleman for yielding and for his leadership and for really trying at least to allow many of us with different points of view to have some input into this rule and this bill. Unfortunately, that did not happen at the Rules Committee, so of course, I rise in strong opposition to this rule to provide consideration for the National Defense Authorization Act.

While I certainly support several elements of this bill, I have grave concerns about the more than $63 billion in funding for the overseas contingency

operations fund. The OCO account remains a slush fund that allows the Pentagon to circumvent the Budget Control Act, and we still haven't received an audit from the Pentagon.

Every agency has to go through an audit process. What happened at the Pentagon—we still have not received the audit for a lot of reasons that they state, but in a bipartisan way, many of us are urging the Defense Department to come up and show us the numbers, show us what their audit will provide, so the American people know what their taxpayer dollars are paying for.

I also have grave concerns about authorizing any funding for the current war in Iraq and Syria—and, yes, that is a war that is taking place. Congress has not yet debated or authorized this new war. We see more and more troops being sent to the region; and, of course, unintended consequences could put these troops in harm's way and lead to combat operations. I don't believe the American people want to see our brave young men and women in that role.

That is why many of us have called and will call on Congress to live up to its constitutional responsibility and have a full debate on any authorization for any use of military force. We are in a war, Mr. Speaker, and each and every day we see more and more danger. We see more and more warfare take place. Enough is enough.

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

Mr. MCGOVERN. I yield an additional 1 minute to the gentlewoman.

Ms. LEE of California. Mr. Speaker, committing the United States to yet another long-term war in the Middle East, it should never be an afterthought. What we continue to do is authorize, in a variety of bills, the continuation of a war that has not been authorized nor declared.

I know that the American people worry about the world and what is taking place. They know how dangerous the world is. We know that also, and we know that the Pentagon deserves a budget and authorizations that ensure our national security, but we also know that we have a constitutional responsibility to debate the use of force, and in fact, if we believe that that is the course of action that our country should take, then let's have an up-or-down vote.

This really should be the moment that we are debating that because, once we leave here, come January, we don't know what will happen. We don't know how far this war will have expanded, and it will continue to be an unauthorized war.

Congress and the American people deserve to understand the costs and consequences to our national security and to our domestic priorities in fighting this war.

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

Mr. MCGOVERN. May I inquire how many additional speakers the gentleman has?

Mr. NUGENT. I have none.

Mr. MCGOVERN. We have a couple, but they are not here yet. I yield myself such time as I may consume.

Mr. Speaker, I am sad to say that this Congress is kind of ending the way it began, under a very closed and restrictive process. As I said earlier, this is the most-closed Congress in the history of the United States of America.

Routinely important issues, issues that impact not just the American people, but that impact the entire world, are denied a debate on the House floor. We are bringing up multiple bills here today all under a very closed process; yet there are some very important issues that need to be debated and to be discussed and to be voted on.

I have crumbling bridges and sewer and water systems in my district that need repair, and I can't get a penny to repair or replace them. We are told that we don't have any money, but we seem to have billions and billions of dollars to throw at these endless wars in Afghanistan and the Middle East.

Mr. Speaker, I enter into the RECORD the November 2 New York Times editorial, ''The New War's Rising Cost.''

[From the New York Times, Nov. 2, 2014]

THE NEW WAR'S RISING COST

(By the Editorial Board)

The Pentagon disclosed last week that America's ever-shifting new war in the Middle East has cost taxpayers more than half a billion dollars since it began in August. Yet Congress has not bothered to hold a vote to authorize the Obama administration's decision to get into another war.

As the price tag of the military campaign in Iraq and Syria rises, it might seem reasonable to expect that Congress would have to consider the state of the effort and appropriate funding for it. Thanks to the dysfunctional politics of defense budgeting, it turns out Congress won't have to—at least not anytime soon.

As of Oct. 16, the air campaign against the Islamic State, also known as ISIS, had cost $580 million, according to the Pentagon. The military is paying for the bombing sorties using the Overseas Contingency Operations budget, a flexible fund established for the wars in Iraq and Afghanistan. With the Afghan war drawing to a close this year, the Obama administration had sought to cut that fund from the nearly $85 billion appropriated for 2014 to $59 billion for 2015. But because lawmakers were not able to pass a budget in time, the fund will continue at last year's level under a continuing resolution that ends in December and is likely to be extended until the spring.

Authorizing a new defense budget would force lawmakers to take stock of the military action that was initially billed as a limited defensive measure before the White House said that it was likely to last for years. It would also serve as an opportunity to revisit the dubious legal authority the White House is relying on.

American officials continue to be alarmingly vague about a central unanswered question about the military campaign against the Islamic State: whether it formally or implicitly represents a shift in American policy toward the government of President Bashar al-Assad of Syria. Washington has called for Mr. Assad's ouster and has provided limited support to rebel factions fighting the state. But the United States must clarify what its goals are concerning Mr. Assad, some senior administration officials believe, including Defense Secretary Chuck Hagel, as Mark Landler of The Times reported recently.

The Pentagon says the bombing campaign has dealt the Islamic State setbacks in the battlefield. But the group remains strong and continues to make inroads in key parts of Syria and Iraq. Military officials have said curiously little in recent weeks about Khorasan, a militant group they described during the early stages of the airstrikes in Syria as posing an imminent threat to the United States. The vague and at times contradictory information the government has provided about that group, and the broader strategy, shows a distressing level of improvisation.

The past few weeks have also presented reminders of the risks of the military mission. Officials at the Pentagon are worried about reports that Islamic State fighters have acquired shoulder-fired surface-to-air missiles, which could be used to bring down American aircraft. Those fighters recently took credit for shooting down an Iraqi military helicopter; the group posted online a manual instructing fighters how to use one of the missiles to bring down Apache helicopters, one of the attack aircraft the Pentagon has been using.

Congress has a responsibility to take a hard look at the long-term goal of the military mission and its projected cost. It has skirted that duty for too long.

[From Reuters.com, Nov. 23, 2014]

OBAMA WIDENS POST–2014 COMBAT ROLE FOR U.S. FORCES IN AFGHANISTAN

(By Steve Holland and Mirwais Harooni)

President Barack Obama has approved plans to give U.S. military commanders a wider role to fight the Taliban alongside Afghan forces after the current mission ends next month, a senior administration official said.

The decision made in recent weeks extends previous plans by authorizing U.S. troops to carry out combat operations against the Taliban to protect Americans and support Afghanistan's security forces as part of the new ISAF Resolute Support mission next year.

Obama had announced in May that U.S. troop levels would be cut to 9,800 by the end of the year, by half again in 2015 and to a normal embassy presence with a security assistance office in Kabul by the end of 2016.

Under that plan, only a small contingent of 1,800 U.S. troops was limited to counter terrorism operations against remnants of al Qaeda. The new orders will also allow operations against the Taliban.

''To the extent that Taliban members directly threaten the United States and coalition forces in Afghanistan or provide direct support to al Qaeda, we will take appropriate measures to keep Americans safe,'' the official said.

A report by the New York Times late on Friday said the new authorization also allows the deployment of American jets, bombers and drones.

The announcement was welcomed by Afghan police and army commanders after heavy losses against the Taliban this summer.

''This is the decision that we needed to hear . . . We could lose battles against the Taliban without direct support from American forces,'' said Khalil Andarabi, police chief for Wardak province, about an hour's drive from the capital and partly controlled by the Taliban.

Afghan government forces remain in control of all 34 provincial capitals but are suffering a high rate of casualties, recently described as unsustainable by a U.S. commander in Afghanistan.

More than 4,600 Afghan force members have been killed since the start of the year, 6.5 percent more than a year ago. Despite being funded with more than $4 billion in aid this year, police and soldiers frequently complain they lack the resources to fight the Taliban on their own.

''Right now we don't have heavy weapons, artillery and air support. If Americans launch their own operations and help us, too, then we will be able to tackle Taliban,'' said senior police detective Asadullah Insafi in eastern Ghazni province.

The Taliban said it is undeterred by the U.S. announcement.

''They will continue their killings, night raids and dishonor to the people of Afghanistan in 2015. It will only make us continue our jihad,'' Taliban spokesman Zabihullah Mujajhid said.

Mr. MCGOVERN. We seem to have money for these other things. We heard earlier today about the fact that there are 50,000 ghost soldiers in Iraq that we are funding with our taxpayer dollars; they don't exist. Somebody is stealing that money, and where is the outrage in this Congress? Where is the outrage?

Mr. Speaker, these wars deserve a debate. They deserve our oversight. We are supposed to be a deliberative body. We should be talking about these things, and we are getting more deeply involved in another war in Iraq and in Syria. We have 3,000 troops in Iraq right now. God knows how many are going to be there when we come back in January.

By the way, there is nothing in this bill that prevents the President from adjusting the mission of those troops, so that they are engaged in direct on-the-ground combat. It is something that we ought to be concerned about; yet we are not. We are leaving town without even talking about this stuff.

You don't need an NDAA bill to be able to debate and vote on an authorization. All we need is a Republican leadership with the backbone to bring it to the floor. This is our responsibility. This is our job. This is our constitutional responsibility; yet we are not doing anything.

Mr. Speaker, I would also like to enter into the RECORD an article by FOX News political analyst Juan Williams entitled, ''Congress ducks its duty on ISIS vote.''

[From TheHill.com, Oct. 6, 2014]

JUAN WILLIAMS: CONGRESS DUCKS ITS DUTY ON ISIS VOTE

(By Juan Williams)

Speaker John Boehner (R–Ohio) said recently he would not even ask his colleagues to vote on an authorization to use military force against the Islamic State in Iraq and Syria (ISIS) until next year, when the new Congress is seated.

Boehner told the New York Times, ''Doing this with a whole group of members who are on their way out the door, I don't think that is the right way to handle this.''

Then last week he changed his position, telling ABC News he is willing to call the House into session to debate the U.S. military action to destroy the terrorists. But the Speaker said it is up to President Obama to request a Congressional vote authorizing military action.

Meanwhile, the Speaker said it was wrong of President Obama to try to beat the terrorists without putting American military combat ''boots on the ground'' to win the current fight.

Huh? That makes no sense. When did House Republicans start taking orders from President Obama?

The hard fact is the GOP House is responsible for its own failure to act on the central question of authorizing the U.S. military to put combat boots on the ground.

''Since when do we sit around waiting, using the excuse 'He didn't ask'?'' House Minority Leader Nancy Pelosi (D–Calif.) asked reporters last week. ''No, if you want to have an authorization that has any constraints on the president, you don't wait for him to write it.''

Instead, some Republican House members are busy campaigning for reelection by appealing to voters' fears about the ISIS threat.

Rep. Doug Lamborn, a Colorado Republican, told his constituents that his fellow House Republicans are sharing political complaints about the president with commanders in charge of the military.

''A lot of us are talking to the generals behind the scenes, saying, 'Hey, if you disagree with the policy that the White House has given you, let's have a resignation,''' Rep. Lamborn said. He added that any Generals who resigned in protest would ''go out in a blaze of glory.''

That is an overt effort to undermine civilian control of the U.S. military, which is required by the Constitution. It is outrageous. It is a purely partisan effort to win votes by playing to extremist hatred of the president.

These right-wing attacks are coming from some of the same people who condemned anyone in disagreement with any part of the Bush administration's foreign policy as ''soft on terrorism,'' ''unpatriotic'' or worse.

Is it any wonder that Congress now has an 80 percent disapproval rating and a 12.6 approval rating, according to the latest Real Clear Politics average?

Is it any wonder that, according to a recent ABC News/Washington Post poll, 51 percent of Americans would not vote to reelect their own representative, the highest figure recorded on that question in the 25-year history of the poll?

Article I of the Constitution gives Congress, not the president, the power to declare war. However, Congress has not made a formal declaration of war since World War II.

Since then, Authorizations for Use of Military Force or ''AUMFs'' have become politically expedient substitutes.

Now, the current Congress is too cowardly to even vote on that kind of nominal approval. Some say the 2001 and 2002 AUMFs that gave President Bush the authority to use the military against the perpetrators of 9/11 and Saddam Hussein, respectively, are still in effect.

As my friend and Fox News Senior Judicial Analyst Judge Andrew Napolitano has noted, this is ridiculous because ISIS did not exist in 2001 and 2002, so Congress could not have intended the AUMFs to apply to the group by any stretch of the imagination.

Last week, one major Western democracy did call its legislature back from a weeks-long recess to vote on the critical, time-sensitive issue of military strikes against ISIS.

That legislative body was Britain's Parliament—not the U.S. Congress.

Congress is not absolved of responsibility just because we are in the middle of a political campaign season—especially when its members are telling us that ISIS is on the march and, in the words of Sen. Lindsey Graham (R–S.C.), ''we need to stop them before we all get killed here at home.''

Members have a job to do right now and they are not doing it.

There are increasing signs that many Republican members in Speaker Boehner's own caucus can no longer stomach this hypocrisy and abdication of Congress' duty.

''The president should have come to Congress and still should come to Congress for authorization,'' Rep. Ileana Ros-Lehtinen, a Florida Republican who used to chair the House Foreign Affairs Committee, told BuzzFeed.

''Everybody can come back at a moment's notice. Everyone is in the districts . . . We can all go back [to D.C. for a vote] and I hope we do,'' she added.

''If you can't make the argument for or against an AUMF, and actually justify your vote for or against an AUMF, you have absolutely no business being in Congress,'' Rep. Raul Labrador, an Idaho Republican and Tea Party favorite, told the Washington Post.

''This is why we come to Congress . . . It's shameful if anyone here in Congress decides that they would rather leave it up to the president by himself to determine if we should actually be doing something in that region of the world.'' Labrador said.

Principled Republicans like Ros-Lehtinen and Labrador are in the minority within their party.

Their ranks may be growing, but they are still a minority.

Mr. MCGOVERN. Mr. Speaker, I also want to talk a little bit about the immigration bill. As I said before, the President didn't create this problem. Quite frankly, the House Republican leadership created this problem. We had the Senate that acted in a good faith bipartisan manner and passed a comprehensive immigration reform bill. That was a year and a half ago.

In a year and a half, this House of Representatives has done nothing except come to the floor and demagogue the immigration issue. The debate on the other side of the aisle, quite frankly, has gotten so ugly that it is, I think, beneath the level of dignity of this House of Representatives.

We should expect better in terms of the debate on the issue of immigration. I enter into the RECORD the November 20 editorial from The New York Times, which concludes by saying:

The right will falsely label Mr. Obama's actions lawless. They are a victory for problem-solving over posturing, common sense over cruelty, and lawful order over a chaotic status quo.

[From the New York Times, Nov. 20, 2014]

AT LONG LAST, IMMIGRATION ACTION

(By the Editorial Board)

President Obama says he will speak to the nation on Thursday night about making major changes to immigration policy, including shielding several million unauthorized immigrants from deportation. He intends to do this under executive authority, because he has given up waiting for Congress to act.

The result will not be ideal, but no broad executive action on immigration was ever going to be. Only Congress can create an immigration system that rescues workers and families from unjust laws and creates legal pathways to citizenship. The best Mr. Obama can offer is a reprieve to people trapped by Congress's failures—temporary permission to live and work without fear.

But respite for as many as four million to five million people, according to some estimates, should be cause for relief and celebration. The reasons given by Mr. Obama and

his aides are sound and well within the law. The executive branch has limited means to deport all 11 million people living here without authorization. It should focus on expelling serious and violent criminals, and not waste money and effort on breaking up families, and deporting those who contribute to society and whose ties to this country are deep and permanent.

Details have not been announced, but it seems that Mr. Obama's plan will protect the parents of citizens and legal permanent residents, and a larger portion of the young people called Dreamers, who came here when they were children. Other, smaller groups may qualify as well.

Mr. Obama should draw the circle of inclusion as large as possible—up to the eight million or so who might have qualified under an ambitious bipartisan bill that passed the Senate last year. But Mr. Obama, who wants to bolster his actions against legal attack, seems unlikely to include parents whose children lack citizenship or green cards. Tens of thousands of families will surely be disheartened by this exclusion and other politically motivated shortcomings—the plan is expected to bar recipients from health coverage under the Affordable Care Act, for example. Some immigrant advocacy groups have already denounced the plan as too cautious and too small.

The backlash on the right, too, is well underway, with Republican lawmakers condemning what they see as a tyrannical usurpation of congressional authority by ''Emperor'' Obama. They fail to mention, though, that new priorities will put the vast deportation machinery to better use against serious criminals, terrorists and security threats, which should be the goal of any sane law-enforcement regime. Nor did they ever complain when Mr. Obama aggressively used his executive authority to ramp up deportations to an unprecedented peak of 400,000 a year.

It has been the immigration system's retreat from sanity, of course, that made Mr. Obama's new plan necessary. Years were wasted, and countless families broken, while Mr. Obama clung to a futile strategy of luring Republicans toward a legislative deal. He has been his own worst enemy—over the years he stressed his executive impotence, telling advocates that he could not change the system on his own. This may have suited his legislative strategy, but it was not true.

It's good that Mr. Obama has finally turned the page. He plans to lead a rally in Las Vegas on Friday at a high school where he outlined his immigration agenda in January 2013. Legislative solutions are a dim hope for some future day when the Republican fever breaks. But until then, here we are.

This initiative cannot be allowed to fail for lack of support from those who accept the need for progress on immigration, however incremental. Courageous immigrant advocates, led by day laborers, Dreamers and others, have pressed a reluctant president to acknowledge the urgency of their cause—and to do something about it. The only proper motion now is forward.

The right will falsely label Mr. Obama's actions lawless. They are a victory for problem-solving over posturing, common sense over cruelty, and lawful order over a chaotic status quo.

Mr. MCGOVERN. I also enter into the RECORD a November 25 letter from 130 legal scholars on why President Obama's action is lawful and has historical precedent.

25 NOVEMBER 2014.

We write as scholars and teachers of immigration law who have reviewed the executive actions announced by the President on November 20, 2014. It is our considered view that the expansion of the Deferred Action for Childhood Arrivals (DACA) and establishment of the Deferred Action for Parental Accountability (DAPA) programs are within the legal authority of the executive branch of the government of the United States. To explain, we cite federal statutes, regulations, and historical precedents. We do not express any views on the policy aspects of these two executive actions.

This letter updates a letter transmitted by 136 law professors to the White House on September 3, 2014, on the role of executive action in immigration law.[1] We focus on the legal basis for granting certain noncitizens in the United States ''deferred action'' status as a temporary reprieve from deportation. One of these programs, Deferred Action for Childhood Arrivals (DACA), was established by executive action in June 2012. On November 20, the President announced the expansion of eligibility criteria for DACA and the creation of a new program, Deferred Action for Parental Accountability (DAPA).

PROSECUTORIAL DISCRETION IN IMMIGRATION LAW ENFORCEMENT

Both November 20 executive actions relating to deferred action are exercises of prosecutorial discretion. Prosecutorial discretion refers to the authority of the Department of Homeland Security to decide how the immigration laws should be applied.[2] Prosecutorial discretion is a long-accepted legal practice in practically every law enforcement context,[3] unavoidable whenever the appropriated resources do not permit 100 percent enforcement. In immigration enforcement, prosecutorial discretion covers both agency decisions to refrain from acting on enforcement, like cancelling or not serving or filing a charging document or Notice to Appear with the immigration court, as well as decisions to provide a discretionary remedy like granting a stay of removal,[4] parole,[5] or deferred action.[6]

Prosecutorial discretion provides a temporary reprieve from deportation. Some forms of prosecutorial discretion, like deferred action, confer ''lawful presence'' and the ability to apply for work authorization.[7] However, the benefits of the deferred action programs announced on November 20 are not unlimited. The DACA and DAPA programs, like any other exercise of prosecutorial discretion do not provide an independent means to obtain permanent residence in the United States, nor do they allow a noncitizen to acquire eligibility to apply for naturalization as a U.S. citizen. As the President has emphasized, only Congress can prescribe the qualifications for permanent resident status or citizenship.

STATUTORY AUTHORITY AND LONG-STANDING AGENCY PRACTICE

Focusing first on statutes enacted by Congress, §103(a) of the Immigration and Nationality Act (''INA'' or the ''Act''), clearly empowers the Department of Homeland Security (DHS) to make choices about immigration enforcement. That section provides: ''The Secretary of Homeland Security shall be charged with the administration and enforcement of this Act and all other laws relating to the immigration and naturalization of aliens . . . .''[8] INA §242(g) recognizes the executive branch's legal authority to exercise prosecutorial discretion, specifically by barring judicial review of three particular types of prosecutorial discretion decisions: to commence removal proceedings, to adjudicate cases, and to execute removal orders.[9] In other sections of the Act, Congress has explicitly recognized deferred action by name, as a tool that the executive branch may use, in the exercise of its prosecutorial discretion, to protect certain victims of abuse, crime or trafficking.[10] Another statutory provision, INA §274A(h)(3), recognizes executive branch authority to authorize employment for noncitizens who do not otherwise receive it automatically by virtue of their particular immigration status. This provision (and the formal regulations noted below) confer the work authorization eligibility that is part of both the DACA and DAPA programs.

Based on this statutory foundation, the application of prosecutorial discretion to individuals or groups has been part of the immigration system for many years. Longstanding provisions of the formal regulations promulgated under the Act (which have the force of law) reflect the prominence of prosecutorial discretion in immigration law. Deferred action is expressly defined in one regulation as ''an act of administrative convenience to the government which gives some cases lower priority'' and goes on to authorize work permits for those who receive deferred action.[11] Agency memoranda further reaffirm the role of prosecutorial discretion in immigration law. In 1976, President Ford's Immigration and Naturalization Service (INS) General Counsel Sam Bernsen stated in a legal opinion, ''The reasons for the exercise of prosecutorial discretion are both practical and humanitarian. There simply are not enough resources to enforce all of the rules and regulations presently on the books.''[12] In 2000, a memorandum on prosecutorial discretion in immigration matters issued by INS Commissioner Doris Meissner provided that ''[s]ervice officers are not only authorized by law but expected to exercise discretion in a judicious manner at all stages of the enforcement process,'' and spelled out the factors that should guide those decisions.[13] In 2011, Immigration and Customs Enforcement in the Department of Homeland Security published guidance known as the ''Morton Memo,'' outlining more than one dozen factors, including humanitarian factors, for employees to consider in deciding whether prosecutorial discretion should be exercised. These factors—now updated by the November 20 executive actions—include tender or elderly age, long-time lawful permanent residence, and serious health conditions.

JUDICIAL RECOGNITION OF EXECUTIVE BRANCH PROSECUTORIAL DISCRETION IN IMMIGRATION CASES

Federal courts have also explicitly recognized prosecutorial discretion in general and deferred action in particular.[15] Notably, the U.S. Supreme Court noted in its Arizona v. United States decision in 2012: ''A principal feature of the removal system is the broad discretion exercised by immigration officials. . . . Federal officials, as an initial matter, must decide whether it makes sense to pursue removal at all . . . .''[16] In its 1999 decision in Reno v. American-Arab Anti-Discrimination Committee, the Supreme Court explicitly recognized deferred action by name. This affirmation of the role of discretion is consistent with congressional appropriations for immigration enforcement, which are at an annual level that would allow for the arrest, detention, and deportation of fewer than 4 percent of the noncitizens in the United States who lack lawful immigration status.[17]

Based on statutory authority, U.S. immigration agencies have a long history of exercising prosecutorial discretion for a range of reasons that include economic or humanitarian considerations, especially—albeit not only—when the noncitizens involved have strong family ties or long-term residence in the United States.[18] Prosecutorial discretion, including deferred action, has been made available on both a case-by-case basis and a group basis, as are true under DACA and DAPA. But even when a program like deferred action has been aimed at a particular

group of people, individuals must apply, and the agency must exercise its discretion based on the facts of each individual case. Both DACA and DAPA explicitly incorporate that requirement.

HISTORICAL PRECEDENTS FOR DEFERRED ACTION AND SIMILAR PROGRAMS FOR INDIVIDUALS AND GROUPS

As examples of the exercise of prosecutorial discretion, numerous administrations have issued directives providing deferred action or functionally similar forms of prosecutorial discretion to groups of noncitizens, often to large groups. The administrations of Presidents Ronald Reagan and George H.W. Bush deferred the deportations of a then-predicted (though ultimately much lower) 1.5 million noncitizen spouses and children of immigrants who qualified for legalization under the Immigration Reform and Control Act (IRCA) of 1986, authorizing work permits for the spouses.[19] Presidents Reagan and Bush took these actions, even though Congress had decided to exclude them from IRCA.[20] Among the many other examples of significant deferred action or similar programs are two during the George W. Bush administration: a deferred action program in 2005 for foreign academic students affected by Hurricane Katrina,[21] and ''Deferred Enforcement Departure'' for certain Liberians in 2007.[22] Several decades earlier, the Reagan administration issued a form of prosecutorial discretion called ''Extended Voluntary Departure'' in 1981 to thousands of Polish nationals.[23] The legal sources and historical examples of immigration prosecutorial discretion described above are by no means exhaustive, but they underscore the legal authority for an administration to apply prosecutorial discretion to both individuals and groups.

Some have suggested that the size of the group who may ''benefit'' from an act of prosecutorial discretion is relevant to its legality. We are unaware of any legal authority for such an assumption. Notably, the Reagan-Bush programs of the late 1980s and early 1990s were based on an initial estimated percentage of the unauthorized population (about 40 percent) that is comparable to the initial estimated percentage for the November 20 executive actions. The President could conceivably decide to cap the number of people who can receive prosecutorial discretion or make the conditions restrictive enough to keep the numbers small, but this would be a policy choice, not a legal issue.[24] For all of these reasons, the President is not ''re-writing'' the immigration laws, as some of his critics have suggested. He is doing precisely the opposite—exercising a discretion conferred by the immigration laws and settled general principles of enforcement discretion.

THE CONSTITUTION AND IMMIGRATION ENFORCEMENT DISCRETION

Critics have also suggested that the deferred action programs announced on November 20 violate the President's constitutional duty to ''take Care that the Laws be faithfully executed.''[25] A serious legal question would therefore arise if the executive branch were to halt all immigration enforcement, or even if the Administration were to refuse to substantially spend the resources appropriated by Congress. In either of those scenarios, the justification based on resource limitations would not apply. But the Obama administration has fully utilized all the enforcement resources Congress has appropriated. It has enforced the immigration law at record levels through apprehensions, investigations, and detentions that have resulted in over two million removals.[26] At the same time that the President announced the November 20 executive actions that we discuss here, he also announced revised enforcement priorities to focus on removing the most serious criminal offenders and further shoring up the southern border. Nothing in the President's actions will prevent him from continuing to remove as many violators as the resources Congress has given him permit.

Moreover, when prosecutorial discretion is exercised, particularly when the numbers are large, there is no legal barrier to formalizing that policy decision through sound procedures that include a formal application and dissemination of the relevant criteria to the officers charged with implementing the program and to the public. As DACA has shown, those kinds of procedures assure that important policy decisions are made at the leadership level, help officers to implement policy decisions fairly and consistently, and offer the public the transparency that government priority decisions require in a democracy.[27]

CONCLUSION

Our conclusion is that the expansion of the DACA program and the establishment of Deferred Action for Parental Accountability are legal exercises of prosecutorial discretion. Both executive actions are well within the legal authority of the executive branch of the government of the United States.

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Susan Hazeldean, Associate Clinical Professor, Cornell Law School; Ernesto Hernández-López, Professor of Law, Fowler School of Law, Chapman University; Laura A. Hernandez, Professor, Baylor Law School; Michael Heyman, Professor of Law, John Marshall Law School; Barbara Hines, Clinical Professor of Law, Co-Director, Immigration Clinic, University of Texas School of Law; Laila L. Hlass, Clinical Associate Professor, Boston University School of Law; Geoffrey Hoffman, Clinical Assoc. Professor, Director, Immigration Clinic, University of Houston Law Center.

Mary Holper, Associate Clinical Professor, Boston College Law School; Alan Hyde, Distinguished Professor and Sidney Reitman Scholar, Rutgers University School of Law—Newark; Kate Jastram, Lecturer in Residence, Executive Director, The Honorable G. William & Ariadna Miller Institute for Global Challenges and the Law, University of California, Berkeley, School of Law; Kit Johnson, Associate Professor of Law, University of Oklahoma College of Law; Anil Kalhan, Associate Professor of Law, Drexel University Kline School of Law; Daniel Kanstroom, Professor of Law, Dean's Research Scholar, and Director, International Human Rights Program, Boston College Law School.

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Margaret H. Taylor, Professor of Law, Wake Forest University School of Law; David Thronson, Associate Dean for Academic Affairs and Professor of Law, Michigan State University College of Law; Allison Brownell Tirres, Associate Professor & Associate Dean of Academic Affairs, DePaul University College of Law; Scott Titshaw, Associate Professor, Mercer University School of Law; Phil Torrey, Lecturer on Law, Harvard Law School, Clinical Instructor, Harvard Immigration and Refugee Clinical Program, Harvard Law School; Enid Trucios-Haynes, Interim Director, Muhammad Ali Institute for Peace and Justice, Professor of Law, Louis D. Brandeis School of Law, University of Louisville;

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Leti Volpp, Robert D. and Leslie Kay Raven Professor of Law, University of California, Berkeley; Jonathan Weinberg, Professor of Law, Wayne State University; Deborah M. Weissman, Reef C. Ivey II Distinguished Professor of Law, School of Law, University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill; Lisa Weissman-Ward, Clinical Supervising Attorney & Lecturer in Law, Stanford Law School; Anna R. Welch, Associate Clinical Professor, University of Maine School of Law.

Virgil O. Wiebe, Professor of Law, Robins, Kaplan, Miller & Ciresi Director of Clinical Education, Co-Director, Interprofessional Center for Counseling and Legal Services, University of St. Thomas School of Law, Minneapolis; Michael J. Wishnie, William O. Douglas Clinical Professor of Law and Deputy Dean for Experiential Education, Yale Law School; Stephen Yale-Loehr, Adjunct Professor, Cornell University Law School; Elizabeth Lee Young, Associate Professor of Law, University of Arkansas School of Law.

ENDNOTES

[1] See Letter to the President of the United States, Executive authority to protect individuals or groups from deportation (Sep. 3, 2014), https://pennstatelaw.psu.edu/__file/Law-Professor-Letter.pdf

[2] See Thomas Aleinikoff, David Martin, Hiroshi Motomura & Maryellen Fullerton, Immigration and Citizenship: Process and Policy 778–88 (7th ed. 2012); Stephen H. Legomsky & Cristina Rodriguez, Immigration and Refugee Law and Policy 629–32 (5th ed. 2009); Shoba Sivaprasad Wadhia, The Role of Prosecutorial Discretion in Immigration Law, 9 Conn. Pub. Int. L.J. 243 (2010), http://papers.ssrn.com/sol3/papers.cfm?abstract__id=1476341.

[3] Notably, in criminal law, prosecutorial discretion has existed for hundreds of years. It was a common reference point for the immigration agency in early policy documents describing prosecutorial discretion. See Doris Meissner, Immigration and Naturalization Service (INS) Commissioner, Exercising Prosecutorial Discretion 1 (Nov. 17, 2000) [hereinafter Meissner Memo], http://www.legalactioncenter.org/sites/default/files/docs/lac/Meissner-2000-memo.pdf; Sam Bernsen, INS General Counsel, Legal Opinion Regarding Service Exercise of Prosecutorial Discretion (July 15, 1976), http://www.ice.gov/doclib/foia/prosecutorial-discretion/service-exercise-pd.pdf. See also, e.g., Angela J. Davis, Arbitrary Justice (2007); Hiroshi Motomura, Prosecutorial Discretion in Context: How Discretion is Exercised Throughout our Immigration System, American Immigration Council 2–3 (April 2012), http://www.immigrationpolicy.org/sites/default/files/docs/motomura__-__discretion__in__context__04112.pdf; Stephen H. Legomsky, Legal Authorities for DACA and Similar Programs (Aug. 24, 2014), http://www.washingtonpost.com/r/2010–2019/WashingtonPost/2014/11/17/Editorial-Opinion/Graphics/executive%20action%20legal%20points.pdf.

[4] 8 C.F.R. § 241.6.

[5] INA § 212(d)(5).

[6] 8 C.F.R. § 274a.12(c)(14).

[7] Under INA § 212(a)(9)(B)(ii), a person will not be deemed unlawfully present during any ''period of stay authorized by the Attorney General'' (now the Secretary of Homeland Security). The Department of Homeland Security has authorized such a period of stay for recipients of deferred action. See Donald Neufeld, Lori Scialabba, & Pearl Chang, U.S. Citizenship and Immigration Services (USCIS), Consolidation of Guidance Concerning Unlawful Presence for Purposes of Sections 212(a)(9)(B)(i) and 212(a)(9)(C)(i)(I) of the Act (May 6, 2009), http://www.uscis.gov/sites/default/files/USCIS/Laws/Memoranda/Static__Files__Memoranda/2009/revision__redesign__AFM.PDF; U.S. Citizenship

and Immigration Services, Frequently Asked Questions (updated June 5, 2014), http://www.uscis.gov/humanitarian/consideration-deferred-action-childhood-arrivals-process/frequently-asked-questions.

[8] INA §103(a).

[9] INA §242(g); see also Reno v. American-Arab Anti-Discrimination Committee, 525 U.S. 471 (1999).

[10] INA §237(d)(2); 204(a)(1)(D)(i)(II,IV).

[11] 8 C.F.R. §274a.12(c)(14).

[12] Bernsen, supra note 3.

[13] Meissner Memo, supra note 3. Notably, the Meissner memorandum was a key reference point for related memoranda issued during the Bush administration, among them a 2005 memorandum from Immigration and Customs Enforcement legal head William Howard and a 2007 memorandum from ICE head Julie Myers on the use of prosecutorial discretion when making decisions about undocumented immigrants who are nursing mothers.

[14] John Morton, Director, U.S. Immigration & Customs Enforcement, Exercising Prosecutorial Discretion Consistent with the Civil Immigration Enforcement Priorities of the Agency for the Apprehension, Detention, and Removal of Aliens (June 17, 2011), available at http://www.ice.gov/doclib/secure-communities/pdf/prosecutorial-discretion-memo.pdf. [hereinafter Morton Memo].

[15] See e.g., Lennon v. Immigration & Naturalization Service, 527 F.2d 187, 191 n.5 (2d Cir. 1975); Soon Bok Yoon v. INS, 538 F.2d 1211, 1213 (5th Cir. 197 6); Vergel v. INS, 536 F.2d 755 (8th Cir. 1976); David v. INS, 548 F.2d 219 (8th Cir. 1977); Nicholas v. INS, 590 F.2d 802 (9th Cir. 1979).

[16] See Arizona v. United States, 132 S. Ct. 2492, 2499 (2012).

[17] 525 U.S. 471 (1999). One source suggests that DHS has resources to remove about 400,000 or less than 4% of the total removable population. See Morton memo, supra note 14.

[18] For example, of the 698 deferred action cases processed by Immigration and Customs Enforcement between October 1, 2011, and June 30, 2012, the most common humanitarian reasons for a grant were: Presence of a USC dependent; Presence in the United States since childhood; Primary caregiver of an individual who suffers from a serious mental or physical illness; Length of presence in the United States; and Suffering from a serious mental or medical care condition. See Shoba Sivaprasad Wadhia, My Great FOIA Adventure and Discoveries of Deferred Action Cases at ICE, 27 Geo. Immigr. L.J. 345, 356–69 (2013), http://papers.ssrn.com/sol3/papers.cfm?abstract__id=2195758. See also, Shoba Sivaprasad Wadhia, Relics of Deferred Action, The Hill (2014), http://thehill.com/blogs/congress-blog/civil-rights/224744-relics-of-deferred-action.

[19] See Marvine Howe, New Policy Aids Families of Aliens, N.Y. Times (March 5, 1990), http://www.nytimes.com/1990/03/05/nyregion/new-policy-aids-families-of-aliens.html.

[20] See 67 Interpreter Releases 204 (Feb. 26, 1990); 67 Interpreter Releases 153 (Feb. 5, 1990). Bush's policy followed a narrower 1987 executive order by President Reagan's immigration commissioner that applied only to children. 64 Interpreter Releases 1191 (Oct. 26, 1987). Congress later in 1990 legislatively provided some of them a path to legalization. Immigration and Nationality Act of 1990, Pub. L. 101–649, 301, 104 Stat. 4978, http://www.justice.gov/eoir/IMMACT1990.pdf.

[21] See Shoba Sivaprasad Wadhia, Response, In Defense of DACA, Deferred Action, and the DREAM Act, 91 Tex. L. Rev. See Also 59, n.46 (2013), http://papers.ssrn.com/sol3/papers.cfm?abstract___id=2195735, citing Press Release, U.S. Citizenship and Immigration Services, USCIS Announces Interim Relief for Foreign Students Adversely Impacted by Hurricane Katrina (Nov. 25, 2005), http://www.uscis.gov/sites/default/files/files/pressrelease/F1Student__11__25__05__PR.pdf.

[22] DED Granted Country-Liberia, U.S. Citizenship and Immigration, http://www.uscis.gov/humanitarian/temporary-protected-status-deferred-enforced-departure/ded-granted-country-liberia/ded-granted-country-liberia (last visited Nov. 22, 2014).

[23] Legomsky & Rodriguez, Immigration and Refugee Law and Policy, supra note 2, at 1115–17; See also David Reimers, Still the Golden Door: The Third World Comes to America 202 (1986).

[24] For a broader discussion about the relationship between class size and constitutionality, see Wadhia, Response, In Defense of DACA, Deferred Action, and the DREAM Act, supra note 20.

[25] U.S. Const. art. II, 3.

[26] U.S. ICE, FY 2013 ICE Immigration Removals, http://www.ice.gov/removal-statistics/ (last visited Nov. 22, 2014); Marc R. Rosenblum & Doris Meissner, The Deportation Dilemma: Reconciling Tough and Humane Enforcement, Migration Policy Institute (April 2014), http://www.migrationpolicy.org/research/deportation-dilemma-reconciling-tough-humane-enforcement.

[27] For a broader discussion of the administrative law values associated with prosecutorial discretion, see Hiroshi Motomura, Immigration Outside the Law 19–55, 185–92 (2014); Shoba Sivaprasad Wadhia, Sharing Secrets: Examining Deferred Action and Transparency in Immigration Law, 10 U. N. H. L. Rev. 1 (2012) (also providing a proposal for designing deferred action procedures), http://papers.ssrn.com/sol3/papers.cfm?abstract__id=1879443.

* all institutional affiliations are for identification purposes only

Mr. MCGOVERN. I enter into the RECORD a November 29 letter to Senate and House Judiciary Committee Chairmen LEAHY and GOODLATTE and the ranking members, GRASSLEY and CONYERS, from four former INS general counsels from the George W. Bush and Clinton administrations on the President's authority to take lawful executive action on immigration.

FOUR FORMER INS/USCIS GENERAL COUNSELS ON PRESIDENT'S AUTHORITY TO ACT ON IMMIGRATION

NOV 29, 2014.

Hon. PATRICK LEAHY
Hon. CHUCK GRASSLEY
Hon. BOB GOODLATTE
Hon. JOHN CONYERS, Jr.

We are writing as former General Counsels of the Immigration and Naturalization Service or former Chief Counsels of U.S. Citzenship and Immigration Services. As you know, the President on November 20 anounced a package of measures designed to deploy his limited immigration enforcement resources in the most effective way. These measures included an expansion of Deferred Action for Childhood Arrivals (DACA) and the creation of Deferred Action for Parental Accountabilty (DAPA). We take no positions on the policy judgments that those actions reflect, but we have all studied the relevant legal parameters and wish to express our collective view that the President's actions are well within his legal authority.

Some 135 law professors who currently teach or write in the area of immigration law signed a November 25, 2014 letter to the same effect. Rather than repeat the points made in that letter, we simply attach it here and go on record as stating that we agree wholeheartedly with its legal analysis and its conclusions.

Respectfully,

STEPHEN LEGOMSKY,
The John S. Lehman University Professor, Washington University School of Law, Former Chief Counsel, U.S. Citzenship and Immigration Services.
ROXANA BACON,
Former Chief Counsel, U.S. Citzenship and Immigration Services.
PAUL W. VIRTUE,
Partner, Mayer Brown LLP, Former General Counsel, Immigration and Naturalization Service,
BO COOPER,
Partner, Fragomen, Del Rey, Bernsen & Loew, Former General Counsel, Immigration and Naturalization Service.

Mr. MCGOVERN. Mr. Speaker, I yield 2 minutes to the gentleman from Florida (Mr. GARCIA).

Mr. GARCIA. Mr. Speaker, I am a very fortunate man. I am the son of immigrants. My parents came here at the ages of 17 and 18, respectively. Through the great fortune that we had, they were adjusted, and they were part of this great Nation, but since then, many more have come after.

In particular, I represent a community that is almost 69 percent Hispanic, the majority of which were born in a foreign land. The reality is that our immigration system for years has worked and has worked efficiently to make what we do better than any other nation in the world: we make Americans.

In the last decade and a half, this system has ground to a halt. In the last few years, our President has moved steadily to use his executive power to try to make the system work a little bit better. I believe that is an important step.

But we had an opportunity. We had an opportunity in this House to pass the Senate version that received 68 votes, something that would have made the system function better, brought more investment into America, more dollars into Federal revenue; yet the House punted. I am appreciative of the President's action because he is well within executive power.

If the other side does not like the President's action, they can bring up the Senate bill. There are enough votes in this House to pass it. We will have an orderly process. It is not a perfect bill, but it does do the right thing, which fixes a broken immigration system.

I want to beg the other side to understand the implications that fighting on this issue has. This is a nation of laws, there is no question on that, but the

executive has plenary authority in this area. The time has come to move, since this House would not move.

Mr. MCGOVERN. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to insert the text of the amendment along with extraneous material that I will offer in the RECORD if we defeat the previous question immediately prior to the vote on the previous question.

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

There was no objection.

Mr. MCGOVERN. That basically will be the text of H.R. 15, the Senate-passed comprehensive immigration reform bill. We could bring this issue to a close right now.

I reserve the balance of my time.

□ 1015

Mr. NUGENT. If I could inquire, I thought the gentleman was closing.

Mr. MCGOVERN. Mr. Speaker, there is some confusion here that the gentleman may be offering to amend the rule. I am just trying to get a sense for what is going on over there before I yield back all of my time.

Mr. NUGENT. Mr. Speaker, shortly, I will be offering an amendment to the rule, which is necessary to alleviate the budgetary point of order that currently lies against the defense bill. In addition to clearing a point of order, we hope it will expedite the consideration in the Senate of this critically important bill.

Mr. MCGOVERN. Mr. Speaker, we have one additional speaker that just showed up, and so I yield 1 minute to the gentlewoman from Texas (Ms. JACKSON LEE).

Ms. JACKSON LEE. Mr. Speaker, I thank the gentleman from Massachusetts for his leadership, and the manager.

Many of us, Mr. Speaker, have come to the floor of the House time and time again and supported our troops, supported their families, wanted them to have increased dollars in their compensation; but today I come with a heavy heart that issues of war and peace are in this bill, the authorization bill, and we have not had the time to debate this in front of the American people. Sending young men and women in the midst of a storm in war where they may lose their life, and yet this majority refuses to give us hours of time to show the American people what the commitment is, I raise a question.

And then, of course, a bill that attacks the constitutional authority of the President of the United States in an immigration bill that is closed in falsehoods because the President is not going beyond the law; he is not changing the law. He has the authority to use his executive power for humanitarian relief, and he is saving the parents of children who are citizens.

This is a wrong rule, and I ask my colleagues to vote against it.

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

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

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The gentleman from Massachusetts has 2½ minutes remaining. The gentleman from Florida has 8¼ minutes remaining.

Mr. MCGOVERN. Mr. Speaker, let me close by again asking my colleagues to vote against this closed rule—triple closed rule. It unfortunately has become a pattern in this Congress, the most closed Congress in the history of the United States of America.

I would urge my colleagues to vote ''no'' as well because we are talking about a defense bill, but we are not allowed to have a debate or a vote on any of these wars that we are involved in. If we truly care about our troops, if we are truly living up to our constitutional responsibilities, we ought to have a debate and a vote. We ought not to duck it. We ought not to leave town without talking about these serious issues.

On the issue of immigration, rather than this silly, petty, ugly, symbolic bill that is being brought to the floor, if my colleagues don't approve of the President's executive action, then help me defeat the previous question and we will bring up H.R. 15, the comprehensive immigration reform bill that the Senate passed in a bipartisan way, and we can get that job done and end all this nonsense and end all this rancor that we have seen unfold here in the House.

We could do better than what is on display today. I regret very much that the Republican leadership continues to insist on this closed process which stifles debate and prevents us from debating and voting on important issues.

I yield back the balance of my time.

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

I think I have made my frustrations readily clear in regards to how we got to the current NDAA. It is troubling to see how the Senate's failure to act is going to end up costing our troops. To me, it is just not right to the men and women, the 1 percent of America that put their lives on the line for this country the Senate has turned a blind eye to.

I am optimistic, though, that with the changing of the guard in January, that we are actually going to get things done. We are actually going to pass legislation to address the issues that are so confronting this Nation that deserve to have discussions in both Houses. It is important that the Senate act. It is important that the Senate has debate. So I think that at the end of the day, in January with the changing of the guard, we are going to see a different set of facts as Congress moves forward.

I am really hopeful that Congress takes the steps, and Mr. MCGOVERN talks about it, but we need to talk about the AUMF. We need to talk about those guiding principles that set up where we are today, things that were passed long before I came to Congress, authorizations that go back 12 to 13 years ago.

The landscape has changed, and we need to absolutely have a strong and long, hard debate in regards to how we authorize the use of force in the future in specific instances, as the Constitution requires.

When we talk about the Constitution, we talk about the President just ignoring it, the administration sidestepping Congress whenever it sees fit, the use of force is one of those areas, I think. And the same with what this administration has done in the underlying bills that this bill allows us to address in the President's recent executive order. The bill reaffirms that Congress—Congress—has the power to write the immigration laws. It reaffirms that the President must enforce the laws that are currently on the books, not something that he wishes, but what is currently law of the land.

Mr. Speaker, the President's actions have gotten so out of hand that we now must pass bills to remind him of what the Constitution sets, and that is a shame. We even have to remind the President of what he, himself, has said in the past about what is the appropriate role of the office of President.

Speaking in 2011 in a Univision town hall, the President stated:

> With respect to the notion that I can just suspend deportations through executive order, that is just not the case because there are laws on the books.

He also said that Congress passes the laws, and it is the executive branch's job to enforce and implement those laws, and then it is up to the judiciary to interpret those laws if there is a question.

The President even said that there are enough laws on the books by Congress that are very clear in terms of how we have to enforce our immigration system. That, for me, is simple enough. And the President said that: through executive order, to ignore those congressional mandates would not conform with my appropriate role as President. I didn't say that; he said that. I am not a lawyer; he is a lawyer, a constitutional lawyer.

What he hasn't said to us, the American people, is in those 22 utterances where he said those things, why hasn't he justified to the American people that maybe he was wrong when he said that, he didn't get it right, he didn't understand. He never said anything like that. What he has done is come back and to say: Do you know what—and he said it before that—I have a pen and a phone. And he can do what he pleases.

Mr. Speaker, this is an unfortunate time when we have to call the President out for not following the Constitution. This is not something that I look forward to. It is not something that I want to do. But it is so important, as I have said before, that we respect the article I power that this body has in the Constitution, that our

Founding Fathers thought it was so important that there be a separation of powers so that there was no monarchy, so there was no one person that can call all the shots. They sought it because they needed to because of what the impression is that they left that they were under.

We are merely standing up for our rights as citizens of the United States, as I believe we should be enforcing the constitutional requirements, that founding document. Maybe I am wrong, but I don't think so. I have been wrong in the past, but on this particular issue, the Constitution is the document that we should live by. The Constitution sets forth the operation of this government, not by whim and not by decree, but by law. We are a nation of laws.

You have heard me talk about the NDAA, and I will say this to Mr. MCGOVERN as it relates to authorization of military force. I agree wholeheartedly that we need to have a separate debate. We need to have it when we have a partner across the other side of the Capitol that will join in that debate about what we should be doing with the use of force and what we do as it relates to our men and women that serve.

Mr. Speaker, I urge my colleagues to support this rule and to support the checks and balances our Founders so thoughtfully crafted.

AMENDMENT OFFERED BY MR. NUGENT

Mr. NUGENT. Mr. Speaker, I offer an amendment to the resolution.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The Clerk will report the amendment.

The Clerk read as follows:

Page 2, line 14, insert before the period ''and the amendment specified in section 5 of this resolution''.

At the end of the resolution, add the following:

SEC. 5. The amendment referred to in the first section of this resolution is as follows: Strike section 3096 and insert the following:

''SEC. 3096. PAYMENTS IN LIEU OF TAXES.

''For payments in lieu of taxes under chapter 69 of title 31, United States Code, which shall be available without further appropriation to the Secretary of the Interior—

''(1) $33,000,000 for fiscal year 2015; and

''(2) $37,000,000 to be available for obligation and payment beginning on October 1, 2015.

Funds available for obligation and payment under paragraph (2) shall be paid in October 2015.''.

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

AN AMENDMENT TO H. RES. 770 OFFERED BY MR. MCGOVERN FROM MASSACHUSETTS

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

SEC. 5. 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. 15) to provide for comprehensive immigration reform 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 among and controlled by the chair and ranking minority member of the Committee on Judiciary. 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. 6. Clause 1(c) of rule XIX shall not apply to the consideration of H.R. 15 as specified in section 5 of this resolution.

THE VOTE ON THE PREVIOUS QUESTION: WHAT IT REALLY MEANS

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

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

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

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

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

Mr. NUGENT. Mr. Speaker, I yield back the balance of my time, and I move the previous question on the amendment and 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. MCGOVERN. Mr. Speaker, on that I demand the yeas and nays.

The yeas and nays were ordered.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to clause 8 and clause 9 of rule XX, this 15-minute vote on ordering the previous question on the amendment and on the resolution will be followed by 5-minute votes on adopting the amendment, if ordered, adopting the resolution, if ordered, and suspending the rules and adopting H. Res. 758.

The vote was taken by electronic device, and there were—yeas 227, nays 191, not voting 16, as follows:

[Roll No. 546]

YEAS—227

Amash	Cotton	Graves (GA)
Amodei	Cramer	Graves (MO)
Bachmann	Crawford	Griffin (AR)
Bachus	Crenshaw	Griffith (VA)
Barletta	Culberson	Grimm
Barr	Daines	Guthrie
Barton	Davis, Rodney	Hanna
Benishek	Denham	Harper
Bentivolio	Dent	Harris
Bilirakis	DeSantis	Hartzler
Black	DesJarlais	Hastings (WA)
Blackburn	Diaz-Balart	Heck (NV)
Boustany	Duffy	Hensarling
Brady (TX)	Duncan (SC)	Herrera Beutler
Brat	Duncan (TN)	Holding
Bridenstine	Ellmers	Hudson
Brooks (AL)	Farenthold	Huelskamp
Brooks (IN)	Fincher	Huizenga (MI)
Broun (GA)	Fitzpatrick	Hultgren
Buchanan	Fleischmann	Hunter
Bucshon	Fleming	Hurt
Burgess	Flores	Issa
Byrne	Forbes	Jenkins
Calvert	Fortenberry	Johnson (OH)
Camp	Foxx	Johnson, Sam
Campbell	Franks (AZ)	Jolly
Capito	Frelinghuysen	Jones
Carter	Gardner	Jordan
Cassidy	Garrett	Joyce
Chabot	Gerlach	Kelly (PA)
Chaffetz	Gibbs	King (IA)
Clawson (FL)	Gibson	King (NY)
Coffman	Gingrey (GA)	Kingston
Cole	Gohmert	Kinzinger (IL)
Collins (GA)	Goodlatte	Kline
Collins (NY)	Gosar	Labrador
Conaway	Gowdy	LaMalfa
Cook	Granger	Lamborn

Lance
Lankford
Latham
Latta
LoBiondo
Long
Lucas
Luetkemeyer
Lummis
Marchant
Marino
Massie
McCarthy (CA)
McCaul
McClintock
McHenry
McKeon
McKinley
McMorris Rodgers
Meadows
Meehan
Messer
Mica
Miller (FL)
Miller (MI)
Mullin
Mulvaney
Murphy (PA)
Neugebauer
Noem
Nugent
Nunes
Nunnelee
Olson
Palazzo
Paulsen
Pearce
Perry
Petri
Pittenger
Pitts
Poe (TX)
Pompeo
Posey
Price (GA)
Reed
Reichert
Renacci
Ribble
Rice (SC)
Rigell
Roby
Roe (TN)
Rogers (AL)
Rogers (KY)
Rogers (MI)
Rohrabacher
Rokita
Rooney
Ros-Lehtinen
Roskam
Ross
Rothfus
Royce
Runyan
Ryan (WI)
Salmon
Sanford
Scalise
Schock
Schweikert
Scott, Austin
Sensenbrenner
Sessions
Shimkus
Shuster
Simpson
Smith (MO)
Smith (NE)
Smith (NJ)
Smith (TX)
Southerland
Stewart
Stivers
Stockman
Stutzman
Terry
Thompson (PA)
Thornberry
Tiberi
Tipton
Turner
Upton
Valadao
Wagner
Walberg
Walden
Walorski
Weber (TX)
Webster (FL)
Wenstrup
Westmoreland
Whitfield
Williams
Wilson (SC)
Wittman
Wolf
Womack
Woodall
Yoder
Yoho
Young (AK)
Young (IN)

NAYS—191

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

NOT VOTING—16

Aderholt
Bishop (UT)
Capuano
Cleaver
Coble
Doyle
Duckworth
Gallego
Hall
Johnson (GA)
McAllister
McCarthy (NY)
Miller, Gary
Negrete McLeod
Rush
Velázquez

□ 1052

Mr. SCHIFF, Ms. PINGREE of Maine, Mr. HOYER, Ms. KUSTER, and Mr. WALZ changed their vote from ''yea'' to ''nay.''

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

A recorded vote was ordered.

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

The vote was taken by electronic device, and there were—ayes 232, noes 191, not voting 11, as follows:

[Roll No. 547]

AYES—232

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

NOES—191

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

NOT VOTING—11

Aderholt	Doyle	McCarthy (NY)
Bishop (UT)	Duckworth	Miller, Gary
Capuano	Gallego	Negrete McLeod
Coble	Hall	

□ 1101

So the resolution, as amended, was agreed to.

The result of the vote was announced as above recorded.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

CONDEMNING THE ACTIONS OF THE RUSSIAN FEDERATION

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The unfinished business is the vote on the motion to suspend the rules and agree to the resolution (H. Res. 758) strongly condemning the actions of the Russian Federation, under President Vladimir Putin, which has carried out a policy of aggression against neighboring countries aimed at political and economic domination, as amended, on which the yeas and nays were ordered.

The Clerk read the title of the resolution.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the motion offered by the gentlewoman from Florida (Ms. ROS-LEHTINEN) that the House suspend the rules and agree to the resolution, as amended.

This is a 5-minute vote.

The vote was taken by electronic device, and there were—yeas 411, nays 10, not voting 13, as follows:

[Roll No. 548]

YEAS—411

Adams	Cartwright	Dingell
Amodei	Cassidy	Doggett
Bachmann	Castor (FL)	Duffy
Bachus	Castro (TX)	Duncan (SC)
Barber	Chabot	Edwards
Barletta	Chaffetz	Ellison
Barr	Chu	Ellmers
Barrow (GA)	Cicilline	Engel
Barton	Clark (MA)	Enyart
Bass	Clarke (NY)	Eshoo
Beatty	Clawson (FL)	Esty
Becerra	Clay	Farenthold
Benishek	Cleaver	Farr
Bentivolio	Clyburn	Fattah
Bera (CA)	Coffman	Fincher
Bilirakis	Cohen	Fitzpatrick
Bishop (GA)	Cole	Fleischmann
Bishop (NY)	Collins (GA)	Fleming
Black	Collins (NY)	Flores
Blackburn	Conaway	Forbes
Blumenauer	Connolly	Fortenberry
Bonamici	Conyers	Foster
Boustany	Cook	Foxx
Brady (PA)	Costa	Frankel (FL)
Brady (TX)	Cotton	Franks (AZ)
Braley (IA)	Courtney	Frelinghuysen
Brat	Cramer	Fudge
Bridenstine	Crawford	Gabbard
Brooks (AL)	Crenshaw	Garamendi
Brooks (IN)	Crowley	Garcia
Broun (GA)	Cuellar	Gardner
Brown (FL)	Culberson	Garrett
Brownley (CA)	Cummings	Gerlach
Buchanan	Daines	Gibbs
Bucshon	Davis (CA)	Gibson
Burgess	Davis, Danny	Gingrey (GA)
Bustos	Davis, Rodney	Gohmert
Butterfield	DeFazio	Goodlatte
Byrne	DeGette	Gosar
Calvert	Delaney	Gowdy
Camp	DeLauro	Granger
Campbell	DelBene	Graves (GA)
Capito	Denham	Graves (MO)
Capps	Dent	Green, Al
Cárdenas	DeSantis	Green, Gene
Carney	DesJarlais	Griffin (AR)
Carson (IN)	Deutch	Griffith (VA)
Carter	Diaz-Balart	Grijalva
Grimm	Matsui	Ryan (OH)
Guthrie	McAllister	Ryan (WI)
Gutiérrez	McCarthy (CA)	Salmon
Hahn	McCaul	Sánchez, Linda T.
Hanabusa	McClintock	
Hanna	McCollum	Sanchez, Loretta
Harper	McGovern	Sanford
Harris	McHenry	Sarbanes
Hartzler	McIntyre	Scalise
Hastings (WA)	McKeon	Schakowsky
Heck (NV)	McKinley	Schiff
Heck (WA)	McMorris Rodgers	Schneider
Hensarling	McNerney	Schock
Herrera Beutler	Meehan	Schrader
Higgins	Meeks	Schwartz
Himes	Meng	Schweikert
Hinojosa	Messer	Scott (VA)
Holding	Mica	Scott, Austin
Holt	Michaud	Scott, David
Honda	Miller (FL)	Sensenbrenner
Horsford	Miller (MI)	Serrano
Hoyer	Moore	Sessions
Hudson	Moran	Sewell (AL)
Huelskamp	Mullin	Shea-Porter
Huffman	Mulvaney	Sherman
Huizenga (MI)	Murphy (FL)	Shimkus
Hultgren	Murphy (PA)	Shuster
Hunter	Nadler	Simpson
Hurt	Napolitano	Sinema
Israel	Neal	Sires
Issa	Neugebauer	Slaughter
Jackson Lee	Noem	Smith (MO)
Jeffries	Nolan	Smith (NE)
Jenkins	Norcross	Smith (NJ)
Johnson (GA)	Nugent	Smith (TX)
Johnson (OH)	Nunes	Smith (WA)
Johnson, E. B.	Nunnelee	Southerland
Johnson, Sam	Olson	Speier
Jolly	Owens	Stewart
Jordan	Palazzo	Stivers
Joyce	Pallone	Stockman
Kaptur	Pascrell	Stutzman
Keating	Pastor (AZ)	Swalwell (CA)
Kelly (IL)	Paulsen	Takano
Kelly (PA)	Payne	Terry
Kennedy	Pearce	Thompson (CA)
Kildee	Pelosi	Thompson (MS)
Kilmer	Perlmutter	Thompson (PA)
Kind	Perry	Thornberry
King (IA)	Peters (CA)	Tiberi
King (NY)	Peters (MI)	Tierney
Kingston	Peterson	Tipton
Kinzinger (IL)	Petri	Titus
Kirkpatrick	Pingree (ME)	Tonko
Kline	Pittenger	Tsongas
Kuster	Pitts	Turner
Labrador	Pocan	Upton
LaMalfa	Poe (TX)	Valadao
Lamborn	Polis	Van Hollen
Lance	Pompeo	Vargas
Langevin	Posey	Veasey
Lankford	Price (GA)	Vela
Larsen (WA)	Price (NC)	Velázquez
Larson (CT)	Quigley	Visclosky
Latham	Rahall	Wagner
Latta	Rangel	Walberg
Lee (CA)	Reed	Walden
Levin	Reichert	Walorski
Lewis	Renacci	Walz
Lipinski	Ribble	Wasserman Schultz
LoBiondo	Rice (SC)	Waters
Loebsack	Richmond	Waxman
Lofgren	Rigell	Weber (TX)
Long	Roby	Webster (FL)
Lowenthal	Roe (TN)	Welch
Lowey	Rogers (AL)	Wenstrup
Lucas	Rogers (KY)	Westmoreland
Luetkemeyer	Rogers (MI)	Whitfield
Lujan Grisham (NM)	Rokita	Williams
Luján, Ben Ray (NM)	Rooney	Wilson (FL)
	Ros-Lehtinen	Wilson (SC)
Lummis	Roskam	Wittman
Lynch	Ross	Wolf
Maffei	Rothfus	Womack
Maloney, Carolyn	Roybal-Allard	Woodall
	Royce	Yarmuth
Maloney, Sean	Ruiz	Yoder
Marchant	Runyan	Yoho
Marino	Ruppersberger	Young (AK)
Matheson	Rush	Young (IN)

NAYS—10

Amash	Jones	O'Rourke
Duncan (TN)	Massie	Rohrabacher
Grayson	McDermott	
Hastings (FL)	Miller, George	

NOT VOTING—13

Aderholt	Doyle	Meadows
Bishop (UT)	Duckworth	Miller, Gary
Capuano	Gallego	Negrete McLeod
Coble	Hall	
Cooper	McCarthy (NY)	

□ 1110

Ms. SPEIER changed her vote from ''nay'' to ''yea.''

So (two-thirds being in the affirmative) the rules were suspended and the resolution, as amended, was agreed to.

The result of the vote was announced as above recorded.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

PERMISSION TO POSTPONE ADOPTION OF MOTION TO CONCUR IN SENATE AMENDMENT TO H.R. 3979, PROTECTING VOLUNTEER FIREFIGHTERS AND EMERGENCY RESPONDERS ACT OF 2014

Mr. MCKEON. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that the question of adopting a motion to concur in the Senate amendment to H.R. 3979 with an amendment may be subject to postponement as though under clause 8 of rule XX.

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

There was no objection.

SUBMISSION OF MATERIAL EXPLANATORY OF THE AMENDMENT OF THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES TO THE AMENDMENT OF THE SENATE TO H.R. 3979

Pursuant to section 4 of House Resolution 770, the chairman of the Committee on Armed Services submitted explanatory material relating to the amendment of the House of Representatives to the amendment of the Senate to H.R. 3979. The contents of this submission will be published in Book II of this RECORD.

PROTECTING VOLUNTEER FIREFIGHTERS AND EMERGENCY RESPONDERS ACT OF 2014

Mr. MCKEON. Mr. Speaker, pursuant to House Resolution 770, I call up the bill (H.R. 3979) to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 to ensure that emergency services volunteers are not taken into account as employees under the shared responsibility requirements contained in the Patient Protection and Affordable Care Act, with the Senate amendment thereto, and ask for its immediate consideration.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The Clerk will designate the Senate amendment.

Senate amendment:

SECTION 1. SHORT TITLE; TABLE OF CONTENTS.

(a) SHORT TITLE.—This Act may be cited as the ''Emergency Unemployment Compensation Extension Act of 2014''.

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

SEC. 2. EXTENSION OF EMERGENCY UNEMPLOYMENT COMPENSATION PROGRAM.

(a) EXTENSION.—Section 4007(a)(2) of the Supplemental Appropriations Act, 2008 (Public Law 110–252; 26 U.S.C. 3304 note) is amended by striking ''January 1, 2014'' and inserting ''June 1, 2014''.

(b) FUNDING.—Section 4004(e)(1) of the Supplemental Appropriations Act, 2008 (Public Law 110–252; 26 U.S.C. 3304 note) is amended—

(1) in subparagraph (I), by striking ''and'' at the end;

(2) in subparagraph (J), by inserting ''and'' at the end; and

(3) by inserting after subparagraph (J) the following:

''(K) the amendment made by section 2(a) of the Emergency Unemployment Compensation Extension Act of 2014;''.

(c) EFFECTIVE DATE.—The amendments made by this section shall take effect as if included in the enactment of the American Taxpayer Relief Act of 2012 (Public Law 112–240).

SEC. 3. TEMPORARY EXTENSION OF EXTENDED BENEFIT PROVISIONS.

(a) IN GENERAL.—Section 2005 of the Assistance for Unemployed Workers and Struggling Families Act, as contained in Public Law 111–5 (26 U.S.C. 3304 note), is amended—

(1) by striking ''December 31, 2013'' each place it appears and inserting ''May 31, 2014''; and

(2) in subsection (c), by striking ''June 30, 2014'' and inserting ''November 30, 2014''.

(b) EXTENSION OF MATCHING FOR STATES WITH NO WAITING WEEK.—Section 5 of the Unemployment Compensation Extension Act of 2008 (Public Law 110–449; 26 U.S.C. 3304 note) is amended by striking ''June 30, 2014'' and inserting ''November 30, 2014''.

(c) EXTENSION OF MODIFICATION OF INDICATORS UNDER THE EXTENDED BENEFIT PROGRAM.—Section 203 of the Federal-State Extended Unemployment Compensation Act of 1970 (26 U.S.C. 3304 note) is amended—

(1) in subsection (d), by striking ''December 31, 2013'' and inserting ''May 31, 2014''; and

(2) in subsection (f)(2), by striking ''December 31, 2013'' and inserting ''May 31, 2014''.

(d) EFFECTIVE DATE.—The amendments made by this section shall take effect as if included in the enactment of the American Taxpayer Relief Act of 2012 (Public Law 112–240).

SEC. 4. EXTENSION OF FUNDING FOR REEMPLOYMENT SERVICES AND REEMPLOYMENT AND ELIGIBILITY ASSESSMENT ACTIVITIES.

(a) EXTENSION.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—Section 4004(c)(2)(A) of the Supplemental Appropriations Act, 2008 (Public Law 110–252; 26 U.S.C. 3304 note) is amended by striking ''through fiscal year 2014'' and inserting ''through the first five months of fiscal year 2015''.

(2) EFFECTIVE DATE.—The amendment made by this subsection shall take effect as if included in the enactment of the American Taxpayer Relief Act of 2012 (Public Law 112–240).

(b) TIMING FOR SERVICES AND ACTIVITIES.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—Section 4001(i)(1)(A) of the Supplemental Appropriations Act, 2008 (Public Law 110–252; 26 U.S.C. 3304 note) is amended by adding at the end the following new sentence:

''At a minimum, such reemployment services and reemployment and eligibility assessment activities shall be provided to an individual within a time period (determined appropriate by the Secretary) after the date the individual begins to receive amounts under section 4002(b) (first tier benefits) and, if applicable, again within a time period (determined appropriate by the Secretary) after the date the individual begins to receive amounts under section 4002(d) (third tier benefits).''.

(2) EFFECTIVE DATE.—The amendment made by this subsection shall apply on and after the date of the enactment of this Act.

(c) PURPOSES OF SERVICES AND ACTIVITIES.—The purposes of the reemployment services and reemployment and eligibility assessment activities under section 4001(i) of the Supplemental Appropriations Act, 2008 (Public Law 110–252; 26 U.S.C. 3304 note) are—

(1) to better link the unemployed with the overall workforce system by bringing individuals receiving unemployment insurance benefits in for personalized assessments and referrals to reemployment services; and

(2) to provide individuals receiving unemployment insurance benefits with early access to specific strategies that can help get them back into the workforce faster, including through—

(A) the development of a reemployment plan;

(B) the provision of access to relevant labor market information;

(C) the provision of access to information about industry-recognized credentials that are regionally relevant or nationally portable;

(D) the provision of referrals to reemployment services and training; and

(E) an assessment of the individual's on-going eligibility for unemployment insurance benefits.

SEC. 5. ADDITIONAL EXTENDED UNEMPLOYMENT BENEFITS UNDER THE RAILROAD UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE ACT.

(a) EXTENSION.—Section 2(c)(2)(D)(iii) of the Railroad Unemployment Insurance Act (45 U.S.C. 352(c)(2)(D)(iii)) is amended—

(1) by striking ''June 30, 2013'' and inserting ''November 30, 2013''; and

(2) by striking ''December 31, 2013'' and inserting ''May 31, 2014''.

(b) CLARIFICATION ON AUTHORITY TO USE FUNDS.—Funds appropriated under either the first or second sentence of clause (iv) of section 2(c)(2)(D) of the Railroad Unemployment Insurance Act shall be available to cover the cost of additional extended unemployment benefits provided under such section 2(c)(2)(D) by reason of the amendments made by subsection (a) as well as to cover the cost of such benefits provided under such section 2(c)(2)(D), as in effect on the day before the date of enactment of this Act.

(c) FUNDING FOR ADMINISTRATION.—Out of any funds in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, there are appropriated to the Railroad Retirement Board $105,000 for administrative expenses associated with the payment of additional extended unemployment benefits provided under section 2(c)(2)(D) of the Railroad Unemployment Insurance Act by reason of the amendments made by subsection (a), to remain available until expended.

SEC. 6. FLEXIBILITY FOR UNEMPLOYMENT PROGRAM AGREEMENTS.

(a) FLEXIBILITY.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—Subsection (g) of section 4001 of the Supplemental Appropriations Act, 2008 (Public Law 110–252; 26 U.S.C. 3304 note) shall not apply with respect to a State that has enacted a law before December 1, 2013, that, upon taking effect, would violate such subsection.

(2) EFFECTIVE DATE.—Paragraph (1) is effective with respect to weeks of unemployment beginning on or after December 29, 2013.

(b) PERMITTING A SUBSEQUENT AGREEMENT.—Nothing in title IV of the Supplemental Appropriations Act, 2008 (Public Law 110–252; 26 U.S.C. 3304 note) shall preclude a State whose agreement under such title was terminated from entering into a subsequent agreement under such title on or after the date of the enactment of this Act if the State, taking into account the application of subsection (a), would otherwise meet the requirements for an agreement under such title.

SEC. 7. ENDING UNEMPLOYMENT PAYMENTS TO JOBLESS MILLIONAIRES AND BILLIONAIRES.

(a) PROHIBITION.—Notwithstanding any other provision of law, no Federal funds may be used for payments of unemployment compensation under the emergency unemployment compensation program under title IV of the Supplemental Appropriations Act, 2008 (Public Law 110–252; 26 U.S.C. 3304 note) to an individual whose adjusted gross income in the preceding year was equal to or greater than $1,000,000.

(b) COMPLIANCE.—Unemployment Insurance applications shall include a form or procedure for an individual applicant to certify the individual's adjusted gross income was not equal to or greater than $1,000,000 in the preceding year.

(c) AUDITS.—The certifications required by subsection (b) shall be auditable by the U.S. Department of Labor or the U.S. Government Accountability Office.

(d) STATUS OF APPLICANTS.—It is the duty of the States to verify the residency, employment, legal, and income status of applicants for Unemployment Insurance and no Federal funds may be expended for purposes of determining whether or not the prohibition under subsection (a) applies with respect to an individual.

(e) EFFECTIVE DATE.—The prohibition under subsection (a) shall apply to weeks of unemployment beginning on or after the date of the enactment of this Act.

SEC. 8. GAO STUDY ON THE USE OF WORK SUITABILITY REQUIREMENTS IN UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE PROGRAMS.

(a) STUDY.—The Comptroller General of the United States shall conduct a study on the use of work suitability requirements to strengthen requirements to ensure that unemployment insurance benefits are being provided to individuals who are actively looking for work and who truly want to return to the labor force. Such study shall include an analysis of—

(1) how work suitability requirements work under both State and Federal unemployment insurance programs; and

(2) how to incorporate and improve such requirements under Federal unemployment insurance programs; and

(3) other items determined appropriate by the Comptroller General.

(b) BRIEFING.—Not later than 90 days after the date of the enactment of this Act, the Comptroller General of the United States shall brief Congress on the ongoing study required under subsection (a). Such briefing shall include preliminary recommendations for such legislation and administrative action as the Comptroller General determines appropriate.

SEC. 9. FUNDING STABILIZATION.

(a) FUNDING STABILIZATION UNDER THE INTERNAL REVENUE CODE.—The table in subclause (II) of section 430(h)(2)(C)(iv) of the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 is amended to read as follows:

''If the calendar year is:	The applicable minimum percentage is:	The applicable maximum percentage is:
2012, 2013, 2014, 2015, 2016, or 2017.	90%	110%
2018	85%	115%
2019	80%	120%
2020	75%	125%
After 2020	70%	130%''.

(b) FUNDING STABILIZATION UNDER ERISA.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—The table in subclause (II) of section 303(h)(2)(C)(iv) of the Employee Retirement Income Security Act of 1974 is amended to read as follows:

''If the calendar year is:	The applicable minimum percentage is:	The applicable maximum percentage is:
2012, 2013, 2014, 2015, 2016, or 2017.	90%	110%
2018	85%	115%
2019	80%	120%
2020	75%	125%
After 2020	70%	130%''.

(2) CONFORMING AMENDMENT.—

(A) IN GENERAL.—Clause (ii) of section 101(f)(2)(D) of such Act is amended by striking ''2015'' and inserting ''2020''.

(B) STATEMENTS.—The Secretary of Labor shall modify the statements required under subclauses (I) and (II) of section 101(f)(2)(D)(i) of such Act to conform to the amendments made by this section.

(c) STABILIZATION NOT TO APPLY FOR PURPOSES OF CERTAIN ACCELERATED BENEFIT DISTRIBUTION RULES.—

(1) INTERNAL REVENUE CODE OF 1986.—The second sentence of paragraph (2) of section 436(d) of the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 is amended by striking ''of such plan'' and inserting ''of such plan (determined by not taking into account any adjustment of segment rates under section 430(h)(2)(C)(iv))''.

(2) EMPLOYEE RETIREMENT INCOME SECURITY ACT OF 1974.—The second sentence of subparagraph (B) of section 206(g)(3) of the Employee Retirement Income Security Act of 1974 (29 U.S.C. 1056(g)(3)(B)) is amended by striking ''of such plan'' and inserting ''of such plan (determined by not taking into account any adjustment of segment rates under section 303(h)(2)(C)(iv))''.

(3) EFFECTIVE DATE.—

(A) IN GENERAL.—Except as provided in subparagraph (B), the amendments made by this subsection shall apply to plan years beginning after December 31, 2014.

(B) COLLECTIVELY BARGAINED PLANS.—In the case of a plan maintained pursuant to 1 or more collective bargaining agreements, the amendments made by this subsection shall apply to plan years beginning after December 31, 2015.

(4) PROVISIONS RELATING TO PLAN AMENDMENTS.—

(A) IN GENERAL.—If this paragraph applies to any amendment to any plan or annuity contract, such plan or contract shall be treated as being operated in accordance with the terms of the plan during the period described in subparagraph (B)(ii).

(B) AMENDMENTS TO WHICH PARAGRAPH APPLIES.—

(i) IN GENERAL.—This paragraph shall apply to any amendment to any plan or annuity contract which is made—

(I) pursuant to the amendments made by this subsection, or pursuant to any regulation issued by the Secretary of the Treasury or the Secretary of Labor under any provision as so amended, and

(II) on or before the last day of the first plan year beginning on or after January 1, 2016, or such later date as the Secretary of the Treasury may prescribe.

(ii) CONDITIONS.—This subsection shall not apply to any amendment unless, during the period—

(I) beginning on the date that the amendments made by this subsection or the regulation described in clause (i)(I) takes effect (or in the case of a plan or contract amendment not required by such amendments or such regulation, the effective date specified by the plan), and

(II) ending on the date described in clause (i)(II) (or, if earlier, the date the plan or contract amendment is adopted),

the plan or contract is operated as if such plan or contract amendment were in effect, and such plan or contract amendment applies retroactively for such period.

(C) ANTI-CUTBACK RELIEF.—A plan shall not be treated as failing to meet the requirements of section 204(g) of the Employee Retirement Income Security Act of 1974 and section 411(d)(6) of the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 solely by reason of a plan amendment to which this paragraph applies.

(d) MODIFICATION OF FUNDING TARGET DETERMINATION PERIODS.—

(1) INTERNAL REVENUE CODE OF 1986.—Clause (i) of section 430(h)(2)(B) of the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 is amended by striking ''the first day of the plan year'' and inserting ''the valuation date for the plan year''.

(2) EMPLOYEE RETIREMENT INCOME SECURITY ACT OF 1974.—Clause (i) of section 303(h)(2)(B) of the Employee Retirement Income Security Act of 1974 (29 U.S.C. 1083(h)(2)(B)(i)) is amended by striking ''the first day of the plan year'' and inserting ''the valuation date for the plan year''.

(e) EFFECTIVE DATE.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—The amendments made by subsections (a), (b), and (d) shall apply with respect to plan years beginning after December 31, 2012.

(2) ELECTIONS.—A plan sponsor may elect not to have the amendments made by subsections (a), (b), and (d) apply to any plan year beginning before January 1, 2014, either (as specified in the election)—

(A) for all purposes for which such amendments apply, or

(B) solely for purposes of determining the adjusted funding target attainment percentage under sections 436 of the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 and 206(g) of the Employee Retirement Income Security Act of 1974 for such plan year.

A plan shall not be treated as failing to meet the requirements of section 204(g) of such Act and section 411(d)(6) of such Code solely by reason of an election under this paragraph.

SEC. 10. PREPAYMENT OF CERTAIN PBGC PREMIUMS.

(a) IN GENERAL.—Section 4007 of the Employee Retirement Income Security Act of 1974 (29 U.S.C. 1307) is amended by adding at the end the following new subsection:

''(f) ELECTION TO PREPAY FLAT DOLLAR PREMIUMS.—

''(1) IN GENERAL.—The designated payor may elect to prepay during any plan year the premiums due under clause (i) or (v), whichever is applicable, of section 4006(a)(3)(A) for the number of consecutive subsequent plan years (not greater than 5) specified in the election.

''(2) AMOUNT OF PREPAYMENT.—

''(A) IN GENERAL.—The amount of the prepayment for any subsequent plan year under paragraph (1) shall be equal to the amount of the premium determined under clause (i) or (v), whichever is applicable, of section 4006(a)(3)(A) for the plan year in which the prepayment is made.

''(B) ADDITIONAL PARTICIPANTS.—If there is an increase in the number of participants in the plan during any plan year with respect to which a prepayment has been made, the designated payor shall pay a premium for such additional participants at the premium rate in effect under clause (i) or (v), whichever is applicable, of section 4006(a)(3)(A) for such plan year. No credit or other refund shall be granted in the case of a plan that has a decrease in number of participants during a plan year with respect to which a prepayment has been made.

''(C) COORDINATION WITH PREMIUM FOR UNFUNDED VESTED BENEFITS.—The amount of the premium determined under section 4006(a)(3)(A)(i) for the purpose of determining the prepayment amount for any plan year shall be determined without regard to the increase in such premium under section 4006(a)(3)(E). Such increase shall be paid in the same amount and at the same time as it would otherwise be paid without regard to this subsection.

''(3) ELECTION.—The election under this subsection shall be made at such time and in such manner as the corporation may prescribe.''.

(b) CONFORMING AMENDMENT.—The second sentence of subsection (a) of section 4007 of the Employee Retirement Income Security Act of 1974 (29 U.S.C. 1307) is amended by striking ''Premiums'' and inserting ''Except as provided in subsection (f), premiums''.

(c) EFFECTIVE DATE.—The amendments made by this section shall apply to plan years beginning after the date of the enactment of this Act.

SEC. 11. EXTENSION OF CUSTOMS USER FEES.

Section 13031(j)(3) of the Consolidated Omnibus Budget Reconciliation Act of 1985 (19 U.S.C. 58c(j)(3)) is amended—

(1) in subparagraph (A), by striking ''September 30, 2023'' and inserting ''September 30, 2024''; and

(2) in subparagraph (B)(i), by striking ''September 30, 2023'' and inserting ''September 30, 2024''.

SEC. 12. EMERGENCY SERVICES, GOVERNMENT, AND CERTAIN NONPROFIT VOLUNTEERS.

(a) IN GENERAL.—Section 4980H(c) of the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 is amended by redesignating paragraphs (5), (6), and (7) as paragraphs (6), (7), and (8), respectively, and by inserting after paragraph (4) the following new paragraph:

''(5) SPECIAL RULES FOR CERTAIN EMERGENCY SERVICES, GOVERNMENT, AND NONPROFIT VOLUNTEERS.—

''(A) EMERGENCY SERVICES VOLUNTEERS.—Qualified services rendered as a bona fide volunteer to an eligible employer shall not be taken into account under this section as service provided by an employee. For purposes of the preceding sentence, the terms 'qualified services', 'bona fide volunteer', and 'eligible employer' shall have the respective meanings given such terms under section 457(e).

''(B) CERTAIN OTHER GOVERNMENT AND NONPROFIT VOLUNTEERS.—

''(i) IN GENERAL.—Services rendered as a bona fide volunteer to a specified employer shall not be taken into account under this section as service provided by an employee.

''(ii) BONA FIDE VOLUNTEER.—For purposes of this subparagraph, the term 'bona fide volunteer' means an employee of a specified employer whose only compensation from such employer is in the form of—

''(I) reimbursement for (or reasonable allowance for) reasonable expenses incurred in the performance of services by volunteers, or

''(II) reasonable benefits (including length of service awards), and nominal fees, customarily paid by similar entities in connection with the performance of services by volunteers.

''(iii) SPECIFIED EMPLOYER.—For purposes of this subparagraph, the term 'specified employer' means—

''(I) any government entity, and

''(II) any organization described in section 501(c) and exempt from tax under section 501(a).

''(iv) COORDINATION WITH SUBPARAGRAPH (A).—This subparagraph shall not fail to apply with respect to services merely because such services are qualified services (as defined in section 457(e)(11)(C)).''.

(b) EFFECTIVE DATE.—The amendments made by this section shall apply to months beginning after December 31, 2013.

MOTION OFFERED BY MR. MCKEON

Mr. McKEON. Mr. Speaker, I have a motion at the desk.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The Clerk will designate the motion.

The text of the motion is as follows:

Mr. McKeon moves that the House concur in the Senate amendment to H.R. 3979 with an amendment consisting of the text of Rules Committee Print 113–58 modified by the amendments printed in part A of House Report 113–646 and the amendment specified in section 5 of House Resolution 770.

The text of the House amendment to the Senate amendment to the text is as follows:

In lieu of the matter proposed to be inserted by the Senate amendment to H.R. 3979, insert the following:

SECTION 1. SHORT TITLE.

(a) SHORT TITLE.—This Act may be cited as the ''Carl Levin and Howard P. 'Buck' McKeon National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2015''.

(b) FINDINGS.—Congress makes the following findings:

(1)(A) Senator Carl Levin of Michigan was elected a member of the United States Senate on November 7, 1978, for a full term beginning January 3, 1979. He has served continuously in the Senate since that date, and was appointed as a member of the Committee on Armed Services in January 1979. He has served on the Committee on Armed Services since that date, a period of nearly 36 years.

(B) A graduate of Detroit Central High School, Senator Levin went on to Swarthmore College, and graduated from Harvard Law School in 1959, gaining admittance to the Michigan bar. He served his State as assistant attorney general and general counsel of the Michigan Civil Rights Commission from 1964–1967, and later served his hometown of Detroit as a member of the Detroit City Council from 1969–1973, and as the council's president from 1974–1977.

(C) Senator Levin first served as chairman of the Committee on Armed Services of the United States Senate for a period of the 107th Congress, and has remained chairman since the 110th Congress began in 2007. He has exercised extraordinary leadership as either the chairman or ranking minority member of the committee since the start of the 105th Congress in 1997.

(D) Each year, for the past 52 years, the Committee on Armed Services has reliably passed an annual defense authorization act, and this will be the 36th that Senator Levin has had a role in. In his capacity as member, ranking member, and chairman, he has been an advocate for a strong national defense, and has made lasting contributions to the security of our Nation.

(E) It is altogether fitting and proper that this Act, the last annual authorization act for the national defense that Senator Levin manages in and for the United States Senate as chairman of the Committee on Armed Services, be named in his honor, as provided in subsection (a).

(2)(A) Representative Howard P. ''Buck'' McKeon was elected to the House of Representatives in 1992 to represent California's 25th Congressional District.

(B) Chairman McKeon was born in Los Angeles and grew up in Tujunga CA. He served a two and a half year mission for the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-Day Saints and attended Brigham Young University. Prior to his election to Congress, he was a small business owner, and served both on the William S. Hart Union High School District Board of Trustees and as the first mayor of the City of Santa Clarita.

(C) In the 111th Congress, Chairman McKeon was selected by his peers as the Ranking Member of the House Armed Services Committee and has served as Chairman since in the 112th and 113th Congresses. Previously Chairman McKeon had served as the Chairman of the House Committee on Education and the Workforce.

(D) Chairman McKeon is a champion of a strong national defense, the men and women of America's Armed Forces and their families, and returning fiscal discipline to the Department of Defense. His priority has been to ensure our troops deployed around the world have the equipment, resources, authorities, training and time they need to successfully complete their missions and return home.

(E) For 52 consecutive years, the House Armed Services Committee, in a bipartisan, bicameral tradition, has passed and enacted an annual defense authorization act. Chairman McKeon had said it has been the privilege of his life to shepherd that tradition under his tenure.

(F) It is therefore fitting this Act, the last national defense authorization act of his tenure, be named in Chairman McKeon's honor, as provided in subsection (a).

(c) REFERENCES.—Any reference in this or any other Act to the ''National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2015'' shall be deemed to refer to the ''Carl Levin and Howard P.'Buck' McKeon National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2015''.

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

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

(1) Division A—Department of Defense Authorizations.

(2) Division B—Military Construction Authorizations.

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

(4) Division D—Funding Tables.

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

SEC. 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.

SEC. 5. EXPLANATORY STATEMENT.

The explanatory statement regarding this Act, printed in the House section of the Congressional Record on or about December 3, 2014, by the Chairman of the Committee on Armed Services of the House of Representatives and the Chairman of the Committee on Armed Services of the Senate, shall have the same effect with respect to the implementation of this Act as if it were a joint explanatory statement of a committee of conference.

DIVISION A—DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE AUTHORIZATIONS

TITLE I—PROCUREMENT

Subtitle A—Authorization of Appropriations

SEC. 101. AUTHORIZATION OF APPROPRIATIONS.

Funds are hereby authorized to be appropriated for fiscal year 2015 for procurement for the Army, the Navy and the Marine Corps, the Air Force, and Defense-wide activities, as specified in the funding table in section 4101.

Subtitle B—Army Programs

SEC. 111. PLAN ON MODERNIZATION OF UH–60A AIRCRAFT OF ARMY NATIONAL GUARD.

(a) PLAN.—Not later than March 15, 2015, the Secretary of the Army shall submit to the congressional defense committees a prioritized plan for modernizing the entire fleet of UH–60A aircraft of the Army National Guard.

(b) ADDITIONAL ELEMENTS.—The plan under subsection (a) shall set forth the following:

(1) A detailed timeline for the modernization of the entire fleet of UH–60A aircraft of the Army National Guard.

(2) The number of UH–60L, UH–60L Digital, and UH–60M aircraft that the Army National Guard will possess upon completion of such modernization plan.

(3) The cost, by year, associated with such modernization plan.

Subtitle C—Navy Programs

SEC. 121. CONSTRUCTION OF SAN ANTONIO CLASS AMPHIBIOUS SHIP.

(a) IN GENERAL.—The Secretary of the Navy may enter into a contract beginning with the fiscal year 2015 program year for the procurement of one San Antonio class amphibious ship. The Secretary may employ incremental funding for such procurement.

(b) CONDITION ON OUT-YEAR CONTRACT PAYMENTS.—A contract entered into under subsection (a) shall provide that any obligation of the United States to make a payment under such contract for any fiscal year after fiscal year 2015 is subject to the availability of appropriations for that purpose for such fiscal year.

SEC. 122. LIMITATION ON AVAILABILITY OF FUNDS FOR MISSION MODULES FOR LITTORAL COMBAT SHIP.

None of the funds authorized to be appropriated by this Act or otherwise made available for fiscal year 2015 for the procurement of additional mission modules for the Littoral Combat Ship program may be obligated or expended until the Secretary of the Navy submits to the congressional defense committees each of the following:

(1) The Milestone B program goals for cost, schedule, and performance for each module.

(2) Certification by the Director of Operational Test and Evaluation with respect to the total number for each module type that is required to perform all necessary operational testing.

SEC. 123. EXTENSION OF LIMITATION ON AVAILABILITY OF FUNDS FOR LITTORAL COMBAT SHIP.

Section 124(a) of the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2014 (Public Law 113–66; 127 Stat. 693) is amended by striking ''this Act or otherwise made available for fiscal year 2014'' and inserting ''this Act, the 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''.

SEC. 124. REPORT ON TEST EVALUATION MASTER PLAN FOR LITTORAL COMBAT SHIP SEAFRAMES AND MISSION MODULES.

(a) IN GENERAL.—Not later than 60 days after the date of the enactment of this Act, the Director of Operational Test and Evaluation shall submit to the congressional defense committees a report on the test evaluation master plan for the seaframes and mission modules for the Littoral Combat Ship program.

(b) ELEMENTS.—The report required under subsection (a) shall include the following elements:

(1) A description of the progress of the Navy with respect to the test evaluation master plan.

(2) An assessment of whether or not completion of the test evaluation master plan will demonstrate operational effectiveness and operational suitability for both seaframes and each mission module.

SEC. 125. AIRBORNE ELECTRONIC ATTACK CAPABILITIES.

(a) IN GENERAL.—The Secretary of the Navy shall ensure that the Navy retains the option of procuring more EA–18G aircraft in the event that the Secretary determines that further analysis of airborne electronic attack force structure indicates that the Navy should make such a procurement.

(b) BRIEFING.—Not later than March 2, 2015, the Secretary shall provide to the congressional defense committees a briefing on—

(1) the options available to the Navy for ensuring that the Navy will not be precluded from procuring more EA–18G aircraft based on a determination made under subsection (a); and

(2) an update on the progress of the Navy in conducting an analysis of emerging requirements for airborne electronic attack.

Subtitle D—Air Force Programs

SEC. 131. PROHIBITION ON AVAILABILITY OF FUNDS FOR RETIREMENT OF MQ–1 PREDATOR 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 year 2015 for the Air Force may be used during fiscal year 2015 to retire any MQ–1 Predator aircraft.

(b) EXCEPTION.—The prohibition in subsection (a) shall not apply to a damaged MQ–1 Predator aircraft if the Secretary determines that repairing such aircraft is not economically viable.

SEC. 132. PROHIBITION ON AVAILABILITY OF FUNDS FOR RETIREMENT OF U–2 AIRCRAFT.

None of the funds authorized to be appropriated by this Act or otherwise made available for fiscal year 2015 for the Department of Defense may be obligated or expended to make significant changes to retire, prepare to retire, or place in storage U–2 aircraft.

SEC. 133. PROHIBITION ON AVAILABILITY OF FUNDS FOR RETIREMENT OF A–10 AIRCRAFT.

(a) PROHIBITION ON RETIREMENT.—None of the funds authorized to be appropriated by this Act or otherwise made available for fiscal year 2015 for the Air Force may be obligated or expended to retire, prepare to retire, or place in storage any A–10 aircraft, except for such aircraft the Secretary of the Air Force, as of April 9, 2013, planned to retire.

(b) LIMITATION ON MANNING LEVELS.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—Except as provided under paragraph (2), none of the funds authorized to be appropriated by this Act or otherwise made available for fiscal year 2015 for the Air Force may be obligated or expended to make significant changes to manning levels with respect to any A–10 aircraft squadrons.

(2) EXCEPTION.—

(A) BACK UP FLYING STATUS.—The Secretary of Defense may authorize the Secretary of the Air Force to move up to 36 A–10 aircraft in the active component to backup flying status, and make conforming personnel adjustments, for the duration of fiscal year 2015 if—

(i) on or before the date that is 45 days after the date of the enactment of this Act, the Secretary of Defense submits to the congressional defense committees the certification described in subparagraph (B); and

(ii) a period of 30 days has elapsed following the date of such submittal.

(B) CERTIFICATION.—A certification described in this subparagraph is a certification that the Secretary of Defense has—

(i) received the results of the independent assessment under subsection (c) by the Director of Cost Assessment and Program Evaluation regarding alternative ways to provide manpower during fiscal year 2015 to maintain the fighter fleet of the Air Force and to field F–35 aircraft; and

(ii) determined, after giving consideration to such assessment, that an action to move A–10 aircraft under subparagraph (A) is required to avoid—

(I) significantly degrading the readiness of the fighter fleet of the Air Force; or

(II) significantly delaying the planned fielding of F–35 aircraft.

(c) INDEPENDENT ASSESSMENT.—Not later than 30 days after the date of the enactment of this Act, the Director of Cost Assessment and Program Evaluation shall conduct an independent assessment of alternative ways to provide manpower during fiscal year 2015 to maintain the fighter fleet of the Air Force and to field F–35 aircraft. In conducting such assessment, the Director shall give consideration to the implementation approaches proposed by the Air Force and to other alternatives, including the retirement of other aircraft and the use of civilian or contractor maintainers on an interim basis for A–10 aircraft, F–35 aircraft, or other aircraft.

(d) COMPTROLLER GENERAL STUDY.—

(1) STUDY.—The Comptroller General of the United States shall conduct an independent study of the platforms used to conduct the close air support mission in light of the recommendation of the Air Force to retire the A–10 fleet.

(2) REPORT.—Not later than March 30, 2015, the Comptroller General shall brief the congressional defense committees on the preliminary findings of the study under paragraph (1), with a report to follow as soon as practicable, that includes an assessment of—

(A) the alternatives considered by the Air Force that led to the recommendation to retire the A–10 fleet, including the relative costs, benefits, and assumptions associated with the alternatives to such retirement;

(B) any capability gaps in close air support that would be created by such retirement and to what extent the Department of Defense has plans to address such capability gaps; and

(C) any capability gaps in air superiority or global strike that could be created by the added cost to the Air Force of retaining the A–10 fleet.

SEC. 134. PROHIBITION ON CANCELLATION OR MODIFICATION OF AVIONICS MODERNIZATION PROGRAM FOR C–130 AIRCRAFT.

(a) PROHIBITION.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—None of the funds authorized to be appropriated by this Act or otherwise made available for fiscal year 2015 for the Air Force may be used to—

(A) take any action to cancel or modify the avionics modernization program of record for C–130 aircraft; or

(B) except as provided by paragraph (2), initiate an alternative communication, navigation, surveillance, and air traffic management program for C–130 aircraft that is designed or intended to replace the avionics modernization program described in subparagraph (A).

(2) EXCEPTION.—The Secretary of Defense may waive the prohibition in paragraph (1)(B) if the Secretary certifies to the congressional defense committees that the program described in such subparagraph is required to operate C–130 aircraft in airspace controlled by the Federal Aviation Administration or airspace controlled by the government of a foreign country.

(b) LIMITATION.—Of the funds authorized to be appropriated by this Act or otherwise made available for fiscal year 2015 for operation and maintenance for the Office of the Secretary of the Air Force, not more than 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 certifies to the congressional defense committees that the Secretary has obligated the funds authorized to be appropriated or otherwise made available for fiscal years prior to fiscal year 2015 for the avionics modernization program of record for C–130 aircraft.

SEC. 135. LIMITATION ON AVAILABILITY OF FUNDS FOR RETIREMENT OF AIR FORCE AIRCRAFT.

(a) LIMITATION.—None of the funds authorized to be appropriated by this Act or otherwise made available for fiscal year 2015 for the Air Force may be obligated or expended to retire, prepare to retire, or place in storage any aircraft of the Air Force, except for such aircraft the Secretary of the Air Force planned to retire as of April 9, 2013, until a period of 60 days has elapsed following the date on which the Secretary submits the report under subsection (b)(1).

(b) REPORT.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—The Secretary shall submit to the congressional defense committees a report on the appropriate contributions of the regular Air Force, the Air National Guard, and the Air Force Reserve to the total force structure of the Air Force.

(2) ELEMENTS.—The report under paragraph (1) shall include the following:

(A) A separate presentation of mix of forces for each mission and aircraft platform of the Air Force.

(B) An analysis and recommendations for not less than 80 percent of the missions and aircraft platforms described in subparagraph (A).

SEC. 136. LIMITATION ON AVAILABILITY OF FUNDS FOR RETIREMENT OF E–3 AIRBORNE WARNING AND CONTROL SYSTEM AIRCRAFT.

(a) LIMITATION.—None of the funds authorized to be appropriated by this Act or otherwise made available for fiscal year 2015 for the Department of Defense may be obligated or expended to make significant changes to manning levels with respect to any E–3 airborne warning and control systems aircraft, or to retire, prepare to retire, or place in storage any such aircraft.

(b) RULE OF CONSTRUCTION.—Nothing in this section shall be construed to limit or otherwise affect the requirement to maintain the operational capability of the E–3 airborne warning and control system aircraft.

SEC. 137. LIMITATION ON AVAILABILITY OF FUNDS FOR DIVESTMENT OR TRANSFER OF KC–10 AIRCRAFT.

(a) LIMITATION.—None of the funds authorized to be appropriated by this Act or otherwise made available for fiscal year 2015 for the Air Force may be obligated or expended to transfer, divest, or prepare to divest any KC–10 aircraft until a period of 60 days has elapsed following the date on which the Secretary of Defense submits to the congressional defense committees an assessment of the costs and benefits of the proposed divestment or transfer.

(b) ELEMENTS.—The assessment referred to in subsection (a) shall include, at a minimum, the following elements:

(1) A five-year plan for the force structure laydown of all tanker aircraft.

(2) Current and future air refueling and cargo transportation requirements, broken down by aircraft, needed to meet the global reach and global power objectives of the Department of Defense, including how such objectives relate to supporting the 2012 Defense Strategic Guidance.

(3) An operational risk assessment and mitigation strategy that evaluates the ability of the military to meet the requirements and objectives stipulated in the Guidance for Employment of the Force of the Department of Defense, the Joint Strategic Capabilities Plan, and all steady-state rotational and warfighting surge contingency operational planning documents of the commanders of the geographical combatant commands.

SEC. 138. LIMITATION ON AVAILABILITY OF FUNDS FOR TRANSFER OF AIR FORCE C–130H AND C–130J AIRCRAFT.

(a) LIMITATION.—None of the funds authorized to be appropriated by this Act or otherwise made available for fiscal year 2015 for the Air Force may be obligated or expended to transfer from one facility of the Department of Defense to another any C–130H or C–130J aircraft until a period of 60 days has elapsed following the date on which the Secretary of the Air Force submits to the congressional defense committees an assessment of the costs and benefits of the proposed transfer.

(b) ELEMENTS.—The assessment referred to in subsection (a) shall include, at a minimum, the following elements:

(1) A five-year plan for the force structure laydown of C–130H2, C–130H3, and C–130J aircraft.

(2) An identification of how such plan deviates from the total force structure proposal of the Secretary described in section 1059(a) of the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2013 (Public Law 112–239; 126 Stat. 1939).

(3) An explanation of why such plan deviates, if in any detail, from such proposal.

(4) An assessment of the national security benefits and any other expected benefits of the proposed transfers under subsection (a),

including benefits for the facilities expected to receive the transferred aircraft.

(5) An assessment of the costs of the proposed transfers, including the impact of the proposed transfers on the facilities from which the aircraft will be transferred.

(6) An analysis of the recommended basing alignment that demonstrates that the recommendation is the most effective and efficient alternative for such basing alignment.

(7) For units equipped with special capabilities, including the modular airborne firefighting system capability, a certification that missions using such capabilities will not be negatively affected by the proposed transfers.

(c) COMPTROLLER GENERAL REPORT.—Not later than 60 days after the date on which the Secretary submits the report required under subsection (a), the Comptroller General of the United States shall submit to the congressional defense committees a sufficiency review of such report, including any findings and recommendations relating to such review.

SEC. 139. LIMITATION ON AVAILABILITY OF FUNDS FOR TRANSFER OF AIR FORCE KC–135 TANKERS.

(a) LIMITATION.—None of the funds authorized to be appropriated by this Act or otherwise made available for fiscal year 2015 for the Air Force may be obligated or expended to transfer from Joint Base Pearl Harbor-Hickam to another facility of the Department of Defense any KC–135 aircraft until a period of 60 days has elapsed following the date on which the Secretary of the Air Force submits to the congressional defense committees an assessment of the costs and benefits of the proposed transfer.

(b) ELEMENTS.—The assessment referred to in subsection (a) shall include, at a minimum, the following elements:

(1) A recommended basing alignment of Joint Base Pearl Harbor-Hickam KC–135 aircraft.

(2) An identification of how, and an explanation of why, such recommended basing alignment deviates, if in any detail, from the current basing plan.

(3) An assessment of the national security benefits and any other expected benefits of the proposed transfer under subsection (a), including benefits for the facilities expected to receive the transferred aircraft.

(4) An assessment of the costs of the proposed transfer, including the impact of the proposed transfer on the facilities from which the aircraft will be transferred.

(5) An analysis of the recommended basing alignment that demonstrates that the recommendation is the most effective and efficient alternative for such basing alignment.

SEC. 140. REPORT ON C–130 AIRCRAFT.

(a) 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 congressional defense committees a report including a complete analysis and fielding plan for C–130 aircraft.

(b) CONTENT.—The fielding plan submitted under subsection (a) shall include specific details of the plan of the Secretary to maintain intra-theater airlift capacity and capability within both the active and reserve components, including the modernization and recapitalization plan for C–130H and C–130J aircraft.

SEC. 141. REPORT ON STATUS OF F–16 AIRCRAFT.

Not later than 180 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 on the status and location, and any plans to change during the period of the future-years defense program the status or locations, of all F–16 aircraft in the inventory of the Air Force.

SEC. 142. REPORT ON OPTIONS TO MODERNIZE OR REPLACE T–1A AIRCRAFT.

(a) REPORT.—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 on options for the modernization or replacement of the T–1A aircraft capability.

(b) ELEMENTS.—The report under subsection (a) shall include the following:

(1) A description of options for—

(A) new procurement;

(B) conducting a service life extension program on existing aircraft;

(C) replacing organic aircraft with leased aircraft or services for the longer term; and

(D) replacing organic aircraft with leased aircraft or services while the Secretary executes a new procurement or service life extension program.

(2) An evaluation of the ability of each alternative to meet future training requirements.

(3) Estimates of life cycle costs.

(4) A description of potential cost savings from merging a T–1A capability replacement program with other programs of the Air Force, such as the Companion Trainer Program.

SEC. 143. REPORT ON STATUS OF AIR-LAUNCHED CRUISE MISSILE CAPABILITIES.

(a) FINDINGS.—Congress finds the following:

(1) The capability provided by the nuclear-capable, air-launched cruise missile is critical to maintaining a credible and effective air-delivery leg of the nuclear triad, preserving the ability to respond to geopolitical and technical surprise, and reassuring allies of the United States through credible extended deterrence.

(2) In the fiscal year 2015 budget request of the Air Force, the Secretary of the Air Force delayed development of the long-range standoff weapon, the follow-on for the air-launched cruise missile, by three years.

(3) The Secretary plans to sustain the current air-launched cruise missile, known as the AGM–86, until approximately 2030, with multiple service life-extension programs required to preserve but not enhance the existing capabilities of the air-launched cruise missile.

(4) The AGM–86 was initially developed in the 1970s and deployed in the 1980s.

(5) The average age of the inventory of air-launched cruise missiles is more than 30 years old.

(6) The operating environment, particularly the sophistication of integrated air defenses, has evolved substantially since the inception of the air-launched cruise missile.

(7) The AGM–86 is no longer in production and the inventory of spare bodies for required annual testing continues to diminish, posing serious challenges for long-term sustainment.

(b) REPORT.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—Not later than 120 days after the date of the enactment of this Act, the Secretary of the Air Force, in coordination with the Commander of the United States Strategic Command, shall submit to the congressional defense committees a report on the status of the current air-launched cruise missile and the development of the follow-on system, the long-range standoff weapon, in accordance with section 217 of the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2014 (Public Law 113–66; 127 Stat. 706).

(2) ELEMENTS.—The report under paragraph (1) shall include the following:

(A) An assessment of the effectiveness and survivability of the air-launched cruise missile through 2030, including the impact of any degradation on the ability of the United States Strategic Command to meet deterrence requirements, including the number of targets held at risk by the air-launched cruise missile or the burdens placed on other legs of the nuclear triad.

(B) A description of age-related failure trends, an assessment of potential age-related fleet-wide reliability and supportability problems, and the estimated costs for sustaining the air-launched cruise missile.

(C) A detailed plan, including initial cost estimates, for the development and deployment of the follow-on system that will achieve initial operational capability before 2030.

(D) An assessment of the feasibility and advisability of alternative development strategies, including initial cost estimates, that would achieve full operational capability before 2030.

(E) An assessment of current testing requirements and the availability of test bodies to sustain the air-launched cruise missile over the long term.

(F) A description of the extent to which the airframe and other related components can be completed independent of the payload, as determined by the Nuclear Weapons Council established by section 179 of title 10, United States Code.

(G) A statement of the risks assumed by not fielding an operational replacement for the existing air-launched cruise missile by 2030.

(3) FORM.—The report required under paragraph (1) shall be submitted in classified form, but may include an unclassified summary.

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

SEC. 151. ADDITIONAL OVERSIGHT REQUIREMENTS FOR THE UNDERSEA MOBILITY ACQUISITION PROGRAM OF THE UNITED STATES SPECIAL OPERATIONS COMMAND.

Section 144 of the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2012 (Public Law 112–81; 125 Stat. 1325) is amended—

(1) in subsection (b)—

(A) in paragraph (1), by inserting ''or the Joint Capabilities Integration and Development system'' before the semicolon; and

(B) in paragraph (2), by inserting '', or other comparable and qualified entity selected by the Director'' before the semicolon;

(2) by redesignating subsection (c) as subsection (d); and

(3) by inserting after subsection (b) the following new subsection (c):

''(c) TECHNOLOGY ROADMAP.—

''(1) IN GENERAL.—The Commander shall develop a plan consisting of a technology roadmap for undersea mobility capabilities that includes the following:

''(A) A description of the current capabilities provided by covered elements as of the date of the plan.

''(B) An identification and description of the requirements of the Commander for future undersea mobility platforms.

''(C) An identification of resources necessary to fulfill the requirements identified in subparagraph (B).

''(D) A description of the technology readiness levels of any covered element currently under development as of the date of the plan.

''(E) An identification of any potential gaps or projected shortfall in capability, along with steps to mitigate any such gap or shortfall.

''(F) Any other matters the Commander determines appropriate.

''(2) SUBMISSION.—The Commander shall submit to the congressional defense committees the plan under paragraph (1) at the same time as the Under Secretary submits the first report under subsection (a)(2) following the date of the enactment of the Carl Levin

and Howard P. 'Buck' McKeon National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2015.''.

SEC. 152. PLAN FOR MODERNIZATION OR REPLACEMENT OF DIGITAL AVIONIC EQUIPMENT.

(a) PLAN REQUIRED.—Not later than 90 days after the date of the enactment of this Act, the Secretary of Defense shall submit to the congressional defense committees a plan for the potential modernization or replacement of digital avionics equipment, including use of commercial-off-the-shelf digital avionics equipment, to meet the equipment requirements under the Next Generation Air Transportation System of the Federal Aviation Administration.

(b) ELEMENTS.—The plan required under subsection (a) shall include the following:

(1) A description of the requirements imposed on aircraft of the Department of Defense by the Federal Aviation Administration transition to the equipment requirements described in subsection (a), including—

(A) an identification of the type and number of aircraft that the Secretary will need to upgrade;

(B) a definition of the upgrades needed for such aircraft; and

(C) the schedule required for the Secretary to make such upgrades in time to meet such requirements.

(2) A description of options for—

(A) acquiring new equipment, including—

(i) new procurement; and

(ii) leasing equipment and installation and other services, including the use of public-private partnerships; and

(B) modernizing existing equipment.

(3) An evaluation of the ability of each option to meet future operational requirements and to meet the equipment requirements described in subsection (a).

(4) An estimated timeline to modernize or replace the digital avionics equipment in each military department or other element of the Department.

(5) The estimated costs of options to modernize or replace the avionics equipment in each military department or other element of the Department in order to meet such requirements.

SEC. 153. COMPTROLLER GENERAL REPORT ON F–35 AIRCRAFT ACQUISITION PROGRAM.

(a) ANNUAL REPORT.—Not later than April 15, 2015, and each year thereafter until the F–35 aircraft acquisition program enters into full-rate production, the Comptroller General of the United States shall submit to the congressional defense committees a report reviewing such program.

(b) MATTERS INCLUDED.—Each report under subsection (a) shall include the following:

(1) The extent to which the F–35 aircraft acquisition program is meeting cost, schedule, and performance goals.

(2) The progress and results of developmental and operational testing.

(3) The progress of the procurement and manufacturing of F–35 aircraft.

(4) An assessment of any plans or efforts of the Secretary of Defense to improve the efficiency of the procurement and manufacturing of F–35 aircraft.

TITLE II—RESEARCH, DEVELOPMENT, TEST, AND EVALUATION

Subtitle A—Authorization of Appropriations

SEC. 201. AUTHORIZATION OF APPROPRIATIONS.

Funds are hereby authorized to be appropriated for fiscal year 2015 for the use of the Department of Defense for research, development, test, and evaluation as specified in the funding table in section 4201.

Subtitle B—Program Requirements, Restrictions, and Limitations

SEC. 211. MODIFICATION OF AUTHORITY FOR PRIZES FOR ADVANCED TECHNOLOGY ACHIEVEMENTS.

(a) MODIFICATION OF LIMIT ON AMOUNT OF AWARDS.—Subsection (c)(1) of section 2374a of title 10, United States Code, is amended by striking ''The total amount'' and all that follows through the period at the end and inserting the following: ''No prize competition may result in the award of a cash prize of more than $10,000,000.''.

(b) ACCEPTANCE OF FUNDS.—Such section is further amended—

(1) by redesignating subsections (e) and (f) as subsections (f) and (g), respectively; and

(2) by inserting after subsection (d) the following new subsection (e):

''(e) ACCEPTANCE OF FUNDS.—In addition to such sums as may be appropriated or otherwise made available to the Secretary to award prizes under this section, the Secretary may accept funds from other departments and agencies of the Federal Government, and from State and local governments, to award prizes under this section.''.

(c) FREQUENCY OF REPORTING.—Subsection (f) of such section, as redesignated by subsection (b)(1) of this section, is amended—

(1) in paragraph (1)—

(A) by striking ''each year'' and inserting ''every other year''; and

(B) by striking ''fiscal year'' and inserting ''two fiscal years'';

(2) in paragraph (2), in the matter preceding subparagraph (A), by striking ''a fiscal year'' and inserting ''a period of two fiscal years''; and

(3) in the subsection heading, by striking ''ANNUAL'' and inserting ''BIENNIAL''.

SEC. 212. MODIFICATION OF MANUFACTURING TECHNOLOGY PROGRAM.

(a) MODIFICATION OF JOINT DEFENSE MANUFACTURING TECHNOLOGY PANEL REPORTING REQUIREMENT.—Subsection (e)(5) of section 2521 of title 10, United States Code, is amended by striking ''the Assistant Secretary of Defense for Research and Engineering'' and inserting ''one or more individuals designated by the Under Secretary of Defense for Acquisition, Technology, and Logistics for purposes of this paragraph''.

(b) DECREASED FREQUENCY OF UPDATE OF FIVE-YEAR STRATEGIC PLAN.—Subsection (f)(3) of such section is amended by striking ''on a biennial basis'' and inserting ''not less frequently than once every four years''.

SEC. 213. REVISION OF REQUIREMENT FOR ACQUISITION PROGRAMS TO MAINTAIN DEFENSE RESEARCH FACILITY RECORDS.

Section 2364 of title 10, United States Code, is amended—

(1) in subsection (b)—

(A) in paragraph (4)—

(i) by inserting ''and issue'' after ''technology position''; and

(ii) by striking ''combatant commands'' and inserting ''components of the Department of Defense''; and

(B) in paragraph (5), by striking ''any position paper'' and all that follows through the period and inserting the following: ''any technological assessment made by a Defense research facility shall be provided to the Defense Technical Information Center repository to support acquisition decisions.''; and

(2) in subsection (c)—

(A) by striking ''this section:'' and all that follows through ''(1) The term'' and inserting ''this section, the term'';

(B) by striking paragraph (2); and

(C) by redesignating subparagraphs (A) and (B) as paragraphs (1) and (2), respectively, and moving such paragraphs, as so redesignated, 2 ems to the left.

SEC. 214. TREATMENT BY DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE TEST RESOURCE MANAGEMENT CENTER OF SIGNIFICANT MODIFICATIONS TO TEST AND EVALUATION FACILITIES AND RESOURCES.

(a) REVIEW OF PROPOSED CHANGES.—Subsection (c)(1)(B) of section 196 of title 10, United States Code, is amended by inserting after ''Base'' the following: '', including with respect to the expansion, divestment, consolidation, or curtailment of activities,''.

(b) ELEMENTS OF STRATEGIC PLANS.—Subsection (d)(2) of such section is amended—

(1) by redesignating subparagraph (E) and (F) as subparagraph (F) and (G), respectively; and

(2) by inserting after subparagraph (D) the following new subparagraph:

''(E) An assessment of plans and business case analyses supporting any significant

modification of the test and evaluation facilities and resources of the Department projected, proposed, or recommended by the Secretary of a military department or the head of a Defense Agency for such period, including with respect to the expansion, divestment, consolidation, or curtailment of activities.''.

(c) CERTIFICATION OF BUDGETS.—Subsection (e)(1) of such section is amended by inserting ''and for the period covered by the future-years defense program submitted to Congress under section 221 of this title for that fiscal year'' after ''activities for a fiscal year''.

(d) ASSESSMENT OF PLANS FOR FACILITIES.—Such section is further amended—

(1) by redesignating subsections (f), (g), and (h) as subsections (g), (h), and (i), respectively; and

(2) by inserting after subsection (e) the following new subsection (f):

''(f) APPROVAL OF CERTAIN MODIFICATIONS.—(1) The Secretary of a military department or the head of a Defense Agency with test and evaluation responsibilities may not implement a projected, proposed, or recommended significant modification of the test and evaluation facilities and resources of the Department, including with respect to the expansion, divestment, consolidation, or curtailment of activities, until—

''(A) the Secretary or the head, as the case may be, submits to the Director a business case analysis for such modification; and

''(B) the Director reviews such analysis and approves such modification.

''(2) The Director shall submit to the Secretary of Defense an annual report containing the comments of the Director with respect to each business case analysis reviewed under paragraph (1)(B) during the year covered by the report.''.

SEC. 215. REVISION TO THE SERVICE REQUIREMENT UNDER THE SCIENCE, MATHEMATICS, AND RESEARCH FOR TRANSFORMATION DEFENSE EDUCATION PROGRAM.

Subparagraph (B) of section 2192a(c)(1) of title 10, United States Code, is amended to read as follows:

''(B) in the case of a person not an employee of the Department of Defense, the person shall enter into a written agreement to accept and continue employment for the period of obligated service determined under paragraph (2)—

''(i) with the Department; or

''(ii) with a public or private entity or organization outside of the Department if the Secretary—

''(I) is unable to find an appropriate position for the person within the Department; and

''(II) determines that employment of the person with such entity or organization for the purpose of such obligated service would provide a benefit to the Department.''.

SEC. 216. LIMITATION ON AVAILABILITY OF FUNDS FOR ARMORED MULTI-PURPOSE VEHICLE PROGRAM.

(a) LIMITATION.—Of the funds authorized to be appropriated by this Act or otherwise made available for fiscal year 2015 for research, development, test, and evaluation, Army, for the armored multi-purpose vehicle program, not more than 80 percent may be obligated or expended until the date on which the Secretary of the Army submits to the congressional defense committees the report under subsection (b)(1).

(b) REPORT.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—Not later than March 1, 2015, the Secretary of the Army shall submit to the congressional defense committees a report on the armored multi-purpose vehicle program.

(2) MATTERS INCLUDED.—The report under paragraph (1) shall include the following:

(A) An identification of the existing capability gaps of the M–113 family of vehicles assigned, as of the date of the report, to units outside of combat brigades.

(B) An identification of the mission roles that are in common between—

(i) such vehicles assigned to units outside of combat brigades; and

(ii) the vehicles examined in the armor brigade combat team during the armored multi-purpose vehicle analysis of alternatives.

(C) The estimated timeline and the rough order of magnitude of funding requirements associated with complete M–113 family of vehicles divestiture within the units outside of combat brigades and the risk associated with delaying the replacement of such vehicles.

(D) A description of the requirements for force protection, mobility, and size, weight, power, and cooling capacity for the mission roles of M–113 family of vehicles assigned to units outside of combat brigades.

(E) A discussion of the mission roles of the M–113 family of vehicles assigned to units outside of combat brigades that are comparable to the mission roles of the M–113 family of vehicles assigned to armor brigade combat teams.

(F) A discussion of whether a one-for-one replacement of the M–113 family of vehicles assigned to units outside of combat brigades is likely.

(G) With respect to mission roles, a discussion of any substantive distinctions that exist in the capabilities of the M–113 family of vehicles that are needed based on the level of the unit to which the vehicle is assigned (not including combat brigades).

(H) A discussion of the relative priority of fielding among the mission roles.

(I) An assessment for the feasibility of incorporating medical wheeled variants within the armor brigade combat teams.

SEC. 217. LIMITATION ON AVAILABILITY OF FUNDS FOR UNMANNED CARRIER-LAUNCHED AIRBORNE SURVEILLANCE AND STRIKE SYSTEM.

(a) LIMITATION.—None of the funds authorized to be appropriated by this Act or otherwise made available for fiscal year 2015 for research, development, test, and evaluation, Navy, for the unmanned carrier-launched airborne surveillance and strike system may be obligated or expended to award a contract for air vehicle segment development until a period of 15 days has elapsed following the date on which the Secretary of Defense submits to the congressional defense committees a report that—

(1) certifies that a review of the requirements for air vehicle segments of the unmanned carrier-launched surveillance and strike system is complete; and

(2) includes the results of such review.

(b) ADDITIONAL REPORT.—At the same time that the President submits to Congress the budget for fiscal year 2017 under section 1105(a) of title 31, United States Code, the Secretary of the Navy shall submit to the congressional defense committees a report that—

(1) identifies the cost and performance trade-offs that the Navy made in arriving at the set of requirements for the air vehicle segments of the unmanned carrier-launched surveillance and strike system, including with respect to strike capability in an anti-access or area denial environment;

(2) addresses the derivation of requirements for the overall composition of the future carrier air wing, including any contribution made to the intelligence, surveillance, and reconnaissance capabilities of carrier strike groups from non-carrier air wing forces, such as the MQ–4C Triton;

(3) specifies how the Navy derived the plan for achieving the best mix of capabilities for the carrier strike group air wing to conduct representative joint intelligence, surveillance, and reconnaissance strike campaigns in the 2030 timeframe, including how the unmanned carrier-launched surveillance and strike system, F–35C aircraft, EA–18G aircraft, and the aircraft that is proposed to replace the F/A–18E/F (FA-XX) would contribute to the overall capability, including in an anti-access or area denial threat environment;

(4) defines the acquisition strategy for the unmanned carrier-launched surveillance and strike system program and justifies any changes in such strategy from an acquisition strategy for a traditional program that is consistent with Department of Defense Instruction 5000.02; and

(5) establishes a formal acquisition program cost and schedule baseline to allow the Navy to track unit costs and provide regular reports to Congress on cost, schedule, and performance progress.

SEC. 218. LIMITATION ON AVAILABILITY OF FUNDS FOR AIRBORNE RECONNAISSANCE SYSTEMS.

(a) LIMITATION.—Of the funds authorized to be appropriated by this Act or otherwise made available for fiscal year 2015 for research, development, test, and evaluation, Air Force, for imaging and targeting support of airborne reconnaissance systems, not more than 25 percent may be obligated or expended until the date on which the Secretary of the Air Force submits to the appropriate congressional committees—

(1) a plan regarding using such funds for such purpose during fiscal year 2015; and

(2) a strategic plan for the funding of advanced airborne reconnaissance technologies supporting manned and unmanned systems.

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

(1) the congressional defense committees; and

(2) the Permanent Select Committee on Intelligence of the House of Representatives and the Select Committee on Intelligence of the Senate.

SEC. 219. LIMITATION ON AVAILABILITY OF FUNDS FOR RETIREMENT OF JOINT SURVEILLANCE AND TARGET ATTACK RADAR SYSTEMS AIRCRAFT.

(a) LIMITATION.—None of the funds authorized to be appropriated by this Act or otherwise made available for fiscal year 2015 for the Air Force may be used to make any significant changes to manning levels with respect to any operational Joint Surveillance and Target Attack Radar Systems aircraft or take any action to retire or to prepare to retire such aircraft until the date that is 30 days after the date on which the Secretary of the Air Force submits to the congressional defense committees the report required by subsection (b).

(b) REPORT.—The Secretary shall submit to the congressional defense committees a report that includes the following:

(1) An update of the results of the analysis of alternatives for recapitalizing the current Joint Surveillance and Target Attack Radar Systems capability.

(2) An assessment of the cost and schedule of developing and fielding a new aircraft and radar system to replace the current Joint Surveillance and Target Attack Radar Systems aircraft that would deliver two replacement aircraft to the Joint Surveillance and Target Attack Radar Systems aircraft operating base by fiscal year 2019.

Subtitle C—Reports

SEC. 221. REDUCTION IN FREQUENCY OF REPORTING BY DEPUTY ASSISTANT SECRETARY OF DEFENSE FOR SYSTEMS ENGINEERING.

(a) IN GENERAL.—Section 139b(d) of title 10, United States Code, is amended—

(1) by redesignating paragraphs (1) and (2) as paragraphs (3) and (4), respectively;

(2) in paragraph (3), as so redesignated, by striking ''IN GENERAL.—'' and all that follows through ''Each report'' and inserting ''CONTENTS.— Each report submitted under paragraph (1) or (2)'';

(3) by inserting before paragraph (3), as so redesignated, the following new paragraphs (1) and (2):

''(1) ANNUAL REPORT BY DEPUTY ASSISTANT SECRETARY OF DEFENSE FOR DEVELOPMENTAL TEST AND EVALUATION.—Not later than March 31 of each year, the Deputy Assistant Secretary of Defense for Developmental Test and Evaluation shall submit to the congressional defense committees a report on the activities undertaken pursuant to subsection (a) during the preceding year.

''(2) BIENNIAL REPORT BY DEPUTY ASSISTANT SECRETARY OF DEFENSE FOR SYSTEMS ENGINEERING.—Not later than March 31 of every other year, the Deputy Assistant Secretary of Defense for Systems Engineering shall submit to the congressional defense committees a report on the activities undertaken pursuant to subsection (b) during the preceding two-year period.''; and

(4) in the subsection heading, by striking ''ANNUAL REPORT'' and inserting ''ANNUAL AND BIENNIAL REPORTS''.

(b) EFFECTIVE DATE.—The amendments made by this section shall take effect on the date of the enactment of this Act and the first report submitted under paragraph (2) of section 139b(d) of such title, as added by subsection (a)(3), shall be submitted not later than March 31, 2015.

SEC. 222. INDEPENDENT ASSESSMENT OF INTERAGENCY BIODEFENSE RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT.

(a) INDEPENDENT ASSESSMENT REQUIRED.—The Secretary of Defense shall enter into a contract with an entity that is not part of the Department of Defense to conduct an assessment of biodefense research and development activities at the National Interagency Biodefense Campus.

(b) ELEMENTS.—The assessment conducted under subsection (a) shall include the following:

(1) Identification and assessment of such legal, regulatory, management, and practice barriers as may reduce the effectiveness and efficiency of organizations on the Campus to perform designated missions, including such barriers as may exist with respect to the following:

(A) Sharing of funds for intramural and extramural research and other activities—

(i) within and between the Defense Agencies and the military departments;

(ii) between the Department of Defense and other Federal agencies; and

(iii) between the Department of Defense and the private sector.

(B) Sharing in efforts related to the construction, modernization, and maintenance of research facilities—

(i) within and between the Defense Agencies and the military departments;

(ii) between the Department of Defense and other Federal agencies; and

(iii) between the Department of Defense and the private sector.

(C) Exchange and mobility of personnel—

(i) within and between the Defense Agencies and the military departments;

(ii) between the Department of Defense and other Federal agencies; and

(iii) between the Department of Defense and the private sector.

(D) Technology transfer and transition—

(i) within and between the Defense Agencies and the military departments;

(ii) between the Department of Defense and other Federal agencies; and

(iii) between the Department of Defense and the private sector.

(2) Formulation of recommendations for such legal, regulatory, management, and practices as may support attempts to overcome the barriers identified under paragraph (1).

(c) COORDINATION.—The assessment conducted under subsection (a) shall be conducted in coordination with the following:

(1) The Secretary of Homeland Security.

(2) The Secretary of Health and Human Services.

(3) Such other private and public sector organizations as the Secretary considers appropriate.

(d) REPORT.—Not later than 540 days after the date of the enactment of this Act, the Secretary of Defense shall submit to the congressional defense committees the findings of the entity that conducted the assessment under subsection (a) with respect to such assessment.

(e) DEFENSE AGENCY DEFINED.—In this section, the term ''Defense Agency'' has the meaning given such term in section 101 of title 10, United States Code.

SEC. 223. BRIEFING ON MODELING AND SIMULATION TECHNOLOGICAL AND INDUSTRIAL BASE IN SUPPORT OF REQUIREMENTS OF DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE.

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 provide to the Committees on Armed Services of the House of Representatives and the Senate a briefing that provides—

(1) an update to the assessment, findings, and recommendations in the report submitted under section 1059 of the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2010 (Public Law 111–84; 123 Stat. 2465); and

(2) the status of implementing any such recommendations.

Subtitle D—Other Matters

SEC. 231. MODIFICATION TO REQUIREMENT FOR CONTRACTOR COST SHARING IN PILOT PROGRAM TO INCLUDE TECHNOLOGY PROTECTION FEATURES DURING RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT OF CERTAIN DEFENSE SYSTEMS.

Section 243(b) of the Ike Skelton National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2011 (Public Law 111–383; 10 U.S.C. 2358 note) is amended in the matter following paragraph (2)—

(1) by striking ''at least one-half'' and inserting ''half''; and

(2) by inserting '', or such other portion of such cost as the Secretary considers appropriate upon showing of good cause'' after ''such activities''.

SEC. 232. PILOT PROGRAM ON ASSIGNMENT TO DEFENSE ADVANCED RESEARCH PROJECTS AGENCY OF PRIVATE SECTOR PERSONNEL WITH CRITICAL RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT EXPERTISE.

(a) PILOT PROGRAM AUTHORIZED.—In accordance with the provisions of this section, the Director of the Defense Advanced Research Projects Agency may carry out a pilot program to assess the feasibility and advisability of temporarily assigning covered individuals with significant technical expertise in research and development areas of critical importance to defense missions to the Defense Advanced Research Projects Agency to lead research or development projects of the Agency.

(b) ASSIGNMENT OF COVERED INDIVIDUALS.—

(1) NUMBER OF INDIVIDUALS ASSIGNED.—Under the pilot program, the Director may assign covered individuals to the Agency as described in subsection (a), but may not have more than five covered individuals so assigned at any given time.

(2) PERIOD OF ASSIGNMENT.—

(A) Except as provided in subparagraph (B), the Director may, under the pilot program, assign a covered individual described in subsection (a) to lead research and development projects of the Agency for a period of not more than two years.

(B) The Director may extend the assignment of a covered individual for one additional period of not more than two years as the Director considers appropriate.

(3) APPLICATION OF CERTAIN PROVISIONS OF LAW.—

(A) Except as otherwise provided in this section, the Director shall carry out the pilot program in accordance with the provisions of subchapter VI of chapter 33 of title 5, United States Code, except that, for purposes of the pilot program, the term ''other organization'', as used in such subchapter, shall be deemed to include a covered entity.

(B) A covered individual employed by a covered entity who is assigned to the Agency under the pilot program is deemed to be an employee of the Department of Defense for purposes of the following provisions of law:

(i) Chapter 73 of title 5, United States Code.

(ii) Sections 201, 203, 205, 207, 208, 209, 603, 606, 607, 643, 654, 1905, and 1913 of title 18, United States Code.

(iii) Sections 1343, 1344, and 1349(b) of title 31, United States Code.

(iv) Chapter 171 of title 28, United States Code (commonly known as the ''Federal Tort Claims Act''), and any other Federal tort liability statute.

(v) The Ethics in Government Act of 1978 (5 U.S.C. App.).

(vi) Section 1043 of the Internal Revenue Code of 1986.

(vii) Chapter 21 of title 41, United States Code.

(4) PAY AND SUPERVISION.—A covered individual employed by a covered entity who is assigned to the Agency under the pilot program—

(A) may continue to receive pay and benefits from such covered entity with or without reimbursement by the Agency;

(B) is not entitled to pay from the Agency; and

(C) shall be subject to supervision by the Director in all duties performed for the Agency under the pilot program.

(c) CONFLICTS OF INTEREST.—

(1) PRACTICES AND PROCEDURES REQUIRED.—The Director shall develop practices and procedures to manage conflicts of interest and the appearance of conflicts of interest that could arise through assignments under the pilot program.

(2) ELEMENTS.—The practices and procedures required by paragraph (1) shall include, at a minimum, the requirement that each covered individual assigned to the Agency under the pilot program shall sign an agreement that provides for the following:

(A) The nondisclosure of any trade secrets or other nonpublic or proprietary information which is of commercial value to the covered entity from which such covered individual is assigned.

(B) The assignment of rights to intellectual property developed in the course of any research or development project under the pilot program—

(i) to the Agency and its contracting partners in accordance with applicable provisions of law regarding intellectual property rights; and

(ii) not to the covered individual or the covered entity from which such covered individual is assigned.

(C) Such additional measures as the Director considers necessary to carry out the program in accordance with Federal law.

(d) PROHIBITION ON CHARGES BY COVERED ENTITIES.—A covered entity may not charge the Federal Government, as direct or indirect costs under a Federal contract, the costs of pay or benefits paid by the covered entity to a covered individual assigned to the Agency under the pilot program.

(e) ANNUAL REPORT.—Not later than the first October 31 after the first fiscal year in which the Director carries out the pilot program and each October 31 thereafter that immediately follows a fiscal year in which the Director carries out the pilot program, the Director shall submit to the congressional defense committees a report on the activities carried out under the pilot program during the most recently completed fiscal year.

(f) TERMINATION OF AUTHORITY.—The authority provided in this section shall expire on September 30, 2025, except that any covered individual assigned to the Agency under the pilot program shall continue in such assignment until the terms of such assignment have been satisfied.

(g) DEFINITIONS.—In this section:

(1) The term ''covered individual'' means any individual who is employed by a covered entity.

(2) The term ''covered entity'' means any non-Federal, nongovernmental entity that, as of the date on which a covered individual employed by the entity is assigned to the Agency under the pilot program, is a nontraditional defense contractor (as defined in section 2302 of title 10, United States Code).

SEC. 233. PILOT PROGRAM ON ENHANCEMENT OF PREPARATION OF DEPENDENTS OF MEMBERS OF ARMED FORCES FOR CAREERS IN SCIENCE, TECHNOLOGY, ENGINEERING, AND MATHEMATICS.

(a) PILOT PROGRAM.—The Secretary of Defense shall carry out a pilot program to assess the feasibility and advisability of—

(1) enhancing the preparation of covered students for careers in science, technology, engineering, and mathematics; and

(2) providing assistance to teachers at covered schools to enhance preparation described in paragraph (1).

(b) COORDINATION.—In carrying out the pilot program, the Secretary shall coordinate with the following:

(1) The Secretaries of the military departments.

(2) The Secretary of Education.

(3) The National Science Foundation.

(4) The heads of such other Federal, State, and local government and private sector organizations as the Secretary of Defense considers appropriate.

(c) ACTIVITIES.—Activities under the pilot program may include the following:

(1) Establishment of targeted internships and cooperative research opportunities at defense laboratories and other technical centers for covered students and teachers at covered schools.

(2) Establishment of scholarships and fellowships for covered students.

(3) Efforts and activities that improve the quality of science, technology, engineering, and mathematics educational and training opportunities for covered students and teachers at covered schools, including with respect to improving the development of curricula at covered schools.

(4) Development of travel opportunities, demonstrations, mentoring programs, and informal science education for covered students and teachers at covered schools.

(d) METRICS.—The Secretary shall establish outcome-based metrics and internal and external assessments to evaluate the merits and benefits of activities conducted under the pilot program with respect to the needs of the Department of Defense.

(e) AUTHORITIES.—In carrying out the pilot program, the Secretary shall, to the maximum extent practicable, make use of the authorities under chapter 111 and sections 2601, 2605, and 2374a of title 10, United States Code, section 219 of the Duncan Hunter National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2009 (10 U.S.C. 2358 note), and such other authorities as the Secretary considers appropriate.

(f) REPORT.—Not later than two years after the date of the enactment of this Act, the Secretary shall submit to the Committees on Armed Services of the Senate and the House of Representatives a report on activities carried out under the pilot program.

(g) TERMINATION.—The pilot program shall terminate on September 30, 2020.

(h) DEFINITIONS.—In this section:

(1) The term ''covered schools'' means elementary or secondary schools at which the Secretary determines a significant number of dependents of members of the Armed Forces are enrolled.

(2) The term ''covered students'' means dependents of members of the Armed Forces who are enrolled at a covered school.

SEC. 234. SENSE OF CONGRESS ON HELICOPTER HEALTH AND USAGE MONITORING SYSTEM OF THE ARMY.

It is the sense of Congress that—

(1) a health and usage monitoring system for current and future helicopter platforms of the Army that provides early warning for failing systems may reduce costly emergency maintenance, improve maintenance schedules, and increase fleet readiness; and

(2) the Secretary of the Army should—

(A) consider establishing health and usage monitoring requirements; and

(B) after any decision to proceed with a program of record for such system, use full and open competition in accordance with the Federal Acquisition Regulation.

TITLE III—OPERATION AND MAINTENANCE

Subtitle A—Authorization of Appropriations

SEC. 301. AUTHORIZATION OF APPROPRIATIONS.

Funds are hereby authorized to be appropriated for fiscal year 2015 for the use of the Armed Forces and other activities and agencies of the Department of Defense for expenses, not otherwise provided for, for operation and maintenance, as specified in the funding table in section 4301.

Subtitle B—Energy and Environment

SEC. 311. ELIMINATION OF FISCAL YEAR LIMITATION ON PROHIBITION OF PAYMENT OF FINES AND PENALTIES FROM THE ENVIRONMENTAL RESTORATION ACCOUNT, DEFENSE.

Section 2703(f) of title 10, United States Code, is amended—

(1) by striking ''for fiscal years 1995 through 2010,''; and

(2) by striking ''for fiscal years 1997 through 2010''.

SEC. 312. METHOD OF FUNDING FOR COOPERATIVE AGREEMENTS UNDER THE SIKES ACT.

(a) METHOD OF PAYMENTS UNDER COOPERATIVE AGREEMENTS.—Subsection (b) of section 103A of the Sikes Act (16 U.S.C. 670c–1) is amended—

(1) by inserting ''(1)'' before ''Funds''; and

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

''(2) In the case of a cooperative agreement under subsection (a)(2), such funds—

''(A) may be paid in a lump sum and include an amount intended to cover the future costs of the natural resource maintenance and improvement activities provided for under the agreement; and

''(B) may be placed by the recipient in an interest-bearing or other investment account, and any interest or income shall be applied for the same purposes as the principal.

''(3) If any funds are placed by a recipient in an interest-bearing or other investment account under paragraph (2)(B), the Secretary of Defense shall report biennially to the congressional defense committees on the disposition of such funds.''.

(b) AVAILABILITY OF FUNDS; AGREEMENT UNDER OTHER LAWS.—Subsection (c) of such section is amended to read as follows:

''(c) AVAILABILITY OF FUNDS; AGREEMENT UNDER OTHER LAWS.—(1) Cooperative agreements and interagency agreements entered into under this section shall be subject to the availability of funds.

''(2) Notwithstanding chapter 63 of title 31, United States Code, a cooperative agreement

under this section may be used to acquire property or services for the direct benefit or use of the United States Government.''.

SEC. 313. REPORT ON PROHIBITION OF DISPOSAL OF WASTE IN OPEN-AIR BURN PITS.

(a) REVIEW AND REPORT REQUIRED.—The Secretary of Defense shall conduct a review of the compliance of the military departments and combatant commands with Department of Defense Instruction 4715.19 and with section 317 of the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2010 (Public Law 111–84; 123 Stat. 2249; 10 U.S.C. 2701 note) regarding the disposal of covered waste in burn pits. Not later than one year after the date of the enactment of this Act, the Secretary shall submit to the congressional defense committees a report containing the results of such review. Such report shall address each of the following:

(1) The reporting of covered waste through environmental surveys and assessments, including environmental condition reports, of base camps supporting a contingency operation.

(2) How covered waste and non-covered waste is defined and identified in environmental surveys and assessments covered by paragraph (1), in policies, instructions, and guidance issued by the Department of Defense, the military departments, and the combatant commands, and in the oversight of contracts for, and the operation of, waste disposal facilities at base camps supporting contingency operations.

(3) Whether the two categories of waste are appropriately and clearly distinguished in such surveys and assessments.

(4) The current decision authority responsible for determinations regarding whether a base camp supporting a contingency operation is in compliance with the Department of Defense Instruction and section 317 of the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2010 (Public Law 111–84; 123 Stat. 2249; 10 U.S.C. 2701 note) and the chain of command by which such determinations are made and reported.

(5) The process through which a waiver of the prohibition on disposal of covered waste in a burn pit is requested and approved, and the process by which Congress is notified of such waiver, pursuant to the applicable provision of law, and how such processes could be improved.

(6) Updates to policies, guidelines, and instructions that have been undertaken pursuant to the review to address gaps and deficiencies regarding covered waste disposal to ensure compliance.

(7) Other matters or recommendations the Secretary of Defense determines are appropriate.

(b) COMPTROLLER GENERAL REVIEW.—Not later than 120 days after the date on which the Secretary of Defense submits the report required under subsection (a), the Comptroller General of the United States shall submit to the congressional defense committees a report containing the assessment of the Comptroller General of the methodology used by the Secretary of Defense in conducting the review under subsection (a), the adequacy of the report, compliance with Department of Defense Instruction and applicable law regarding the disposal of covered waste in burn pits by the military departments and combatant commands, and any additional findings or recommendations the Comptroller General determines are appropriate.

(c) DEFINITIONS.—In this section:

(1) The term ''covered waste'' has the meaning given that term in section 317(d)(2) of the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2010 (Public Law 111–84; 123 Stat. 2249; 10 U.S.C. 2701 note).

(2) The term ''base camp supporting a contingency operation'' means any base, location, site, cooperative security location, forward operating base, forward operating site, main operating base, patrol base, or other location as determined by the Secretary from which support is provided to a contingency operation that—

(A) has at least 100 attached or assigned United States personnel; and

(B) is in place for a period of time of 90 days or longer.

(3) The term ''burn pit'' means an area that—

(A) does not contain a commercially manufactured incinerator or other equipment specifically designed and manufactured for burning of solid waste; and

(B) is designated for the purpose of disposing of solid waste by burning in the outdoor air;

(C) is in a location where at least 100 United States personnel are attached or assigned; and

(D) is in place longer than 90 days.

(4) The term ''contingency operation'' has the meaning given such term in section 101(a)(13) of title 10, United States Code.

SEC. 314. BUSINESS CASE ANALYSIS OF ANY PLAN TO DESIGN, REFURBISH, OR CONSTRUCT A BIOFUEL REFINERY.

Not later than 30 days before entering into a contract for the planning, design, refurbishing, or construction of a biofuel refinery, or of any other facility or infrastructure used to refine biofuels, the Secretary of Defense or the Secretary of the military department concerned shall submit to the congressional defense committees a business case analysis for such planning, design, refurbishing, or construction.

SEC. 315. ENVIRONMENTAL RESTORATION AT FORMER NAVAL AIR STATION CHINCOTEAGUE, VIRGINIA.

(a) ENVIRONMENTAL RESTORATION PROJECT.—Notwithstanding the administrative jurisdiction of the Administrator of the National Aeronautics and Space Administration over the Wallops Flight Facility, Virginia, the Secretary of Defense may undertake an environmental restoration project in a manner consistent with chapter 160 of title 10, United States Code, at the property constituting that facility in order to provide necessary response actions for contamination from a release of a hazardous substance or a pollutant or contaminant that is attributable to the activities of the Department of Defense at the time the property was under the administrative jurisdiction of the Secretary of the Navy or used by the Navy pursuant to a permit or license issued by the National Aeronautics and Space Administration in the area formerly known as the Naval Air Station, Chincoteague, Virginia. Any such project may be undertaken jointly or in conjunction with an environmental restoration project of the Administrator.

(b) INTERAGENCY AGREEMENT.—The Secretary and the Administrator may enter into an agreement or agreements to provide for the effective and efficient performance of environmental restoration projects for purposes of subsection (a). Notwithstanding section 2215 of title 10, United States Code, any such agreement may provide for environmental restoration projects conducted jointly or by one agency on behalf of the other or both agencies and for reimbursement of the agency conducting the project by the other agency for that portion of the project for which the reimbursing agency has authority to respond.

(c) SOURCE OF DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE FUNDS.—Pursuant to section 2703(c) of title 10, United States Code, the Secretary may use funds available in the Environmental Restoration, Formerly Used Defense Sites, account of the Department of Defense for environmental restoration projects conducted for or by the Secretary under subsection (a) and for reimbursable agreements entered into under subsection (b).

(d) NO EFFECT ON COMPLIANCE WITH ENVIRONMENTAL LAWS.—Nothing in this section affects or limits the application of or obligation to comply with any environmental law, including the Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability Act of 1980 (42 U.S.C. 9601 et. seq) and the Solid Waste Disposal Act (42 U.S.C. 6901 et seq.).

SEC. 316. LIMITATION ON AVAILABILITY OF FUNDS FOR PROCUREMENT OF DROP-IN FUELS.

(a) LIMITATION.—None of the funds authorized to be appropriated by this Act or otherwise made available for fiscal year 2015 for the Department of Defense may be obligated or expended to make 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) IN GENERAL.—Subject to the requirements of paragraph (2), the Secretary of Defense may waive the limitation under subsection (a) with respect to a purchase.

(2) NOTICE REQUIRED.—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) NOTICE OF PURCHASE REQUIRED.—If the Secretary of Defense intends to purchase a drop-in fuel intended for operational use with a fully burdened cost in excess of 10 percent more than the fully burdened cost of a traditional fuel available for the same purpose, the Secretary shall provide notice of such intended purchase to the congressional defense committees by not later than 30 days before the date on which such purchase is intended to be made.

(d) 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'' means for the purposes of conducting military operations, including training, exercises, large scale demonstrations, and moving and sustaining military forces and military platforms. The term 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.

SEC. 317. DECONTAMINATION OF A PORTION OF FORMER BOMBARDMENT AREA ON ISLAND OF CULEBRA, PUERTO RICO.

(a) SENSE OF CONGRESS.—It is the sense of Congress that certain limited portions of the former bombardment area on the Island of Culebra should be available for safe public recreational use while the remainder of the

area is most advantageously reserved as habitat for endangered and threatened species.

(b) MODIFICATION OF RESTRICTION ON DECONTAMINATION LIMITATION.—The first sentence of section 204(c) of the Military Construction Authorization Act, 1974 (Public Law 93–166; 87 Stat. 668) shall not apply to the beaches, the campgrounds, and the Carlos Rosario Trail.

(c) MODIFICATION OF DEED RESTRICTIONS.—Notwithstanding paragraph 9 of the quitclaim deed, the Secretary of the Army may expend funds available in the Environmental Restoration Account, Formerly Used Defense Sites, established pursuant to section 2703(a)(5) of title 10, United States Code, to decontaminate the beaches, the campgrounds, and the Carlos Rosario Trail of unexploded ordnance.

(d) PRECISE BOUNDARIES.—The Secretary of the Army shall determine the exact boundaries of the beaches, the campgrounds, and the Carlos Rosario Trail for purposes of this section.

(e) DEFINITIONS.—In this section:

(1) The term ''beaches'' means the portions of Carlos Rosario Beach, Flamenco Beach, and Tamarindo Beach identified in green in Figure 4 as Beach and located inside of the former bombardment area.

(2) The term ''campgrounds'' means the areas identified in blue in Figure 4 as Campgrounds in the former bombardment area.

(3) The term ''Carlos Rosario Trail'' means the trail identified in yellow in Figure 4 as the Carlos Rosario Trail and traversing the southern portion of the former bombardment area from the campground to the Carlos Rosario Beach.

(4) The term ''Figure 4'' means Figure 4, located on page 8 of the study.

(5) The term ''former bombardment area'' means that area on the Island of Culebra, Commonwealth of Puerto Rico, consisting of approximately 408 acres, conveyed to the Commonwealth by the quitclaim deed, and subject to the first sentence of section 204(c) of the Military Construction Authorization Act, 1974 (Public Law 93–166; 87 Stat. 668).

(6) The term ''quitclaim deed'' means the quitclaim deed from the United States of America to the Commonwealth of Puerto Rico conveying the former bombardment area, signed by the Governor of Puerto Rico on December 20, 1982.

(7) The term ''study'' means the ''Study Relating to the Presence of Unexploded Ordnance in a Portion of the Former Naval Bombardment Area of Culebra Island, Commonwealth of Puerto Rico'', dated April 20, 2012, prepared by the United States Army for the Department of Defense pursuant to section 2815 of the Ike Skelton National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2011 (Public Law 111–383; 124 Stat. 4464).

(8) The term ''unexploded ordnance'' has the meaning given the term in section 101(e)(5) of title 10, United States Code.

SEC. 318. ALTERNATIVE FUEL AUTOMOBILES.

(a) MAXIMUM FUEL ECONOMY INCREASE FOR ALTERNATIVE FUEL AUTOMOBILES.—Section 32906(a) of title 49, United States Code, is amended by striking ''(except an electric automobile)'' and inserting ''(except an electric automobile or, beginning with model year 2016, an alternative fueled automobile that uses a fuel described in subparagraph (E) of section 32901(a)(1))''.

(b) MINIMUM DRIVING RANGES FOR DUAL FUELED PASSENGER AUTOMOBILES.—Section 32901(c)(2) of title 49, United States Code, is amended—

(1) in subparagraph (B), by inserting '', except that beginning with model year 2016, alternative fueled automobiles that use a fuel described in subparagraph (E) of subsection (a)(1) shall have a minimum driving range of 150 miles'' after ''at least 200 miles''; and

(2) in subparagraph (C), by adding at the end the following: ''Beginning with model year 2016, if the Secretary prescribes a minimum driving range of 150 miles for alternative fueled automobiles that use a fuel described in subparagraph (E) of subsection (a)(1), subparagraph (A) shall not apply to dual fueled automobiles (except electric automobiles).''.

(c) ELECTRIC DUAL FUELED AUTOMOBILES.—Section 32905 of title 49, United States Code, is amended—

(1) by redesignating subsections (e) and (f) as subsections (f) and (g), respectively; and

(2) by inserting after subsection (d) the following:

''(e) ELECTRIC DUAL FUELED AUTOMOBILES.—

''(1) IN GENERAL.—At the request of the manufacturer, the Administrator may measure the fuel economy for any model of dual fueled automobile manufactured after model year 2015 that is capable of operating on electricity in addition to gasoline or diesel fuel, obtains its electricity from a source external to the vehicle, and meets the minimum driving range requirements established by the Secretary for dual fueled electric automobiles, by dividing 1.0 by the sum of—

''(A) the percentage utilization of the model on gasoline or diesel fuel, as determined by a formula based on the model's alternative fuel range, divided by the fuel economy measured under section 32904(c); and

''(B) the percentage utilization of the model on electricity, as determined by a formula based on the model's alternative fuel range, divided by the fuel economy measured under section 32904(a)(2).

''(2) ALTERNATIVE CALCULATION.—If the manufacturer does not request that the Administrator calculate the manufacturing incentive for its electric dual fueled automobiles in accordance with paragraph (1), the Administrator shall calculate such incentive for such automobiles manufactured by such manufacturer after model year 2015 in accordance with subsection (b).''.

(d) CONFORMING AMENDMENT.—Section 32906(b) of title 49, United States Code, is amended by striking ''section 32905(e)'' and inserting ''section 32905(f)''.

Subtitle C—Logistics and Sustainment

SEC. 321. MODIFICATION OF QUARTERLY READINESS REPORTING REQUIREMENT.

Section 482 of title 10, United States Code, is amended—

(1) in subsection (a)—

(A) by inserting ''the'' before ''military readiness'';

(B) by inserting ''of the active and reserve components'' after ''military readiness''; and

(C) by striking ''subsections (b), (d), (f), (g), (h), (i), (j), and (k)'' and all that follows through the period at the end and inserting ''subsections (b), (d), (e), (f), (g), (h), and (i).'';

(2) by striking subsections (d), (e), (f), and (k);

(3) by inserting after subsection (c) the following new subsection (d):

''(d) PREPOSITIONED STOCKS.—Each report shall also include a military department-level or agency-level assessment of the readiness of prepositioned stocks, including—

''(1) an assessment of the fill and materiel readiness of stocks by geographic location;

''(2) an overall assessment by military department or Defense Agency of the ability of the respective stocks to meet operation and contingency plans; and

''(3) a mitigation plan for any shortfalls or gaps identified under paragraph (1) or (2) and a timeline associated with corrective action.'';

(4) by redesignating subsections (g), (h), (i), (j), and (l) as subsections (e), (f), (g), (h), and (j) respectively;

(5) in subsection (e)(1), as redesignated by paragraph (4), by striking ''National Response Plan'' and inserting ''National Response Framework'';

(6) in subsection (f), as so redesignated, by adding at the end the following new paragraph:

''(3) The assessment included in the report under paragraph (1) by the Commander of the United States Strategic Command shall include a separate assessment prepared by the Commander of United States Cyber Command relating to the readiness of United States Cyber Command and the readiness of the cyber force of each of the military departments.'';

(7) in subsection (h), as so redesignated—

(A) in the subsection heading, by inserting ''AND RELATED'' after ''SUPPORT'';

(B) in paragraph (1), by striking ''combat support agencies'' and inserting ''combat support and related agencies''; and

(C) in paragraph (2), in the matter preceding subparagraph (A), by striking ''combat support agency'' and inserting ''combat support and related agencies''; and

(8) by inserting after subsection (h) the following new subsection (i):

''(i) MAJOR EXERCISE ASSESSMENTS.—(1) Each report under this section shall also include information on each major exercise conducted by a geographic or functional combatant command or military department, including—

''(A) a list of exercises by name for the period covered by the report;

''(B) the cost and location of each such exercise; and

''(C) a list of participants by country or military department.

''(2) In this subsection, the term 'major exercise' means a named major training event, an integrated or joint exercise, or a unilateral major exercise.''.

SEC. 322. ADDITIONAL REQUIREMENT FOR STRATEGIC POLICY ON PREPOSITIONING OF MATERIEL AND EQUIPMENT.

Section 2229(a)(1) of title 10, United States Code, is amended by inserting ''support for crisis response elements,'' after ''service requirements,''.

SEC. 323. ELIMINATION OF AUTHORITY OF SECRETARY OF THE ARMY TO ABOLISH ARSENALS.

(a) IN GENERAL.—Section 4532 of title 10, United States Code, is amended—

(1) in subsection (a), by striking ''(a) The Secretary'' and inserting ''The Secretary'';

(2) by striking subsection (b); and

(3) in the section heading, by striking ''**; abolition of**''.

(b) CLERICAL AMENDMENT.—The table of sections at the beginning of chapter 433 of such title is amended by striking the item relating to section 4532 and inserting the following new item:

''4532. Factories and arsenals: manufacture at.''.

SEC. 324. MODIFICATION OF ANNUAL REPORTING REQUIREMENT RELATED TO PREPOSITIONING OF MATERIEL AND EQUIPMENT.

Section 321(c) of the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2014 (Public Law 113–66; 127 Stat. 732; 10 U.S.C. 2229 note) is amended—

(1) by striking ''Not later than'' and inserting the following:

''(1) INITIAL REPORT.—Not later than'';

(2) by striking '', and annually thereafter''; and

(3) by adding at the end the following new paragraph:

''(2) PROGRESS REPORTS.—Not later than one year after submitting the report required under paragraph (1), and annually

thereafter for two years, the Comptroller General shall submit to the congressional defense committees a report assessing the progress of the Department of Defense in implementing its strategic policy and plan for its prepositioned stocks and including any additional information related to the Department's management of its prepositioned stocks that the Comptroller General determines appropriate.''.

Subtitle D—Reports

SEC. 331. REPEAL OF ANNUAL REPORT ON DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE OPERATION AND FINANCIAL SUPPORT FOR MILITARY MUSEUMS.

(a) IN GENERAL.—Section 489 of title 10, United States Code, is repealed.

(b) CLERICAL AMENDMENT.—The table of sections at the beginning of chapter 23 of such title is amended by striking the item relating to section 489.

SEC. 332. ARMY ASSESSMENT OF REGIONALLY ALIGNED FORCES.

At the same time as the President transmits to Congress the budget for fiscal year 2016 under section 1105 of title 31, United States Code, the Secretary of the Army shall submit to the congressional defense committees an assessment of how the Army has—

(1) captured and incorporated lessons learned through the initial employment of the regionally aligned forces;

(2) identified, where appropriate, institutionalized and improved region-specific initial, sustaining, and predeployment training;

(3) improved the coordination of activities among special operations forces, Army regionally aligned forces, Department of State country teams, contractors of the Department of State and the Department of Defense, the geographic combatant commands, the Joint Staff, and international partners;

(4) identified and evaluated the various Department of Defense appropriations accounts at the subactivity group, project, program, and activity level and other sources of Federal resources used to fund activities of regionally aligned forces, including the amount of funds obligated or expended from each such account;

(5) identified and assessed the effects associated with activities of regionally aligned forces conducted to meet Department of Defense and geographic combatant command security cooperation requirements;

(6) identified and assessed the effect on the core mission readiness of regionally aligned forces while supporting geographic combatant commander requirements through regionally aligned force activities, and, in the case of any such effect that is assessed as degrading the core mission readiness of such forces, identified plans to mitigate such degradation;

(7) identified and assessed opportunities, costs, benefits, and risks associated with the potential expansion of the regionally aligned forces model; and

(8) identified and assessed opportunities, costs, benefits, and risks associated with retaining or ensuring the availability of regional expertise within forces as aligned to a specific region.

Subtitle E—Limitations and Extensions of Authority

SEC. 341. LIMITATION ON AUTHORITY TO ENTER INTO A CONTRACT FOR THE SUSTAINMENT, MAINTENANCE, REPAIR, OR OVERHAUL OF THE F117 ENGINE.

The Secretary of the Air Force may not enter into a contract for the sustainment, maintenance, repair, or overhaul of the F117 engine until the Under Secretary of Defense for Acquisition, Technology, and Logistics certifies to the congressional defense committees that the Secretary of the Air Force has obtained sufficient data to determine that the Secretary of the Air Force is paying a fair and reasonable price for F117 sustainment, maintenance, repair, or overhaul as compared to the PW2000 commercial-derivative engine sustainment price for sustainment, maintenance, repair, or overhaul in the private sector. The Secretary may waive the limitation in the preceding sentence to enter into a contract if the Secretary determines that such a waiver is in the interest of national security.

SEC. 342. LIMITATION ON ESTABLISHMENT OF REGIONAL SPECIAL OPERATIONS FORCES COORDINATION CENTERS.

None of the funds authorized to be appropriated by this Act or otherwise made available for fiscal year 2015 for the Department of Defense may be obligated or expended to establish Regional Special Operations Forces Coordination Centers.

SEC. 343. LIMITATION ON TRANSFER OF MC–12 AIRCRAFT TO UNITED STATES SPECIAL OPERATIONS COMMAND.

(a) LIMITATION.—Except as provided under subsection (c), none of the funds authorized to be appropriated by this Act or otherwise made available for fiscal year 2015 for the Department of Defense for operation and maintenance, Defense-wide, may be obligated or expended for the transfer of MC–12 aircraft from the Air Force to the United States Special Operations Command before the date that is 60 days after the date of the delivery of the report required under subsection (b).

(b) REPORT REQUIRED.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—Not later than March 1, 2015, the Assistant Secretary of Defense for Special Operations and Low-Intensity Conflict, in coordination with the Commander of the United States Special Operations Command, shall submit to the congressional defense committees a report containing an analysis and justification for the transfer of MC–12 aircraft from the Air Force to the United States Special Operations Command.

(2) ELEMENTS.—The report required under paragraph (1) shall include—

(A) a description of the current platform requirements for manned intelligence, surveillance, and reconnaissance aircraft to support United States Special Operations Forces;

(B) an analysis of alternatives comparing various manned intelligence, surveillance, and reconnaissance aircraft, including U–28 aircraft, in meeting the platform requirements for manned intelligence, surveillance, and reconnaissance aircraft to support United States Special Operations Forces;

(C) an analysis of the remaining service life of the U–28 aircraft to be divested by the United States Special Operations Command and the MC–12 aircraft to be transferred from the Air Force;

(D) a description of the future manned intelligence, surveillance, and reconnaissance platform requirements of the United States Special Operations Command for areas outside of Afghanistan, including range, payload, endurance, and other requirements, as defined by the Command's ''Intelligence, Surveillance, and Reconnaissance Road Map'';

(E) an analysis of the cost to convert MC–12 aircraft to provide intelligence, surveillance, and reconnaissance capabilities equal to or better than those provided by the U–28 aircraft;

(F) a description of the engineering and integration needed to convert MC–12 aircraft to provide intelligence, surveillance, and reconnaissance capabilities equal to or better than those provided by the U–28 aircraft; and

(G) the expected annual cost to operate 16 U–28 aircraft as a Government-owned, contractor operated program.

(c) EXCEPTION.—Subsection (a) does not apply to up to 13 aircraft designated by the Secretary of the Air Force to be transferred from the Air Force to the United States Special Operations Command and flown by the Air National Guard in support of special operations aviation foreign internal defense and intelligence, surveillance, and reconnaissance requirements.

Subtitle F—Other Matters

SEC. 351. CLARIFICATION OF AUTHORITY RELATING TO PROVISION OF INSTALLATION-SUPPORT SERVICES THROUGH INTERGOVERNMENTAL SUPPORT AGREEMENTS.

(a) TRANSFER OF SECTION 2336 TO CHAPTER 159.—

(1) TRANSFER AND REDESIGNATION.—Section 2336 of title 10, United States Code, is transferred to chapter 159 of such title, inserted after section 2678, and redesignated as section 2679.

(2) REVISED SECTION HEADING.—The heading of such section, as so transferred and redesignated, is amended to read as follows:

''§ 2679. Installation-support services: intergovernmental support agreements''.

(b) CLARIFYING AMENDMENTS.—Such section, as so transferred and redesignated, is further amended—

(1) in subsection (a)—

(A) in paragraph (1)—

(i) by striking ''The Secretary concerned'' and inserting ''Notwithstanding any other provision of law governing the award of Federal government contracts for goods and services, the Secretary concerned''; and

(ii) by striking ''a State or local'' and inserting '', on a sole source basis, with a State or local'';

(B) in paragraph (2)—

(i) by striking ''Notwithstanding any other provision of law, an'' and inserting ''An'';

(ii) by striking subparagraph (A); and

(iii) by redesignating subparagraphs (B) and (C) as subparagraphs (A) and (B) respectively; and

(C) by adding at the end the following new paragraph:

''(4) Any contract for the provision of installation-support services awarded by the Federal Government or a State or local government pursuant to an intergovernmental support agreement provided in subsection (a) shall be awarded on a competitive basis.''.

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

''(4) The term 'intergovernmental support agreement' means a legal instrument reflecting a relationship between the Secretary concerned and a State or local government that contains such terms and conditions as the Secretary concerned considers appropriate for the purposes of this section and necessary to protect the interests of the United States.''.

(c) CLERICAL AMENDMENTS.—

(1) The table of sections at the beginning of chapter 137 of such title is amended by striking the item relating to section 2336.

(2) The table of sections at the beginning of chapter 159 of such title is amended by inserting after the item relating to section 2678 the following new item:

''2679. Installation-support services: intergovernmental support agreements.''.

SEC. 352. MANAGEMENT OF CONVENTIONAL AMMUNITION INVENTORY.

(a) CONSOLIDATION OF DATA.—Not later than 240 days after the date of the enactment of this Act, the Under Secretary of Defense for Acquisition, Technology, and Logistics shall issue Department-wide guidance designating an authoritative source of data for conventional ammunition. Not later than 10 days after issuing the guidance required by

this subsection, the Under Secretary shall notify the congressional defense committees on what source of data has been designated under this subsection.

(b) ANNUAL REPORT.—The Secretary of the Army shall include in the appropriate annual ammunition inventory reports, as determined by the Secretary, information on all available ammunition for use during the redistribution process, including any ammunition that was unclaimed and categorized for disposal by another military service during a year before the year during which the report is submitted.

(c) BRIEFING AND REPORT.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—The Comptroller General of the United States shall provide to the congressional defense committees a briefing and a report on the management of the conventional ammunition demilitarization stockpile of the Department of Defense.

(2) ELEMENTS.—The briefing and report required by paragraph (1) shall include each of the following:

(A) An assessment of the adequacy of Department of Defense policies and procedures governing the demilitarization of excess, obsolete, and unserviceable conventional ammunition.

(B) An assessment of the adequacy of the maintenance by the Department of information on the quantity, value, condition, and location of excess, obsolete, and unserviceable conventional ammunition for each of the Armed Forces.

(C) An assessment of whether the Department has conducted an analysis comparing the costs of storing and maintaining items in the conventional ammunition demilitarization stockpile with the costs of the disposal of items in the stockpile.

(D) An assessment of whether the Department has—

(i) identified challenges in managing the current and anticipated conventional ammunition demilitarization stockpile; and

(ii) if so, developed mitigation plans to address such challenges.

(E) Such other matters relating to the management of the conventional ammunition demilitarization stockpile as the Comptroller General considers appropriate.

(3) DEADLINES.—The briefing required by paragraph (1) shall be provided by not later than April 30, 2015. The report required by that paragraph shall be submitted not later than June 1, 2015.

TITLE IV—MILITARY PERSONNEL AUTHORIZATIONS

Subtitle A—Active Forces

Subtitle B—Reserve Forces

Subtitle C—Authorization of Appropriations

Subtitle A—Active Forces

SEC. 401. END STRENGTHS FOR ACTIVE FORCES.

The Armed Forces are authorized strengths for active duty personnel as of September 30, 2015, as follows:

(1) The Army, 490,000.

(2) The Navy, 323,600.

(3) The Marine Corps, 184,100.

(4) The Air Force, 312,980.

SEC. 402. REVISIONS IN PERMANENT ACTIVE DUTY END STRENGTH MINIMUM LEVELS.

Section 691(b) of title 10, United States Code, is amended by striking paragraphs (1) through (4) and inserting the following new paragraphs:

''(1) For the Army, 490,000.

''(2) For the Navy, 323,600.

''(3) For the Marine Corps, 184,100.

''(4) For the Air Force, 310,900.''.

Subtitle B—Reserve Forces

SEC. 411. END STRENGTHS FOR SELECTED RESERVE.

(a) IN GENERAL.—The Armed Forces are authorized strengths for Selected Reserve personnel of the reserve components as of September 30, 2015, as follows:

(1) The Army National Guard of the United States, 350,200.

(2) The Army Reserve, 202,000.

(3) The Navy Reserve, 57,300.

(4) The Marine Corps Reserve, 39,200.

(5) The Air National Guard of the United States, 105,000.

(6) The Air Force Reserve, 67,100.

(7) The Coast Guard Reserve, 7,000.

(b) END STRENGTH REDUCTIONS.—The end strengths prescribed by subsection (a) for the Selected Reserve of any reserve component shall be proportionately reduced by—

(1) the total authorized strength of units organized to serve as units of the Selected Reserve of such component which are on active duty (other than for training) at the end of the fiscal year; and

(2) the total number of individual members not in units organized to serve as units of the Selected Reserve of such component who are on active duty (other than for training or for unsatisfactory participation in training) without their consent at the end of the fiscal year.

(c) END STRENGTH INCREASES.—Whenever units or individual members of the Selected Reserve of any reserve component are released from active duty during any fiscal year, the end strength prescribed for such fiscal year for the Selected Reserve of such reserve component shall be increased proportionately by the total authorized strengths of such units and by the total number of such individual members.

SEC. 412. END STRENGTHS FOR RESERVES ON ACTIVE DUTY IN SUPPORT OF THE RESERVES.

Within the end strengths prescribed in section 411(a), the reserve components of the Armed Forces are authorized, as of September 30, 2015, the following number of Reserves to be serving on full-time active duty or full-time duty, in the case of members of the National Guard, for the purpose of organizing, administering, recruiting, instructing, or training the reserve components:

(1) The Army National Guard of the United States, 31,385.

(2) The Army Reserve, 16,261.

(3) The Navy Reserve, 9,973.

(4) The Marine Corps Reserve, 2,261.

(5) The Air National Guard of the United States, 14,704.

(6) The Air Force Reserve, 2,830.

SEC. 413. END STRENGTHS FOR MILITARY TECHNICIANS (DUAL STATUS).

The minimum number of military technicians (dual status) as of the last day of fiscal year 2015 for the reserve components of the Army and the Air Force (notwithstanding section 129 of title 10, United States Code) shall be the following:

(1) For the Army National Guard of the United States, 27,210.

(2) For the Army Reserve, 7,895.

(3) For the Air National Guard of the United States, 21,792.

(4) For the Air Force Reserve, 9,789.

SEC. 414. FISCAL YEAR 2015 LIMITATION ON NUMBER OF NON-DUAL STATUS TECHNICIANS.

(a) LIMITATIONS.—

(1) NATIONAL GUARD.—Within the limitation provided in section 10217(c)(2) of title 10, United States Code, the number of non-dual status technicians employed by the National Guard as of September 30, 2015, may not exceed the following:

(A) For the Army National Guard of the United States, 1,600.

(B) For the Air National Guard of the United States, 350.

(2) ARMY RESERVE.—The number of non-dual status technicians employed by the Army Reserve as of September 30, 2015, may not exceed 595.

(3) AIR FORCE RESERVE.—The number of non-dual status technicians employed by the Air Force Reserve as of September 30, 2015, may not exceed 90.

(b) NON-DUAL STATUS TECHNICIANS DEFINED.—In this section, the term ''non-dual status technician'' has the meaning given that term in section 10217(a) of title 10, United States Code.

SEC. 415. MAXIMUM NUMBER OF RESERVE PERSONNEL AUTHORIZED TO BE ON ACTIVE DUTY FOR OPERATIONAL SUPPORT.

During fiscal year 2015, the maximum number of members of the reserve components of the Armed Forces who may be serving at any time on full-time operational support duty under section 115(b) of title 10, United States Code, is the following:

(1) The Army National Guard of the United States, 17,000.

(2) The Army Reserve, 13,000.

(3) The Navy Reserve, 6,200.

(4) The Marine Corps Reserve, 3,000.

(5) The Air National Guard of the United States, 16,000.

(6) The Air Force Reserve, 14,000.

Subtitle C—Authorization of Appropriations

SEC. 421. MILITARY PERSONNEL.

(a) AUTHORIZATION OF APPROPRIATIONS.—Funds are hereby authorized to be appropriated for fiscal year 2015 for the use of the Armed Forces and other activities and agencies of the Department of Defense for expenses, not otherwise provided for, for military personnel, as specified in the funding table in section 4401.

(b) CONSTRUCTION OF AUTHORIZATION.—The authorization of appropriations in subsection (a) supersedes any other authorization of appropriations (definite or indefinite) for such purpose for fiscal year 2015.

TITLE V—MILITARY PERSONNEL POLICY

Subtitle A—Officer Personnel Policy

Subtitle A—Officer Personnel Policy

SEC. 501. AUTHORITY TO LIMIT CONSIDERATION FOR EARLY RETIREMENT BY SELECTIVE RETIREMENT BOARDS TO PARTICULAR WARRANT OFFICER YEAR GROUPS AND SPECIALTIES.

Section 581(d) of title 10, United State Code, is amended—

(1) by redesignating paragraph (2) as paragraph (3);

(2) by designating the second sentence of paragraph (1) as paragraph (2); and

(3) in paragraph (2), as so designated—

(A) by striking ''the list shall include each'' and inserting ''the list shall include—

''(A) the name of each'';

(B) by striking the period at the end and inserting ''; or''; and

(C) by adding at the end the following new subparagraph:

''(B) with respect to a group of warrant officers designated under subparagraph (A) who are in a particular grade and competitive category, only those warrant officers in that grade and competitive category who are also in a particular year group or specialty, or any combination thereof determined by the Secretary concerned.''.

SEC. 502. AUTHORITY FOR THREE-MONTH DEFERRAL OF RETIREMENT FOR OFFICERS SELECTED FOR SELECTIVE EARLY RETIREMENT.

(a) WARRANT OFFICERS.—Section 581(e) of title 10, United States Code, is amended—

(1) by inserting ''(1)'' before ''The Secretary concerned'';

(2) by striking ''90 days'' and inserting ''three months''; and

(3) by adding at the end the following new paragraph:

''(2) An officer recommended for early retirement under this section, if approved for deferral under paragraph (1), shall be retired on the date requested by the officer, and approved by the Secretary concerned, which date shall be not later than the first day of the tenth calendar month beginning after the month in which the Secretary concerned approves the report of the board which recommended the officer for early retirement.''.

(b) OFFICERS ON THE ACTIVE-DUTY LIST.—Section 638(b) of such title is amended—

(1) by striking paragraph (1) and inserting the following new paragraph:

''(1)(A) An officer in a grade below brigadier general or rear admiral (lower half) who is recommended for early retirement under this section or section 638a of this title and whose early retirement is approved by the Secretary concerned shall be retired, under any provision of law under which he is eligible to retire, on the date requested by him and approved by the Secretary concerned, which date shall be not later than the first day of the seventh calendar month beginning after the month in which the Secretary concerned approves the report of the board which recommended the officer for early retirement.

''(B) If an officer described in subparagraph (A) is not eligible for retirement under any provision of law, the officer shall be retained on active duty until the officer is qualified for retirement under section 3911, 6323, or 8911 of this title, and then be retired under that section, unless the officer is sooner retired or discharged under some other provision of law, with such retirement under that section occurring not later than the later of the following:

''(i) The first day of the month beginning after the month in which the officer becomes qualified for retirement under that section.

''(ii) The first day of the seventh calendar month beginning after the month in which the Secretary concerned approves the report of the board which recommended the officer for early retirement.''; and

(2) in paragraph (3)—

(A) by inserting ''(A)'' before ''The Secretary concerned'';

(B) by striking ''90 days'' and inserting ''three months''; and

(C) by adding at the end the following new subparagraphs:

''(B) An officer recommended for early retirement under paragraph (1)(A) or section 638a of this title, if approved for deferral under subparagraph (A), shall be retired on the date requested by the officer, and approved by the Secretary concerned, which date shall be not later than the first day of the tenth calendar month beginning after the month in which the Secretary concerned approves the report of the board which recommended the officer for early retirement.

''(C) The Secretary concerned may defer the retirement of an officer otherwise approved for early retirement under paragraph (1)(B), but in no case later than the first day of the tenth calendar month beginning after the month in which the Secretary concerned approves the report of the board which recommended the officer for early retirement.

''(D) An officer recommended for early retirement under paragraph (2), if approved for deferral under subparagraph (A), shall be retired on the date requested by the officer, and approved by the Secretary concerned, which date shall be not later than the first day of the thirteenth calendar month beginning after the month in which the Secretary concerned approves the report of the board which recommended the officer for early retirement.''.

SEC. 503. REPEAL OF LIMITS ON PERCENTAGE OF OFFICERS WHO MAY BE RECOMMENDED FOR DISCHARGE DURING A FISCAL YEAR UNDER ENHANCED SELECTIVE DISCHARGE AUTHORITY.

Section 638a(d) of title 10, United States Code, is amended—

(1) by striking paragraph (3); and

(2) by redesignating paragraphs (4) and (5) as paragraphs (3) and (4), respectively.

SEC. 504. REPORTS ON NUMBER AND ASSIGNMENT OF ENLISTED AIDES FOR OFFICERS OF THE ARMY, NAVY, AIR FORCE, AND MARINE CORPS.

(a) ANNUAL REPORT ON NUMBER OF ENLISTED AIDES.—Section 981 of title 10, United States Code, is amended by adding at the end the following new subsection:

''(c) Not later than March 1 of each year, the Secretary of Defense shall submit to the Committees on Armed Services of the Senate and the House of Representatives a report—

''(1) specifying the number of enlisted aides authorized and allocated for general officers and flag officers of the Army, Navy, Air Force, Marine Corps, and joint pool as of September 30 of the previous year; and

''(2) justifying, on a billet-by-billet basis, the authorization and assignment of each enlisted aide to each general officer and flag officer position.''.

(b) REPORT ON REDUCTION IN NUMBER OF ENLISTED AIDES AND AUTHORIZATION AND ASSIGNMENT PROCEDURES AND DUTIES.—Not later than June 30, 2015, the Secretary of Defense shall submit to the Committees on Armed Services of the Senate and the House of Representatives a report containing the following:

(1) A list of the official military and official representational duties that each Secretary of a military department—

(A) authorizes enlisted aides to perform on the personal staffs of officers of an Armed Force under the jurisdiction of the Secretary concerned; and

(B) considers necessary to be performed by enlisted aides to relieve the officers from minor duties, which, if performed by the officers, would be done at the expense of the officers' primary military or official duties.

(2) Subject to the limitations in section 981 of title 10, United States Code, the procedures used for allocating authorized enlisted aides—

(A) between the Army, Navy, Air Force, and Marine Corps and the joint pool;

(B) within each Armed Force, including the regulations prescribed by the Secretaries of the military departments regarding the allocation of enlisted aides; and

(C) within the joint pool.

(3) The justification, on a billet-by-billet basis, for the authorization and assignment of each enlisted aide to each general officer and flag officer position as of September 30, 2014.

(4) Such recommendations as the Secretary of Defense considers appropriate for changes to the statutory method of calculating the authorized number of enlisted aides.

(c) REPORT OBJECTIVE.—In developing the report required by subsection (b), the Secretary of Defense shall have the objective of reducing the maximum number of enlisted aides authorized and allocated for general officers and flag offers by 40, subject to the validation of duties under subsection (b)(1) and the billet-by-billet justification of positions under subsection (b)(3).

(d) COMPTROLLER GENERAL REVIEW.—

(1) REVIEW REQUIRED.—The Comptroller General of the United States shall review the report submitted by the Secretary of Defense under subsection (b).

(2) ELEMENTS OF REVIEW.—The review under paragraph (1) shall include the following:

(A) An assessment of the methodology used by the Secretary of Defense in satisfying the requirements imposed by paragraphs (1), (2), and (3) of subsection (b).

(B) An assessment of the adequacy of the data used by the Secretary to support the conclusions contained in the report.

(3) REPORT ON RESULTS OF REVIEW.—Not later than 180 days after the date on which the Secretary of Defense submits the report under subsection (b), the Comptroller General shall submit to the Committees on Armed Services of the Senate and the House of Representatives a report on the review conducted under paragraph (1).

SEC. 505. REPEAL OF REQUIREMENT FOR SUBMISSION TO CONGRESS OF ANNUAL REPORTS ON JOINT OFFICER MANAGEMENT AND PROMOTION POLICY OBJECTIVES FOR JOINT OFFICERS.

(a) REPEAL OF ANNUAL REPORTS.—

(1) JOINT OFFICER MANAGEMENT.—Section 667 of title 10, United States Code, is repealed.

(2) PROMOTION POLICY OBJECTIVES FOR JOINT OFFICERS.—Section 662 of such title is amended—

(A) by striking ''(a) QUALIFICATIONS.—''; and

(B) by striking subsection (b).

(b) CLERICAL AMENDMENT.—The table of sections at the beginning of chapter 38 of such title is amended by striking the item relating to section 667.

SEC. 506. OPTIONS FOR PHASE II OF JOINT PROFESSIONAL MILITARY EDUCATION.

Section 2154(a)(2) of title 10, United States Code, is amended by striking ''consisting of a joint professional military education curriculum'' and all that follows through the period at the end and inserting the following: ''consisting of—

''(A) a joint professional military education curriculum taught in residence at the Joint Forces Staff College or a senior level service school that has been designated and

certified by the Secretary of Defense as a joint professional military education institution; or

''(B) a senior level service course of at least ten months that has been designated and certified by the Secretary of Defense as a joint professional military education course.''.

SEC. 507. ELIMINATION OF REQUIREMENT THAT A QUALIFIED AVIATOR OR NAVAL FLIGHT OFFICER BE IN COMMAND OF AN INACTIVATED NUCLEAR-POWERED AIRCRAFT CARRIER BEFORE DECOMMISSIONING.

Section 5942(a) of title 10, United States Code, is amended—

(1) by inserting ''(1)'' after ''(a)''; and

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

''(2) Paragraph (1) does not apply to command of a nuclear-powered aircraft carrier that has been inactivated for the purpose of permanent decommissioning and disposal.''.

SEC. 508. REQUIRED CONSIDERATION OF CERTAIN ELEMENTS OF COMMAND CLIMATE IN PERFORMANCE APPRAISALS OF COMMANDING OFFICERS.

The Secretary of a military department shall ensure that the performance appraisal of a commanding officer in an Armed Force under the jurisdiction of that Secretary indicates the extent to which the commanding officer has or has not established a command climate in which—

(1) allegations of sexual assault are properly managed and fairly evaluated; and

(2) a victim of criminal activity, including sexual assault, can report the criminal activity without fear of retaliation, including ostracism and group pressure from other members of the command.

Subtitle B—Reserve Component Management

SEC. 511. RETENTION ON THE RESERVE ACTIVE-STATUS LIST FOLLOWING NONSELECTION FOR PROMOTION OF CERTAIN HEALTH PROFESSIONS OFFICERS AND FIRST LIEUTENANTS AND LIEUTENANTS (JUNIOR GRADE) PURSUING BACCALAUREATE DEGREES.

(a) RETENTION OF CERTAIN FIRST LIEUTENANTS AND LIEUTENANTS (JUNIOR GRADE) FOLLOWING NONSELECTION FOR PROMOTION.—Subsection (a)(1) of section 14701 of title 10, United States Code, is amended—

(1) by striking ''A reserve officer of'' and inserting ''(A) A reserve officer of the Army, Navy, Air Force, or Marine Corps described in subparagraph (B) who is required to be removed from the reserve active-status list under section 14504 of this title, or a reserve officer of'';

(2) by striking ''of this title may, subject to the needs of the service and to section 14509 of this title,'' and inserting ''of this title, may''; and

(3) by adding at the end the following new subparagraphs:

''(B) A reserve officer covered by this subparagraph is a reserve officer of the Army, Air Force, or Marine Corps who holds the grade of first lieutenant, or a reserve officer of the Navy who holds the grade of lieutenant (junior grade), and who—

''(i) is a health professions officer; or

''(ii) is actively pursuing an undergraduate program of education leading to a baccalaureate degree.

''(C) The consideration of a reserve officer for continuation on the reserve active-status list pursuant to this paragraph is subject to the needs of the service and to section 14509 of this title.''.

(b) RETENTION OF HEALTH PROFESSIONS OFFICERS.—Such section is further amended—

(1) by redesignating subsection (b) as subsection (c); and

(2) by inserting after subsection (a) the following new subsection (b):

''(b) CONTINUATION OF HEALTH PROFESSIONS OFFICERS.—(1) Notwithstanding subsection (a)(6), a health professions officer obligated to a period of service incurred under section 16201 of this title who is required to be removed from the reserve active-status list under section 14504, 14505, 14506, or 14507 of this title and who has not completed a service obligation incurred under section 16201 of this title shall be retained on the reserve active-status list until the completion of such service obligation and then discharged, unless sooner retired or discharged under another provision of law.

''(2) The Secretary concerned may waive the applicability of paragraph (1) to any officer if the Secretary determines that completion of the service obligation of that officer is not in the best interest of the service.

''(3) A health professions officer who is continued on the reserve active-status list under this subsection who is subsequently promoted or whose name is on a list of officers recommended for promotion to the next higher grade is not required to be discharged or retired upon completion of the officer's service obligation. Such officer may continue on the reserve active-status list as other officers of the same grade unless separated under another provision of law.''.

SEC. 512. CONSULTATION WITH CHIEF OF THE NATIONAL GUARD BUREAU IN SELECTION OF DIRECTORS AND DEPUTY DIRECTORS, ARMY NATIONAL GUARD AND AIR NATIONAL GUARD.

(a) ROLE OF CHIEF OF THE NATIONAL GUARD BUREAU.—Paragraph (1) of section 10506(a) of title 10, United States Code, is amended—

(1) in subparagraph (A), by inserting ''(after consultation with the Chief of the National Guard Bureau)'' after ''selected by the Secretary of the Army''; and

(2) in subparagraph (B), by inserting ''(after consultation with the Chief of the National Guard Bureau)'' after ''selected by the Secretary of the Air Force''.

(b) CLARIFYING AMENDMENT.—Paragraph (2) of such section is amended by striking ''The officers so selected'' and inserting ''The Director and Deputy Director, Army National Guard, and the Director and Deputy Director, Air National Guard,''.

(c) REPEAL OF OBSOLETE PROVISION.—Paragraph (3) of such section is amended—

(1) by striking subparagraph (D); and

(2) by redesignating subparagraph (E) as subparagraph (D).

(d) APPLICATION OF AMENDMENTS.—The amendments made by subsection (a) shall apply with respect to assignments to the National Guard Bureau under section 10506 of title 10, United States Code, that occur after the date of the enactment of this Act.

SEC. 513. CENTRALIZED DATABASE OF INFORMATION ON MILITARY TECHNICIAN POSITIONS.

(a) CENTRALIZED DATABASE REQUIRED.—The Secretary of Defense shall establish and maintain a centralized database of information on military technician positions that will contain and set forth current information on all military technician positions of the Armed Forces.

(b) ELEMENTS.—

(1) IDENTIFICATION OF POSITIONS.—The database required by subsection (a) shall identify each military technician position, whether dual-status or non-dual status.

(2) ADDITIONAL DETAILS.—For each military technician position identified pursuant to paragraph (1), the database required by subsection (a) shall include the following:

(A) A description of the functions of the position.

(B) A statement of the military necessity for the position.

(C) A statement of whether the position is—

(i) a general administration, clerical, or office service occupation; or

(ii) directly related to the maintenance of military readiness.

(c) CONSULTATION.—The Secretary of Defense shall establish the database required by subsection (a) in consultation with the Secretaries of the military departments.

(d) IMPLEMENTATION REPORT.—Not later than September 1, 2015, the Secretary of Defense shall submit to the Committees on Armed Services of the Senate and the House of Representatives a report describing the progress made in establishing the database required by subsection (a).

SEC. 514. REPORT ON MANAGEMENT OF PERSONNEL RECORDS OF MEMBERS OF THE NATIONAL GUARD.

(a) REPORT REQUIRED.—Not later than December 1, 2015, the Secretary of Defense shall submit to the Committees on Armed Services of the Senate and the House of Representatives a report regarding the management of personnel records of members of the Army National Guard of the United States and the Air Guard of the United States.

(b) ELEMENTS OF REPORT.—In preparing the report under subsection (a), the Secretary of Defense shall assess the following:

(1) The roles and responsibilities of States and Federal agencies in the management of the records of members of the Army National Guard of the United States and the Air Guard of the United States.

(2) The extent to which States have digitized the records of National Guard members.

(3) The extent to which States and Federal agencies have the capability to share digitized records of National Guard members.

(4) The measures required to correct deficiencies, if any, noted by the Secretary of Defense in the capability of Federal agencies to effectively manage the records of National Guard members.

(5) The authorities, responsibilities, processes, and procedures for the maintenance and disposition of the records of National Guard members who—

(A) are discharged or separated from the National Guard;

(B) are transferred to the Retired Reserve; or

(C) but for age, would be eligible for retired or retainer pay.

Subtitle C—General Service Authorities

SEC. 521. ENHANCEMENT OF PARTICIPATION OF MENTAL HEALTH PROFESSIONALS IN BOARDS FOR CORRECTION OF MILITARY RECORDS AND BOARDS FOR REVIEW OF DISCHARGE OR DISMISSAL OF MEMBERS OF THE ARMED FORCES.

(a) BOARDS FOR CORRECTION OF MILITARY RECORDS.—Section 1552 of title 10, United States Code, is amended—

(1) by redesignating subsection (g) as subsection (h); and

(2) by inserting after subsection (f) the following new subsection (g):

''(g) Any medical advisory opinion issued to a board established under subsection (a)(1) with respect to a member or former member of the armed forces who was diagnosed while serving in the armed forces as experiencing a mental health disorder shall include the opinion of a clinical psychologist or psychiatrist if the request for correction of records concerned relates to a mental health disorder.''.

(b) BOARDS FOR REVIEW OF DISCHARGE OR DISMISSAL.—

(1) REVIEW FOR CERTAIN FORMER MEMBERS WITH PTSD OR TBI.—Subsection (d)(1) of section 1553 of such title is amended by striking ''physician, clinical psychologist, or psychiatrist'' the second place it appears and inserting ''clinical psychologist or psychiatrist, or

a physician with training on mental health issues connected with post traumatic stress disorder or traumatic brain injury (as applicable)''.

(2) REVIEW FOR CERTAIN FORMER MEMBERS WITH MENTAL HEALTH DIAGNOSES.—Such section is further amended by adding at the end the following new subsection:

''(e) In the case of a former member of the armed forces (other than a former member covered by subsection (d)) who was diagnosed while serving in the armed forces as experiencing a mental health disorder, a board established under this section to review the former member's discharge or dismissal shall include a member who is a clinical psychologist or psychiatrist, or a physician with special training on mental health disorders.''.

SEC. 522. EXTENSION OF AUTHORITY TO CONDUCT PROGRAMS ON CAREER FLEXIBILITY TO ENHANCE RETENTION OF MEMBERS OF THE ARMED FORCES.

(a) EXTENSION OF PROGRAM AUTHORITY.—Subsection (m) of section 533 of the Duncan Hunter National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2009 (Public Law 110–417; 10 U.S.C. prec. 701 note) is amended—

(1) by inserting ''(1)'' before ''No member'';

(2) by striking ''December 31, 2015'' and inserting ''December 31, 2019''; and

(3) by adding at the end the following new paragraph:

''(2) A member may not be reactivated to active duty in the Armed Forces under a pilot program conducted under this section after December 31, 2022.''.

(b) REPORTING REQUIREMENTS.—Subsection (k) of such section is amended—

(1) in paragraph (1), by striking ''and 2017'' and inserting ''2017, and 2019'';

(2) in paragraph (2), by striking ''March 1, 2019'' and inserting ''March 1, 2023''; and

(3) by adding at the end the following new paragraph:

''(4) ADDITIONAL ELEMENTS FOR FINAL REPORT.—In addition to the elements required by paragraph (3), the final report under this subsection shall include the following:

''(A) A description of the costs to each military department of each pilot program conducted under this section.

''(B) A description of the reasons why members choose to participate in the pilot programs.

''(C) A description of the members who did not return to active duty at the conclusion of their inactivation from active duty under the pilot programs, and a statement of the reasons why the members did not return to active duty.

''(D) A statement whether members were required to perform inactive duty training as part of their participation in the pilot programs, and if so, a description of the members who were required to perform such inactive duty training, a statement of the reasons why the members were required to perform such inactive duty training, and a description of how often the members were required to perform such inactive duty training.''.

SEC. 523. PROVISION OF INFORMATION TO MEMBERS OF THE ARMED FORCES ON PRIVACY RIGHTS RELATING TO RECEIPT OF MENTAL HEALTH SERVICES.

(a) PROVISION OF INFORMATION REQUIRED.—The Secretaries of the military departments shall ensure that the information described in subsection (b) is provided—

(1) to each officer candidate during initial training;

(2) to each recruit during basic training; and

(3) to other members of the Armed Forces at such times as the Secretary of Defense considers appropriate.

(b) REQUIRED INFORMATION.—The information required to be provided under subsection (a) shall include information on the applicability of the Department of Defense Instruction on Privacy of Individually Identifiable Health Information in DoD Health Care Programs and other regulations regarding privacy prescribed pursuant to the Health Insurance Portability and Accountability Act of 1996 (Public Law 104–191) to records regarding a member of the Armed Forces seeking and receiving mental health services.

SEC. 524. REMOVAL OF ARTIFICIAL BARRIERS TO THE SERVICE OF WOMEN IN THE ARMED FORCES.

(a) ROLE OF SECRETARY OF DEFENSE IN DEVELOPMENT OF GENDER-NEUTRAL OCCUPATIONAL STANDARDS.—The Secretary of Defense shall ensure that the gender-neutral occupational standards being developed by the Secretaries of the military departments pursuant to section 543 of the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 1994 (Public Law 103–160; 10 U.S.C. 113 note), as amended by section 523 of the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2014 (Public Law 113–66; 127 Stat. 756)—

(1) accurately predict performance of actual, regular, and recurring duties of a military occupation; and

(2) are applied equitably to measure individual capabilities.

(b) FEMALE PERSONAL PROTECTION GEAR.—The Secretary of Defense shall direct each Secretary of a military department to take immediate steps to ensure that combat equipment distributed to female members of the Armed Forces—

(1) is properly designed and fitted; and

(2) meets required standards for wear and survivability.

(c) REVIEW OF OUTREACH AND RECRUITMENT EFFORTS FOCUSED ON OFFICERS.—

(1) REVIEW REQUIRED.—The Comptroller General of United States shall conduct a review of Services' Outreach and Recruitment Efforts gauged toward women representation in the officer corps.

(2) ELEMENTS OF REVIEW.—In conducting the review under this subsection, the Comptroller General shall—

(A) identify and evaluate current initiatives the Armed Forces are using to increase accession of women into the officer corps;

(B) identify new recruiting efforts to increase accessions of women into the officer corps specifically at the military service academies, Officer Candidate Schools, Officer Training Schools, the Academy of Military Science, and Reserve Officer Training Corps; and

(C) identify efforts, resources, and funding required to increase military service academy accessions by women.

(3) SUBMISSION OF RESULTS.—Not later than October 1, 2015, the Comptroller General shall submit to the Committees on Armed Services of the Senate and the House of Representatives a report containing the results of the review under this subsection.

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

SEC. 531. TECHNICAL REVISIONS AND CLARIFICATIONS OF CERTAIN PROVISIONS IN THE NATIONAL DEFENSE AUTHORIZATION ACT FOR FISCAL YEAR 2014 RELATING TO THE MILITARY JUSTICE SYSTEM.

(a) REVISIONS OF ARTICLE 32 AND ARTICLE 60, UNIFORM CODE OF MILITARY JUSTICE.—

(1) EXPLICIT AUTHORITY FOR CONVENING AUTHORITY TO TAKE ACTION ON FINDINGS OF A COURT-MARTIAL WITH RESPECT TO A QUALIFYING OFFENSE.—Paragraph (3) of subsection (c) of section 860 of title 10, United States Code (article 60 of the Uniform Code of Military Justice), as amended by section 1702(b) of the National Defense Authorization Act of 2014 (Public Law 113–66; 127 Stat. 955), is amended—

(A) in subparagraph (A), by inserting ''and may be taken only with respect to a qualifying offense'' after ''is not required'';

(B) in subparagraph (B)(i)—

(i) by striking '', other than a charge or specification for a qualifying offense,''; and

(ii) by inserting '', but may take such action with respect to a qualifying offense'' after ''thereto''; and

(C) in subparagraph (B)(ii)—

(i) by striking '', other than a charge or specification for a qualifying offense,''; and

(ii) by inserting '', but may take such action with respect to a qualifying offense'' before the period.

(2) CLARIFICATION OF APPLICABILITY OF REQUIREMENT FOR EXPLANATION IN WRITING FOR MODIFICATION TO FINDINGS OF A COURT-MARTIAL.—Paragraph (3)(C) of subsection (c) of section 860 of title 10, United States Code (article 60 of the Uniform Code of Military Justice), as amended by section 1702(b) of the National Defense Authorization Act of 2014 (Public Law 113–66; 127 Stat. 955), is amended by striking ''(other than a qualifying offense)''.

(3) VICTIM SUBMISSION OF MATTERS FOR CONSIDERATION BY CONVENING AUTHORITY DURING CLEMENCY PHASE OF COURTS-MARTIAL PROCESS.—Subsection (d) of section 860 of title 10, United States Code (article 60 of the Uniform Code of Military Justice), as added by section 1706(a) of the National Defense Authorization Act of Fiscal Year 2014 (Public Law 113–66; 127 Stat. 960), is amended—

(A) in paragraph (2)(A)—

(i) in clause (i), by inserting '', if applicable'' after ''(article 54(e))''; and

(ii) in clause (ii), by striking ''if applicable,''; and

(B) in paragraph (5), by striking ''loss'' and inserting ''harm''.

(4) RESTORATION OF WAIVER OF ARTICLE 32 HEARINGS BY THE ACCUSED.—

(A) IN GENERAL.—Section 832(a)(1) of title 10, United States Code (article 32(a)(1) of the Uniform Code of Military Justice), as amended by section 1702(a)(1) of the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2014 (Public Law 113–66; 127 Stat. 954), is amended by inserting '', unless such hearing is waived by the accused'' after ''preliminary hearing''.

(B) CONFORMING AMENDMENT.—Section 834(a)(2) of such title (article 34(a)(2) of the Uniform Code of Military Justice), as amended by section 1702(c)(3)(B) of the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2014 (Public Law 113–66; 127 Stat. 957), is amended by inserting ''(if there is such a report)'' after ''a preliminary hearing under section 832 of this title (article 32)''.

(5) NON-APPLICABILITY OF PROHIBITION ON PRE-TRIAL AGREEMENTS FOR CERTAIN OFFENSES WITH MANDATORY MINIMUM SENTENCES.—Section 860(c)(4)(C)(ii) of title 10, United States Code (article 60(c)(4)(C)(ii) of the Uniform Code of Military Justice), as amended by section 1702(b) of the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2014 (Public Law 113–66; 127 Stat. 955), is amended by inserting ''pursuant to section 856(b) of this title (article 56(b))'' after ''applies''.

(b) DEFENSE COUNSEL INTERVIEW OF VICTIM OF AN ALLEGED SEX-RELATED OFFENSE.—

(1) REQUESTS TO INTERVIEW VICTIM THROUGH COUNSEL.—Subsection (b)(1) of section 846 of title 10, United States Code (article 46(b) of the Uniform Code of Military Justice), as amended by section 1704 of the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2014 (Public Law 113–66; 127 Stat. 958), is amended by striking ''through trial counsel'' and inserting ''through the Special Victims' Counsel or other counsel for the victim, if applicable''.

(2) CORRECTION OF REFERENCES TO TRIAL COUNSEL.—Such section is further amended

by striking ''trial counsel'' each place it appears and inserting ''counsel for the Government''.

(3) CORRECTION OF REFERENCES TO DEFENSE COUNSEL.—Such section is further amended—

(A) in the heading, by striking ''DEFENSE COUNSEL'' and inserting ''COUNSEL FOR ACCUSED''; and

(B) by striking ''defense counsel'' each place it appears and inserting ''counsel for the accused''.

(c) SPECIAL VICTIMS' COUNSEL FOR VICTIMS OF SEX-RELATED OFFENSES.—Section 1044e of title 10, United States Code, as added by section 1716(a) of the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2013 (Public Law 113–66; 127 Stat. 966), is amended—

(1) in subsection (b)(4), by striking ''the Department of Defense'' and inserting ''the United States'';

(2) in subsection (d)(2), by inserting '', and within the Marine Corps, by the Staff Judge Advocate to the Commandant of the Marine Corps'' after ''employed''; and

(3) in subsection (e)(1), by inserting ''concerned'' after ''jurisdiction of the Secretary''.

(d) REPEAL OF OFFENSE OF CONSENSUAL SODOMY UNDER THE UNIFORM CODE OF MILITARY JUSTICE.—

(1) CLARIFICATION OF DEFINITION OF FORCIBLE SODOMY.—Section 925(a) of title 10, United States Code (article 125(a) of the Uniform Code of Military Justice), as amended by section 1707 of the National Defense Authorization Act of Fiscal Year 2014 (Public Law 113–66; 127 Stat. 961), is amended by striking ''force'' and inserting ''unlawful force''.

(2) CONFORMING AMENDMENTS.—

(A) ARTICLE 43.—Section 843(b)(2)(B) of such title (article 43(b)(2)(B) of the Uniform Code of Military Justice) is amended—

(i) in clause (iii), by striking ''Sodomy'' and inserting ''Forcible sodomy''; and

(ii) in clause (v), by striking ''sodomy'' and inserting ''forcible sodomy''.

(B) ARTICLE 118.—Section 918(4) of such title (article 118(4) of the Uniform Code of Military Justice) is amended by striking ''sodomy'' and inserting ''forcible sodomy''.

(e) CLARIFICATION OF SCOPE OF PROSPECTIVE MEMBERS OF THE ARMED FORCES FOR PURPOSES OF INAPPROPRIATE AND PROHIBITED RELATIONSHIPS.—Section 1741(e)(2) of the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2014 (Public Law 113–66; 127 Stat. 977; 10 U.S.C. prec. 501 note) is amended by inserting ''who is pursuing or has recently pursued becoming a member of the Armed Forces and'' after ''a person''.

(f) EXTENSION OF CRIME VICTIMS' RIGHTS TO VICTIMS OF OFFENSES UNDER THE UNIFORM CODE OF MILITARY JUSTICE.—

(1) CLARIFICATION OF LIMITATION ON DEFINITION OF VICTIM TO NATURAL PERSONS.—Subsection (b) of section 806b of title 10, United States Code (article 6b of the Uniform Code of Military Justice), as added by section 1701 of the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2014 (Public Law 113–66; 127 Stat. 952), is amended by striking ''a person'' and inserting ''an individual''.

(2) CLARIFICATION OF AUTHORITY TO APPOINT INDIVIDUALS TO ASSUME RIGHTS OF CERTAIN VICTIMS.—Subsection (c) of such section is amended—

(A) in the heading, by striking ''LEGAL GUARDIAN'' and inserting ''APPOINTMENT OF INDIVIDUALS TO ASSUME RIGHTS'';

(B) by inserting ''(but who is not a member of the armed forces)'' after ''under 18 years of age'';

(C) by striking ''designate a legal guardian from among the representatives'' and inserting ''designate a representative'';

(D) by striking ''other suitable person'' and inserting ''another suitable individual''; and

(E) by striking ''the person'' and inserting ''the individual''.

(g) REVISION TO EFFECTIVE DATES TO FACILITATE TRANSITION TO REVISED RULES FOR PRELIMINARY HEARING REQUIREMENTS AND CONVENING AUTHORITY ACTION POST-CONVICTION.—

(1) EFFECTIVE DATE FOR AMENDMENTS RELATED TO ARTICLE 32.—Effective as of December 26, 2013, and as if included therein as enacted, section 1702(d)(1) of the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2014 (Public Law 113–66; 127 Stat. 958; 10 U.S.C. 802 note, 832 note) is amended by striking ''one year after'' and all that follows through the end of the sentence and inserting ''on the later of December 26, 2014, or the date of the enactment of the Carl Levin and Howard P. 'Buck' McKeon National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2015 and shall apply with respect to preliminary hearings conducted on or after that effective date.''.

(2) TRANSITION RULE FOR AMENDMENTS RELATED TO ARTICLE 60.—

(A) TRANSITION RULE.—Section 1702(d)(2) of the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2014 (Public Law 113–66; 127 Stat. 958; 10 U.S.C. 860 note) is amended—

(i) by striking ''The amendments'' and inserting ''(A) Except as provided in subparagraph (B), the amendments''; and

(ii) by adding at the end the following new subparagraph:

''(B) With respect to the findings and sentence of a court-martial that includes both a conviction for an offense committed before the effective date specified in subparagraph (A) and a conviction for an offense committed on or after that effective date, the convening authority shall have the same authority to take action on such findings and sentence as was in effect on the day before such effective date, except with respect to a mandatory minimum sentence under section 856(b) of title 10, United States Code (article 56(b) of the Uniform Code of Military Justice).''.

(B) APPLICATION OF AMENDMENTS.—The amendments made by subparagraph (A) shall not apply to the findings and sentence of a court-martial with respect to which the convening authority has taken action before the date that is 30 days after the date of the enactment of this Act.

SEC. 532. ORDERING OF DEPOSITIONS UNDER THE UNIFORM CODE OF MILITARY JUSTICE.

Subsection (a) of section 849 of title 10, United States Code (article 49 of the Uniform Code of Military Justice), is amended to read as follows:

''(a)(1) At any time after charges have been signed as provided in section 830 of this title (article 30), oral or written depositions may be ordered as follows:

''(A) Before referral of such charges for trial, by the convening authority who has such charges for disposition.

''(B) After referral of such charges for trial, by the convening authority or the military judge hearing the case.

''(2) An authority authorized to order a deposition under paragraph (1) may order the deposition at the request of any party, but only if the party demonstrates that, due to exceptional circumstances, it is in the interest of justice that the testimony of the prospective witness be taken and preserved for use at a preliminary hearing under section 832 of this title (article 32) or a court-martial.

''(3) If a deposition is to be taken before charges are referred for trial, the authority under paragraph (1)(A) may designate commissioned officers as counsel for the Government and counsel for the accused, and may authorize those officers to take the deposition of any witness.''.

SEC. 533. ACCESS TO SPECIAL VICTIMS' COUNSEL.

(a) IN GENERAL.—Subsection (a) of section 1044e of title 10, United States Code, is amended to read as follows:

''(a) DESIGNATION; PURPOSES.—(1) The Secretary concerned shall designate legal counsel (to be known as 'Special Victims' Counsel') for the purpose of providing legal assistance to an individual described in paragraph (2) who is the victim of an alleged sex-related offense, regardless of whether the report of that offense is restricted or unrestricted.

''(2) An individual described in this paragraph is any of the following:

''(A) An individual eligible for military legal assistance under section 1044 of this title.

''(B) An individual who is—

''(i) not covered under subparagraph (A);

''(ii) a member of a reserve component of the armed forces; and

''(iii) a victim of an alleged sex-related offense as described in paragraph (1)—

''(I) during a period in which the individual served on active duty, full-time National Guard duty, or inactive-duty training; or

''(II) during any period, regardless of the duty status of the individual, if the circumstances of the alleged sex-related offense have a nexus to the military service of the victim, as determined under regulations prescribed by the Secretary of Defense.''.

(b) CONFORMING AMENDMENTS.—Subsection (f) of such section is amended by striking ''eligible for military legal assistance under section 1044 of this title'' each place it appears and inserting ''described in subsection (a)(2)''.

SEC. 534. ENHANCEMENT OF VICTIMS' RIGHTS IN CONNECTION WITH PROSECUTION OF CERTAIN SEX-RELATED OFFENSES.

(a) REPRESENTATION BY SPECIAL VICTIMS' COUNSEL.—Section 1044e(b)(6) of title 10, United States Code, is amended by striking ''Accompanying the victim'' and inserting ''Representing the victim''.

(b) CONSULTATION REGARDING VICTIM'S PREFERENCE IN PROSECUTION VENUE.—

(1) CONSULTATION PROCESS REQUIRED.—The Secretary of Defense shall establish a process to ensure consultation with the victim of an alleged sex-related offense that occurs in the United States to solicit the victim's preference regarding whether the offense should be prosecuted by court-martial or in a civilian court with jurisdiction over the offense.

(2) CONVENING AUTHORITY CONSIDERATION OF PREFERENCE.—The preference expressed by the victim of an alleged sex-related offense under paragraph (1) regarding the prosecution of the offense, while not binding, should be considered by the convening authority in making the determination regarding whether to refer the charge or specification for the offense to a court-martial for trial.

(3) NOTICE TO APPROPRIATE JURISDICTION OF VICTIM'S PREFERENCE FOR CIVILIAN PROSECUTION.—If the victim of an alleged sex-related offense expresses a preference under paragraph (1) for prosecution of the offense in a civilian court, the convening authority described in paragraph (2) shall ensure that the civilian authority with jurisdiction over the offense is notified of the victim's preference for civilian prosecution.

(4) NOTICE TO VICTIM OF STATUS OF CIVILIAN PROSECUTION WHEN VICTIM EXPRESSES PREFERENCE FOR CIVILIAN PROSECUTION.—Following notification of the civilian authority with jurisdiction over an alleged sex-related offense of the preference of the victim of the offense for prosecution of the offense in a civilian court, the convening authority shall be responsible for notifying the victim if the convening authority learns of any decision

by the civilian authority to prosecute or not prosecute the offence in a civilian court.

(c) MODIFICATION OF MANUAL FOR COURTS-MARTIAL.—Not later than 180 days after the date of the enactment of this Act, Part III of the Manual for Courts-Martial shall be modified to provide that when a victim of an alleged sex-related offense has a right to be heard in connection with the prosecution of the alleged sex-related such offense, the victim may exercise that right through counsel, including through a Special Victims' Counsel under section 1044e of title 10, United States Code (as amended by subsection (a)).

(d) NOTICE TO COUNSEL ON SCHEDULING OF PROCEEDINGS.—The Secretary concerned shall establish policies and procedures designed to ensure that any counsel of the victim of an alleged sex-related offense, including a Special Victims' Counsel under section 1044e of title 10, United States Code (as amended by subsection (a)), is provided prompt and adequate notice of the scheduling of any hearing, trial, or other proceeding in connection with the prosecution of such offense in order to permit such counsel the opportunity to prepare for such proceeding.

(e) DEFINITIONS.—In this section:

(1) The term ''alleged sex-related offense'' has the meaning given that term in section 1044e(g) of title 10, United States Code.

(2) The term ''Secretary concerned'' has the meaning given that term in section 101(a)(9) of such title.

SEC. 535. ENFORCEMENT OF CRIME VICTIMS' RIGHTS RELATED TO PROTECTIONS AFFORDED BY CERTAIN MILITARY RULES OF EVIDENCE.

Section 806b of title 10, United States Code (article 6b of the Uniform Code of Military Justice), is amended by adding at the end the following new subsection:

''(e) ENFORCEMENT BY COURT OF CRIMINAL APPEALS.—(1) If the victim of an offense under this chapter believes that a court-martial ruling violates the victim's rights afforded by a Military Rule of Evidence specified in paragraph (2), the victim may petition the Court of Criminal Appeals for a writ of mandamus to require the court-martial to comply with the Military Rule of Evidence.

''(2) Paragraph (1) applies with respect to the protections afforded by the following:

''(A) Military Rule of Evidence 513, relating to the psychotherapist-patient privilege.

''(B) Military Rule of Evidence 412, relating to the admission of evidence regarding a victim's sexual background.''.

SEC. 536. MODIFICATION OF MILITARY RULES OF EVIDENCE RELATING TO ADMISSIBILITY OF GENERAL MILITARY CHARACTER TOWARD PROBABILITY OF INNOCENCE.

(a) MODIFICATION REQUIRED.—Not later than 180 days after the date of the enactment of this Act, Rule 404(a) of the Military Rules of Evidence shall be amended to provide that the general military character of an accused is not admissible for the purpose of showing the probability of innocence of the accused for an offense specified in subsection (b).

(b) COVERED OFFENSES.—Subsection (a) applies to the following offenses under chapter 47 of title 10, United States Code (the Uniform Code of Military Justice):

(1) An offense under sections 920 through 923a of such title (articles 120 through 123a).

(2) An offense under sections 925 through 927 of such title (articles 125 through 127).

(3) An offense under sections 929 through 932 of such title (articles 129 through 132).

(4) Any other offense under such chapter (the Uniform Code of Military Justice) in which evidence of the general military character of the accused is not relevant to an element of an offense for which the accused has been charged.

(5) An attempt to commit an offense or a conspiracy to commit an offense specified in a preceding paragraph as punishable under section 880 or 881 of such title (article 80 or 81).

SEC. 537. MODIFICATION OF RULE 513 OF THE MILITARY RULES OF EVIDENCE, RELATING TO THE PRIVILEGE AGAINST DISCLOSURE OF COMMUNICATIONS BETWEEN PSYCHOTHERAPISTS AND PATIENTS.

Not later than 180 days after the date of the enactment of this Act, Rule 513 of the Military Rules of Evidence shall be modified as follows:

(1) To include communications with other licensed mental health professionals within the communications covered by the privilege.

(2) To strike the current exception to the privilege contained in subparagraph (d)(8) of Rule 513.

(3) To require a party seeking production or admission of records or communications protected by the privilege—

(A) to show a specific factual basis demonstrating a reasonable likelihood that the records or communications would yield evidence admissible under an exception to the privilege;

(B) to demonstrate by a preponderance of the evidence that the requested information meets one of the enumerated exceptions to the privilege;

(C) to show that the information sought is not merely cumulative of other information available; and

(D) to show that the party made reasonable efforts to obtain the same or substantially similar information through non-privileged sources.

(4) To authorize the military judge to conduct a review *in camera* of records or communications only when—

(A) the moving party has met its burden as established pursuant to paragraph (3); and

(B) an examination of the information is necessary to rule on the production or admissibility of protected records or communications.

(5) To require that any production or disclosure permitted by the military judge be narrowly tailored to only the specific records or communications, or portions of such records or communications, that meet the requirements for one of the enumerated exceptions to the privilege and are included in the stated purpose for which the such records or communications are sought.

SEC. 538. MODIFICATION OF DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE POLICY ON RETENTION OF EVIDENCE IN A SEXUAL ASSAULT CASE TO PERMIT RETURN OF PERSONAL PROPERTY UPON COMPLETION OF RELATED PROCEEDINGS.

Section 586 of the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2012 (Public Law 112–81; 125 Stat. 1434; 10 U.S.C. 1561 note) is amended by adding at the end the following new subsection:

''(f) RETURN OF PERSONAL PROPERTY UPON COMPLETION OF RELATED PROCEEDINGS.—Notwithstanding subsection (c)(4)(A), personal property retained as evidence in connection with an incident of sexual assault involving a member of the Armed Forces may be returned to the rightful owner of such property after the conclusion of all legal, adverse action, and administrative proceedings related to such incident.''.

SEC. 539. REQUIREMENTS RELATING TO SEXUAL ASSAULT FORENSIC EXAMINERS FOR THE ARMED FORCES.

(a) PERSONNEL ELIGIBLE FOR ASSIGNMENT.—

(1) SPECIFIED PERSONNEL.—Except as provided in paragraph (2), an individual who may be assigned to duty as a Sexual Assault Forensic Examiner (SAFE) for the Armed Forces is limited to members of the Armed Forces and civilian employees of the Department of Defense who are also one of the following:

(A) A physician.

(B) A nurse practitioner.

(C) A nurse midwife.

(D) A physician assistant.

(E) A registered nurse.

(2) INDEPENDENT DUTY CORPSMEN.—An independent duty corpsman or equivalent may be assigned to duty as a Sexual Assault Forensic Examiner for the Armed Forces if the assignment of an individual specified in paragraph (1) is impracticable.

(b) TRAINING AND CERTIFICATION.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—The Secretary of Defense shall establish and maintain, and update when appropriate, a training and certification program for Sexual Assault Forensic Examiners. The training and certification programs shall apply uniformly to all Sexual Assault Forensic Examiners under the jurisdiction of the Secretaries of the military departments.

(2) ELEMENTS.—Each training and certification program under this subsection shall include training in sexual assault forensic examinations by qualified personnel who possess—

(A) a Sexual Assault Nurse Examiner—Adult/Adolescent (SANE–A) certification or equivalent certification; or

(B) training and clinical or forensic experience in sexual assault forensic examinations similar to that required for a certification described in subparagraph (A).

(3) NATURE OF TRAINING.—The training provided under each training and certification program under this subsection shall incorporate and reflect current best practices and standards on sexual assault forensic examinations.

(4) APPLICABILITY OF TRAINING REQUIREMENTS.—Effective beginning one year after the date of the enactment of this Act, an individual may not be assigned to duty as a Sexual Assault Forensic Examiner for the Armed Forces unless the individual has completed, by the date of such assignment, all training required under the training and certification program under this subsection.

(c) REPORT ON TRAINING AND QUALIFICATIONS OF SEXUAL ASSAULT FORENSIC EXAMINERS.—

(1) REPORT REQUIRED.—The Secretary of Defense shall prepare a report on the adequacy of the training and qualifications of each member of the Armed Forces and civilian employee of the Department of Defense who is assigned responsibilities of a Sexual Assault Forensic Examiner.

(2) REPORT ELEMENTS.—The report shall include the following:

(A) An assessment of the adequacy of the training and certifications required for the members and employees described in paragraph (1).

(B) Such improvements as the Secretary of Defense considers appropriate in the process used to select and assign members and employees to positions that include responsibility for sexual assault forensic examinations.

(C) Such improvements as the Secretary considers appropriate for training and certifying member and employees that perform sexual assault forensic examinations.

(3) SUBMISSION.—Not later than 120 days after the date of the enactment of this Act, the Secretary of Defense shall submit the report to the Committees on Armed Services of the House of Representatives and the Senate.

(d) CONFORMING AND CLERICAL AMENDMENTS.—

(1) CONFORMING AMENDMENTS.—Subsection (b) of section 1725 of the National Defense

Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2014 (Public Law 113–66; 127 Stat. 971) is amended—

(A) in the subsection heading, by striking ''NURSE EXAMINERS'' and inserting ''FORENSIC EXAMINERS'';

(B) in paragraphs (1) and (2), by striking ''sexual assault nurse examiner'' each place it appears and inserting ''Sexual Assault Forensic Examiner'';

(C) in paragraph (1), by striking ''sexual assault nurse examiners'' and inserting ''Sexual Assault Forensic Examiners''; and

(D) by striking paragraph (3).

(2) CLERICAL AMENDMENT.—The heading of such section is amended by striking ''**NURSE EXAMINERS**'' and inserting ''**FORENSIC EXAMINERS**''.

SEC. 540. MODIFICATION OF TERM OF JUDGES OF THE UNITED STATES COURT OF APPEALS FOR THE ARMED FORCES.

(a) MODIFICATION OF TERMS.—Section 942(b)(2) of title 10, United States Code (article 142(b)(2) of the Uniform Code of Military Justice), is amended–

(1) in subparagraph (A)—

(A) by striking ''March 31'' and inserting ''January 31'';

(B) by striking ''October 1'' and inserting ''July 31''; and

(C) by striking ''September 30'' and inserting ''July 31''; and

(2) in subparagraph (B)—

(A) by striking ''September 30'' each place it appears and inserting ''July 31''; and

(B) by striking ''April 1'' and inserting ''February 1''.

(b) SAVING PROVISION.—No person who is serving as a judge of the court on the date of the enactment of this Act, and no survivor of any such person, shall be deprived of any annuity provided by section 945 of title 10, United States Code, by the operation of the amendments made by subsection (a).

SEC. 541. REVIEW OF DECISIONS NOT TO REFER CHARGES OF CERTAIN SEX-RELATED OFFENSES FOR TRIAL BY COURT-MARTIAL IF REQUESTED BY CHIEF PROSECUTOR.

Section 1744(c) of the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2014 (Public Law 113–66; 127 Stat. 981; 10 U.S.C. 834 note) is amended—

(1) by striking ''(c)'' and all that follows through ''In any case where'' and inserting the following:

''(c) REVIEW OF CERTAIN CASES NOT REFERRED TO COURT-MARTIAL.—

''(1) CASES NOT REFERRED FOLLOWING STAFF JUDGE ADVOCATE RECOMMENDATION FOR REFERRAL FOR TRIAL.—In any case where''; and

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

''(2) CASES NOT REFERRED BY CONVENING AUTHORITY UPON REQUEST FOR REVIEW BY CHIEF PROSECUTOR.—

''(A) IN GENERAL.—In any case where a convening authority decides not to refer a charge of a sex-related offense to trial by court-martial, the Secretary of the military department concerned shall review the decision as a superior authority authorized to exercise general court-martial convening authority if the chief prosecutor of the Armed Force concerned, in response to a request by the detailed counsel for the Government, requests review of the decision by the Secretary.

''(B) CHIEF PROSECUTOR DEFINED.—In this paragraph, the term 'chief prosecutor' means the chief prosecutor or equivalent position of an Armed Force, or, if an Armed Force does not have a chief prosecutor or equivalent position, such other trial counsel as shall be designated by the Judge Advocate General of that Armed Force, or in the case of the Marine Corps, the Staff Judge Advocate to the Commandant of the Marine Corps.''.

SEC. 542. ANALYSIS AND ASSESSMENT OF DISPOSITION OF MOST SERIOUS OFFENSES IDENTIFIED IN UNRESTRICTED REPORTS ON SEXUAL ASSAULTS IN ANNUAL REPORTS ON SEXUAL ASSAULTS IN THE ARMED FORCES.

(a) SUBMITTAL TO SECRETARY OF DEFENSE OF INFORMATION ON EACH ARMED FORCE.—Subsection (b) of section 1631 of the Ike Skelton National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2011 (10 U.S.C. 1561 note) is amended by adding at the end the following new paragraph:

''(11) An analysis of the disposition of the most serious offenses occurring during sexual assaults committed by members of the Armed Force during the year covered by the report, as identified in unrestricted reports of sexual assault by any members of the Armed Forces, including the numbers of reports identifying offenses that were disposed of by each of the following:

''(A) Conviction by court-martial, including a separate statement of the most serious charge preferred and the most serious charge for which convicted.

''(B) Acquittal of all charges at court-martial.

''(C) Non-judicial punishment under section 815 of title 10, United States Code (article 15 of the Uniform Code of Military Justice).

''(D) Administrative action, including by each type of administrative action imposed.

''(E) Dismissal of all charges, including by reason for dismissal and by stage of proceedings in which dismissal occurred.''.

(b) SECRETARY OF DEFENSE ASSESSMENT OF INFORMATION IN REPORTS TO CONGRESS.—Subsection (d) of such section is amended—

(1) in paragraph (1), by striking ''and'' at the end;

(2) by redesignating paragraph (2) as paragraph (3);

(3) by inserting after paragraph (1) the following new paragraph (2):

''(2) an assessment of the information submitted to the Secretary pursuant to subsection (b)(11); and''; and

(4) in paragraph (3), as redesignated by paragraph (2) of this subsection, by inserting ''other'' before ''assessments''.

(c) APPLICATION OF AMENDMENTS.—The amendments made by this section shall take effect on the date of the enactment of this Act and apply beginning with the report regarding sexual assaults involving members of the Armed Forces required to be submitted by March 1, 2015, under section 1631 of the Ike Skelton National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2011.

SEC. 543. PLAN FOR LIMITED USE OF CERTAIN INFORMATION ON SEXUAL ASSAULTS IN RESTRICTED REPORTS BY MILITARY CRIMINAL INVESTIGATIVE ORGANIZATIONS.

(a) PLAN REQUIRED.—Not later than one year after the date of the enactment of this Act, the Secretary of Defense shall submit to the Committees on Armed Services of the Senate and the House of Representatives a plan that will allow an individual who files a restricted report on an incident of sexual assault to elect to permit a military criminal investigative organization, on a confidential basis and without affecting the restricted nature of the report, to access certain information in the report, including identifying information of the alleged perpetrator if available, for the purpose of identifying individuals who are suspected of perpetrating multiple sexual assaults.

(b) PLAN ELEMENTS.—The plan required by subsection (a) shall include the following:

(1) An explanation of how the military criminal investigative organization would use, maintain, and protect information in the restricted report.

(2) An explanation of how the identity of an individual who elects to provide access to such information will be protected.

(3) A timeline for implementation of the plan during the one-year period beginning on the date of the submission of the plan to the Committees on Armed Services of the Senate and the House of Representatives.

SEC. 544. IMPROVED DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE INFORMATION REPORTING AND COLLECTION OF DOMESTIC VIOLENCE INCIDENTS INVOLVING MEMBERS OF THE ARMED FORCES.

(a) DATA REPORTING AND COLLECTION IMPROVEMENTS.—Not later than one year after the date of the enactment of this Act, the Secretary of Defense shall develop a comprehensive management plan to address deficiencies in the reporting of information on incidents of domestic violence involving members of the Armed Forces for inclusion in the Department of Defense database on domestic violence incidents required by section 1562 of title 10, United States Code, to ensure that the database provides an accurate count of domestic violence incidents and any consequent disciplinary action.

(b) CONFORMING AMENDMENT.—Section 543(a) of the Ike Skelton National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2011 (Public Law 111–383; 10 U.S.C. 1562 note) is amended—

(1) by striking paragraph (1); and

(2) by redesignating paragraphs (2) through (4) as paragraphs (1) through (3), respectively.

SEC. 545. ADDITIONAL DUTIES FOR JUDICIAL PROCEEDINGS PANEL.

(a) ADDITIONAL DUTIES IMPOSED.—The independent panel established by the Secretary of Defense under section 576(a)(2) of the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2013 (Public Law 112–239; 126 Stat. 1758), known as the ''judicial proceedings panel'', shall perform the following additional duties:

(1) Conduct a review and assessment regarding the impact of the use of any mental health records of the victim of an offense under chapter 47 of title 10, United States Code (the Uniform Code of Military Justice), by the accused during the preliminary hearing conducted under section 832 of such title (article 32 of the Uniform Code of Military Justice), and during court-martial proceedings, as compared to the use of similar records in civilian criminal legal proceedings.

(2) Conduct a review and assessment regarding the establishment of a privilege under the Military Rules of Evidence against the disclosure of communications between—

(A) users of and personnel staffing the Department of Defense Safe Helpline; and

(B) users of and personnel staffing of the Department of Defense Safe HelpRoom.

(b) SUBMISSION OF RESULTS.—The judicial proceedings panel shall include the results of the reviews and assessments conducted under subsection (a) in one of the reports required by section 576(c)(2)(B) of the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2013 (Public Law 112–239; 126 Stat. 1760).

SEC. 546. DEFENSE ADVISORY COMMITTEE ON INVESTIGATION, PROSECUTION, AND DEFENSE OF SEXUAL ASSAULT IN THE ARMED FORCES.

(a) ESTABLISHMENT REQUIRED.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—The Secretary of Defense shall establish and maintain within the Department of Defense an advisory committee to be known as the ''Defense Advisory Committee on Investigation, Prosecution, and Defense of Sexual Assault in the Armed Forces'' (in this section referred to as the ''Advisory Committee'').

(2) DEADLINE FOR ESTABLISHMENT.—The Secretary shall establish the Advisory Committee not later than 30 days before the termination date of the independent panel established by the Secretary under section 576(a)(2) of the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2013 (Public Law 112–239; 126 Stat. 1758), known as the ''judicial proceedings panel''.

(b) MEMBERSHIP.—The Advisory Committee shall consist of not more than 20 members, to be appointed by the Secretary of Defense, who have experience with the investigation, prosecution, and defense of allegations of sexual assault offenses. Members of the Advisory Committee may include Federal and State prosecutors, judges, law professors, and private attorneys. Members of the Armed Forces serving on active duty may not serve as a member of the Advisory Committee.

(c) DUTIES.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—The Advisory Committee shall advise the Secretary of Defense on the investigation, prosecution, and defense of allegations of rape, forcible sodomy, sexual assault, and other sexual misconduct involving members of the Armed Forces.

(2) BASIS FOR PROVISION OF ADVICE.—For purposes of providing advice to the Secretary pursuant to this subsection, the Advisory Committee shall review, on an ongoing basis, cases involving allegations of sexual misconduct described in paragraph (1).

(d) ANNUAL REPORTS.—Not later than March 30 each year, the Advisory Committee shall submit to the Secretary of Defense and the Committees on Armed Services of the Senate and the House of Representatives a report describing the results of the activities of the Advisory Committee pursuant to this section during the preceding year.

(e) TERMINATION.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—Except as provided in paragraph (2), the Advisory Committee shall terminate on the date that is five years after the date of the establishment of the Advisory Committee pursuant to subsection (a).

(2) CONTINUATION.—The Secretary of Defense may continue the Advisory Committee after the termination date applicable under paragraph (1) if the Secretary determines that continuation of the Advisory Committee after that date is advisable and appropriate. If the Secretary determines to continue the Advisory Committee after that date, the Secretary shall submit to the President and the congressional committees specified in subsection (d) a report describing the reasons for that determination and specifying the new termination date for the Advisory Committee.

(f) DUE DATE FOR ANNUAL REPORT OF JUDICIAL PROCEEDINGS PANEL.—Section 576(c)(2)(B) of the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2013 (Public Law 112–239; 126 Stat. 1760) is amended by inserting ''annually thereafter'' after ''reports''.

SEC. 547. CONFIDENTIAL REVIEW OF CHARACTERIZATION OF TERMS OF DISCHARGE OF MEMBERS OF THE ARMED FORCES WHO ARE VICTIMS OF SEXUAL OFFENSES.

(a) CONFIDENTIAL REVIEW PROCESS THROUGH BOARDS FOR CORRECTION OF MILITARY RECORDS.—The Secretaries of the military departments shall each establish a confidential process, utilizing boards for the correction of military records of the military department concerned, by which an individual who was the victim of a sex-related offense during service in the Armed Forces may challenge the terms or characterization of the discharge or separation of the individual from the Armed Forces on the grounds that the terms or characterization were adversely affected by the individual being the victim of such an offense.

(b) CONSIDERATION OF INDIVIDUAL EXPERIENCES IN CONNECTION WITH OFFENSES.—In deciding whether to modify the terms or characterization of the discharge or separation from the Armed Forces of an individual described in subsection (a), the Secretary of the military department concerned shall instruct boards for the correction of military records—

(1) to give due consideration to the psychological and physical aspects of the individual's experience in connection with the sex-related offense; and

(2) to determine what bearing such experience may have had on the circumstances surrounding the individual's discharge or separation from the Armed Forces.

(c) PRESERVATION OF CONFIDENTIALITY.—Documents considered and decisions rendered pursuant to the process required by subsection (a) shall not be made available to the public, except with the consent of the individual concerned.

(d) SEX-RELATED OFFENSE DEFINED.—In this section, the term ''sex-related offense'' means any of the following:

(1) Rape or sexual assault under subsection (a) or (b) of section 920 of title 10, United States Code (article 120 of the Uniform Code of Military Justice).

(2) Forcible sodomy under section 925 of such title (article 125 of the Uniform Code of Military Justice).

(3) An attempt to commit an offense specified in paragraph (1) or (2) as punishable under section 880 of such title (article 80 of the Uniform Code of Military Justice).

Subtitle E—Member Education, Training, and Transition

SEC. 551. ENHANCEMENT OF AUTHORITY TO ASSIST MEMBERS OF THE ARMED FORCES TO OBTAIN PROFESSIONAL CREDENTIALS.

(a) IN GENERAL.—Section 2015 of title 10, United States Code, is amended to read as follows:

''§ 2015. Program to assist members in obtaining professional credentials

''(a) PROGRAM REQUIRED.—The Secretary of Defense and the Secretary of Homeland Security, with respect to the Coast Guard when it is not operating as a service in the Navy, shall carry out a program to enable members of the armed forces to obtain, while serving in the armed forces, professional credentials related to military training and skills that—

''(1) are acquired during service in the armed forces incident to the performance of their military duties; and

''(2) translate into civilian occupations.

''(b) PAYMENT OF EXPENSES.—(1) Under the program required by this section, the Secretary of Defense and the Secretary of Homeland Security, with respect to the Coast Guard when it is not operating as a service in the Navy, shall provide for the payment of expenses of members for professional accreditation, Federal occupational licenses, State-imposed and professional licenses, professional certification, and related expenses.

''(2) The authority under paragraph (1) may not be used to pay the expenses of a member to obtain professional credentials that are a prerequisite for appointment in the armed forces.

''(c) REGULATIONS.—(1) The Secretary of Defense and the Secretary of Homeland Security shall prescribe regulations to carry out this section.

''(2) The regulations shall apply uniformly to the armed forces to the extent practicable.

''(3) The regulations shall include the following:

''(A) Requirements for eligibility for participation in the program under this section.

''(B) A description of the professional credentials and occupations covered by the program.

''(C) Mechanisms for oversight of the payment of expenses and the provision of other benefits under the program.

''(D) Such other matters in connection with the payment of expenses and the provision of other benefits under the program as the Secretaries consider appropriate.

''(d) EXPENSES DEFINED.—In this section, the term 'expenses' means expenses for class room instruction, hands-on training (and associated materials), manuals, study guides and materials, text books, processing fees, and test fees and related fees.''.

(b) CLERICAL AMENDMENT.—The table of sections at the beginning of chapter 101 of such title is amended by striking the item relating to section 2015 and inserting the following new item:

''2015. Program to assist members in obtaining professional credentials.''.

SEC. 552. APPLICABILITY OF SEXUAL ASSAULT PREVENTION AND RESPONSE AND RELATED MILITARY JUSTICE ENHANCEMENTS TO MILITARY SERVICE ACADEMIES.

(a) MILITARY SERVICE ACADEMIES.—The Secretary of the military department concerned shall ensure that the provisions of title XVII of the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2014 (Public Law 113–66; 127 Stat. 950), including amendments made by that title, and the provisions of subtitle D, including amendments made by such subtitle, apply to the United States Military Academy, the Naval Academy, and the Air Force Academy, as applicable.

(b) COAST GUARD ACADEMY.—The Secretary of the Department in which the Coast Guard is operating shall ensure that the provisions of title XVII of the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2014 (Public Law 113–66; 127 Stat. 950), including amendments made by that title, and the provisions of subtitle D, including amendments made by such subtitle, apply to the Coast Guard Academy.

SEC. 553. AUTHORIZED DURATION OF FOREIGN AND CULTURAL EXCHANGE ACTIVITIES AT MILITARY SERVICE ACADEMIES.

(a) UNITED STATES MILITARY ACADEMY.—Section 4345a(a) of title 10, United States Code, is amended by striking ''two weeks'' and inserting ''four weeks''.

(b) NAVAL ACADEMY.—Section 6957b(a) of such title is amended by striking ''two weeks'' and inserting ''four weeks''.

(c) AIR FORCE ACADEMY.—Section 9345a(a) of such title is amended by striking ''two weeks'' and inserting ''four weeks''.

SEC. 554. ENHANCEMENT OF AUTHORITY TO ACCEPT SUPPORT FOR AIR FORCE ACADEMY ATHLETIC PROGRAMS.

Section 9362 of title 10, United States Code, is amended by striking subsections (e), (f), and (g) and inserting the following new subsections:

''(e) ACCEPTANCE OF SUPPORT.—

''(1) SUPPORT RECEIVED FROM THE CORPORATION.—Notwithstanding section 1342 of title 31, the Secretary of the Air Force may accept from the corporation funds, supplies, equipment, and services for the support of the athletic programs of the Academy.

''(2) FUNDS RECEIVED FROM OTHER SOURCES.—The Secretary may charge fees for the support of the athletic programs of the Academy. The Secretary may accept and retain fees for services and other benefits provided incident to the operation of its athletic programs, including fees from the National Collegiate Athletic Association, fees from athletic conferences, game guarantees from other educational institutions, fees for ticketing or licensing, and other consideration provided incidental to the execution of the athletic programs of the Academy.

''(3) LIMITATIONS.—The Secretary shall ensure that contributions accepted under this subsection do not—

''(A) reflect unfavorably on the ability of the Department of the Air Force, 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) compromise the integrity or appearance of integrity of any program of the Department of the Air Force, or any individual involved in such a program.

''(f) LEASES AND LICENSES.—

''(1) IN GENERAL.—The Secretary of the Air Force may, in accordance with section 2667 of this title, enter into leases or licenses with the corporation for the purpose of supporting the athletic programs of the Academy. Consideration provided under such a lease or license may be provided in the form of funds, supplies, equipment, and services for the support of the athletic programs of the Academy.

''(2) SUPPORT SERVICES.—The Secretary may provide support services to the corporation without charge while the corporation conducts its support activities at the Academy. In this paragraph, 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. Any such support services may only be provided without any liability of the United States to the corporation.

''(g) CONTRACTS AND COOPERATIVE AGREEMENTS.—The Secretary of the Air Force may enter into contracts and cooperative agreements with the corporation 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, services, or travel for the direct benefit or use of the athletic programs of the Academy.

''(h) TRADEMARKS AND SERVICE MARKS.—

''(1) LICENSING, MARKETING, AND SPONSORSHIP AGREEMENTS.—An agreement under subsection (g) may, consistent with section 2260 of this title (other than subsection (d) of such section), authorize the corporation 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 Air Force.

''(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 Air Force, 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 Air Force, or any individual involved in such a program.

''(i) RETENTION AND USE OF FUNDS.—Any funds received under this section may be retained for use in support of the athletic programs of the Academy and shall remain available until expended.''.

SEC. 555. PILOT PROGRAM TO ASSIST MEMBERS OF THE ARMED FORCES IN OBTAINING POST-SERVICE EMPLOYMENT.

(a) PROGRAM AUTHORIZED.—The Secretary of Defense may conduct the program described in subsection (c) to enhance the efforts of the Department of Defense to provide job placement assistance and related employment services to eligible members of the Armed Forces described in subsection (b) for the purposes of—

(1) assisting such members in obtaining post-service employment; and

(2) reducing the amount of ''Unemployment Compensation for Ex-Servicemembers'' that the Secretary of Defense and the Secretary of the Department in which the Coast Guard is operating pays into the Unemployment Trust Fund.

(b) ELIGIBLE MEMBERS.—Employment services provided under the program are limited to members of the Armed Forces, including members of the reserve components, who are being separated from the Armed Forces or released from active duty.

(c) EVALUATION OF USE OF CIVILIAN EMPLOYMENT STAFFING AGENCIES.—

(1) PROGRAM DESCRIBED.—The Secretary of Defense may execute a program to evaluate the feasibility and cost-effectiveness of utilizing the services of civilian employment staffing agencies to assist eligible members of the Armed Forces in obtaining post-service employment.

(2) PROGRAM MANAGEMENT.—To manage the program authorized by this subsection, the Secretary of Defense may select a civilian organization (in this section referred to as the ''program manager'') whose principal members have experience—

(A) administering pay-for-performance programs; and

(B) within the employment staffing industry.

(3) EXCLUSION.—The program manager may not be a staffing agency.

(d) ELIGIBLE CIVILIAN EMPLOYMENT STAFFING AGENCIES.—In consultation with the program manager if utilized under subsection (c)(2), the Secretary of Defense shall establish the eligibility requirements to be used for the selection of civilian employment staffing agencies to participate in the program. In establishing the eligibility requirements for the selection of the civilian employment staffing agencies, the Secretary of Defense shall also take into account civilian employment staffing agencies that are willing to work and consult with State and county Veterans Affairs offices and State National Guard offices, when appropriate.

(e) PAYMENT OF STAFFING AGENCY FEES.—To encourage employers to employ an eligible member of the Armed Forces under the program if executed under this section, the Secretary of Defense shall pay a participating civilian employment staffing agency a portion of its agency fee (not to exceed 50 percent above the member's hourly wage). Payment of the agency fee will only be made after the member has been employed and paid by the private sector and the hours worked have been verified by the Secretary. The staffing agency shall be paid on a weekly basis only for hours the member worked, but not to exceed a total of 800 hours.

(f) OVERSIGHT REQUIREMENTS.—In conducting the program, the Secretary of Defense shall establish—

(1) program monitoring standards; and

(2) reporting requirements, including the hourly wage for each eligible member of the Armed Forces obtaining employment under the program, the numbers of hours worked during the month, and the number of members who remained employed with the same employer after completing the first 800 hours of employment.

(g) SOURCE AND LIMITATION ON PROGRAM OBLIGATIONS.—Of the amounts authorized to be appropriated to the Secretary of Defense for operation and maintenance for each fiscal year during which the program under this section is authorized, not more than $35,000,000 may be used to carry out the program.

(h) REPORTING REQUIREMENTS.—

(1) REPORT REQUIRED.—If the Secretary of Defense executes the program under this section, the Secretary shall submit to the appropriate congressional committees a report describing the results of the program, particularly whether the program achieved the purposes specified in subsection (a). The report shall be submitted not later than January 15, 2019.

(2) COMPARISON WITH OTHER PROGRAMS.—The report shall include a comparison of the results of the program conducted under this section and the results of other employment assistant programs utilized by the Department of Defense. The comparison shall include the number of members of the Armed Forces obtaining employment through each program and the cost to the Department per member.

(3) APPROPRIATE CONGRESSIONAL COMMITTEES DEFINED.—In this section, the term ''appropriate congressional committees'' means the congressional defense committees, the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure of the House of Representatives, and the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation of the Senate.

(i) DURATION OF AUTHORITY.—The authority of the Secretary of Defense to carry out programs under this section expires on September 30, 2018.

SEC. 556. PLAN FOR EDUCATION OF MEMBERS OF ARMED FORCES ON CYBER MATTERS.

(a) PLAN REQUIRED.—Not later than 360 days after the date of the enactment of this Act, the Secretary of Defense, in cooperation with the Secretaries of the military departments, shall submit to the Committees on Armed Services of the Senate and the House of Representatives a plan for the education of officers and enlisted members of the Armed Forces relating to cyber security and cyber activities of the Department of Defense.

(b) ELEMENTS.—The plan submitted under subsection (a) shall include the following:

(1) A framework for provision of basic cyber education for all members of the Armed Forces.

(2) A framework for undergraduate and postgraduate education, joint professional military education, and strategic war gaming for cyber strategic and operational leadership.

(3) Definitions of required positions, including military occupational specialties and rating specialties for each military department, along with the corresponding level of cyber training, education, qualifications, or certifications required for each specialty.

SEC. 557. ENHANCEMENT OF INFORMATION PROVIDED TO MEMBERS OF THE ARMED FORCES AND VETERANS REGARDING USE OF POST-9/11 EDUCATIONAL ASSISTANCE AND FEDERAL FINANCIAL AID THROUGH TRANSITION ASSISTANCE PROGRAM.

(a) ADDITIONAL INFORMATION REQUIRED.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—Not later than one year after the date of the enactment of this Act, the Secretary of Defense shall enhance the higher education component of the Transition Assistance Program (TAP) of the Department of Defense by providing additional information that is more complete and accurate than the information provided as of the day before the date of the enactment of this Act to individuals who apply for educational assistance under chapter 30 or 33 of title 38, United States Code, to pursue a program of education at an institution of higher learning.

(2) ELEMENTS.—The additional information required by paragraph (1) shall include the following:

(A) Information provided by the Secretary of Education that is publically available and addresses—

(i) to the extent practicable, differences between types of institutions of higher learning in such matters as tuition and fees, admission requirements, accreditation, transferability of credits, credit for qualifying military training, time required to complete a degree, and retention and job placement rates; and

(ii) how Federal educational assistance provided under title IV of the Higher Education Act of 1965 (20 U.S.C. 1070 et seq.) may be used in conjunction with educational assistance provided under chapters 30 and 33 of title 38, United States Code.

(B) Information about the Postsecondary Education Complaint System of the Department of Defense, the Department of Veterans Affairs, the Department of Education, and the Consumer Financial Protection Bureau.

(C) Information about the GI Bill Comparison Tool of the Department of Veterans Affairs.

(D) Information about each of the Principles of Excellence established by the Secretary of Defense, the Secretary of Veterans Affairs, and the Secretary of Education pursuant to Executive Order 13607 of April 27, 2012 (77 Fed. Reg. 25861), including how to recognize whether an institution of higher learning may be violating any of such principles.

(E) Information to enable individuals described in paragraph (1) to develop a postsecondary education plan appropriate and compatible with their educational goals.

(F) Such other information as the Secretary of Education considers appropriate.

(3) CONSULTATION.—In carrying out this subsection, the Secretary of Defense shall consult with the Secretary of Veterans Affairs, the Secretary of Education, and the Director of the Consumer Financial Protection Bureau.

(b) AVAILABILITY OF HIGHER EDUCATION COMPONENT ONLINE.—Not later than one year after the date of the enactment of this Act, the Secretary of Defense shall ensure that the higher education component of the Transition Assistance Program is available to members of the Armed Forces on an Internet website of the Department of Defense so that members have an option to complete such component electronically and remotely.

(c) DEFINITIONS.—In this section:

(1) The term ''institution of higher learning'' has the meaning given such term in section 3452 of title 38, United States Code.

(2) The term ''types of institutions of higher learning'' means the following:

(A) An educational institution described in section 101(a) of the Higher Education Act of 1965 (20 U.S.C. 1001(a)).

(B) An educational institution described in subsection (b) or (c) of section 102 of such Act (20 U.S.C. 1002).

SEC. 558. PROCEDURES FOR PROVISION OF CERTAIN INFORMATION TO STATE VETERANS AGENCIES TO FACILITATE THE TRANSITION OF MEMBERS OF THE ARMED FORCES FROM MILITARY SERVICE TO CIVILIAN LIFE.

(a) PROCEDURES REQUIRED.—The Secretary of Defense shall develop procedures to share the information described in subsection (b) regarding members of the Armed Forces who are being separated from the Armed Forces with State veterans agencies in electronic data format as a means of facilitating the transition of such members from military service to civilian life.

(b) COVERED INFORMATION.—The information to be shared with State veterans agencies regarding a member shall include the following:

(1) Military service and separation data.

(2) A personal email address.

(3) A personal telephone number.

(4) A mailing address.

(c) CONSENT.—The procedures developed pursuant to subsection (a) shall require the consent of a member of the Armed Forces before any information described in subsection (b) regarding the member is shared with a State veterans agency.

(d) USE OF INFORMATION.—The Secretary of Defense shall ensure that the information shared with State veterans agencies in accordance with the procedures developed pursuant to subsection (a) is only shared by such agencies with county government veterans service offices for such purposes as the Secretary shall specify for the administration and delivery of benefits.

(e) REPORT.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—Not later than one year after the date of the enactment of this Act, the Secretary of Defense shall submit to the Committees on Armed Services and Veterans' Affairs of the Senate and the House of Representatives a report on the progress made by the Secretary—

(A) in developing the procedures required by subsection (a); and

(B) in sharing information with State veterans agencies as described in such subsection.

(2) CONTENTS.—The report required by paragraph (1) shall include the following:

(A) A description of the procedures developed to share information with State veterans agencies.

(B) A description of the sharing activities carried out by the Secretary in accordance with such procedures.

(C) The number of members of the Armed Force who gave their consent for the sharing of information with State veterans agencies.

(D) Such recommendations as the Secretary may have for legislative or administrative action to improve the sharing of information as described in subsection (a).

Subtitle F—Defense Dependents' Education and Military Family Readiness Matters

SEC. 561. CONTINUATION OF AUTHORITY TO ASSIST LOCAL EDUCATIONAL AGENCIES THAT BENEFIT DEPENDENTS OF MEMBERS OF THE ARMED FORCES AND DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE CIVILIAN EMPLOYEES.

(a) ASSISTANCE TO SCHOOLS WITH SIGNIFICANT NUMBERS OF MILITARY DEPENDENT STUDENTS.—Of the amount authorized to be appropriated for fiscal year 2015 by section 301 and available for operation and maintenance for Defense-wide activities as specified in the funding table in section 4301, $25,000,000 shall be available only for the purpose of providing assistance to local educational agencies under subsection (a) of section 572 of the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2006 (Public Law 109–163; 20 U.S.C. 7703b).

(b) LOCAL EDUCATIONAL AGENCY DEFINED.—In this section, the term ''local educational agency'' has the meaning given that term in section 8013(9) of the Elementary and Secondary Education Act of 1965 (20 U.S.C. 7713(9)).

SEC. 562. IMPACT AID FOR CHILDREN WITH SEVERE DISABILITIES.

Of the amount authorized to be appropriated for fiscal year 2015 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. 563. AMENDMENTS TO THE IMPACT AID IMPROVEMENT ACT OF 2012.

Section 563(c) of National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2013 (Public Law 112–239; 126 Stat. 1748; 20 U.S.C. 6301 note) is amended—

(1) in paragraph (1)—

(A) by inserting ''(other than the amendment made by paragraph (3)(A) of such subsection)'' after ''subsection (b)''; and

(B) by striking ''2-year'' and inserting ''5-year''; and

(2) in paragraph (4)—

(A) by inserting ''(other than the amendment made by paragraph (3)(A) of such subsection)'' after ''subsection (b)'';

(B) by striking ''2-year'' and inserting ''5-year''; and

(C) by inserting ''(other than the amendment made by paragraph (3)(A) of such subsection)'' after ''made by such subsection''.

SEC. 564. AUTHORITY TO EMPLOY NON-UNITED STATES CITIZENS AS TEACHERS IN DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE OVERSEAS DEPENDENTS' SCHOOL SYSTEM.

Section 2(2)(A) of the Defense Department Overseas Teachers Pay and Personnel Practices Act (20 U.S.C. 901(2)(A)) is amended by inserting before the comma at the end the following: ''or, in the case of a teaching position that involves instruction in the host-nation language, a local national when a citizen of the United States is not reasonably available to provide such instruction''.

SEC. 565. INCLUSION OF DOMESTIC DEPENDENT ELEMENTARY AND SECONDARY SCHOOLS AMONG FUNCTIONS OF ADVISORY COUNCIL ON DEPENDENTS' EDUCATION.

(a) EXPANSION OF FUNCTIONS.—Subsection (c) of section 1411 of the Defense Dependents' Education Act of 1978 (20 U.S.C. 929) is amended—

(1) in paragraph (1), by inserting '', and of the domestic dependent elementary and secondary school system established under section 2164 of title 10, United States Code,'' after ''of the defense dependents' education system''; and

(2) in paragraph (2), by inserting ''and in the domestic dependent elementary and secondary school system'' before the comma at the end.

(b) MEMBERSHIP OF COUNCIL.—Subsection (a)(1)(B) of such section is amended—

(1) by inserting ''and the domestic dependent elementary and secondary schools established under section 2164 of title 10, United States Code'' after ''the defense dependents' education system''; and

(2) by inserting ''either'' before ''such system''.

SEC. 566. PROTECTION OF CHILD CUSTODY ARRANGEMENTS FOR PARENTS WHO ARE MEMBERS OF THE ARMED FORCES.

(a) CHILD CUSTODY PROTECTION.—Title II of the Servicemembers Civil Relief Act (50 U.S.C. App. 521 et seq.) is amended by adding at the end the following new section:

''SEC. 208. CHILD CUSTODY PROTECTION.

''(a) DURATION OF TEMPORARY CUSTODY ORDER BASED ON CERTAIN DEPLOYMENTS.—If a court renders a temporary order for custodial responsibility for a child based solely on a deployment or anticipated deployment of a parent who is a servicemember, the court shall require that the temporary order shall expire not later than the period justified by the deployment of the servicemember.

''(b) LIMITATION ON CONSIDERATION OF MEMBER'S DEPLOYMENT IN DETERMINATION OF CHILD'S BEST INTEREST.—If a motion or a petition is filed seeking a permanent order to modify the custody of the child of a servicemember, no court may consider the absence of the servicemember by reason of deployment, or the possibility of deployment, as the sole factor in determining the best interest of the child.

''(c) NO FEDERAL JURISDICTION OR RIGHT OF ACTION OR REMOVAL.—Nothing in this section shall create a Federal right of action or

otherwise give rise to Federal jurisdiction or create a right of removal.

''(d) PREEMPTION.—In any case where State law applicable to a child custody proceeding involving a temporary order as contemplated in this section provides a higher standard of protection to the rights of the parent who is a deploying servicemember than the rights provided under this section with respect to such temporary order, the appropriate court shall apply the higher State standard.

''(e) DEPLOYMENT DEFINED.—In this section, the term 'deployment' means the movement or mobilization of a servicemember to a location for a period of longer than 60 days and not longer than 540 days pursuant to temporary or permanent official orders—

''(1) that are designated as unaccompanied;

''(2) for which dependent travel is not authorized; or

''(3) that otherwise do not permit the movement of family members to that location.''.

(b) CLERICAL AMENDMENT.—The table of contents in section 1(b) of such Act is amended by adding at the end of the items relating to title II the following new item:

''Sec. 208. Child custody protection.''.

SEC. 567. IMPROVED CONSISTENCY IN DATA COLLECTION AND REPORTING IN ARMED FORCES SUICIDE PREVENTION EFFORTS.

(a) POLICY FOR STANDARD SUICIDE DATA COLLECTION, REPORTING, AND ASSESSMENT.—

(1) POLICY REQUIRED.—The Secretary of Defense shall prescribe a policy for the development of a standard method for collecting, reporting, and assessing information regarding—

(A) any suicide or attempted suicide involving a member of the Armed Forces, including reserve components thereof; and

(B) any death that is reported as a suicide involving a dependent of a member of the Armed Forces.

(2) PURPOSE OF POLICY.—The purpose of the policy required by this subsection is to improve the consistency and comprehensiveness of—

(A) the suicide prevention policy developed pursuant to section 582 of the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2013 (Public Law 112–239; 10 U.S.C. 1071 note); and

(B) the suicide prevention and resilience program for the National Guard and Reserves established pursuant to section 10219 of title 10, United States Code.

(3) CONSULTATION.—The Secretary of Defense shall develop the policy required by this subsection in consultation with the Secretaries of the military departments and the Chief of the National Guard Bureau.

(b) SUBMISSION AND IMPLEMENTATION OF POLICY.—

(1) SUBMISSION.—Not later than 180 days after the date of the enactment of this Act, the Secretary of Defense shall submit the policy developed under subsection (a) to the Committees on Armed Services of the Senate and the House of Representatives.

(2) IMPLEMENTATION.—The Secretaries of the military departments shall implement the policy developed under subsection (a) not later than 180 days after the date of the submittal of the policy under paragraph (1).

(c) DEPENDENT DEFINED.—In this section, the term ''dependent'', with respect to a member of the Armed Forces, means a person described in section 1072(2) of title 10, United States Code, except that, in the case of a parent or parent-in-law of the member, the income requirements of subparagraph (E) of such section do not apply.

SEC. 568. IMPROVED DATA COLLECTION RELATED TO EFFORTS TO REDUCE UNDEREMPLOYMENT OF SPOUSES OF MEMBERS OF THE ARMED FORCES AND CLOSE THE WAGE GAP BETWEEN MILITARY SPOUSES AND THEIR CIVILIAN COUNTERPARTS.

(a) DATA COLLECTION EFFORTS.—In addition to monitoring the number of spouses of members of the Armed Forces who obtain employment through military spouse employment programs, the Secretary of Defense shall collect data to evaluate the effectiveness of military spouse employment programs—

(1) in addressing the underemployment of military spouses;

(2) in matching military spouses' education and experience to available employment positions; and

(3) in closing the wage gap between military spouses and their civilian counterparts.

(b) REPORT 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 evaluating the progress of military spouse employment programs—

(1) in reducing military spouse unemployment and underemployment; and

(2) in reducing the wage gap between military spouses and their civilian counterparts.

(c) MILITARY SPOUSE EMPLOYMENT PROGRAMS DEFINED.—In this section, the term ''military spouse employment programs'' means the Military Spouse Employment Partnership (MSEP).

Subtitle G—Decorations and Awards

SEC. 571. MEDALS FOR MEMBERS OF THE ARMED FORCES AND CIVILIAN EMPLOYEES OF THE DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE WHO WERE KILLED OR WOUNDED IN AN ATTACK BY A FOREIGN TERRORIST ORGANIZATION.

(a) PURPLE HEART.—

(1) AWARD.—

(A) IN GENERAL.—Chapter 57 of title 10, United States Code, is amended by inserting after section 1129 the following new section:

''§ 1129a. Purple Heart: members killed or wounded in attacks by foreign terrorist organizations

''(a) IN GENERAL.—For purposes of the award of the Purple Heart, the Secretary concerned shall treat a member of the armed forces described in subsection (b) in the same manner as a member who is killed or wounded as a result of an international terrorist attack against the United States.

''(b) COVERED MEMBERS.—(1) A member described in this subsection is a member on active duty who was killed or wounded in an attack by a foreign terrorist organization in circumstances where the death or wound is the result of an attack targeted on the member due to such member's status as a member of the armed forces, unless the death or wound is the result of willful misconduct of the member.

''(2) For purposes of this section, an attack by an individual or entity shall be considered to be an attack by a foreign terrorist organization if—

''(A) the individual or entity was in communication with the foreign terrorist organization before the attack; and

''(B) the attack was inspired or motivated by the foreign terrorist organization.

''(c) FOREIGN TERRORIST ORGANIZATION DEFINED.—In this section, the term 'foreign terrorist organization' means an entity designated as a foreign terrorist organization by the Secretary of State pursuant to section 219 of the Immigration and Nationality Act (8 U.S.C. 1189).''.

(B) CLERICAL AMENDMENT.—The table of sections at the beginning of chapter 57 of such title is amended by inserting after the item relating to section 1129 the following new item:

''1129a. Purple Heart: members killed or wounded in attacks by foreign terrorist organizations.''.

(2) RETROACTIVE EFFECTIVE DATE AND APPLICATION.—

(A) EFFECTIVE DATE.—The amendments made by paragraph (1) shall take effect as of September 11, 2001.

(B) REVIEW OF CERTAIN PREVIOUS INCIDENTS.—The Secretary concerned shall undertake a review of each death or wounding of a member of the Armed Forces that occurred between September 11, 2001, and the date of the enactment of this Act under circumstances that could qualify as being the result of an attack described in section 1129a of title 10, United States Code (as added by paragraph (1)), to determine whether the death or wounding qualifies as a death or wounding resulting from an attack by a foreign terrorist organization for purposes of the award of the Purple Heart pursuant to such section (as so added).

(C) ACTIONS FOLLOWING REVIEW.—If the death or wounding of a member of the Armed Forces reviewed under subparagraph (B) is determined to qualify as a death or wounding resulting from an attack by a foreign terrorist organization as described in section 1129a of title 10, United States Code (as so added), the Secretary concerned shall take appropriate action under such section to award the Purple Heart to the member.

(D) SECRETARY CONCERNED DEFINED.—In this paragraph, the term ''Secretary concerned'' has the meaning given that term in section 101(a)(9) of title 10, United States Code.

(b) SECRETARY OF DEFENSE MEDAL FOR THE DEFENSE OF FREEDOM.—

(1) REVIEW OF THE NOVEMBER 5, 2009, ATTACK AT FORT HOOD, TEXAS.—If the Secretary concerned determines, after a review under subsection (a)(2)(B) regarding the attack that occurred at Fort Hood, Texas, on November 5, 2009, that the death or wounding of any member of the Armed Forces in that attack qualified as a death or wounding resulting from an attack by a foreign terrorist organization as described in section 1129a of title 10, United States Code (as added by subsection (a)), the Secretary of Defense shall make a determination as to whether the death or wounding of any civilian employee of the Department of Defense or civilian contractor in the same attack meets the eligibility criteria for the award of the Secretary of Defense Medal for the Defense of Freedom.

(2) AWARD.—If the Secretary of Defense determines under paragraph (1) that the death or wounding of any civilian employee of the Department of Defense or civilian contractor in the attack that occurred at Fort Hood, Texas, on November 5, 2009, meets the eligibility criteria for the award of the Secretary of Defense Medal for the Defense of Freedom, the Secretary shall take appropriate action to award the Secretary of Defense Medal for the Defense of Freedom to the employee or contractor.

SEC. 572. AUTHORIZATION FOR AWARD OF THE MEDAL OF HONOR TO MEMBERS OF THE ARMED FORCES FOR ACTS OF VALOR DURING WORLD WAR I.

(a) WILLIAM SHEMIN.—

(1) WAIVER OF TIME LIMITATIONS.—Notwithstanding the time limitations specified in section 3744 of title 10, United States Code, or any other time limitation with respect to the awarding of certain medals to persons who served in the Armed Forces, the President may award the Medal of Honor under section 3741 of such title to William Shemin for the acts of valor during World War I described in paragraph (1).

(2) ACTS OF VALOR DESCRIBED.—The acts of valor referred to in paragraph (1) are the actions of William Shemin while serving as a Rifleman with G Company, 2d Battalion, 47th Infantry Regiment, 4th Division, American Expeditionary Forces, in connection with combat operations against an armed enemy on the Vesle River, near Bazoches, France, from August 7 to August 9, 1918, during World War I for which he was originally awarded the Distinguished Service Cross.

(b) HENRY JOHNSON.—

(1) WAIVER OF TIME LIMITATIONS.—Notwithstanding the time limitations specified in section 3744 of title 10, United States Code, or any other time limitation with respect to the awarding of certain medals to persons who served in the Armed Forces, the President may award the Medal of Honor under section 3741 of such title to Henry Johnson for the acts of valor during World War I described in paragraph (2).

(2) ACTS OF VALOR DESCRIBED.—The acts of valor referred to in paragraph (2) are the actions of Henry Johnson while serving as a member of Company C, 369th Infantry Regiment, 93rd Division, American Expeditionary Forces, during combat operations against the enemy on the front lines of the Western Front in France on May 15, 1918, during World War I for which he was previously awarded the Distinguished Service Cross.

Subtitle H—Miscellaneous Reporting Requirements

SEC. 581. REVIEW AND REPORT ON MILITARY PROGRAMS AND CONTROLS REGARDING PROFESSIONALISM.

(a) REVIEW REQUIRED.—The Secretary of Defense shall conduct a preliminary review of the effectiveness of current programs and controls of the Department of Defense and the military departments regarding the professionalism of members of the Armed Forces.

(b) SUBMISSION OF REPORT.—Not later than September 1, 2015, the Secretary of Defense shall submit to the Committees on Armed Services of the Senate and the House of Representatives a report containing recommendations to strengthen professionalism programs in the Department of Defense.

SEC. 582. REVIEW AND REPORT ON PREVENTION OF SUICIDE AMONG MEMBERS OF UNITED STATES SPECIAL OPERATIONS FORCES.

(a) REVIEW REQUIRED.—The Secretary of Defense, acting through the Under Secretary of Defense for Personnel and Readiness and the Assistant Secretary of Defense for Special Operations and Low Intensity Conflict, shall conduct a review of Department of Defense efforts regarding the prevention of suicide among members of United States Special Operations Forces and their dependents.

(b) CONSULTATION.—In conducting the review under subsection (a), the Secretary of Defense shall consult with, and consider the recommendations of, the Office of Suicide Prevention, the Secretaries of the military departments, the Assistant Secretary of Defense for Special Operations and Low Intensity Conflict, and the United States Special Operations Command regarding the feasibility of implementing, for members of United States Special Operations Forces and their dependents, particular elements of the Department of Defense suicide prevention policy developed pursuant to section 533 of the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2012 (Public Law 112–81; 10 U.S.C. 1071 note) and section 582 of the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2013 (Public Law 112–239. 10 U.S.C. 1071 note).

(c) ELEMENTS OF REVIEW.—The review conducted under subsection (a) shall specifically include an assessment of each of the following:

(1) Current Armed Forces and United States Special Operations Command policy guidelines on the prevention of suicide among members of United States Special Operations Forces and their dependents.

(2) Current and directed Armed Forces and United States Special Operations Command suicide prevention programs and activities for members of United States Special Operations Forces and their dependents, including programs provided by the Defense Health Program and the Office of Suicide Prevention and programs supporting family members.

(3) Current Armed Forces and United States Special Operations Command strategies to reduce suicides among members of United States Special Operations Forces and their dependents, including the cost of such strategies across the future-years defense program.

(4) Current Armed Forces and United States Special Operations Command standards of care for suicide prevention among members of United States Special Operations Forces and their dependents, including training standards for behavioral health care providers to ensure that such providers receive training on clinical best practices and evidence-based treatments as information on such practices and treatments becomes available.

(5) The integration of mental health screenings and suicide risk and prevention efforts for members of United States Special Operations Forces and their dependents into the delivery of primary care for such members and dependents.

(6) The standards for responding to attempted or completed suicides among members of United States Special Operations Forces and their dependents, including guidance and training to assist commanders in addressing incidents of attempted or completed suicide within their units.

(7) The standards regarding data collection for individual members of United States Special Operations Forces and their dependents, including related factors such as domestic violence and child abuse.

(8) The means to ensure the protection of privacy of members of United States Special Operations Forces and their dependents who seek or receive treatment related to suicide prevention.

(9) The potential need to differentiate members of United States Special Operations Forces and their dependents from members of conventional forces and their dependents in the development and delivery of the Department of Defense suicide prevention program.

(10) Such other matters as the Secretary of Defense considers appropriate in connection with the prevention of suicide among members of United States Special Operations Forces and their dependents.

(d) SUBMISSION OF REPORT.—Not later than 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 review conducted under subsection (a).

SEC. 583. REVIEW AND REPORT ON PROVISION OF JOB PLACEMENT ASSISTANCE AND RELATED EMPLOYMENT SERVICES DIRECTLY TO MEMBERS OF THE RESERVE COMPONENTS.

(a) REVIEW REQUIRED.—The Secretary of Defense shall conduct a review of the feasibility of improving the efforts of the Department of Defense to provide job placement assistance and related employment services directly to members in the National Guard and Reserves. In evaluating potential job placement programs, the Secretary shall consider—

(1) the likely cost of the program;

(2) the impact of the program on increasing employment opportunities and results for members of the reserve components; and

(3) how a Department program would compare to other unemployment or underemployment programs of the Federal Government already available to members of the reserve components.

(b) SUBMISSION OF REPORT.—Not later than April 1, 2015, the Secretary of Defense shall submit to the Committees on Armed Services of the Senate and the House of Representatives a report containing the results of the review.

SEC. 584. REPORT ON FOREIGN LANGUAGE, REGIONAL EXPERTISE, AND CULTURE CONSIDERATIONS IN OVERSEAS MILITARY OPERATIONS.

(a) REPORT REQUIRED.—Not later than 270 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 concerning—

(1) foreign language, regional expertise, and culture considerations, including gender-based considerations in the context of foreign cultural norms; and

(2) how such considerations factor into the planning and execution of overseas operations and missions of the Armed Forces.

(b) CONSULTATION.—In preparing the report under subsection (a), the Secretary of Defense shall consult with, and consider the recommendations of, the Chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff.

(c) ELEMENTS OF REPORT.—The report required by subsection (a) shall include the following elements:

(1) An assessment of how foreign language, regional expertise, and culture considerations, including gender-based considerations in the context of foreign cultural norms, affect overseas operations and missions of the Armed Forces, including lessons learned as a result of members of the Armed Forces engaging with female civilian populations in Iraq and Afghanistan and during other overseas operations and missions.

(2) An identification of how the Department of Defense addresses such considerations in its planning and execution of overseas operations and missions, including how it educates military commanders on foreign language, regional expertise, and culture considerations, including gender-based considerations in the context of foreign cultural norms.

(3) An evaluation of the adequacy of current programs and the need for additional or modified programs to train members of the Armed Forces regarding such considerations, including proposed changes in the length of training and curriculum.

(4) An evaluation of the need for advisors within the military commands and Armed Forces, including billet descriptions for such advisors, where to assign them within the military command and Armed Forces, and the desirability and feasibility of assigning such advisors in combatant command and joint task force staffs.

(5) Any other matters the Secretary of Defense may determine to be appropriate.

(d) FORM OF REPORT.—The report prepared under subsection (a) shall be submitted in unclassified form, but may include a classified annex.

SEC. 585. DEADLINE FOR SUBMISSION OF REPORT CONTAINING RESULTS OF REVIEW OF OFFICE OF DIVERSITY MANAGEMENT AND EQUAL OPPORTUNITY ROLE IN SEXUAL HARASSMENT CASES.

Not later than April 1, 2015, the Secretary of Defense shall submit to the Committees on Armed Services of the Senate and the

House of Representatives a report containing the results of the review conducted pursuant to section 1735 of the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2014 (Public Law 113–66; 127 Stat. 976).

SEC. 586. INDEPENDENT ASSESSMENT OF RISK AND RESILIENCY OF UNITED STATES SPECIAL OPERATIONS FORCES AND EFFECTIVENESS OF THE PRESERVATION OF THE FORCE AND FAMILIES AND HUMAN PERFORMANCE PROGRAMS.

(a) ASSESSMENT REQUIRED.—The Secretary of Defense shall provide for an independent assessment of—

(1) the mental, behavioral, and psychological health challenges facing members of the Armed Forces assigned to special operations forces; and

(2) the effectiveness of the Preservation of the Force and Families Program and the Human Performance Program of the United States Special Operations Command in addressing such challenges.

(b) ENTITY CONDUCTING ASSESSMENT.—To conduct the assessment required by subsection (a), the Secretary of Defense shall select a federally funded research and development center or another appropriate independent entity.

(c) ASSESSMENT ELEMENTS.—The assessment required by subsection (a) shall specifically include the following:

(1) The factors contributing to the mental, behavioral, and psychological health challenges facing members of the Armed Forces assigned to special operations forces.

(2) The effectiveness of the Preservation of the Force and Families Program in addressing the mental, behavioral, and psychological health of members of the special operations forces, including the extent to which measurements of effectiveness are being utilized to assess progress—

(A) in reducing suicide and other mental, behavioral, and psychological risks; and

(B) in increasing the resiliency of such members.

(3) The effectiveness of the Human Performance Program in improving the mental, behavioral, and psychological health of members of the special operations forces, including the extent to which measurements of effectiveness are being utilized to assess progress—

(A) in reducing suicide and other mental, behavioral and psychological risks; and

(B) in increasing the resiliency of such members.

(4) Such other matters as the Secretary of Defense considers appropriate.

(d) SUBMISSION OF REPORT.—Not later than one year after the date of the enactment of this Act, the Secretary of Defense shall submit to the congressional defense committees a report containing the results of the assessment conducted under subsection (a).

SEC. 587. COMPTROLLER GENERAL REPORT ON HAZING IN THE ARMED FORCES.

(a) REPORT REQUIRED.—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 designated congressional committees a report on the policies to prevent hazing, and systems initiated to track incidents of hazing, in each of the Armed Forces.

(b) ELEMENTS OF REPORT.—The report required by subsection (a) shall include the following:

(1) An evaluation of the definition of hazing by the Armed Forces.

(2) A description of the criteria used, and the methods implemented, in the systems to track incidents of hazing in the Armed Forces.

(3) The number of alleged and substantiated incidents of hazing, as reflected in the tracking systems, over the last two years for each Armed Force, the nature of these incidents, and actions taken to address such incidents through non-judicial and judicial action.

(4) An assessment of the following:

(A) The prevalence of hazing in each Armed Force.

(B) The policies in place and the training on hazing provided to members throughout the course of their careers for each Armed Force.

(C) The available outlets through which victims or witnesses of hazing can report hazing both within and outside their chain of command, and whether or not anonymous reporting is permitted.

(D) The actions taken to mitigate hazing incidents in each Armed Force.

(E) The effectiveness of the training and policies in place regarding hazing.

(5) An evaluation of the additional actions, if any, the Secretary of Defense and the Secretary of Homeland Security propose to take to further address hazing in the Armed Forces.

(6) Such recommendations as the Comptroller General considers appropriate for improving hazing prevention programs, policies, and other actions taken to address hazing within the Armed Forces.

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

(1) the Committee on Armed Services and the Committee on Commerce, Science and Transportation of the Senate; and

(2) the Committee on Armed Services and the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure of the House of Representatives.

SEC. 588. COMPTROLLER GENERAL REPORT ON IMPACT OF CERTAIN MENTAL AND PHYSICAL TRAUMA ON DISCHARGES FROM MILITARY SERVICE FOR MISCONDUCT.

(a) REPORT REQUIRED.—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 impact of mental and physical trauma relating to Post Traumatic Stress Disorder (PTSD), Traumatic Brain Injury (TBI), behavioral health matters not related to Post Traumatic Stress Disorder, and other neurological combat traumas (in this section referred to as ''covered traumas'') on the discharge of members of the Armed Forces from the Armed Forces for misconduct.

(b) ELEMENTS.—The report required by subsection (a) shall include the following:

(1) An assessment of the extent to which the Armed Forces have in place processes for the consideration of the impact of mental and physical trauma relating to covered traumas on members of the Armed Forces who are being considered for discharge from the Armed Forces for misconduct, including the compliance of the Armed Forces with such processes and mechanisms in the Department of Defense for ensuring the compliance of the Armed Forces with such processes.

(2) An assessment of the extent to which the Armed Forces provide members of the Armed Forces, including commanding officers, junior officers, and noncommissioned officers, training on the symptoms of covered traumas and the identification of the presence of such conditions in members of the Armed Forces.

(3) An assessment of the extent to which members of the Armed Forces who receive treatment for a covered trauma before discharge from the Armed Forces are later discharged from the Armed Forces for misconduct.

(4) An identification of the number of members of the Armed Forces discharged as described in paragraph (3) who are ineligible for benefits from the Department of Veterans Affairs based on characterization of discharge.

(5) An assessment of the extent to which members of the Armed Forces who accept a discharge from the Armed Forces for misconduct in lieu of trial by court-martial are counseled on the potential for ineligibility for benefits from the Department of Veterans Affairs as a result of such discharge before acceptance of such discharge.

Subtitle I—Other Matters

SEC. 591. INSPECTION OF OUTPATIENT RESIDENTIAL FACILITIES OCCUPIED BY RECOVERING SERVICE MEMBERS.

Section 1662(a) of the Wounded Warrior Act (title XVI of Public Law 110–181; 10 U.S.C. 1071 note) is amended by striking ''inspected on a semiannual basis for the first two years after the enactment of this Act and annually thereafter'' and inserting ''inspected at least once every two years''.

SEC. 592. DESIGNATION OF VOTER ASSISTANCE OFFICES.

(a) DESIGNATION AUTHORITY.—Subsection (a) of section 1566a of title 10, United States Code, is amended—

(1) by striking ''Not later than 180 days after the date of the enactment of the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2010 and under'' and inserting ''Under''; and

(2) by inserting after ''their jurisdiction'' the following: '', or at such installations as the Secretary of the military department concerned shall determine are best located to provide access to voter assistance services for all covered individuals in a particular location,''.

(b) REPORT ON CLOSURE OF VOTER ASSISTANCE OFFICE.—Subsection (f) of such section is amended—

(1) by inserting ''(1)'' before ''The Secretary of Defense''; and

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

''(2) The Secretary of a military department shall provide the Committees on Armed Services of the Senate and the House of Representatives with notice of any decision by the Secretary to close a voter assistance office that was designated on an installation before the date of the enactment of this paragraph. The notice shall include the rational for the closure, the timing of the closure, the number of covered individuals supported by the office, and the plan for providing the assistance available under subsection (a) to covered individuals after the closure of the office.''.

SEC. 593. REPEAL OF ELECTRONIC VOTING DEMONSTRATION PROJECT.

Section 1604 of the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2002 (Public Law 107–107; 52 U.S.C. 20301 note) is repealed.

SEC. 594. AUTHORITY FOR REMOVAL FROM NATIONAL CEMETERIES OF REMAINS OF CERTAIN DECEASED MEMBERS OF THE ARMED FORCES WHO HAVE NO KNOWN NEXT OF KIN.

(a) REMOVAL AUTHORITY.—Section 1488 of title 10, United States Code, is amended by adding at the end the following new subsection:

''(c) REMOVAL OF REMAINS OF CERTAIN MEMBERS WITH NO KNOWN NEXT OF KIN.—(1) The Secretary of the Army may authorize the removal of the remains of a covered member of the armed forces who is buried in an Army National Military Cemetery from the Army National Military Cemetery for transfer to any other cemetery.

''(2) The Secretary of the Army, with the concurrence of the Secretary of Veterans Affairs, may authorize the removal of the remains of a covered member of the armed

forces who is buried in a cemetery of the National Cemetery System from that cemetery for transfer to any Army National Military Cemetery.

''(3) A removal of remains may not be authorized under this subsection unless the individual seeking the removal of the remains—

''(A) demonstrates to the satisfaction of the Secretary of the Army that the member of the armed forces concerned has no known next of kin or other person who is interested in maintaining the place of burial; and

''(B) undertakes full responsibility for all expenses of the removal of the remains and the reburial of the remains at another cemetery as authorized by this subsection.

''(4) In this subsection:

''(A) The term 'Army National Military Cemetery' means a cemetery specified in section 4721(b) of this title.

''(B) The term 'covered member of the armed forces' means a member of the armed forces who—

''(i) has been awarded the Medal of Honor; and

''(ii) has no known next of kin.''.

(b) CONFORMING AMENDMENTS.—Such section is further amended—

(1) by inserting before ''If a cemetery'' the following:

''(a) REMOVAL UPON DISCONTINUANCE OF INSTALLATION CEMETERY.—'';

(2) by striking ''his jurisdiction'' and inserting ''the jurisdiction of the Secretary concerned''; and

(3) by inserting before ''With respect to'' the following:

''(b) REMOVAL FROM TEMPORARY INTERMENT OR ABANDONED GRAVE OR CEMETERY.—''.

SEC. 595. SENSE OF CONGRESS REGARDING LEAVING NO MEMBER OF THE ARMED FORCES UNACCOUNTED FOR DURING THE DRAWDOWN OF UNITED STATES FORCES IN AFGHANISTAN.

It is the sense of Congress that the United States—

(1) should undertake every reasonable effort—

(A) to search for and repatriate members of the Armed Forces who are missing; and

(B) to repatriate members of the Armed Forces who are captured;

(2) has a responsibility to keep the promises made to members of the Armed Forces who risk their lives on a daily basis on behalf of the people of the United States; and

(3) while continuing to transition leadership roles in combat operations in Afghanistan to the people of Afghanistan, must continue to fulfill the promise of the United States Soldier's Creed and the Warrior Ethos, which states that ''I will never leave a fallen comrade'', with respect to any member of the Armed Forces who is in a missing status or captured as a result of service in Afghanistan now or in the future.

TITLE VI—COMPENSATION AND OTHER PERSONNEL BENEFITS

Subtitle A—Pay and Allowances

Subtitle B—Bonuses and Special and Incentive Pays

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

Subtitle D—Commissary and Nonappropriated Fund Instrumentality Benefits and Operations

Subtitle A—Pay and Allowances

SEC. 601. NO FISCAL YEAR 2015 INCREASE IN BASIC PAY FOR GENERAL AND FLAG OFFICERS.

In the case of commissioned officers in the uniformed services in pay grades O–7 through O–10—

(1) section 203(a)(2) of title 37, United States Code, shall be applied for rates of basic pay payable for such officers during calendar year 2015 by using the rate of pay for level II of the Executive Schedule in effect during 2014; and

(2) the rates of monthly basic pay payable for such officers shall not increase during calendar year 2015.

SEC. 602. EXTENSION OF AUTHORITY TO PROVIDE TEMPORARY INCREASE IN RATES OF BASIC ALLOWANCE FOR HOUSING UNDER CERTAIN CIRCUMSTANCES.

Section 403(b)(7)(E) of title 37, United States Code, is amended by striking ''December 31, 2014'' and inserting ''December 31, 2015''.

SEC. 603. INCLUSION OF CHIEF OF THE NATIONAL GUARD BUREAU AND SENIOR ENLISTED ADVISOR TO THE CHIEF OF THE NATIONAL GUARD BUREAU AMONG SENIOR MEMBERS OF THE ARMED FORCES FOR PURPOSES OF PAY AND ALLOWANCES.

(a) BASIC PAY RATE EQUAL TREATMENT OF CHIEF OF THE NATIONAL GUARD BUREAU AND SENIOR ENLISTED ADVISOR TO THE CHIEF OF THE NATIONAL GUARD BUREAU.—

(1) CHIEF OF THE NATIONAL GUARD BUREAU.—The rate of basic pay for an officer while serving as the Chief of the National Guard Bureau shall be the same as the rate of basic pay for the officers specified in Footnote 2 of the table entitled ''COMMISSIONED OFFICERS'' in section 601(b) of the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2004 (Public Law 108–136; 37 U.S.C. 1009 note), regardless of cumulative years of service computed under section 205 of title 37, United States Code.

(2) SENIOR ENLISTED ADVISOR TO THE CHIEF OF THE NATIONAL GUARD BUREAU.—

(A) IN GENERAL.—Subsection (a)(1) of section 685 of the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2006 (Public Law 109–163; 37 U.S.C. 205 note) is amended by inserting ''or as Senior Enlisted Advisor to the Chief of the National Guard Bureau'' after ''Chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff''.

(B) CLERICAL AMENDMENT.—The heading of such section is amended by inserting ''**AND FOR THE CHIEF OF THE NATIONAL GUARD BUREAU**'' after ''**CHAIRMAN OF THE JOINT CHIEFS OF STAFF**''.

(b) PAY DURING TERMINAL LEAVE AND WHILE HOSPITALIZED.—Section 210 of title 37, United States Code, is amended—

(1) in subsection (a), by inserting ''or the senior enlisted advisor to the Chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff or the Chief of the National Guard Bureau'' after ''that armed force'' the first place it appears; and

(2) in subsection (c), by striking paragraph (6).

(c) PERSONAL MONEY ALLOWANCE.—Section 414 of title 37, United States Code, is amended—

(1) in subsection (a)(5), by striking ''or Commandant of the Coast Guard'' and inserting ''Commandant of the Coast Guard, or Chief of the National Guard Bureau''; and

(2) in subsection (c), by striking ''or the Senior Enlisted Advisor to the Chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff'' and inserting ''the Senior Enlisted Advisor to the Chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff, or the Senior Enlisted Advisor to the Chief of the National Guard Bureau''.

(d) RETIRED BASE PAY.—Section 1406(i) of title 10, United States Code, is amended—

(1) in the subsection heading, by inserting ''CHIEF OF THE NATIONAL GUARD BUREAU,'' after ''CHIEFS OF SERVICE,'';

(2) in paragraph (1)—

(A) by inserting ''as Chief of the National Guard Bureau,'' after ''Chief of Service,''; and

(B) by inserting ''or the senior enlisted advisor to the Chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff or the Chief of the National Guard Bureau'' after ''of an armed force''; and

(3) in paragraph (3)(B), by striking clause (vi).

(e) EFFECTIVE DATE.—This section and the amendments made by this section shall take effect on the date of the enactment of this Act, and shall apply with respect to months of service that begin on or after that date.

SEC. 604. MODIFICATION OF COMPUTATION OF BASIC ALLOWANCE FOR HOUSING INSIDE THE UNITED STATES.

(a) IN GENERAL.—Paragraph (3) of section 403(b) of title 37, United States Code, is amended to read as follows:

''(3)(A) The monthly amount of the basic allowance for housing for an area of the United States for a member of a uniformed service shall be the amount equal to the difference between—

''(i) the amount of the monthly cost of adequate housing in that area, as determined by the Secretary of Defense, for members of the uniformed services serving in the same pay grade and with the same dependency status as the member; and

''(ii) the amount equal to a specified percentage (determined under subparagraph (B)) of the national average monthly cost of adequate housing in the United States, as determined by the Secretary, for members of the uniformed services serving in the same pay grade and with the same dependency status as the member.

''(B) The percentage to be used for purposes of subparagraph (A)(ii) shall be determined by the Secretary of Defense and may not exceed one percent.''.

(b) SPECIAL RULE.—Any reduction authorized by paragraph (3) of subsection (b) of section 403 of title 37, United States Code, as amended by subsection (a), shall not apply with respect to benefits paid by the Secretary of Veterans Affairs under the laws administered by the Secretary, including pursuant to sections 3108 and 3313 of title 38, United States Code. Such benefits that are determined in accordance with such section 403 shall be subject to paragraph (3) of such section as such paragraph was in effect on the day before the date of the enactment of this Act.

Subtitle B—Bonuses and Special and Incentive Pays

SEC. 611. ONE-YEAR EXTENSION OF CERTAIN BONUS AND SPECIAL PAY AUTHORITIES FOR RESERVE FORCES.

The following sections of title 37, United States Code, are amended by striking ''December 31, 2014'' and inserting ''December 31, 2015'':

(1) Section 308b(g), relating to Selected Reserve reenlistment bonus.

(2) Section 308c(i), relating to Selected Reserve affiliation or enlistment bonus.

(3) Section 308d(c), relating to special pay for enlisted members assigned to certain high-priority units.

(4) Section 308g(f)(2), relating to Ready Reserve enlistment bonus for persons without prior service.

(5) Section 308h(e), relating to Ready Reserve enlistment and reenlistment bonus for persons with prior service.

(6) Section 308i(f), relating to Selected Reserve enlistment and reenlistment bonus for persons with prior service.

(7) Section 478a(e), relating to reimbursement of travel expenses for inactive-duty training outside of normal commuting distance.

(8) Section 910(g), relating to income replacement payments for reserve component members experiencing extended and frequent mobilization for active duty service.

SEC. 612. ONE-YEAR EXTENSION OF CERTAIN BONUS AND SPECIAL PAY AUTHORITIES FOR HEALTH CARE PROFESSIONALS.

(a) TITLE 10 AUTHORITIES.—The following sections of title 10, United States Code, are amended by striking ''December 31, 2014'' and inserting ''December 31, 2015'':

(1) Section 2130a(a)(1), relating to nurse officer candidate accession program.

(2) Section 16302(d), relating to repayment of education loans for certain health professionals who serve in the Selected Reserve.

(b) TITLE 37 AUTHORITIES.—The following sections of title 37, United States Code, are amended by striking ''December 31, 2014'' and inserting ''December 31, 2015'':

(1) Section 302c–1(f), relating to accession and retention bonuses for psychologists.

(2) Section 302d(a)(1), relating to accession bonus for registered nurses.

(3) Section 302e(a)(1), relating to incentive special pay for nurse anesthetists.

(4) Section 302g(e), relating to special pay for Selected Reserve health professionals in critically short wartime specialties.

(5) Section 302h(a)(1), relating to accession bonus for dental officers.

(6) Section 302j(a), relating to accession bonus for pharmacy officers.

(7) Section 302k(f), relating to accession bonus for medical officers in critically short wartime specialties.

(8) Section 302l(g), relating to accession bonus for dental specialist officers in critically short wartime specialties.

SEC. 613. ONE-YEAR EXTENSION OF SPECIAL PAY AND BONUS AUTHORITIES FOR NUCLEAR OFFICERS.

The following sections of title 37, United States Code, are amended by striking ''December 31, 2014'' and inserting ''December 31, 2015'':

(1) Section 312(f), relating to special pay for nuclear-qualified officers extending period of active service.

(2) Section 312b(c), relating to nuclear career accession bonus.

(3) Section 312c(d), relating to nuclear career annual incentive bonus.

SEC. 614. ONE-YEAR EXTENSION OF AUTHORITIES RELATING TO TITLE 37 CONSOLIDATED SPECIAL PAY, INCENTIVE PAY, AND BONUS AUTHORITIES.

The following sections of title 37, United States Code, are amended by striking ''December 31, 2014'' and inserting ''December 31, 2015'':

(1) Section 331(h), relating to general bonus authority for enlisted members.

(2) Section 332(g), relating to general bonus authority for officers.

(3) Section 333(i), relating to special bonus and incentive pay authorities for nuclear officers.

(4) Section 334(i), relating to special aviation incentive pay and bonus authorities for officers.

(5) Section 335(k), relating to special bonus and incentive pay authorities for officers in health professions.

(6) Section 336(g), relating to contracting bonus for cadets and midshipmen enrolled in the Senior Reserve Officers' Training Corps.

(7) Section 351(h), relating to hazardous duty pay.

(8) Section 352(g), relating to assignment pay or special duty pay.

(9) Section 353(i), relating to skill incentive pay or proficiency bonus.

(10) Section 355(h), relating to retention incentives for members qualified in critical military skills or assigned to high priority units.

SEC. 615. ONE-YEAR EXTENSION OF AUTHORITIES RELATING TO PAYMENT OF OTHER TITLE 37 BONUSES AND SPECIAL PAYS.

The following sections of title 37, United States Code, are amended by striking ''December 31, 2014'' and inserting ''December 31, 2015'':

(1) Section 301b(a), relating to aviation officer retention bonus.

(2) Section 307a(g), relating to assignment incentive pay.

(3) Section 308(g), relating to reenlistment bonus for active members.

(4) Section 309(e), relating to enlistment bonus.

(5) Section 316a(g), relating to incentive pay for members of precommissioning programs pursuing foreign language proficiency.

(6) Section 324(g), relating to accession bonus for new officers in critical skills.

(7) Section 326(g), relating to incentive bonus for conversion to military occupational specialty to ease personnel shortage.

(8) Section 327(h), relating to incentive bonus for transfer between branches of the Armed Forces.

(9) Section 330(f), relating to accession bonus for officer candidates.

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

SEC. 621. EARLIER DETERMINATION OF DEPENDENT STATUS WITH RESPECT TO TRANSITIONAL COMPENSATION FOR DEPENDENTS OF CERTAIN MEMBERS SEPARATED FOR DEPENDENT ABUSE.

Section 1059(d)(4) of title 10, United States Code, is amended by striking ''as of the date on which the individual described in subsection (b) is separated from active duty'' and inserting ''as of the date on which the separation action is initiated by a commander of the individual described in subsection (b)''.

SEC. 622. MODIFICATION OF DETERMINATION OF RETIRED PAY BASE FOR OFFICERS RETIRED IN GENERAL AND FLAG OFFICER GRADES.

(a) REINSTATEMENT OF EARLIER METHOD OF DETERMINATION.—Section 1407a of title 10, United States Code, is amended to read as follows:

''§ 1407a. Retired pay base: officers retired in general or flag officer grades

''(a) RATES OF BASIC PAY TO BE USED IN DETERMINATION.—Except as otherwise provided in this section, in a case in which the determination under section 1406 or 1407 of this title of the retired pay base applicable to the computation of the retired pay of a covered general or flag officer involves a rate of basic pay payable to that officer for any period between October 1, 2006, and December 31, 2014, that was subject to a reduction under section 203(a)(2) of title 37 for such period, such retired-pay-base determination shall be made using the rate of basic pay for such period provided by law, without regard to the reduction under section 203(a)(2) of title 37.

''(b) PARTIAL PRESERVATION OF COMPUTATION OF RETIRED PAY BASE USING UNCAPPED RATES OF BASIC PAY FOR COVERED OFFICERS WHO FIRST BECAME MEMBERS BEFORE SEPTEMBER 8, 1980, AND WHOSE RETIRED PAY COMMENCES AFTER DECEMBER 31, 2014.—

''(1) OFFICERS RETIRING AFTER DECEMBER 31, 2014.—In the case of a covered general or flag officer who first became a member of a uniformed service before September 8, 1980, and who is retired after December 31, 2014, under any provision of law other than chapter 1223 of this title or is transferred to the Retired Reserve after December 31, 2014, the retired pay base applicable to the computation of the retired pay of that officer shall be determined as provided in paragraph (2) if determination of such retired pay base as provided in that paragraph results in a higher retired pay base than determination of such retired pay base as otherwise provided by law (including the application of section 203(a)(2) of title 37).

''(2) ALTERNATIVE DETERMINATION OF RETIRED PAY BASE USING UNCAPPED RATES OF BASIC PAY AS OF DECEMBER 31, 2014.—For a determination in accordance with this paragraph, the amount of an officer's retired pay base shall be determined by using the rate of basic pay provided as of December 31, 2014, for that officer's grade as of that date for purposes of basic pay, with that officer's years of service creditable as of that date for

purposes of basic pay, and without regard to any reduction under section 203(a)(2) of title 37.

''(3) EXCEPTION FOR OFFICER RETIRED IN A LOWER GRADE.—In a case in which the retired grade of the officer is lower than the grade in which the officer was serving on December 31, 2014, paragraph (2) shall be applied as if the officer was serving on that date in the officer's retired grade.

''(c) PRESERVATION OF COMPUTATION OF RETIRED PAY BASE USING UNCAPPED RATES OF BASIC PAY FOR OFFICERS TRANSFERRING TO RETIRED RESERVE DURING SPECIFIED PERIOD.—In the case of a covered general or flag officer who is transferred to the Retired Reserve between October 1, 2006, and December 31, 2014, and who becomes entitled to receive retired pay under section 12731 of this title after December 31, 2014, the retired pay base applicable to the computation of the retired pay of that officer shall be determined using the rates of basic pay provided by law without regard to any reduction in rates of basic pay under section 203(a)(2) of title 37.

''(d) COVERED GENERAL OR FLAG OFFICER DEFINED.—In this section, the term 'covered general or flag officer' means a member or former member of a uniformed service who after September 30, 2006—

''(1) is retired in a general officer grade or flag officer grade (or an equivalent grade, in the case of an officer of the commissioned corps of the Public Health Service or the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration); or

''(2) is transferred to the Retired Reserve in a general officer grade or flag officer grade.''.

(b) APPLICABILITY.—Section 1407a of title 10, United States Code, as amended by subsection (a), shall be effective for retired pay that commences after December 31, 2014.

SEC. 623. INAPPLICABILITY OF REDUCED ANNUAL ADJUSTMENT OF RETIRED PAY FOR MEMBERS OF THE ARMED FORCES UNDER THE AGE OF 62 UNDER THE BIPARTISAN BUDGET ACT OF 2013 WHO FIRST BECOME MEMBERS PRIOR TO JANUARY 1, 2016.

Subparagraph (G) of section 1401a(b)(4) of title 10, United States Code, which shall take effect December 1, 2015, pursuant to section 403(a) of the Bipartisan Budget Act of 2013 (Public Law 113–67; 127 Stat. 1186)), as amended by section 10001 of the Department of Defense Appropriations Act, 2014 (division C of Public Law 113–76; 128 Stat. 151) and section 2 of Public Law 113–82 (128 Stat. 1009), is amended by striking ''January 1, 2014'' and inserting ''January 1, 2016''.

SEC. 624. SURVIVOR BENEFIT PLAN ANNUITIES FOR SPECIAL NEEDS TRUSTS ESTABLISHED FOR THE BENEFIT OF DEPENDENT CHILDREN INCAPABLE OF SELF-SUPPORT.

(a) SPECIAL NEEDS TRUST AS ELIGIBLE BENEFICIARY.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—Subsection (a) of section 1450 of title 10, United States Code, is amended—

(A) by redesignating paragraph (4) as paragraph (5); and

(B) by inserting after paragraph (3) the following new paragraph (4):

''(4) SPECIAL NEEDS TRUSTS FOR SOLE BENEFIT OF CERTAIN DEPENDENT CHILDREN.—Notwithstanding subsection (i), a supplemental or special needs trust established under subparagraph (A) or (C) of section 1917(d)(4) of the Social Security Act (42 U.S.C. 1396p(d)(4)) for the sole benefit of a dependent child considered disabled under section 1614(a)(3) of that Act (42 U.S.C. 1382c(a)(3)) who is incapable of self-support because of mental or physical incapacity.''.

(2) CONFORMING AMENDMENTS.—

(A) ANNUITIES EXEMPTION.—Subsection (i) of such section is amended by inserting ''(a)(4) or'' after ''subsection''.

(B) PLAN REQUIREMENTS.—Section 1448 of such title is amended—

(i) in subsection (b), by adding at the end the following new paragraph:

''(6) SPECIAL NEEDS TRUSTS FOR SOLE BENEFIT OF CERTAIN DEPENDENT CHILDREN.—A person who has established a supplemental or special needs trust under subparagraph (A) or (C) of section 1917(d)(4) of the Social Security Act (42 U.S.C. 1396p(d)(4)) for the sole benefit of a dependent child considered disabled under section 1614(a)(3) of that Act (42 U.S.C. 1382c(a)(3)) who is incapable of self-support because of mental or physical incapacity may elect to provide an annuity to that supplemental or special needs trust.'';

(ii) in subsection (d)(2)—

(I) in subparagraph (A), by striking ''section 1450(a)(2)'' and inserting ''subsection (a)(2) or (a)(4) of section 1450''; and

(II) in subparagraph (B), by striking ''section 1450(a)(3)'' and inserting ''subsection (a)(3) or (a)(4) of section 1450''; and

(iii) in subsection (f)(2), by inserting '', or to a special needs trust pursuant to section 1450(a)(4) of this title,'' after ''dependent child''.

(b) REGULATIONS.—Section 1455(d) of such title is amended—

(1) in the subsection heading, by striking ''AND FIDUCIARIES'' and inserting '', FIDUCIARIES, AND SPECIAL NEEDS TRUSTS'';

(2) in paragraph (1)—

(A) in subparagraph (A), by striking ''and'' at the end;

(B) in subparagraph (B), by striking the period at the end and inserting ''; and''; and

(C) by adding at the end the following new subparagraph:

''(C) a dependent child incapable of self-support because of mental or physical incapacity for whom a supplemental or special needs trust has been established under subparagraph (A) or (C) of section 1917(d)(4) of the Social Security Act (42 U.S.C. 1396p(d)(4)).'';

(3) in paragraph (2)—

(A) by redesignating subparagraphs (C) through (H) as subparagraphs (D) through (I), respectively;

(B) by inserting after subparagraph (B) the following new subparagraph (C):

''(C) In the case of an annuitant referred to in paragraph (1)(C), payment of the annuity to the supplemental or special needs trust established for the annuitant.'';

(C) in subparagraph (D), as redesignated by subparagraph (A) of this paragraph, by striking ''subparagraphs (D) and (E)'' and inserting ''subparagraphs (E) and (F)''; and

(D) in subparagraph (H), as so redesignated—

(i) by inserting ''or (1)(C)'' after ''paragraph (1)(B)'' in the matter preceding clause (i);

(ii) in clause (i), by striking ''and'' at the end;

(iii) in clause (ii), by striking the period at the end and inserting ''; and''; and

(iv) by adding at the end the following new clause:

''(iii) procedures for determining when annuity payments to a supplemental or special needs trust shall end based on the death or marriage of the dependent child for which the trust was established.''; and

(4) in paragraph (3), by striking ''OR FIDUCIARY'' in the paragraph heading and inserting '', FIDUCIARY, OR TRUST''.

SEC. 625. MODIFICATION OF PER-FISCAL YEAR CALCULATION OF DAYS OF CERTAIN ACTIVE DUTY OR ACTIVE SERVICE TO REDUCE ELIGIBILITY AGE FOR RETIREMENT FOR NON-REGULAR SERVICE.

Section 12731(f)(2)(A) of title 10, United States Code, is amended—

(1) by inserting '', subject to subparagraph (C),'' after ''shall be reduced''; and

(2) by striking ''so performs in any fiscal year after such date, subject to subparagraph (C)'' and inserting ''serves on such active duty or performs such active service in any fiscal year after January 28, 2008, or in any two consecutive fiscal years after September 30, 2014''.

Subtitle D—Commissary and Nonappropriated Fund Instrumentality Benefits and Operations

SEC. 631. PROCUREMENT OF BRAND-NAME AND OTHER COMMERCIAL ITEMS FOR RESALE BY COMMISSARY STORES.

Subsection (f) of section 2484 of title 10, United States Code, is amended to read as follows:

''(f) PROCUREMENT OF COMMERCIAL ITEMS USING PROCEDURES OTHER THAN COMPETITIVE PROCEDURES.—The Secretary of Defense may use the exception provided in section 2304(c)(5) of this title for the procurement of any commercial item (including brand-name and generic items) for resale in, at, or by commissary stores.''.

SEC. 632. AUTHORITY OF NONAPPROPRIATED FUND INSTRUMENTALITIES TO ENTER INTO CONTRACTS WITH OTHER FEDERAL AGENCIES AND INSTRUMENTALITIES TO PROVIDE AND OBTAIN CERTAIN GOODS AND SERVICES.

Section 2492 of title 10, United States Code, is amended by striking ''Federal department, agency, or instrumentality'' and all that follows through the period at the end of the section and inserting the following: ''Federal department, agency, or instrumentality—

''(1) to provide or obtain goods and services beneficial to the efficient management and operation of the exchange system or that morale, welfare, and recreation system; or

''(2) to provide or obtain food services beneficial to the efficient management and operation of the dining facilities on military installations offering food services to members of the armed forces.''.

SEC. 633. COMPETITIVE PRICING OF LEGAL CONSUMER TOBACCO PRODUCTS SOLD IN DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE RETAIL STORES.

(a) PROHIBITION ON BANNING SALE OF LEGAL CONSUMER TOBACCO PRODUCTS.—The Secretary of Defense and the Secretaries of the military departments may not take any action to implement any new policy that would ban the sale of any legal consumer tobacco product category sold as of January 1, 2014, within the defense retail systems or on any Department of Defense vessel at sea.

(b) USE OF PRICES COMPARABLE TO LOCAL PRICES.—The Secretary of Defense shall issue regulations regarding the pricing of tobacco and tobacco-related products sold in an outlet of the defense retail systems inside the United States, including territories and possessions of the United States, to prohibit the sale of a product at a price below the most competitive price for that product in the local community.

(c) APPLICATION TO OVERSEAS DEFENSE RETAIL SYSTEMS.—The regulations required by subsection (b) shall direct that the price of a tobacco or tobacco-related product sold in an outlet of the defense retail systems outside of the United States shall be within the range of prices established for that product in outlets of the defense retail systems inside the United States.

(d) DEFENSE RETAIL SYSTEMS DEFINED.—In this section, the term ''defense retail systems'' has the meaning given that term in section 2487(b)(2) of title 10, United States Code.

SEC. 634. REVIEW OF MANAGEMENT, FOOD, AND PRICING OPTIONS FOR DEFENSE COMMISSARY SYSTEM.

(a) REVIEW REQUIRED.—The Secretary of Defense shall conduct a review, utilizing the services of an independent organization experienced in grocery retail analysis, of the defense commissary system to determine the qualitative and quantitative effects of—

(1) using variable pricing in commissary stores to reduce the expenditure of appropriated funds to operate the defense commissary system;

(2) implementing a program to make available more private label products in commissary stores;

(3) converting the defense commissary system to a nonappropriated fund instrumentality; and

(4) eliminating or at least reducing second-destination funding.

(b) ADDITIONAL ELEMENTS OF REVIEW.—The review required by this section also shall consider the following:

(1) The impact of changes to the operation of the defense commissary system on commissary patrons, in particular junior enlisted members and junior officers and their dependents, that would result from—

(A) displacing current value and name-brand products with private-label products; and

(B) reducing or eliminating financial subsidies to the commissary system.

(2) The sensitivity of commissary patrons, in particular junior enlisted members and junior officers and their dependents, to pricing changes that may result in reduced overall cost savings for patrons.

(3) The feasibility of generating net revenue from pricing and stock assortment changes.

(4) The relationship of higher prices and reduced patron savings to patron usage and accompanying sales, both on a national and regional basis.

(5) The impact of changes to the operation of the defense commissary system on industry support; such as vendor stocking, promotions, discounts, and merchandising activities and programs.

(6) The ability of the current commissary management and information technology systems to accommodate changes to the existing pricing and management structure.

(7) The product category management systems and expertise of the Defense Commissary Agency.

(8) The impact of changes to the operation of the defense commissary system on military exchanges and other morale, welfare, and recreation programs for members of the Armed Forces.

(9) The identification of management and legislative changes that would be required in connection with changes to the defense commissary system.

(10) An estimate of the time required to implement recommended changes to the current pricing and management model of the defense commissary system.

(c) SUBMISSION.—Not later than September 1, 2015, the Secretary of Defense shall submit to the Committees on Armed Services of the Senate and the House of Representatives a report containing the results of the review required by this section.

TITLE VII—HEALTH CARE PROVISIONS

Subtitle A—TRICARE and Other Health Care Benefits

Subtitle B—Health Care Administration

Subtitle C—Reports and Other Matters

Subtitle A—TRICARE and Other Health Care Benefits

SEC. 701. MENTAL HEALTH ASSESSMENTS FOR MEMBERS OF THE ARMED FORCES.

(a) ANNUAL MENTAL HEALTH ASSESSMENTS.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—Chapter 55 of title 10, United States Code, is amended by inserting after section 1074m the following new section:

''§ 1074n. Annual mental health assessments for members of the armed forces

''(a) MENTAL HEALTH ASSESSMENTS.—Subject to subsection (c), not less frequently than once each calendar year, the Secretary of Defense shall provide a person-to-person mental health assessment for—

''(1) each member of a regular component of the armed forces; and

''(2) each member of the Selected Reserve of an armed force.

''(b) ELEMENTS.—The mental health assessments provided pursuant to this section shall—

''(1) be conducted in accordance with the requirements of subsection (c)(1) of section 1074m of this title with respect to a mental health assessment provided pursuant to such section; and

''(2) include a review of the health records of the member that are related to each previous health assessment or other relevant activities of the member while serving in the armed forces, as determined by the Secretary.

''(c) SUFFICIENCY OF OTHER MENTAL HEALTH ASSESSMENTS.—(1) The Secretary is not required to provide a mental health assessment pursuant to this section to an individual in a calendar year in which the individual has received a mental health assessment pursuant to section 1074m of this title.

''(2) The Secretary may treat periodic health assessments and other person-to-person assessments that are provided to members of the armed forces, including examinations under section 1074f of this title, as meeting the requirements for mental health assessments required under this section if the Secretary determines that such assessments and person-to-person assessments meet the requirements for mental health assessments established by this section.

''(d) PRIVACY MATTERS.—Any medical or other personal information obtained under this section shall be protected from disclosure or misuse in accordance with the laws on privacy applicable to such information.

''(e) REGULATIONS.—The Secretary of Defense shall, in consultation with the other administering Secretaries, prescribe regulations for the administration of this section.''.

(2) 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 1074m the following new item:

''1074n. Annual mental health assessments for members of the armed forces.''.

(3) IMPLEMENTATION.—Not later than 180 days after the date of the issuance of the regulations prescribed under section 1074n(e) of title 10, United States Code, as added by paragraph (1), the Secretary of Defense shall implement such regulations.

(4) REPORT.—

(A) IN GENERAL.—Not later than one year after the date on which the Secretary of Defense implements the regulations described in paragraph (3), the Secretary 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 annual mental health assessments of members of the Armed Forces conducted pursuant to section 1074n of title 10, United States Code, as added by paragraph (1).

(B) MATTERS INCLUDED.—The report under subparagraph (A) shall include the following:

(i) A description of the tools and processes used to provide the annual mental health assessments of members of the Armed Forces conducted pursuant to such section 1074n, including—

(I) whether such tools and processes are evidenced-based; and

(II) the process by which such tools and processes have been approved for use in providing mental health assessments.

(ii) Such recommendations for improving the tools and processes used to conduct such assessments, including tools that may address the underreporting of mental health conditions, as the Secretary considers appropriate.

(iii) Such recommendations as the Secretary considers appropriate for improving the monitoring and reporting of the number of members of the Armed Forces—

(I) who receive such assessments;

(II) who are referred for care based on such assessments; and

(III) who receive care based on such referrals.

(C) TREATMENT OF CERTAIN INFORMATION.—No personally identifiable information of a member of the Armed Forces may be included in any report under subparagraph (A).

(5) CONFORMING AMENDMENT.—Section 1074m(e)(1) of such title is amended by inserting ''and section 1074n of this title'' after ''pursuant to this section''.

(b) FREQUENCY OF MENTAL HEALTH ASSESSMENTS FOR DEPLOYED MEMBERS.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—Section 1074m of such title is further amended—

(A) in subsection (a)(1)—

(i) by redesignating subparagraphs (B) and (C) as subparagraphs (C) and (D), respectively; and

(ii) by inserting after subparagraph (A) the following new subparagraph:

''(B) Until January 1, 2019, once during each 180-day period during which a member is deployed.''; and

(B) in subsection (c)(1)(A)—

(i) in clause (i), by striking ''; and'' and inserting a semicolon;

(ii) by redesignating clause (ii) as clause (iii); and

(iii) by inserting after clause (i) the following new clause:

''(ii) by personnel in deployed units whose responsibilities include providing unit health care services if such personnel are available and the use of such personnel for the assessments would not impair the capacity of such personnel to perform higher priority tasks; and''.

(2) CONFORMING AMENDMENT.—Subsection (a)(2) of such section 1074m is amended by striking ''subparagraph (B) and (C)'' and inserting ''subparagraphs (C) and (D)''.

SEC. 702. MODIFICATIONS OF COST-SHARING AND OTHER REQUIREMENTS FOR THE TRICARE PHARMACY BENEFITS PROGRAM.

(a) AVAILABILITY OF PHARMACEUTICAL AGENTS THROUGH NATIONAL MAIL-ORDER PHARMACY PROGRAM.—Paragraph (5) of section 1074g(a) of title 10, United States Code, is amended—

(1) by striking ''at least one of the means described in paragraph (2)(E)'' and inserting ''the national mail-order pharmacy program''; and

(2) by striking ''may include'' and all that follows through the period at the end and inserting ''shall include cost-sharing by the eligible covered beneficiary as specified in paragraph (6).''.

(b) MODIFICATION OF COST-SHARING AMOUNTS.—Paragraph (6)(A) of such section 1074g(a) is amended—

(1) in clause (i)—

(A) in subclause (I), by striking ''$5'' and inserting ''$8'';

(B) in subclause (II), by striking ''$17; and'' and inserting ''$20.''; and

(C) by striking subclause (III); and

(2) in clause (ii)—

(A) in subclause (II), by striking ''$13'' and inserting ''$16''; and

(B) in subclause (III), by striking ''$43'' and inserting ''$46''.

(c) REFILLS OF PRESCRIPTION MAINTENANCE MEDICATIONS THROUGH MILITARY TREATMENT FACILITY PHARMACIES OR NATIONAL MAIL ORDER PHARMACY PROGRAM.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—Such section is further amended by adding at the end the following new paragraph:

''(9)(A) Beginning on October 1, 2015, the pharmacy benefits program shall require eligible covered beneficiaries generally to refill non-generic prescription maintenance medications through military treatment facility pharmacies or the national mail-order pharmacy program.

''(B) The Secretary shall determine the maintenance medications subject to the requirement under subparagraph (A). The Secretary shall ensure that—

''(i) such medications are generally available to eligible covered beneficiaries through retail pharmacies only for an initial filling of a 30-day or less supply; and

''(ii) any refills of such medications are obtained through a military treatment facility pharmacy or the national mail-order pharmacy program.

''(C) The Secretary may exempt the following prescription maintenance medications from the requirement of subparagraph (A):

''(i) Medications that are for acute care needs.

''(ii) Such other medications as the Secretary determines appropriate.''.

(2) TERMINATION OF PILOT PROGRAM.—Section 716(f) of the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2013 (Public Law 112–239; 10 U.S.C. 1074g note) is amended by striking ''December 31, 2017'' and inserting ''September 30, 2015''.

(d) GAO REPORT ON PILOT PROGRAM.—Not later than July 1, 2015, the Comptroller General of the United States shall submit to the congressional defense committees a report on the satisfaction of beneficiaries participating in the pilot program under section 716 of the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2013 (Public Law 112–239; 10 U.S.C. 1074g note). Such report shall address the following:

(1) The satisfaction of beneficiaries participating in the pilot program.

(2) The timeliness of refilling prescriptions under the pilot program.

(3) The accuracy of prescription refills under the pilot program.

(4) The availability of medications refilled under the pilot program.

(5) The cost savings to the Department of Defense realized by the pilot program.

(6) The number of beneficiaries who did not participate in the pilot program by reason of subsection (c) of such section 716.

(7) Any other matters the Comptroller General considers appropriate.

SEC. 703. ELIMINATION OF INPATIENT DAY LIMITS AND OTHER LIMITS IN PROVISION OF MENTAL HEALTH SERVICES.

(a) INPATIENT DAY LIMITS.—Section 1079 of title 10, United States Code, is amended—

(1) in subsection (a)—

(A) by striking paragraph (6); and

(B) by redesignating paragraphs (7) through (17) as paragraphs (6) through (16), respectively;

(2) by striking subsection (i); and

(3) by redesignating subsections (j) through (q) as subsections (i) through (p), respectively.

(b) WAIVER OF NONAVAILABILITY STATEMENT OR PREAUTHORIZATION.—Section 721(a) of the Floyd D. Spence National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2001 (10 U.S.C. 1073 note) is amended by striking ''(other than mental health services)''.

(c) CONFORMING AMENDMENTS.—Chapter 55 of title 10, United States Code, is amended—

(1) in section 1079(e)(7), by striking ''subsection (a)(13)'' and inserting ''subsection (a)(12)'';

(2) in section 1086—

(A) in subsection (d)(4)(A)(ii), by striking ''section 1079(j)(1)'' and inserting ''section 1079(i)(1)''; and

(B) in subsection (g), by striking ''Section 1079(j)'' and inserting ''Section 1079(i)''; and

(3) in section 1105(c), by striking ''section 1079(a)(7)'' and inserting ''section 1079(a)(6)''.

SEC. 704. AUTHORITY FOR PROVISIONAL TRICARE COVERAGE FOR EMERGING HEALTH CARE SERVICES AND SUPPLIES.

(a) IN GENERAL.—Chapter 55 of title 10, United States Code, is amended by inserting after section 1079b the following new section:

''§ 1079c. Provisional coverage for emerging services and supplies

''(a) PROVISIONAL COVERAGE.—In carrying out the TRICARE program, including pursuant to section 1079(a)(12) of this title, the Secretary of Defense, acting through the Assistant Secretary of Defense for Health Affairs, may provide provisional coverage for the provision of a service or supply if the Secretary determines that such service or supply is widely recognized in the United States as being safe and effective.

''(b) CONSIDERATION OF EVIDENCE.—In making a determination under subsection (a), the Secretary may consider—

''(1) clinical trials published in refereed medical literature;

''(2) formal technology assessments;

''(3) the positions of national medical policy organizations;

''(4) national professional associations;

''(5) national expert opinion organizations; and

''(6) such other validated evidence as the Secretary considers appropriate.

''(c) INDEPENDENT EVALUATION.—In making a determination under subsection (a), the Secretary may arrange for an evaluation from the Institute of Medicine of the National Academies or such other independent entity as the Secretary selects.

''(d) DURATION AND TERMS OF COVERAGE.—(1) Provisional coverage under subsection (a) for a service or supply may be in effect for not longer than a total of five years.

''(2) Prior to the expiration of provisional coverage of a service or supply, the Secretary shall determine the coverage, if any, that will follow such provisional coverage and take appropriate action to implement such determination. If the Secretary determines that the implementation of such determination regarding coverage requires legislative action, the Secretary shall make a timely recommendation to Congress regarding such legislative action.

''(3) The Secretary, at any time, may—

''(A) terminate the provisional coverage under subsection (a) of a service or supply, regardless of whether such termination is before the end of the period described in paragraph (1);

''(B) establish or disestablish terms and conditions for such coverage; or

''(C) take any other action with respect to such coverage.

''(e) PUBLIC NOTICE.—The Secretary shall promptly publish on a publicly accessible Internet website of the TRICARE program a notice for each service or supply that receives provisional coverage under subsection (a), including any terms and conditions for such coverage.

''(f) FINALITY OF DETERMINATIONS.—Any determination to approve or disapprove a service or supply under subsection (a) and any

action made under subsection (d)(3) shall be final.''.

(b) CLERICAL AMENDMENT.—The table of sections at the beginning of such chapter is amended by inserting after the item relating to section 1079b the following new item:

''1079c. Provisional coverage for emerging services and supplies.''.

SEC. 705. CLARIFICATION OF PROVISION OF FOOD TO FORMER MEMBERS AND DEPENDENTS NOT RECEIVING INPATIENT CARE IN MILITARY MEDICAL TREATMENT FACILITIES.

Section 1078b of title 10, United States Code, is amended—

(1) by striking ''A member'' each place it appears and inserting ''A member or former member''; and

(2) in subsection (a)(2)(C), by striking ''member or dependent'' and inserting ''member, former member, or dependent''.

SEC. 706. AVAILABILITY OF BREASTFEEDING SUPPORT, SUPPLIES, AND COUNSELING UNDER THE TRICARE PROGRAM.

Section 1079(a) of title 10, United States Code, is amended by adding at the end the following new paragraph:

''(17) Breastfeeding support, supplies (including breast pumps and associated equipment), and counseling shall be provided as appropriate during pregnancy and the postpartum period.''.

Subtitle B—Health Care Administration

SEC. 711. PROVISION OF NOTICE OF CHANGE TO TRICARE BENEFITS.

(a) IN GENERAL.—Chapter 55 of title 10, United States Code, is amended by inserting after section 1097c the following new section:

''§ 1097d. TRICARE program: notice of change to benefits

''(a) PROVISION OF NOTICE.—(1) If the Secretary makes a significant change to any benefits provided by the TRICARE program to covered beneficiaries, the Secretary shall provide individuals described in paragraph (2) with notice explaining such changes.

''(2) The individuals described by this paragraph are covered beneficiaries participating in the TRICARE program who may be affected by a significant change covered by a notification under paragraph (1).

''(3) The Secretary shall provide notice under paragraph (1) through electronic means.

''(b) TIMING OF NOTICE.—The Secretary shall provide notice under paragraph (1) of subsection (a) by the earlier of the following dates:

''(1) The date that the Secretary determines would afford individuals described in paragraph (2) of such subsection adequate time to understand the change covered by the notification.

''(2) The date that is 90 days before the date on which the change covered by the notification becomes effective.

''(3) The effective date of a significant change that is required by law.

''(c) SIGNIFICANT CHANGE DEFINED.—In this section, the term 'significant change' means a systemwide change—

''(1) in the structure of the TRICARE program or the benefits provided under the TRICARE program (not including the addition of new services or benefits); or

''(2) in beneficiary cost-share rates of more than 20 percent.''.

(b) CLERICAL AMENDMENT.—The table of sections at the beginning of such chapter is amended by inserting after the item relating to section 1097c the following new item:

''1097d. TRICARE program: notice of change to benefits.''.

SEC. 712. SURVEYS ON CONTINUED VIABILITY OF TRICARE STANDARD AND TRICARE EXTRA.

Section 711(b)(2) of the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2008 (10 U.S.C. 1073 note) is amended in the matter preceding subparagraph (A)—

(1) by striking ''on a biennial basis''; and

(2) by striking ''paragraph (1)'' and inserting the following: ''paragraph (1) during 2017 and 2020''.

SEC. 713. REVIEW OF MILITARY HEALTH SYSTEM MODERNIZATION STUDY.

(a) LIMITATION.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—The Secretary of Defense may not restructure or realign a military medical treatment facility based on the modernization study until a 90-day period has elapsed following the date on which the Comptroller General of the United States is required to submit to the congressional defense committees the report under subsection (b)(3).

(2) REPORT.—The Secretary shall submit to the congressional defense committees a report that includes the following:

(A) During the period from 2006 to 2012, for each military medical treatment facility considered under the modernization study—

(i) the average daily inpatient census;

(ii) the average inpatient capacity;

(iii) the top five inpatient admission diagnoses;

(iv) each medical specialty available;

(v) the average daily percent of staffing available for each medical specialty;

(vi) the beneficiary population within the catchment area;

(vii) the budgeted funding level;

(viii) whether the facility has a helipad capable of receiving medical evacuation airlift patients arriving on the primary evacuation aircraft platform for the military installation served;

(ix) a determination of whether the civilian hospital system in which the facility resides is a Federally-designated underserved medical community and the effect on such community from any reduction in staff or functions or downgrade of the facility;

(x) if the facility serves a training center—

(I) a determination of the risk with respect to high-tempo, live-fire military operations, treating battlefield-like injuries, and the potential for a mass casualty event if the facility is downgraded to a clinic or reduced in personnel or capabilities; and

(II) a description of the extent to which the Secretary, in making such determination, consulted with the appropriate training directorate, training and doctrine command, and forces command of each military department;

(xi) a site assessment by TRICARE to assess the network capabilities of TRICARE providers in the local area;

(xii) the inpatient mental health availability; and

(xiii) the average annual inpatient care directed to civilian medical facilities.

(B) For each military medical treatment facility considered under the modernization study—

(i) the civilian capacity by medical specialty in each catchment area;

(ii) the distance in miles to the nearest civilian emergency care department;

(iii) the distance in miles to the closest civilian inpatient hospital, listed by level of care and whether the facility is designated a sole community hospital;

(iv) the availability of ambulance service on the military installation and the distance in miles to the nearest civilian ambulance service, including the average response time to the military installation;

(v) an estimate of the cost to restructure or realign the military medical treatment facility, including with respect to bed closures and civilian personnel reductions; and

(vi) if the military medical treatment facility is restructured or realigned, an estimate of—

(I) the number of civilian personnel reductions, listed by series;

(II) the number of local support contracts terminated; and

(III) the increased cost of purchased care.

(C) The results of the modernization study with respect to the recommendations of the Secretary to restructure or realign military medical treatment facilities.

(D) An assessment of the analysis made by the Secretary to inform decisions regarding the modernization of the military health care system in the modernization study.

(E) An assessment of the extent to which the Secretary evaluated in the modernization study the impact on the access of eligible beneficiaries to quality health care, and satisfaction with such care, caused by the following changes proposed in the study:

(i) Changes in military medical treatment facility infrastructure.

(ii) Changes in staffing levels of professionals.

(iii) Changes in inpatient, ambulatory surgery, and specialty care capacity and capabilities.

(F) An assessment of the extent to which the Secretary evaluated in the modernization study how any reduced inpatient, ambulatory surgery, or specialty care capacity and capabilities at military medical treatment facilities covered by the study would impact timely access to care for eligible beneficiaries at local civilian community hospitals within reasonable driving distances of the catchment areas of such facilities.

(G) An assessment of the extent to which the Secretary consulted in conducting the modernization study with community hospitals in locations covered by the study to determine their capacities for additional inpatient and ambulatory surgery patients and their capabilities to meet additional demands for specialty care services.

(H) An assessment of the extent to which the Secretary considered in the modernization study the impact that the change in the structure or alignment of military medical treatment facilities covered by the study would have on timely access by local civilian populations to inpatient, ambulatory surgery, or specialty care services if additional eligible beneficiaries also sought access to such services from the same providers.

(I) An assessment of the impact of the elimination of health care services at military medical treatment facilities covered by the modernization study on civilians employed at such facilities.

(b) COMPTROLLER GENERAL REVIEW.—

(1) REVIEW.—The Comptroller General of the United States shall review the report under subsection (a)(2).

(2) ELEMENTS.—The review under paragraph (1) shall include the following:

(A) An assessment of the methodology used by the Secretary of Defense in conducting the study.

(B) An assessment of the adequacy of the data used by the Secretary with respect to such study.

(3) REPORT.—Not later than 180 days after the date on which the Secretary submits the report under subsection (a)(2), the Comptroller General shall submit to the congressional defense committees a report on the review under paragraph (1).

(c) MODERNIZATION STUDY DEFINED.—In this section, the term ''modernization study'' means the Military Health System Modernization Study of the Department of Defense directed by the Resource Management Decision of the Department of Defense numbered MP–D–01.

Subtitle C—Reports and Other Matters

SEC. 721. DESIGNATION AND RESPONSIBILITIES OF SENIOR MEDICAL ADVISOR FOR ARMED FORCES RETIREMENT HOME.

(a) DESIGNATION OF SENIOR MEDICAL ADVISOR.—Subsection (a) of section 1513A of the Armed Forces Retirement Home Act of 1991 (24 U.S.C. 413a) is amended—

(1) in paragraph (1), by striking ''Deputy Director of the TRICARE Management Activity'' and inserting ''Deputy Director of the Defense Health Agency''; and

(2) in paragraph (2), by striking ''Deputy Director of the TRICARE Management Activity'' both places it appears and inserting ''Deputy Director of the Defense Health Agency''.

(b) CLARIFICATION OF RESPONSIBILITIES AND DUTIES OF SENIOR MEDICAL ADVISOR.—Subsection (c)(2) of such section is amended by striking ''health care standards of the Department of Veterans Affairs'' and inserting ''nationally recognized health care standards and requirements''.

SEC. 722. EXTENSION OF AUTHORITY FOR JOINT DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE-DEPARTMENT OF VETERANS AFFAIRS MEDICAL FACILITY DEMONSTRATION FUND.

Section 1704(e) of the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2010 (Public Law 111–84; 123 Stat. 2573) is amended by striking ''September 30, 2015'' and inserting ''September 30, 2016''.

SEC. 723. REPORT ON STATUS OF REDUCTIONS IN TRICARE PRIME SERVICE AREAS.

(a) REPORT REQUIRED.—Section 732 of the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2013 (10 U.S.C. 1097a note) is amended—

(1) by redesignating subsections (b) and (c) as subsections (c) and (d), respectively; and

(2) by inserting after subsection (a) the following new subsection (b):

''(b) ADDITIONAL REPORT.—

''(1) REPORT REQUIRED.—Not later than 180 days after the date of the enactment of the Carl Levin and Howard P. 'Buck' McKeon National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2015, the Secretary shall submit to the Committees on Armed Services of the Senate and the House of Representatives a report on the status of reducing the availability of TRICARE Prime in regions described in subsection (d)(1)(B).

''(2) MATTERS INCLUDED.—The report under paragraph (1) shall include the following:

''(A) A description of the implementation of the transition for affected eligible beneficiaries under the TRICARE program who no longer have access to TRICARE Prime under TRICARE managed care contracts as of the date of the report, including—

''(i) the number of eligible beneficiaries who have transitioned from TRICARE Prime to the TRICARE Standard option of the TRICARE program since October 1, 2013;

''(ii) the number of eligible beneficiaries who transferred their TRICARE Prime enrollment to a more distant available Prime service area to remain in TRICARE Prime, by State;

''(iii) the number of eligible beneficiaries who were eligible to transfer to a more distant available Prime service area, but chose to use TRICARE Standard;

''(iv) the number of eligible beneficiaries who elected to return to TRICARE Prime pursuant to subsection (c)(1); and

''(v) the number of affected eligible beneficiaries who, as of the date of the report, changed residences to remain eligible for TRICARE Prime in a new region.

''(B) An estimate of the increased annual costs per affected eligible beneficiary incurred by such beneficiary for health care under the TRICARE program.

''(C) A description of the efforts of the Department to assess the impact on access to health care and beneficiary satisfaction for affected eligible beneficiaries.

''(D) A description of the estimated cost savings realized by reducing the availability of TRICARE Prime in regions described in subsection (d)(1)(B).''.

(b) CONFORMING AMENDMENT.—Subsection (b)(3)(A) of such section is amended by striking ''subsection (c)(1)(B)'' and inserting ''subsection (d)(1)(B)''.

SEC. 724. EXTENSION OF AUTHORITY TO PROVIDE REHABILITATION AND VOCATIONAL BENEFITS TO MEMBERS OF THE ARMED FORCES WITH SEVERE INJURIES OR ILLNESSES.

Section 1631(b)(2) of the Wounded Warrior Act (title XVI of Public Law 110–181; 10 U.S.C. 1071 note) is amended by striking ''December 31, 2014'' and inserting ''December 31, 2015''.

SEC. 725. ACQUISITION STRATEGY FOR HEALTH CARE PROFESSIONAL STAFFING SERVICES.

(a) ACQUISITION STRATEGY.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—The Secretary of Defense shall develop and carry out an acquisition strategy with respect to entering into contracts for the services of health care professional staff at military medical treatment facilities.

(2) ELEMENTS.—The acquisition strategy under paragraph (1) shall include the following:

(A) Identification of the responsibilities of the military departments and elements of the Department of Defense in carrying out such strategy.

(B) Methods to analyze, using reliable and detailed data covering the entire Department, the amount of funds expended on contracts for the services of health care professional staff.

(C) Methods to identify opportunities to consolidate requirements for such services and reduce cost.

(D) Methods to measure cost savings that are realized by using such contracts instead of purchased care.

(E) Metrics to determine the effectiveness of such strategy.

(F) Metrics to evaluate the success of the strategy in achieving its objectives, including metrics to assess the effects of the strategy on the timeliness of beneficiary access to professional health care services in military medical treatment facilities.

(G) Such other matters as the Secretary considers appropriate.

(b) REPORT.—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 on the status of implementing the acquisition strategy under paragraph (1) of subsection (a), including how each element under subparagraphs (A) through (G) of paragraph (2) of such subsection is being carried out.

SEC. 726. PILOT PROGRAM ON MEDICATION THERAPY MANAGEMENT UNDER TRICARE PROGRAM.

(a) ESTABLISHMENT.—In accordance with section 1092 of title 10, United States Code, the Secretary of Defense shall carry out a pilot program to evaluate the feasibility and desirability of including medication therapy management as part of the TRICARE program.

(b) ELEMENTS OF PILOT PROGRAM.—In carrying out the pilot program under subsection (a), the Secretary shall ensure the following:

(1) Patients who participate in the pilot program are patients who—

(A) have more than one chronic condition; and

(B) are prescribed more than one medication.

(2) Medication therapy management services provided under the pilot program are focused on improving patient use and outcomes of prescription medications.

(3) The design of the pilot program considers best commercial practices in providing medication therapy management services, including practices under the prescription drug program under part D of title XVIII of the Social Security Act (42 U.S.C. 1395w–101 et seq.).

(4) The pilot program includes methods to measure the effect of medication therapy management services on—

(A) patient use and outcomes of prescription medications; and

(B) the costs of health care.

(c) LOCATIONS.—

(1) SELECTION.—The Secretary shall carry out the pilot program under subsection (a) in not less than three locations.

(2) FIRST LOCATION CRITERIA.—Not less than one location selected under paragraph (1) shall meet the following criteria:

(A) The location is a pharmacy at a military medical treatment facility.

(B) The patients participating in the pilot program at such location generally receive primary care services from health care providers at such facility.

(3) SECOND LOCATION CRITERIA.—Not less than one location selected under paragraph (1) shall meet the following criteria:

(A) The location is a pharmacy at a military medical treatment facility.

(B) The patients participating in the pilot program at such location generally do not receive primary care services from health care providers at such facility.

(4) THIRD LOCATION CRITERION.—Not less than one location selected under paragraph (1) shall be a pharmacy located at a location other than a military medical treatment facility.

(d) DURATION.—The Secretary shall carry out the pilot program under subsection (a) for a period determined appropriate by the Secretary that is not less than two years.

(e) REPORT.—Not later than 30 months after the date on which the Secretary commences the pilot program under subsection (a), the Secretary shall submit to the congressional defense committees a report on the pilot program that includes—

(1) information on the effect of medication therapy management services on—

(A) patient use and outcomes of prescription medications; and

(B) the costs of health care;

(2) the recommendations of the Secretary with respect to incorporating medication therapy management into the TRICARE program; and

(3) such other information as the Secretary determines appropriate.

(f) DEFINITIONS.—In this section:

(1) The term ''medication therapy management'' means professional services provided by qualified pharmacists to patients to improve the effective use and outcomes of prescription medications provided to the patients.

(2) The term ''TRICARE program'' has the meaning given that term in section 1072 of title 10, United States Code.

SEC. 727. ANTIMICROBIAL STEWARDSHIP PROGRAM AT MEDICAL FACILITIES OF THE DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE.

(a) IN GENERAL.—Not later than one year after the date of the enactment of this Act, the Secretary of Defense shall carry out an antimicrobial stewardship program at medical facilities of the Department of Defense.

(b) COLLECTION AND ANALYSIS OF DATA.—In carrying out the antimicrobial stewardship program required by subsection (a), the Secretary shall develop a consistent manner in

which to collect and analyze data on antibiotic usage, health issues related to antibiotic usage, and antimicrobial resistance trends at medical facilities of the Department.

(c) PLAN.—Not later than 180 days after the date of the enactment of this Act, the Secretary shall submit to the Committees on Armed Services of the House of Representatives and the Senate a plan for carrying out the antimicrobial stewardship program required by subsection (a).

SEC. 728. REPORT ON IMPROVEMENTS IN THE IDENTIFICATION AND TREATMENT OF MENTAL HEALTH CONDITIONS AND TRAUMATIC BRAIN INJURY AMONG MEMBERS OF THE ARMED FORCES.

(a) IN GENERAL.—Not later than one year after the date of the enactment of this Act, the Secretary of Defense shall submit to the Committees on Armed Services of the Senate and the House of Representatives a report setting forth an evaluation of specific tools, processes, and best practices to improve the identification of and treatment by the Armed Forces of mental health conditions and traumatic brain injury among members of the Armed Forces.

(b) ELEMENTS.—The report under subsection (a) shall include the following:

(1) An evaluation of existing peer-to-peer identification and intervention programs in each of the Armed Forces.

(2) An evaluation of programs that provide training and certification to health care providers that treat mental health conditions and traumatic brain injury in members of the Armed Forces.

(3) An evaluation of programs and services provided by the Armed Forces that provide training and certification to providers of cognitive rehabilitation and other rehabilitation for traumatic brain injury to members of the Armed Forces.

(4) An evaluation of programs and services provided by the Armed Forces that assist members of the Armed Forces and family members affected by suicides among members of the Armed Forces.

(5) An evaluation of tools and processes used by the Armed Forces to identify traumatic brain injury in members of the Armed Forces and to distinguish mental health conditions likely caused by traumatic brain injury from mental health conditions caused by other factors.

(6) An evaluation of the unified effort of the Armed Forces to promote mental health and prevent suicide through the integration of clinical and nonclinical programs of the Armed Forces.

(7) Recommendations with respect to improving, consolidating, expanding, and standardizing the programs, services, tools, processes, and efforts described in paragraphs (1) through (6).

(8) A description of existing efforts to reduce the time from development and testing of new mental health and traumatic brain injury tools and treatments for members of the Armed Forces to widespread dissemination of such tools and treatments among the Armed Forces.

(9) Recommendations as to the feasibility and advisability of conducting mental health assessments before the enlistment or commissioning of a member of the Armed Forces and again during the 90-day period preceding the date of discharge or release of the member from the Armed Forces, including the utility of using tools and processes in such mental health assessments that conform to those used in other mental health assessments provided to members of the Armed Forces.

(10) Recommendations on how to track changes in the mental health assessment of a member of the Armed Forces relating to traumatic brain injury, post-traumatic stress disorder, depression, anxiety, and other conditions.

(c) PRIVACY MATTERS.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—Any medical or other personal information obtained pursuant to any provision of this section shall be protected from disclosure or misuse in accordance with the laws on privacy applicable to such information.

(2) EXCLUSION OF PERSONALLY IDENTIFIABLE INFORMATION FROM REPORTS.—No personally identifiable information may be included in the report required by subsection (a).

SEC. 729. REPORT ON EFFORTS TO TREAT INFERTILITY OF MILITARY FAMILIES.

(a) REPORT.—Not later than 180 days after the date of the enactment of this Act, the Secretary of Defense shall submit to the congressional defense committees a report assessing the access of members of the Armed Forces and the dependents of such members to reproductive counseling and treatments for infertility.

(b) MATTERS INCLUDED.—The report under subsection (a) shall include the following:

(1) A description, by location, of the infertility treatment services available at military medical treatment facilities throughout the military health care system.

(2) An identification of factors that might disrupt treatment, including lack of timely access to treatment, change in duty station, or overseas deployments.

(3) The number of members of the Armed Forces who have received specific infertility treatment services during the five-year period preceding the date of the report.

(4) The number of dependents of members who have received specific infertility treatment services during the five-year period preceding the date of the report.

(5) The number of births resulting from infertility treatment services described in paragraphs (3) and (4).

(6) A comparison of infertility treatment services covered by health plans sponsored by the Federal Government and infertility treatment services provided by the military health care system.

(7) The current cost to the Department of Defense for providing infertility treatment services to members and dependents.

(8) The current cost to members and dependents for infertility treatment services provided by the military health care system.

(9) Any other matters the Secretary determines appropriate.

SEC. 730. REPORT ON IMPLEMENTATION OF RECOMMENDATIONS OF INSTITUTE OF MEDICINE ON IMPROVEMENTS TO CERTAIN RESILIENCE AND PREVENTION PROGRAMS OF 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 report setting forth an assessment of the feasibility and advisability of implementing the recommendations of the Institute of Medicine regarding improvements to programs of the Department of Defense intended to strengthen mental, emotional, and behavioral abilities associated with managing adversity, adapting to change, recovering, and learning in connection with service in the Armed Forces.

SEC. 731. COMPTROLLER GENERAL REPORT ON TRANSITION OF CARE FOR POST-TRAUMATIC STRESS DISORDER OR TRAUMATIC BRAIN INJURY.

(a) REPORT.—Not later than September 1, 2015, the Comptroller General of the United States shall submit to the congressional defense committees and the Committees on Veterans' Affairs of the House of Representatives and the Senate a report that assesses the transition of care for post-traumatic stress disorder and traumatic brain injury.

(b) MATTERS INCLUDED.—The report under subsection (a) shall include the following:

(1) The programs, policies, and regulations that affect the transition of care, particularly with respect to individuals who are taking or have been prescribed antidepressants, stimulants, antipsychotics, mood stabilizers, anxiolytics, depressants, or hallucinogens.

(2) Upon transitioning to care furnished by the Secretary of Veterans Affairs, the extent to which the pharmaceutical treatment plan of an individual changes, and the factors determining such changes.

(3) The extent to which the Secretary of Defense and the Secretary of Veterans Affairs have worked together to identify and apply best pharmaceutical treatment practices.

(4) A description of the off-formulary waiver process of the Secretary of Veterans Affairs, and the extent to which the process is applied efficiently at the treatment level.

(5) The benefits and challenges of harmonizing the formularies across the Department of Defense and the Department of Veterans Affairs.

(6) Any other issues that the Comptroller General determines appropriate.

(c) TRANSITION OF CARE DEFINED.—In this section, the term ''transition of care'' means the transition of an individual from receiving treatment furnished by the Secretary of Defense to treatment furnished by the Secretary of Veterans Affairs.

SEC. 732. COMPTROLLER GENERAL REPORT ON MENTAL HEALTH STIGMA REDUCTION EFFORTS IN THE DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE.

(a) IN GENERAL.—The Comptroller General of the United States shall carry out a review of the policies, procedures, and programs of the Department of Defense to reduce the stigma associated with mental health treatment for members of the Armed Forces and deployed civilian employees of the Department of Defense.

(b) ELEMENTS.—The review under subsection (a) shall address, at a minimum, the following:

(1) An assessment of the availability and access to mental health treatment services for members of the Armed Forces and deployed civilian employees of the Department of Defense.

(2) An assessment of the perception of the impact of the stigma of mental health treatment on the career advancement and retention of members of the Armed Forces and such employees.

(3) An assessment of the policies, procedures, and programs, including training and education, of each of the Armed Forces to reduce the stigma of mental health treatment for members of the Armed Forces and such employees at each unit level of the organized forces.

(c) REPORT.—Not later than March 1, 2016, the Comptroller General shall submit to the Committees on Armed Services of the House of Representatives and the Senate a report on the review under subsection (a).

SEC. 733. COMPTROLLER GENERAL REPORT ON WOMEN'S HEALTH CARE SERVICES FOR MEMBERS OF THE ARMED FORCES AND OTHER COVERED BENEFICIARIES.

(a) REPORT.—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 Committees on Armed Services of the House of Representatives and the Senate a report on women's health care services for members of the Armed Forces serving on active duty and other covered

beneficiaries under chapter 55 of title 10, United States Code.

(b) ELEMENTS.—The report under subsection (a) shall include the following:

(1) A description and assessment of women's health care services for members of the Armed Forces and other covered beneficiaries, including with respect to access to care, scope of available care, and availability of specialty care, and with a particular emphasis on maternity care.

(2) An assessment of whether the quality measures used by the military health care system with respect to women's health care services for members of the Armed Forces and other covered beneficiaries facilitate expected outcomes, and an assessment of whether another, or additional, evidence-based quality measures would improve outcomes in the military health care system.

(3) A description and assessment of nationally recognized recommendations to improve access to health services and better health outcomes for women members of the Armed Forces and other covered beneficiaries.

(4) Such recommendations for legislative or administrative action as the Comptroller General considers appropriate to improve women's health care services for members of the Armed Forces and other covered beneficiaries.

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

Subtitle A—Acquisition Policy and Management

SEC. 801. MODULAR OPEN SYSTEMS APPROACHES IN ACQUISITION PROGRAMS.

(a) PLAN FOR MODULAR OPEN SYSTEMS APPROACH THROUGH DEVELOPMENT AND ADOPTION OF STANDARDS AND ARCHITECTURES.—Not later than January 1, 2016, the Under Secretary of Defense for Acquisition, Technology, and Logistics shall submit a report to the Committees on Armed Services of the Senate and the House of Representatives detailing a plan to develop standards and define architectures necessary to enable open systems approaches in the key mission areas of the Department of Defense with respect to which the Under Secretary determines that such standards and architectures would be feasible and cost effective.

(b) CONSIDERATION OF MODULAR OPEN SYSTEMS APPROACHES.—

(1) REVIEW OF ACQUISITION GUIDANCE.—The Under Secretary of Defense for Acquisition, Technology, and Logistics shall review current acquisition guidance, and modify such guidance as necessary, to—

(A) ensure that acquisition programs include open systems approaches in the product design and acquisition of information technology systems to the maximum extent practicable; and

(B) for any information technology system not using an open systems approach, ensure that written justification is provided in the contract file for the system detailing why an open systems approach was not used.

(2) ELEMENTS.—The review required in paragraph (1) shall—

(A) consider whether the guidance includes appropriate exceptions for the acquisition of—

(i) commercial items; and

(ii) solutions addressing urgent operational needs;

(B) determine the extent to which open systems approaches should be addressed in analysis of alternatives, acquisition strategies, system engineering plans, and life cycle sustainment plans; and

(C) ensure that increments of acquisition programs consider the extent to which the increment will implement open systems approaches as a whole.

(3) DEADLINE FOR REVIEW.—The review required in this subsection shall be completed no later than 180 days after the date of the enactment of this Act.

(c) TREATMENT OF ONGOING AND LEGACY PROGRAMS.—

(1) REPORT REQUIREMENT.—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 submit to the Committees on Armed Services of the Senate and the House of Representatives a report covering the matters specified in paragraph (2).

(2) MATTERS COVERED.—Subject to paragraph (3), the report required in this subsection shall—

(A) identify all information technology systems that are in development, production, or deployed status as of the date of the enactment of this Act, that are or were major defense acquisition programs or major automated information systems, and that are not using an open systems approach;

(B) identify gaps in standards and architectures necessary to enable open systems approaches in the key mission areas of the Department of Defense, as determined pursuant to the plan submitted under subsection (a); and

(C) outline a process for potential conversion to an open systems approach for each information technology system identified under subparagraph (A).

(3) LIMITATIONS.—The report required in this subsection shall not include information technology systems—

(A) having a planned increment before fiscal year 2021 that will result in conversion to an open systems approach; and

(B) that will be in operation for fewer than 15 years after the date of the enactment of this Act.

(d) DEFINITIONS.—In this section:

(1) INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY.—The term ''information technology'' has the meaning given the term in section 11101(6) of title 40, United States Code.

(2) OPEN SYSTEMS APPROACH.—The term ''open systems approach'' means, with respect to an information technology system, an integrated business and technical strategy that—

(A) employs a modular design and uses widely supported and consensus-based standards for key interfaces;

(B) is subjected to successful validation and verification tests to ensure key interfaces comply with widely supported and consensus-based standards; and

(C) uses a system architecture that allows components to be added, modified, replaced, removed, or supported by different vendors throughout the lifecycle of the system to afford opportunities for enhanced competition and innovation while yielding—

(i) significant cost and schedule savings; and

(ii) increased interoperability.

SEC. 802. RECHARACTERIZATION OF CHANGES TO MAJOR AUTOMATED INFORMATION SYSTEM PROGRAMS.

(a) ADDITION TO COVERED DETERMINATION OF A SIGNIFICANT CHANGE.—Subsection (c)(2) of section 2445c 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) the automated information system or information technology investment failed to achieve a full deployment decision within five years after the Milestone A decision for the program or, if there was no Milestone A decision, the date when the preferred alternative is selected for the program (excluding any time during which program activity is delayed as a result of a bid protest).''.

(b) REMOVAL OF COVERED DETERMINATION OF A CRITICAL CHANGE.—Subsection (d)(3) of such section is amended—

(1) by striking subparagraph (A); and

(2) by redesignating subparagraphs (B), (C), and (D) as subparagraphs (A), (B), and (C), respectively.

(c) TECHNICAL AMENDMENT FOR CLARITY.—Subsection (d)(2) of such section is amended by striking ''(A) is primarily due to an extension of a program, and (B) involves'' and inserting ''are primarily due to an extension of a program and involve''.

SEC. 803. AMENDMENTS RELATING TO DEFENSE BUSINESS SYSTEMS.

(a) EXCLUSION OF CERTAIN INFORMATION SYSTEMS FROM DEFINITION OF DEFENSE BUSINESS SYSTEM.—Subsection (j)(1) of section 2222 of title 10, United States Code, is amended—

(1) by inserting ''(A)'' after ''(1)'';

(2) by striking '', other than a national security system,''; and

(3) by adding at the end the following new subparagraph:

''(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.''.

(b) BUSINESS PROCESS MAPPING REQUIREMENT.—Section 2222 of such title is further amended—

(1) in subsection (a)(1)(A), by inserting '', including business process mapping,'' after ''re-engineering efforts''; and

(2) in subsection (j), by adding at the end the following new paragraph:

''(6) 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.''.

SEC. 804. REPORT ON IMPLEMENTATION OF ACQUISITION PROCESS FOR INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY SYSTEMS.

(a) IN GENERAL.—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 submit to the congressional defense committees a report on the implementation of the acquisition process for information technology systems required by section 804 of the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2010 (Public Law 111–84; 123 Stat. 2402; 10 U.S.C. 2225 note).

(b) ELEMENTS.—The report required under subsection (a) shall, at a minimum, include the following elements:

(1) The applicable regulations, instructions, or policies implementing the acquisition process.

(2) With respect to the criteria established for such process in section 804(a) of such Act—

(A) an explanation for any criteria not yet implemented;

(B) a schedule for the implementation of any criteria not yet implemented; and

(C) an explanation for any proposed deviation from the criteria.

(3) Identification of any categories of information technology acquisitions to which the acquisition process will not apply.

(4) Recommendations for any legislation that may be required to implement the remaining criteria of the acquisition process.

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

SEC. 811. EXTENSION AND MODIFICATION OF CONTRACT AUTHORITY FOR ADVANCED COMPONENT DEVELOPMENT AND PROTOTYPE UNITS.

Section 819 of the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2010 (Public Law 111–84; 123 Stat. 2409; 10 U.S.C. 2302 note) is amended—

(1) in subsection (a)—

(A) in paragraph (1), by striking ''advanced component development or prototype of technology'' and inserting ''advanced component development, prototype, or initial production of technology''; and

(B) in paragraph (2), by striking ''prototype items'' and inserting ''items''; and

(2) in subsection (b)—

(A) by redesignating paragraph (4) as paragraph (5);

(B) by inserting after paragraph (3) the following new paragraph (4):

''(4) APPLICABILITY.—The authority provided in subsection (a) applies only to the Secretary of Defense, the Secretary of the Army, the Secretary of the Navy, and the Secretary of the Air Force.''; and

(C) in paragraph (5), as so redesignated, by striking ''September 30, 2014'' and inserting ''September 30, 2019''.

SEC. 812. AMENDMENTS RELATING TO AUTHORITY OF THE DEFENSE ADVANCED RESEARCH PROJECTS AGENCY TO CARRY OUT CERTAIN PROTOTYPE PROJECTS.

(a) AMENDMENT RELATING TO AUTHORITY.—Section 845(a)(1) of Public Law 103–160 (10 U.S.C. 2371 note) is amended by striking ''weapons or weapon systems proposed to be acquired or developed by the Department of Defense, or to improvement of weapons or weapon systems in use by the Armed Forces'' and inserting the following: ''enhancing the mission effectiveness of military personnel and the supporting platforms, systems, components, or materials proposed to be acquired or developed by the Department of Defense, or to improvement of platforms, systems, components, or materials in use by the Armed Forces''.

(b) AMENDMENTS RELATING TO SMALL BUSINESS.—Section 845 of Public Law 103–160 (10 U.S.C. 2371 note) is amended—

(1) in subsection (d)(1)(B), by inserting ''or small business'' after ''defense contractor''; and

(2) in subsection (f)—

(A) by striking ''NONTRADITIONAL DEFENSE CONTRACTOR DEFINED.—In this section, the'' and inserting the following: ''DEFINITIONS.—In this section:

''(1) The''; and

(B) by adding at the end the following new paragraph:

''(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).''.

SEC. 813. EXTENSION OF LIMITATION ON AGGREGATE ANNUAL AMOUNT AVAILABLE FOR CONTRACT SERVICES.

Section 808 of the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2012 (Public Law 112–81; 125 Stat. 1489), as amended by section 802 of the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2014 (Public Law 113–66; 127 Stat. 804) is further amended—

(1) in subsections (a) and (b), by striking ''or 2014'' and inserting ''2014, or 2015'';

(2) in subsection (c)(3), by striking ''and 2014'' and inserting ''2014, and 2015'';

(3) in subsection (d)(4), by striking ''or 2014'' and inserting ''2014, or 2015'';

(4) in subsection (e), by striking ''2014'' and inserting ''2015''; and

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

''(f) USE OF OTHER DATA.—For purposes of compliance with subparagraphs (A) and (B) of subsection (c)(2), the Secretaries of the military departments and the heads of the Defense Agencies may use other available sources of data, such as advisory and assistance services information collected for purposes of the annual budget submission of the Department of Defense, to corroborate data from the annual inventory of contractor services required in section 2330a of title 10, United States Code. Any discrepancy identified between the inventory data and the data from other available sources shall be resolved and reported to the congressional defense committees.''.

SEC. 814. IMPROVEMENT IN DEFENSE DESIGN-BUILD CONSTRUCTION PROCESS.

Section 2305a of title 10, United States Code, is amended by striking the second sentence of subsection (d) and inserting the following: ''If the contract value exceeds $4,000,000, the maximum number specified in the solicitation shall not exceed 5 unless the head of the contracting activity, delegable to a level no lower than the senior contracting official within the contracting activity, approves the contracting officer's justification with respect to an individual solicitation that a number greater than 5 is in the Federal Government's interest. The contracting officer shall provide written documentation of how a maximum number exceeding 5 is consistent with the purposes and objectives of the two-phase selection procedures.''.

SEC. 815. PERMANENT AUTHORITY FOR USE OF SIMPLIFIED ACQUISITION PROCEDURES FOR CERTAIN COMMERCIAL ITEMS.

Section 4202 of the Clinger-Cohen Act of 1996 (division D of Public Law 104–106; 10 U.S.C. 2304 note) is amended by striking subsection (e).

SEC. 816. RESTATEMENT AND REVISION OF REQUIREMENTS APPLICABLE TO MULTIYEAR DEFENSE ACQUISITIONS TO BE SPECIFICALLY AUTHORIZED BY LAW.

(a) IN GENERAL.—Subsection (i) of section 2306b of title 10, United States Code, is amended to read as follows:

''(i) DEFENSE ACQUISITIONS SPECIFICALLY AUTHORIZED BY LAW.—(1) In the case of the Department of Defense, a multiyear contract in an amount equal to or greater than $500,000,000 may not be entered into under this section unless the contract is specifically authorized by law in an Act other than an appropriations Act.

''(2) In submitting a request for a specific authorization by law to carry out a defense acquisition program using multiyear contract authority under this section, the Secretary of Defense shall include in the request the following:

''(A) A report containing preliminary findings of the agency head required in paragraphs (1) through (6) of subsection (a), together with the basis for such findings.

''(B) Confirmation that the preliminary findings of the agency head under subparagraph (A) were made after the completion of a cost analysis performed by the Director of Cost Assessment and Program Evaluation for the purpose of section 2334(e)(1) of this title, and that the analysis supports those preliminary findings.

''(3) A multiyear contract may not be entered into under this section for a defense acquisition program that has been specifically authorized by law to be carried out using multiyear contract authority unless the Secretary of Defense certifies in writing, not later than 30 days before entry into the contract, that each of the following conditions is satisfied:

''(A) The Secretary has determined that each of the requirements in paragraphs (1) through (6) of subsection (a) will be met by such contract and has provided the basis for such determination to the congressional defense committees.

''(B) The Secretary's determination under subparagraph (A) was made after completion of a cost analysis conducted on the basis of section 2334(e)(2) of this title, and the analysis supports the determination.

''(C) The system being acquired pursuant to such contract has not been determined to have experienced cost growth in excess of the critical cost growth threshold pursuant to section 2433(d) of this title within 5 years prior to the date the Secretary anticipates such contract (or a contract for advance procurement entered into consistent with the authorization for such contract) will be awarded.

''(D) A sufficient number of end items of the system being acquired under such contract have been delivered at or within the most current estimates of the program acquisition unit cost or procurement unit cost for such system to determine that current estimates of such unit costs are realistic.

''(E) During the fiscal year in which such contract is to be awarded, sufficient funds will be available to perform the contract in such fiscal year, and the future-years defense program for such fiscal year will include the funding required to execute the program without cancellation.

''(F) The contract is a fixed price type contract.

''(G) The proposed multiyear contract provides for production at not less than minimum economic rates given the existing tooling and facilities.

''(4) If for any fiscal year a multiyear contract to be entered into under this section is authorized by law for a particular procurement program and that authorization is subject to certain conditions established by law (including a condition as to cost savings to be achieved under the multiyear contract in comparison to specified other contracts) and if it appears (after negotiations with contractors) that such savings cannot be achieved, but that substantial savings could nevertheless be achieved through the use of a multiyear contract rather than specified other contracts, the President may submit to Congress a request for relief from the specified cost savings that must be achieved through multiyear contracting for that program. Any such request by the President shall include details about the request for a multiyear contract, including details about the negotiated contract terms and conditions.

''(5)(A) The Secretary may obligate funds for procurement of an end item under a multiyear contract for the purchase of property only for procurement of a complete and usable end item.

''(B) The Secretary may obligate funds appropriated for any fiscal year for advance procurement under a contract for the purchase of property only for the procurement of those long-lead items necessary in order to meet a planned delivery schedule for complete major end items that are programmed under the contract to be acquired with funds appropriated for a subsequent fiscal year (including an economic order quantity of such long-lead items when authorized by law).

''(6) The Secretary may make the certification under paragraph (3) notwithstanding the fact that one or more of the conditions of such certification are not met, if the Secretary determines that, due to exceptional circumstances, proceeding with a multiyear contract under this section is in the best interest of the Department of Defense and the Secretary provides the basis for such determination with the certification.

''(7) The Secretary may not delegate the authority to make the certification under paragraph (3) or the determination under paragraph (6) to an official below the level of Under Secretary of Defense for Acquisition, Technology, and Logistics.''.

(b) CONFORMING AMENDMENT.—Subsection (a)(7) of such section is amended by striking ''subparagraphs (C) through (F) of paragraph (1) of subsection (i)'' and inserting ''subparagraphs (C) through (F) of subsection (i)(3)''.

(c) EFFECTIVE DATE.—The amendments made by this section shall take effect on the date of the enactment of this Act, and shall apply with respect to requests for specific authorization by law to carry out defense acquisition programs using multiyear contract authority that are made on or after that date.

SEC. 817. SOURCING REQUIREMENTS RELATED TO AVOIDING COUNTERFEIT ELECTRONIC PARTS.

Section 818(c)(3) of the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2012 (Public Law 112–81; 125 Stat. 1495; 10 U.S.C. 2302 note) is amended—

(1) in subparagraph (A)—

(A) by striking '', whenever possible,'';

(B) in clause (i)—

(i) by striking ''trusted suppliers'' and inserting ''suppliers identified as trusted suppliers in accordance with regulations issued pursuant to subparagraph (C) or (D)''; and

(ii) by striking ''; and'' and inserting a semicolon;

(C) in clause (ii), by striking ''trusted suppliers;'' and inserting ''suppliers identified as trusted suppliers in accordance with regulations issued pursuant to subparagraph (C) or (D); and''; and

(D) by adding at the end the following new clause:

''(iii) obtain electronic parts from alternate suppliers if such parts are not available from original manufacturers, their authorized dealers, or suppliers identified as trusted suppliers in accordance with regulations prescribed pursuant to subparagraph (C) or (D);'';

(2) in subparagraph (B)—

(A) by inserting ''for'' before ''inspection''; and

(B) by striking ''subparagraph (A)'' and inserting ''clause (i) or (ii) of subparagraph (A), if obtaining the electronic parts in accordance with such clauses is not possible''; and

(3) in subparagraph (C), by striking ''identify trusted suppliers that have appropriate policies'' and inserting ''identify as trusted suppliers those that have appropriate policies''.

SEC. 818. AMENDMENTS TO PROOF OF CONCEPT COMMERCIALIZATION PILOT PROGRAM.

(a) AUTHORITY FOR SECRETARIES OF MILITARY DEPARTMENTS TO CARRY OUT PILOT.—Section 1603(a) of the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2014 (Public Law 113–66; 127 Stat. 944; 10 U.S.C. 2359 note) is amended by inserting after ''Engineering'' the following: ''and the Secretary of each military department''.

(b) REVIEW BOARD REVISIONS.—

(1) Section 1603(c)(3)(B)(i) of such Act is amended to read as follows:

''(i) rigorous review of commercialization potential or military utility of technologies, including through use of outside expertise;''.

(2) Section 1603(d)(1) of such Act is amended by striking '', including incentives and activities undertaken by review board experts''.

(c) INCREASE IN AMOUNT OF AWARDS.—Section 1603(c)(5)(B)(i) of such Act is amended by striking ''$500,000'' and inserting ''$1,000,000''.

(d) AUTHORITY FOR USE OF BASIC RESEARCH FUNDS.—Section 1603(f) of such Act is amended—

(1) by inserting ''AND USE OF FUNDS'' after ''LIMITATION''; and

(2) by adding at the end the following: ''The Secretary of a military department may use basic research funds, or other funds considered appropriate by the Secretary, to conduct the pilot program within the military department concerned.''

(e) ONE-YEAR EXTENSION.—Section 1603(g) of such Act is amended by striking ''2018'' and inserting ''2019''.

Subtitle C—Industrial Base Matters

SEC. 821. TEMPORARY EXTENSION OF AND AMENDMENTS TO TEST PROGRAM FOR NEGOTIATION OF COMPREHENSIVE SMALL BUSINESS SUBCONTRACTING PLANS.

(a) EXTENSION.—Subsection (e) of section 834 of the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Years 1990 and 1991 (15 U.S.C. 637 note) is amended by striking ''December 31, 2014'' and inserting ''December 31, 2017''.

(b) ADDITIONAL REQUIREMENTS FOR COMPREHENSIVE SUBCONTRACTING PLANS.—Subsection (b) of section 834 of such Act is amended—

(1) in paragraph (1), by striking ''paragraph (3)'' and inserting ''paragraph (4)'';

(2) by redesignating paragraph (3) as paragraph (4), and in that paragraph by striking ''$5,000,000'' and inserting ''$100,000,000''; and

(3) by inserting after paragraph (2) the following new paragraph (3):

''(3) Each comprehensive subcontracting plan of a contractor shall require that the contractor report to the Secretary of Defense on a semi-annual basis the following information:

''(A) The amount of first-tier subcontract dollars awarded during the six-month period covered by the report to covered small business concerns, with the information set forth separately—

''(i) by North American Industrial Classification System code;

''(ii) by major defense acquisition program, as defined in section 2430(a) of title 10, United States Code;

''(iii) by contract, if the contract is for the maintenance, overhaul, repair, servicing, rehabilitation, salvage, modernization, or modification of supplies, systems, or equipment and the total value of the contract, including options, exceeds $100,000,000; and

''(iv) by military department.

''(B) The total number of subcontracts active under the test program during the six-month period covered by the report that would have otherwise required a subcontracting plan under paragraph (4) or (5) of section 8(d) of the Small Business Act (15 U.S.C. 637(d)).

''(C) Costs incurred in negotiating, complying with, and reporting on comprehensive subcontracting plans.

''(D) Costs avoided by adoption of a comprehensive subcontracting plan.''.

(c) ADDITIONAL CONSEQUENCE FOR FAILURE TO MAKE GOOD FAITH EFFORT TO COMPLY.—

(1) AMENDMENTS.—Subsection (d) of section 834 of such Act is amended—

(A) by striking ''COMPANY-WIDE'' and inserting ''COMPREHENSIVE'' in the heading;

(B) by striking ''company-wide'' and inserting ''comprehensive subcontracting''; and

(C) by adding at the end the following: ''In addition, any such failure shall be a factor considered as part of the evaluation of past performance of an offeror.''.

(2) REPEAL OF SUSPENSION OF SUBSECTION (D).—Section 402 of Public Law 101–574 (104 Stat. 2832; 15 U.S.C. 637 note) is repealed.

(d) ELIGIBILITY REQUIREMENT.—Subsection (d) of section 834 of the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Years 1990 and 1991 (15 U.S.C. 637 note) is further amended—

(1) by inserting ''(1)'' before ''A contractor that''; and

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

''(2) Effective in fiscal year 2016 and each fiscal year thereafter in which the test program is in effect, the Secretary of Defense may not negotiate a comprehensive subcontracting plan for a fiscal year with any contractor with which such a plan was negotiated in the prior fiscal year if the Secretary determines that the contractor did not meet the subcontracting goals negotiated in the plan for the prior fiscal year.''.

(e) REPORT BY COMPTROLLER GENERAL.—Subsection (f) of section 834 of such Act is amended to read as follows:

''(f) REPORT.—Not later than September 30, 2015, the Comptroller General of the United States shall submit a report on the results of the test program to the Committees on Armed Services and on Small Business of the House of Representatives and the Committees on Armed Services and on Small Business and Entrepreneurship of the Senate.''.

(f) ADDITIONAL DEFINITIONS.—

(1) COVERED SMALL BUSINESS CONCERN.—Subsection (g) of section 834 of such Act is amended to read as follows:

''(g) DEFINITIONS.—In this section, the term 'covered small business concern' includes each of the following:

''(1) A small business concern, as that term is defined under section 3(a) of the Small Business Act (15 U.S.C. 632(a)).

''(2) A small business concern owned and controlled by veterans, as that term is defined in section 3(q)(3) of such Act (15 U.S.C. 632(q)(3)).

''(3) A small business concern owned and controlled by service-disabled veterans, as that term is defined in section 3(q)(2) of such Act (15 U.S.C. 632(q)(2)).

''(4) A qualified HUBZone small business concern, as that term is defined under section 3(p)(5) of such Act (15 U.S.C. 632(p)(5)).

''(5) A small business concern owned and controlled by socially and economically disadvantaged individuals, as that term is defined in section 8(d)(3)(C) of such Act (15 U.S.C. 637(d)(3)(C)).

''(6) A small business concern owned and controlled by women, as that term is defined under section 3(n) of such Act (15 U.S.C. 632(n)).''.

(2) CONFORMING AMENDMENT.—Subsection (a)(1) of section 834 of such Act is amended by striking ''small business concerns and small business concerns owned and controlled by socially and economically disadvantaged individuals'' and inserting ''covered small business concerns''.

SEC. 822. PLAN FOR IMPROVING DATA ON BUNDLED OR CONSOLIDATED CONTRACTS.

(a) PLAN REQUIRED.—Section 15 of the Small Business Act (15 U.S.C. 644) is amended by adding at the end the following new subsection:

''(s) DATA QUALITY IMPROVEMENT PLAN.—

''(1) IN GENERAL.—Not later than October 1, 2015, the Administrator of the Small Business Administration, in consultation with the Small Business Procurement Advisory Council, the Administrator for Federal Procurement Policy, and the Administrator of General Services, shall develop a plan to improve the quality of data reported on bundled or consolidated contracts in the Federal procurement data system (described in section 1122(a)(4)(A) of title 41, United States Code).

''(2) PLAN REQUIREMENTS.—The plan shall—

''(A) describe the roles and responsibilities of the Administrator of the Small Business Administration, each Director of Small and Disadvantaged Business Utilization, the Administrator for Federal Procurement Policy, the Administrator of General Services, senior procurement executives, and Chief Acquisition Officers in—

''(i) improving the quality of data reported on bundled or consolidated contracts in the Federal procurement data system; and

''(ii) contributing to the annual report required by subsection (p)(4);

''(B) recommend changes to policies and procedures, including training procedures of relevant personnel, to properly identify and mitigate the effects of bundled or consolidated contracts;

''(C) recommend requirements for periodic and statistically valid data verification and validation; and

''(D) recommend clear data verification responsibilities.

''(3) PLAN SUBMISSION.—The Administrator of the Small Business Administration shall submit the plan to the Committee on Small Business of the House of Representatives and the Committee on Small Business and Entrepreneurship of the Senate not later than December 1, 2016.

''(4) DEFINITIONS.—In this subsection, the following definitions apply:

''(A) CHIEF ACQUISITION OFFICER; SENIOR PROCUREMENT EXECUTIVE.—The terms 'Chief Acquisition Officer' and 'senior procurement executive' have the meanings given such terms in section 44(a) of this Act.

''(B) BUNDLED OR CONSOLIDATED CONTRACT.—The term 'bundled or consolidated contract' means a bundled contract (as defined in section 3(o)) or a contract resulting from the consolidation of contracting requirements (as defined in section 44(a)(2)).''.

(b) TECHNICAL AMENDMENT.—Section 44(a) of the Small Business Act (15 U.S.C. 657q(a)) is amended—

(1) in paragraph (1)—

(A) by inserting ''appointed or'' before ''designated''; and

(B) by striking ''section 16(a) of the Office of Federal Procurement Policy Act (41 U.S.C. 414(a))'' and inserting ''section 1702(a) of title 41, United States Code''; and

(2) in paragraph (3), by striking ''section 16(c) of the Office of Federal Procurement Policy Act (41 U.S.C. 414(c))'' and inserting ''section 1702(c) of title 41, United States Code''.

SEC. 823. AUTHORITY TO PROVIDE EDUCATION TO SMALL BUSINESSES ON CERTAIN REQUIREMENTS OF ARMS EXPORT CONTROL ACT.

(a) ASSISTANCE AT SMALL BUSINESS DEVELOPMENT CENTERS.—Section 21(c)(1) of the Small Business Act (15 U.S.C. 648(c)(1)) is amended by inserting at the end the following: ''Applicants receiving grants under this section may also assist small businesses by providing, where appropriate, education on the requirements applicable to small businesses under the regulations issued under section 38 of the Arms Export Control Act (22 U.S.C. 2778) and on compliance with those requirements.''.

(b) PROCUREMENT TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE.—Section 2418 of title 10, United States Code, is amended by adding at the end the following new subsection:

''(c) An eligible entity assisted by the Department of Defense under this chapter also may furnish education on the requirements applicable to small businesses under the regulations issued under section 38 of the Arms Export Control Act (22 U.S.C. 2778) and on compliance with those requirements.''.

SEC. 824. MATTERS RELATING TO REVERSE AUCTIONS.

(a) IN GENERAL.—Not later than 180 days after the date of the enactment of this Act, the Secretary of Defense shall clarify regulations on reverse auctions, as necessary, to ensure that—

(1) single bid contracts may not be entered into resulting from reverse auctions unless compliant with existing Federal regulations and Department of Defense memoranda providing guidance on single bid offers;

(2) all reverse auctions provide offerors with the ability to submit revised bids throughout the course of the auction;

(3) if a reverse auction is conducted by a third party—

(A) inherently governmental functions are not performed by private contractors, including by the third party; and

(B) past performance or financial responsibility information created by the third party is made available to offerors; and

(4) reverse auctions resulting in design-build military construction contracts specifically authorized in law are prohibited.

(b) TRAINING.—Not later than 180 days after the date of the enactment of this Act, the President of the Defense Acquisition University shall establish comprehensive training available for contract specialists in the Department of Defense on the use of reverse auctions.

(c) DESIGN-BUILD DEFINED.—In this section, the term ''design-build'' means procedures used for the selection of a contractor on the basis of price and other evaluation criteria to perform, in accordance with the provisions of a firm fixed-price contract, both the design and construction of a facility using performance specifications supplied by the Secretary of Defense.

SEC. 825. SOLE SOURCE CONTRACTS FOR SMALL BUSINESS CONCERNS OWNED AND CONTROLLED BY WOMEN.

(a) AUTHORITY FOR SOLE SOURCE CONTRACTS FOR CERTAIN SMALL BUSINESS CONCERNS OWNED AND CONTROLLED BY WOMEN.—Subsection (m) of section 8 of the Small Business Act (15 U.S.C. 637(m)) is amended—

(1) by amending paragraph (2)(E) to read as follows:

''(E) each of the concerns is certified by a Federal agency, a State government, the Administrator, or a national certifying entity approved by the Administrator as a small business concern owned and controlled by women.'';

(2) in paragraph (5), by striking ''paragraph (2)(F)'' each place such term appears and inserting ''paragraph (2)(E)''; and

(3) by adding at the end the following new paragraphs:

''(7) AUTHORITY FOR SOLE SOURCE CONTRACTS FOR ECONOMICALLY DISADVANTAGED SMALL BUSINESS CONCERNS OWNED AND CONTROLLED BY WOMEN.—A contracting officer may award a sole source contract under this subsection to any small business concern owned and controlled by women described in

paragraph (2)(A) and certified under paragraph (2)(E) if—

''(A) such concern is determined to be a responsible contractor with respect to performance of the contract opportunity and the contracting officer does not have a reasonable expectation that 2 or more businesses described in paragraph (2)(A) will submit offers;

''(B) the anticipated award price of the contract (including options) will not exceed—

''(i) $6,500,000, in the case of a contract opportunity assigned a standard industrial classification code for manufacturing; or

''(ii) $4,000,000, in the case of any other contract opportunity; and

''(C) in the estimation of the contracting officer, the contract award can be made at a fair and reasonable price.

''(8) AUTHORITY FOR SOLE SOURCE CONTRACTS FOR SMALL BUSINESS CONCERNS OWNED AND CONTROLLED BY WOMEN IN SUBSTANTIALLY UNDERREPRESENTED INDUSTRIES.—A contracting officer may award a sole source contract under this subsection to any small business concern owned and controlled by women certified under paragraph (2)(E) that is in an industry in which small business concerns owned and controlled by women are substantially underrepresented (as determined by the Administrator under paragraph (3)) if—

''(A) such concern is determined to be a responsible contractor with respect to performance of the contract opportunity and the contracting officer does not have a reasonable expectation that 2 or more businesses in an industry that has received a waiver under paragraph (3) will submit offers;

''(B) the anticipated award price of the contract (including options) will not exceed—

''(i) $6,500,000, in the case of a contract opportunity assigned a standard industrial classification code for manufacturing; or

''(ii) $4,000,000, in the case of any other contract opportunity; and

''(C) in the estimation of the contracting officer, the contract award can be made at a fair and reasonable price.''.

(b) REPORTING ON GOALS FOR SOLE SOURCE CONTRACTS FOR SMALL BUSINESS CONCERNS OWNED AND CONTROLLED BY WOMEN.—Clause (viii) of subsection 15(h)(2)(E) of such Act is amended—

(1) in subclause (IV), by striking ''and'' after the semicolon;

(2) by redesignating subclause (V) as subclause (VIII); and

(3) by inserting after subclause (IV) the following new subclauses:

''(V) through sole source contracts awarded using the authority under subsection 8(m)(7);

''(VI) through sole source contracts awarded using the authority under section 8(m)(8);

''(VII) by industry for contracts described in subclause (III), (IV), (V), or (VI); and''.

(c) ACCELERATED DEADLINE FOR REPORT ON INDUSTRIES UNDERREPRESENTED BY SMALL BUSINESS CONCERNS OWNED AND CONTROLLED BY WOMEN.—Paragraph (2) of section 29(o) of such Act is amended by striking ''5 years after the date of enactment'' and inserting ''3 years after the date of enactment''.

Subtitle D—Federal Information Technology Acquisition Reform

SEC. 831. CHIEF INFORMATION OFFICER AUTHORITY ENHANCEMENTS.

(a) IN GENERAL.—Subchapter II of chapter 113 of title 40, United States Code, is amended by adding at the end the following new section:

''§ 11319. Resources, planning, and portfolio management

''(a) DEFINITIONS.—In this section:

''(1) The term 'covered agency' means each agency listed in section 901(b)(1) or 901(b)(2) of title 31.

''(2) The term 'information technology' has the meaning given that term under capital planning guidance issued by the Office of Management and Budget.

''(b) ADDITIONAL AUTHORITIES FOR CHIEF INFORMATION OFFICERS.—

''(1) PLANNING, PROGRAMMING, BUDGETING, AND EXECUTION AUTHORITIES FOR CIOS.—

''(A) IN GENERAL.—The head of each covered agency other than the Department of Defense shall ensure that the Chief Information Officer of the agency has a significant role in—

''(i) the decision processes for all annual and multi-year planning, programming, budgeting, and execution decisions, related reporting requirements, and reports related to information technology; and

''(ii) the management, governance, and oversight processes related to information technology.

''(B) BUDGET FORMULATION.—The Director of the Office of Management and Budget shall require in the annual information technology capital planning guidance of the Office of Management and Budget the following:

''(i) That the Chief Information Officer of each covered agency other than the Department of Defense approve the information technology budget request of the covered agency, and that the Chief Information Officer of the Department of Defense review and provide recommendations to the Secretary of Defense on the information technology budget request of the Department.

''(ii) That the Chief Information Officer of each covered agency certify that information technology investments are adequately implementing incremental development, as defined in capital planning guidance issued by the Office of Management and Budget.

''(C) REVIEW.—

''(i) IN GENERAL.—A covered agency other than the Department of Defense—

''(I) may not enter into a contract or other agreement for information technology or information technology services, unless the contract or other agreement has been reviewed and approved by the Chief Information Officer of the agency;

''(II) may not request the reprogramming of any funds made available for information technology programs, unless the request has been reviewed and approved by the Chief Information Officer of the agency; and

''(III) may use the governance processes of the agency to approve such a contract or other agreement if the Chief Information Officer of the agency is included as a full participant in the governance processes.

''(ii) DELEGATION.—

''(I) IN GENERAL.—Except as provided in subclause (II), the duties of a Chief Information Officer under clause (i) are not delegable.

''(II) NON-MAJOR INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY INVESTMENTS.—For a contract or agreement for a non-major information technology investment, as defined in the annual information technology capital planning guidance of the Office of Management and Budget, the Chief Information Officer of a covered agency other than the Department of Defense may delegate the approval of the contract or agreement under clause (i) to an individual who reports directly to the Chief Information Officer.

''(2) PERSONNEL-RELATED AUTHORITY.—Notwithstanding any other provision of law, for each covered agency other than the Department of Defense, the Chief Information Officer of the covered agency shall approve the appointment of any other employee with the title of Chief Information Officer, or who functions in the capacity of a Chief Information Officer, for any component organization within the covered agency.

''(c) LIMITATION.—None of the authorities provided in this section shall apply to telecommunications or information technology that is fully funded by amounts made available—

''(1) under the National Intelligence Program, defined by section 3(6) of the National Security Act of 1947 (50 U.S.C. 3003(6));

''(2) under the Military Intelligence Program or any successor program or programs; or

''(3) jointly under the National Intelligence Program and the Military Intelligence Program (or any successor program or programs).''.

(b) CLERICAL AMENDMENT.—The table of sections for chapter 113 of title 40, United States Code, is amended by inserting after the item relating to section 11318 the following new item:

''11319. Resources, planning, and portfolio management.''.

SEC. 832. ENHANCED TRANSPARENCY AND IMPROVED RISK MANAGEMENT IN INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY INVESTMENTS.

Section 11302(c) of title 40, United States Code, is amended—

(1) by redesignating paragraphs (1) and (2) as paragraphs (2) and (5), respectively;

(2) by inserting before paragraph (2), as so redesignated, the following new paragraph (1):

''(1) DEFINITIONS.—In this subsection:

''(A) The term 'covered agency' means an agency listed in section 901(b)(1) or 901(b)(2) of title 31.

''(B) The term 'major information technology investment' means an investment within a covered agency information technology investment portfolio that is designated by the covered agency as major, in accordance with capital planning guidance issued by the Director.

''(C) The term 'national security system' has the meaning provided in section 3542 of title 44.''; and

(3) by inserting after paragraph (2), as so redesignated, the following new paragraphs:

''(3) PUBLIC AVAILABILITY.—

''(A) IN GENERAL.—The Director shall make available to the public a list of each major information technology investment, without regard to whether the investments are for new information technology acquisitions or for operations and maintenance of existing information technology, including data on cost, schedule, and performance.

''(B) AGENCY INFORMATION.—

''(i) The Director shall issue guidance to each covered agency for reporting of data required by subparagraph (A) that provides a standardized data template that can be incorporated into existing, required data reporting formats and processes. Such guidance shall integrate the reporting process into current budget reporting that each covered agency provides to the Office of Management and Budget, to minimize additional workload. Such guidance shall also clearly specify that the investment evaluation required under subparagraph (C) adequately reflect the investment's cost and schedule performance and employ incremental development approaches in appropriate cases.

''(ii) The Chief Information Officer of each covered agency shall provide the Director with the information described in subparagraph (A) on at least a semi-annual basis for each major information technology investment, using existing data systems and processes.

''(C) INVESTMENT EVALUATION.—For each major information technology investment

listed under subparagraph (A), the Chief Information Officer of the covered agency, in consultation with other appropriate agency officials, shall categorize the investment according to risk, in accordance with guidance issued by the Director.

''(D) CONTINUOUS IMPROVEMENT.—If either the Director or the Chief Information Officer of a covered agency determines that the information made available from the agency's existing data systems and processes as required by subparagraph (B) is not timely and reliable, the Chief Information Officer, in consultation with the Director and the head of the agency, shall establish a program for the improvement of such data systems and processes.

''(E) WAIVER OR LIMITATION AUTHORITY.—The applicability of subparagraph (A) may be waived or the extent of the information may be limited by the Director, if the Director determines that such a waiver or limitation is in the national security interests of the United States.

''(F) ADDITIONAL LIMITATION.—The requirements of subparagraph (A) shall not apply to national security systems or to telecommunications or information technology that is fully funded by amounts made available—

''(i) under the National Intelligence Program, defined by section 3(6) of the National Security Act of 1947 (50 U.S.C. 3003(6));

''(ii) under the Military Intelligence Program or any successor program or programs; or

''(iii) jointly under the National Intelligence Program and the Military Intelligence Program (or any successor program or programs).

''(4) RISK MANAGEMENT.—For each major information technology investment listed under paragraph (3)(A) that receives a high risk rating, as described in paragraph (3)(C), for 4 consecutive quarters—

''(A) the Chief Information Officer of the covered agency and the program manager of the investment within the covered agency, in consultation with the Administrator of the Office of Electronic Government, shall conduct a review of the investment that shall identify—

''(i) the root causes of the high level of risk of the investment;

''(ii) the extent to which these causes can be addressed; and

''(iii) the probability of future success;

''(B) the Administrator of the Office of Electronic Government shall communicate the results of the review under subparagraph (A) to—

''(i) the Committee on Homeland Security and Governmental Affairs and the Committee on Appropriations of the Senate;

''(ii) the Committee on Oversight and Government Reform and the Committee on Appropriations of the House of Representatives; and

''(iii) the committees of the Senate and the House of Representatives with primary jurisdiction over the agency;

''(C) in the case of a major information technology investment of the Department of Defense, the assessment required by subparagraph (A) may be accomplished in accordance with section 2445c of title 10, provided that the results of the review are provided to the Administrator of the Office of Electronic Government upon request and to the committees identified in subsection (B); and

''(D) for a covered agency other than the Department of Defense, if on the date that is one year after the date of completion of the review required under subsection (A), the investment is rated as high risk under paragraph (3)(C), the Director shall deny any request for additional development, modernization, or enhancement funding for the investment until the date on which the Chief Information Officer of the covered agency determines that the root causes of the high level of risk of the investment have been addressed, and there is sufficient capability to deliver the remaining planned increments within the planned cost and schedule.

''(5) SUNSET OF CERTAIN PROVISIONS.—Paragraphs (1), (3), and (4) shall not be in effect on and after the date that is 5 years after the date of the enactment of the Carl Levin and Howard P. 'Buck' McKeon National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2015.''.

SEC. 833. PORTFOLIO REVIEW.

Section 11319 of title 40, United States Code, as added by section 831, is amended by adding at the end the following new section:

''(c) INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY PORTFOLIO, PROGRAM, AND RESOURCE REVIEWS.—

''(1) PROCESS.—The Director of the Office of Management and Budget, in consultation with the Chief Information Officers of appropriate agencies, shall implement a process to assist covered agencies in reviewing their portfolio of information technology investments—

''(A) to identify or develop ways to increase the efficiency and effectiveness of the information technology investments of the covered agency;

''(B) to identify or develop opportunities to consolidate the acquisition and management of information technology services, and increase the use of shared-service delivery models;

''(C) to identify potential duplication and waste;

''(D) to identify potential cost savings;

''(E) to develop plans for actions to optimize the information technology portfolio, programs, and resources of the covered agency;

''(F) to develop ways to better align the information technology portfolio, programs, and financial resources of the covered agency to any multi-year funding requirements or strategic plans required by law;

''(G) to develop a multi-year strategy to identify and reduce duplication and waste within the information technology portfolio of the covered agency, including component-level investments and to identify projected cost savings resulting from such strategy; and

''(H) to carry out any other goals that the Director may establish.

''(2) METRICS AND PERFORMANCE INDICATORS.—The Director of the Office of Management and Budget, in consultation with the Chief Information Officers of appropriate agencies, shall develop standardized cost savings and cost avoidance metrics and performance indicators for use by agencies for the process implemented under paragraph (1).

''(3) ANNUAL REVIEW.—The Chief Information Officer of each covered agency, in conjunction with the Chief Operating Officer or Deputy Secretary (or equivalent) of the covered agency and the Administrator of the Office of Electronic Government, shall conduct an annual review of the information technology portfolio of the covered agency.

''(4) APPLICABILITY TO THE DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE.—In the case of the Department of Defense, processes established pursuant to this subsection shall apply only to the business systems information technology portfolio of the Department of Defense and not to national security systems as defined by section 11103(a) of this title. The annual review required by paragraph (3) shall be carried out by the Deputy Chief Management Officer of the Department of Defense (or any successor to such Officer), in consultation with the Chief Information Officer, the Under Secretary of Defense for Acquisition, Technology, and Logistics, and other appropriate Department of Defense officials. The Secretary of Defense may designate an existing investment or management review process to fulfill the requirement for the annual review required by paragraph (3), in consultation with the Administrator of the Office of Electronic Government.

''(5) QUARTERLY REPORTS.—

''(A) IN GENERAL.—The Administrator of the Office of Electronic Government shall submit a quarterly report on the cost savings and reductions in duplicative information technology investments identified through the review required by paragraph (3) to—

''(i) the Committee on Homeland Security and Governmental Affairs and the Committee on Appropriations of the Senate;

''(ii) the Committee on Oversight and Government Reform and the Committee on Appropriations of the House of Representatives; and

''(iii) upon a request by any committee of Congress, to that committee.

''(B) INCLUSION IN OTHER REPORTS.—The reports required under subparagraph (A) may be included as part of another report submitted to the committees of Congress described in clauses (i), (ii), and (iii) of subparagraph (A).

''(6) SUNSET.—This subsection shall not be in effect on and after the date that is 5 years after the date of the enactment of the Carl Levin and Howard P. 'Buck' McKeon National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2015.''.

SEC. 834. FEDERAL DATA CENTER CONSOLIDATION INITIATIVE.

(a) DEFINITIONS.—In this section:

(1) ADMINISTRATOR.—The term ''Administrator'' means the Administrator of the Office of Electronic Government established under section 3602 of title 44, United States Code (and also known as the Office of E-Government and Information Technology), within the Office of Management and Budget.

(2) COVERED AGENCY.—The term ''covered agency'' means the following (including all associated components of the agency):

(A) Department of Agriculture.
(B) Department of Commerce.
(C) Department of Defense.
(D) Department of Education.
(E) Department of Energy.
(F) Department of Health and Human Services.
(G) Department of Homeland Security.
(H) Department of Housing and Urban Development.
(I) Department of the Interior.
(J) Department of Justice.
(K) Department of Labor.
(L) Department of State.
(M) Department of Transportation.
(N) Department of Treasury.
(O) Department of Veterans Affairs.
(P) Environmental Protection Agency.
(Q) General Services Administration.
(R) National Aeronautics and Space Administration.
(S) National Science Foundation.
(T) Nuclear Regulatory Commission.
(U) Office of Personnel Management.
(V) Small Business Administration.
(W) Social Security Administration.
(X) United States Agency for International Development.

(3) FDCCI.—The term ''FDCCI'' means the Federal Data Center Consolidation Initiative described in the Office of Management and Budget Memorandum on the Federal Data Center Consolidation Initiative, dated February 26, 2010, or any successor thereto.

(4) GOVERNMENT-WIDE DATA CENTER CONSOLIDATION AND OPTIMIZATION METRICS.—The term ''Government-wide data center consolidation and optimization metrics'' means the

metrics established by the Administrator under subsection (b)(2)(G).

(b) FEDERAL DATA CENTER CONSOLIDATION INVENTORIES AND STRATEGIES.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—

(A) ANNUAL REPORTING.—Except as provided in subparagraph (C), each year, beginning in the first fiscal year after the date of the enactment of this Act and each fiscal year thereafter, the head of each covered agency, assisted by the Chief Information Officer of the agency, shall submit to the Administrator—

(i) a comprehensive inventory of the data centers owned, operated, or maintained by or on behalf of the agency; and

(ii) a multi-year strategy to achieve the consolidation and optimization of the data centers inventoried under clause (i), that includes—

(I) performance metrics—

(aa) that are consistent with the Government-wide data center consolidation and optimization metrics; and

(bb) by which the quantitative and qualitative progress of the agency toward the goals of the FDCCI can be measured;

(II) a timeline for agency activities to be completed under the FDCCI, with an emphasis on benchmarks the agency can achieve by specific dates;

(III) year-by-year calculations of investment and cost savings for the period beginning on the date of the enactment of this Act and ending on the date set forth in subsection (e), broken down by each year, including a description of any initial costs for data center consolidation and optimization and life cycle cost savings and other improvements, with an emphasis on—

(aa) meeting the Government-wide data center consolidation and optimization metrics; and

(bb) demonstrating the amount of agency-specific cost savings each fiscal year achieved through the FDCCI; and

(IV) any additional information required by the Administrator.

(B) USE OF OTHER REPORTING STRUCTURES.—The Administrator may require a covered agency to include the information required to be submitted under this subsection through reporting structures determined by the Administrator to be appropriate.

(C) DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE REPORTING.—For any year that the Department of Defense is required to submit a performance plan for reduction of resources required for data servers and centers, as required under section 2867(b) of the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2012 (10 U.S.C. 2223a note), the Department of Defense—

(i) may submit to the Administrator, in lieu of the multi-year strategy required under subparagraph (A)(ii)—

(I) the defense-wide plan required under section 2867(b)(2) of the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2012 (10 U.S.C. 2223a note); and

(II) the report on cost savings required under section 2867(d) of the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2012 (10 U.S.C. 2223a note); and

(ii) shall submit the comprehensive inventory required under subparagraph (A)(i), unless the defense-wide plan required under section 2867(b)(2) of the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2012 (10 U.S.C. 2223a note)—

(I) contains a comparable comprehensive inventory; and

(II) is submitted under clause (i).

(D) STATEMENT.—Each year, beginning in the first fiscal year after the date of the enactment of this Act and each fiscal year thereafter, the head of each covered agency, acting through the Chief Information Officer of the agency, shall—

(i)(I) submit a statement to the Administrator stating whether the agency has complied with the requirements of this section; and

(II) make the statement submitted under subclause (I) publicly available; and

(ii) if the agency has not complied with the requirements of this section, submit a statement to the Administrator explaining the reasons for not complying with such requirements.

(E) AGENCY IMPLEMENTATION OF STRATEGIES.—

(i) IN GENERAL.—Each covered agency, under the direction of the Chief Information Officer of the agency, shall—

(I) implement the strategy required under subparagraph (A)(ii); and

(II) provide updates to the Administrator, on a quarterly basis, of—

(aa) the completion of activities by the agency under the FDCCI;

(bb) any progress of the agency towards meeting the Government-wide data center consolidation and optimization metrics; and

(cc) the actual cost savings and other improvements realized through the implementation of the strategy of the agency.

(ii) DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE.—For purposes of clause (i)(I), implementation of the defense-wide plan required under section 2867(b)(2) of the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2012 (10 U.S.C. 2223a note) by the Department of Defense shall be considered implementation of the strategy required under subparagraph (A)(ii).

(F) RULE OF CONSTRUCTION.—Nothing in this section shall be construed to limit the reporting of information by a covered agency to the Administrator, the Director of the Office of Management and Budget, or Congress.

(2) ADMINISTRATOR RESPONSIBILITIES.—The Administrator shall—

(A) establish the deadline, on an annual basis, for covered agencies to submit information under this section;

(B) establish a list of requirements that the covered agencies must meet to be considered in compliance with paragraph (1);

(C) ensure that information relating to agency progress towards meeting the Government-wide data center consolidation and optimization metrics is made available in a timely manner to the general public;

(D) review the inventories and strategies submitted under paragraph (1) to determine whether they are comprehensive and complete;

(E) monitor the implementation of the data center strategy of each covered agency that is required under paragraph (1)(A)(ii);

(F) update, on an annual basis, the cumulative cost savings realized through the implementation of the FDCCI; and

(G) establish metrics applicable to the consolidation and optimization of data centers Government-wide, including metrics with respect to—

(i) costs;

(ii) efficiencies, including, at a minimum, server efficiency; and

(iii) any other factors the Administrator considers appropriate.

(3) COST SAVING GOAL AND UPDATES FOR CONGRESS.—

(A) IN GENERAL.—Not later than one year after the date of the enactment of this Act, the Administrator shall develop, and make publicly available, a goal, broken down by year, for the amount of planned cost savings and optimization improvements achieved through the FDCCI during the period beginning on the date of the enactment of this Act and ending on the date set forth in subsection (e).

(B) ANNUAL UPDATE.—

(i) IN GENERAL.—Not later than one year after the date on which the goal described in subparagraph (A) is made publicly available, and each year thereafter, the Administrator shall aggregate the reported cost savings of each covered agency and optimization improvements achieved to date through the FDCCI and compare the savings to the projected cost savings and optimization improvements developed under subparagraph (A).

(ii) UPDATE FOR CONGRESS.—The goal required to be developed under subparagraph (A) shall be submitted to Congress and shall be accompanied by a statement describing—

(I) the extent to which each covered agency has developed and submitted a comprehensive inventory under paragraph (1)(A)(i), including an analysis of the inventory that details specific numbers, use, and efficiency level of data centers in each inventory; and

(II) the extent to which each covered agency has submitted a comprehensive strategy that addresses the items listed in paragraph (1)(A)(ii).

(4) GAO REVIEW.—

(A) IN GENERAL.—Not later than one year after the date of the enactment of this Act, and each year thereafter, the Comptroller General of the United States shall review and verify the quality and completeness of the inventory and strategy of each covered agency required under paragraph (1)(A).

(B) REPORT.—The Comptroller General of the United States shall, on an annual basis, publish a report on each review conducted under subparagraph (A).

(c) ENSURING CYBERSECURITY STANDARDS FOR DATA CENTER CONSOLIDATION AND CLOUD COMPUTING.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—In implementing a data center consolidation and optimization strategy under this section, a covered agency shall do so in a manner that is consistent with Federal guidelines on cloud computing security, including—

(A) applicable provisions found within the Federal Risk and Authorization Management Program (FedRAMP); and

(B) guidance published by the National Institute of Standards and Technology.

(2) RULE OF CONSTRUCTION.—Nothing in this section shall be construed to limit the ability of the Director of the Office of Management and Budget to update or modify the Federal guidelines on cloud computing security.

(d) WAIVER OF REQUIREMENTS.—The Director of National Intelligence and the Secretary of Defense, or their respective designee, may waive the applicability to any national security system, as defined in section 3542 of title 44, United States Code, of any provision of this section if the Director of National Intelligence or the Secretary of Defense, or their respective designee, determines that such waiver is in the interest of national security. Not later than 30 days after making a waiver under this subsection, the Director of National Intelligence or the Secretary of Defense, or their respective designee, shall submit to the Committee on Homeland Security and Governmental Affairs and the Select Committee on Intelligence of the Senate and the Committee on Oversight and Government Reform and the Permanent Select Committee on Intelligence of the House of Representatives a statement describing the waiver and the reasons for the waiver.

(e) SUNSET.—This section is repealed effective on October 1, 2018.

SEC. 835. EXPANSION OF TRAINING AND USE OF INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY CADRES.

(a) PURPOSE.—The purpose of this section is to ensure timely progress by Federal agencies toward developing, strengthening, and deploying information technology acquisition cadres consisting of personnel with

highly specialized skills in information technology acquisition, including program and project managers.

(b) STRATEGIC PLANNING.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—The Administrator for Federal Procurement Policy, in consultation with the Administrator for E-Government and Information Technology, shall work with Federal agencies, other than the Department of Defense, to update their acquisition human capital plans that were developed pursuant to the October 27, 2009, guidance issued by the Administrator for Federal Procurement Policy in furtherance of section 1704(g) of title 41, United States Code (originally enacted as section 869 of the Duncan Hunter National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2009 (Public Law 110–417; 122 Stat. 4553)), to address how the agencies are meeting their human capital requirements to support the timely and effective acquisition of information technology.

(2) ELEMENTS.—The updates required by paragraph (1) shall be submitted to the Administrator for Federal Procurement Policy and shall address, at a minimum, each Federal agency's consideration or use of the following procedures:

(A) Development of an information technology acquisition cadre within the agency or use of memoranda of understanding with other agencies that have such cadres or personnel with experience relevant to the agency's information technology acquisition needs.

(B) Development of personnel assigned to information technology acquisitions, including cross-functional training of acquisition information technology and program personnel.

(C) Use of the specialized career path for information technology program managers as designated by the Office of Personnel Management and plans for strengthening information technology program management.

(D) Use of direct hire authority.

(E) Conduct of peer reviews.

(F) Piloting of innovative approaches to information technology acquisition workforce development, such as industry-government rotations.

(c) FEDERAL AGENCY DEFINED.—In this section, the term ''Federal agency'' means each agency listed in section 901(b) of title 31, United States Code.

SEC. 836. MAXIMIZING THE BENEFIT OF THE FEDERAL STRATEGIC SOURCING INITIATIVE.

Not later than 180 days after the date of the enactment of this Act, the Administrator for Federal Procurement Policy shall prescribe regulations providing that when the Federal Government makes a purchase of services and supplies offered under the Federal Strategic Sourcing Initiative (managed by the Office of Federal Procurement Policy) but such Initiative is not used, the contract file for the purchase shall include a brief analysis of the comparative value, including price and nonprice factors, between the services and supplies offered under such Initiative and services and supplies offered under the source or sources used for the purchase.

SEC. 837. GOVERNMENTWIDE SOFTWARE PURCHASING PROGRAM.

(a) IN GENERAL.—The Administrator of General Services shall identify and develop a strategic sourcing initiative to enhance Governmentwide acquisition, shared use, and dissemination of software, as well as compliance with end user license agreements.

(b) GOVERNMENTWIDE USER LICENSE AGREEMENT.—The Administrator, in developing the initiative under subsection (a), shall allow for the purchase of a license agreement that is available for use by all Executive agencies (as defined in section 105 of title 5, United States Code) as one user to the maximum extent practicable and as appropriate.

Subtitle E—Never Contract With the Enemy

SEC. 841. PROHIBITION ON PROVIDING FUNDS TO THE ENEMY.

(a) IDENTIFICATION OF PERSONS AND ENTITIES.—The Secretary of Defense shall, in conjunction with the Director of National Intelligence and in consultation with the Secretary of State, establish in each covered combatant command a program to identify persons and entities within the area of responsibility of such command that—

(1) provide funds, including goods and services, received under a covered contract, grant, or cooperative agreement of an executive agency directly or indirectly to a covered person or entity; or

(2) fail to exercise due diligence to ensure that none of the funds, including goods and services, received under a covered contract, grant, or cooperative agreement of an executive agency are provided directly or indirectly to a covered person or entity.

(b) NOTICE OF IDENTIFIED PERSONS AND ENTITIES.—

(1) NOTICE.—Upon the identification of a person or entity as being described by subsection (a), the head of the executive agency concerned (or the designee of such head) and the commander of the covered combatant command concerned (or the specified deputies of the commander) shall be notified, in writing, of such identification of the person or entity.

(2) RESPONSIVE ACTIONS.—Upon receipt of a notice under paragraph (1), the head of the executive agency concerned (or the designee of such head) and the commander of the covered combatant command concerned (or the specified deputies of the commander) may notify the heads of contracting activities, or other appropriate officials of the agency or command, in writing of such identification.

(3) MAKING OF NOTIFICATIONS.—Any written notification pursuant to this subsection shall be made in accordance with procedures established to implement the revisions of regulations required by this section.

(c) AUTHORITY TO TERMINATE OR VOID CONTRACTS, GRANTS, AND COOPERATIVE AGREEMENTS AND TO RESTRICT FUTURE AWARD.—Not later than 270 days after the date of the enactment of this Act, the Federal Acquisition Regulation, the Defense Federal Acquisition Regulation Supplement, and the Uniform Administrative Requirements, Cost Principles, and Audit Requirements for Federal Awards shall be revised to provide that, upon notice from the head of an executive agency (or the designee of such head) or the commander of a covered combatant command (or the specified deputies of the commander) pursuant to subsection (b), the head of contracting activity of an executive agency, or other appropriate official, may do the following:

(1) Restrict the award of contracts, grants, or cooperative agreements of the executive agency concerned upon a written determination by the head of contracting activity or other appropriate official that the contract, grant, or cooperative agreement would provide funds received under such contract, grant, or cooperative agreement directly or indirectly to a covered person or entity.

(2) Terminate for default any contract, grant, or cooperative agreement of the executive agency concerned upon a written determination by the head of contracting activity or other appropriate official that the contractor, or the recipient of the grant or cooperative agreement, has failed to exercise due diligence to ensure that none of the funds received under the contract, grant, or cooperative agreement are provided directly or indirectly to a covered person or entity.

(3) Void in whole or in part any contract, grant, or cooperative agreement of the executive agency concerned upon a written determination by the head of contracting activity or other appropriate official that the contract, grant, or cooperative agreement provides funds directly or indirectly to a covered person or entity.

(d) CLAUSE.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—Not later than 270 days after the date of the enactment of this Act, the Federal Acquisition Regulation, the Defense Federal Acquisition Regulation Supplement, and the Uniform Administrative Requirements, Cost Principles, and Audit Requirements for Federal Awards shall be revised to require that—

(A) the clause described in paragraph (2) shall be included in each covered contract, grant, and cooperative agreement of an executive agency that is awarded on or after the date that is 270 days after the date of the enactment of this Act; and

(B) to the maximum extent practicable, each covered contract, grant, and cooperative agreement of an executive agency that is awarded before the date of the enactment of this Act shall be modified to include the clause described in paragraph (2).

(2) CLAUSE DESCRIBED.—The clause described in this paragraph is a clause that—

(A) requires the contractor, or the recipient of the grant or cooperative agreement, to exercise due diligence to ensure that none of the funds, including goods and services, received under the contract, grant, or cooperative agreement are provided directly or indirectly to a covered person or entity; and

(B) notifies the contractor, or the recipient of the grant or cooperative agreement, of the authority of the head of contracting activity, or other appropriate official, to terminate or void the contract, grant, or cooperative agreement, in whole or in part, as provided in subsection (c).

(3) TREATMENT AS VOID.—For purposes of this section:

(A) A contract, grant, or cooperative agreement that is void is unenforceable as contrary to public policy.

(B) A contract, grant, or cooperative agreement that is void in part is unenforceable as contrary to public policy with regard to a segregable task or effort under the contract, grant, or cooperative agreement.

(4) PUBLIC COMMENT.—The President shall ensure that the process for revising regulations required by paragraph (1) shall include an opportunity for public comment, including an opportunity for comment on standards of due diligence required by this section.

(e) REQUIREMENTS FOLLOWING CONTRACT ACTIONS.—Not later than 270 days after the date of the enactment of this Act, the Federal Acquisition Regulation, the Defense Federal Acquisition Regulation Supplement, and the Uniform Administrative Requirements, Cost Principles, and Audit Requirements for Federal Awards shall be revised as follows:

(1) To require that any head of contracting activity, or other appropriate official, taking an action under subsection (c) to terminate, void, or restrict a contract, grant, or cooperative agreement notify in writing the contractor or recipient of the grant or cooperative agreement, as applicable, of the action.

(2) To permit the contractor or recipient of a grant or cooperative agreement subject to an action taken under subsection (c) to terminate or void the contract, grant, or cooperative agreement, as the case may be, an opportunity to challenge the action by requesting an administrative review of the action under the procedures of the executive agency concerned not later than 30 days after receipt of notice of the action.

(f) ANNUAL REVIEW; PROTECTION OF CLASSIFIED INFORMATION.—

(1) ANNUAL REVIEW.—The Secretary of Defense, in conjunction with the Director of National Intelligence and in consultation with the Secretary of State shall, on an annual basis, review the lists of persons and entities previously covered by a notice under subsection (b) as having been identified as described by subsection (a) in order to determine whether or not such persons and entities continue to warrant identification as described by subsection (a). If a determination is made pursuant to such a review that a person or entity no longer warrants identification as described by subsection (a), the Secretary of Defense shall notify the head of the executive agency concerned (or the designee of such head) and the commander of the covered combatant command concerned (or the specified deputies of the commander) in writing of such determination.

(2) PROTECTION OF CLASSIFIED INFORMATION.—Classified information relied upon to make an identification in accordance with subsection (a) may not be disclosed to a contractor or a recipient of a grant or cooperative agreement with respect to which an action is taken pursuant to the authority provided in subsection (c), or to their representatives, in the absence of a protective order issued by a court of competent jurisdiction established under Article I or Article III of the Constitution of the United States that specifically addresses the conditions upon which such classified information may be so disclosed.

(g) DELEGATION OF CERTAIN RESPONSIBILITIES.—

(1) COMBATANT COMMAND RESPONSIBILITIES.—The commander of a covered combatant command may delegate the responsibilities in this section to any deputies of the commander specified by the commander for purposes of this section. Any delegation of responsibilities under this paragraph shall be made in writing.

(2) NONDELEGATION OF RESPONSIBILITY FOR CERTAIN ACTIONS.—The authority provided by subsection (c) to terminate, void, or restrict contracts, grants, and cooperative agreements, in whole or in part, may not be delegated below the level of head of contracting activity, or equivalent official for purposes of grants or cooperative agreements.

(h) ADDITIONAL RESPONSIBILITIES OF EXECUTIVE AGENCIES.—

(1) SHARING OF INFORMATION ON SUPPORTERS OF THE ENEMY.—The Secretary of Defense shall, in consultation with the Director of the Office of Management and Budget, carry out a program through which agency components may provide information to heads of executive agencies (or the designees of such heads) and the commanders of the covered combatant commands (or the specified deputies of the commanders) relating to persons or entities who may be providing funds, including goods and services, received under contracts, grants, or cooperative agreements of the executive agencies directly or indirectly to a covered person or entity. The program shall be designed to facilitate and encourage the sharing of risk and threat information between executive agencies and the covered combatant commands.

(2) INCLUSION OF INFORMATION ON CONTRACT ACTIONS IN FAPIIS AND OTHER SYSTEMS.—Upon the termination, voiding, or restriction of a contract, grant, or cooperative agreement of an executive agency under subsection (c), the head of contracting activity of the executive agency shall provide for the inclusion in the Federal Awardee Performance and Integrity Information System (FAPIIS), or other formal system of records on contractors or entities, of appropriate information on the termination, voiding, or restriction, as the case may be, of the contract, grant, or cooperative agreement.

(3) REPORTS.—The head of contracting activity that receives a notice pursuant to subsection (b) shall submit to the head of the executive agency concerned (or the designee of such head) and the commander of the covered combatant command concerned (or specified deputies) a report on the action, if any, taken by the head of contracting activity pursuant to subsection (c), including a determination not to terminate, void, or restrict the contract, grant, or cooperative agreement as otherwise authorized by subsection (c).

(i) REPORTS.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—Not later than March 1 of 2016, 2017, and 2018, the Director of the Office of Management and Budget shall submit to the appropriate committees of Congress a report on the use of the authorities in this section in the preceding calendar year, including the following:

(A) For each instance in which an executive agency exercised the authority to terminate, void, or restrict a contract, grant, and cooperative agreement pursuant to subsection (c), based on a notification under subsection (b), the following:

(i) The executive agency taking such action.

(ii) An explanation of the basis for the action taken.

(iii) The value of the contract, grant, or cooperative agreement voided or terminated.

(iv) The value of all contracts, grants, or cooperative agreements of the executive agency in force with the person or entity concerned at the time the contract, grant, or cooperative agreement was terminated or voided.

(B) For each instance in which an executive agency did not exercise the authority to terminate, void, or restrict a contract, grant, and cooperative agreement pursuant to subsection (c), based on a notification under subsection (b), the following:

(i) The executive agency concerned.

(ii) An explanation of the basis for not taking the action.

(2) FORM.—Any report under this subsection may, at the election of the Director—

(A) be submitted in unclassified form, but with a classified annex; or

(B) be submitted in classified form.

(j) INAPPLICABILITY TO CERTAIN CONTRACTS, GRANTS, AND COOPERATIVE AGREEMENTS.—The provisions of this section do not apply to contracts, grants, and cooperative agreements that are performed entirely inside the United States.

(k) NATIONAL SECURITY EXCEPTION.—Nothing in this section shall apply to the authorized intelligence or law enforcement activities of the United States Government.

(l) CONSTRUCTION WITH OTHER AUTHORITIES.—Except as provided in subsection (m), the authorities in this section shall be in addition to, and not to the exclusion of, any other authorities available to executive agencies to implement policies and purposes similar to those set forth in this section.

(m) COORDINATION WITH CURRENT AUTHORITIES.—

(1) REPEAL OF SUPERSEDED AUTHORITY RELATED TO CENTCOM.—Effective 270 days after the date of the enactment of this Act, section 841 of the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2012 (Public Law 112–81; 125 Stat. 1510; 10 U.S.C. 2302 note) is repealed.

(2) REPEAL OF SUPERSEDED AUTHORITY RELATED TO DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE.—Effective 270 days after the date of the enactment of this Act, section 831 of the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2014 (Public Law 113–66; 127 Stat. 810; 10 U.S.C. 2302 note) is repealed.

(3) USE OF SUPERSEDED AUTHORITIES IN IMPLEMENTATION OF REQUIREMENTS.—In providing for the implementation of the requirements of this section by the Department of Defense, the Secretary of Defense may use and modify for that purpose the regulations and procedures established for purposes of the implementation of the requirements of section 841 of the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2012 and section 831 of the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2014.

(n) SUNSET.—The provisions of this section shall cease to be effective on December 31, 2019.

SEC. 842. ADDITIONAL ACCESS TO RECORDS.

(a) CONTRACTS, GRANTS, AND COOPERATIVE AGREEMENTS.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—Not later than 270 days after the date of the enactment of this Act, applicable regulations shall be revised to provide that, except as provided under subsection (c)(1), the clause described in paragraph (2) may, as appropriate, be included in each covered contract, grant, and cooperative agreement of an executive agency that is awarded on or after the date of the enactment of this Act.

(2) CLAUSE.—The clause described in this paragraph is a clause authorizing the head of the executive agency concerned, upon a written determination pursuant to paragraph (3), to examine any records of the contractor, the recipient of a grant or cooperative agreement, or any subcontractor or subgrantee under such contract, grant, or cooperative agreement to the extent necessary to ensure that funds, including goods and services, available under the contract, grant, or cooperative agreement are not provided directly or indirectly to a covered person or entity.

(3) WRITTEN DETERMINATION.—The authority to examine records pursuant to the contract clause described in paragraph (2) may be exercised only upon a written determination by the contracting officer, or comparable official responsible for a grant or cooperative agreement, upon a finding by the commander of a covered combatant command (or the specified deputies of the commander) or the head of an executive agency (or the designee of such head) that there is reason to believe that funds, including goods and services, available under the contract, grant, or cooperative agreement concerned may have been provided directly or indirectly to a covered person or entity.

(4) FLOWDOWN.—A clause described in paragraph (2) may also be included in any subcontract or subgrant under a covered contract, grant, or cooperative agreement if the subcontract or subgrant has an estimated value in excess of $50,000.

(b) REPORTS.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—Not later than March 1 of 2016, 2017, and 2018, the Director of the Office of Management and Budget shall submit to the appropriate committees of Congress a report on the use of the authority provided by this section in the preceding calendar year.

(2) ELEMENTS.—Each report under this subsection shall identify, for the calendar year covered by such report, each instance in which an executive agency exercised the authority provided under this section to examine records, explain the basis for the action taken, and summarize the results of any examination of records so undertaken.

(3) FORM.—Any report under this subsection may be submitted in classified form.

(c) RELATIONSHIP TO EXISTING AUTHORITIES APPLICABLE TO CENTCOM.—

(1) APPLICABILITY.—This section shall not apply to contracts, grants, or cooperative agreements covered under section 842 of the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2012 (Public Law 112–81; 125 Stat. 1513; 10 U.S.C. 2313 note).

(2) EXTENSION OF CURRENT AUTHORITIES APPLICABLE TO CENTCOM.—Section 842(d)(1) of the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2012 (Public Law 112–81; 125 Stat. 1514; 10 U.S.C. 2313 note) is amended by striking ''date of the enactment of this Act'' and inserting ''date of the enactment of the Carl Levin and Howard P. 'Buck' McKeon National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2015''.

SEC. 843. DEFINITIONS.

In this subtitle:

(1) APPROPRIATE COMMITTEES OF CONGRESS.—The term ''appropriate committees of Congress'' means—

(A) the Committee on Armed Services, the Committee on Homeland Security and Governmental Affairs, the Committee on Foreign Relations, and the Committee on Appropriations of the Senate; and

(B) the Committee on Armed Services, the Committee on Oversight and Government Reform, the Committee on Foreign Affairs, and the Committee on Appropriations of the House of Representatives.

(2) CONTINGENCY OPERATION.—The term ''contingency operation'' has the meaning given that term in section 101(a)(13) of title 10, United States Code.

(3) CONTRACT.—The term ''contract'' includes a contract for commercial items but is not limited to a contract for commercial items.

(4) COVERED COMBATANT COMMAND.—The term ''covered combatant command'' means the following:

(A) The United States Africa Command.

(B) The United States Central Command.

(C) The United States European Command.

(D) The United States Pacific Command.

(E) The United States Southern Command.

(F) The United States Transportation Command.

(5) COVERED CONTRACT, GRANT, OR COOPERATIVE AGREEMENT DEFINED.—The term ''covered contract, grant, or cooperative agreement'' means a contract, grant, or cooperative agreement with an estimated value in excess of $50,000 that is performed outside the United States, including its possessions and territories, in support of a contingency operation in which members of the Armed Forces are actively engaged in hostilities.

(6) COVERED PERSON OR ENTITY.—The term ''covered person or entity'' means a person or entity that is actively opposing United States or coalition forces involved in a contingency operation in which members of the Armed Forces are actively engaged in hostilities.

(7) EXECUTIVE AGENCY.—The term ''executive agency'' has the meaning given that term in section 133 of title 41, United States Code.

(8) HEAD OF CONTRACTING ACTIVITY.—The term ''head of contracting activity'' has the meaning described in section 1.601 of the Federal Acquisition Regulation.

(9) UNIFORM ADMINISTRATIVE REQUIREMENTS, COST PRINCIPLES, AND AUDIT REQUIREMENTS FOR FEDERAL AWARDS.—The term ''Uniform Administrative Requirements, Cost Principles, and Audit Requirements for Federal Awards'' means the guidance issued by the Office of Management and Budget in part 200 of chapter II of title 2 of the Code of Federal Regulations.

Subtitle F—Other Matters

SEC. 851. RAPID ACQUISITION AND DEPLOYMENT PROCEDURES FOR UNITED STATES SPECIAL OPERATIONS COMMAND.

(a) AUTHORITY TO ESTABLISH PROCEDURES.—The Secretary may prescribe procedures for the rapid acquisition and deployment of items for the United States Special Operations Command that are currently under development by the Department of Defense or available from the commercial sector and are—

(1) urgently needed to react to an enemy threat or to respond to significant and urgent safety situations;

(2) needed to avoid significant risk of loss of life or mission failure; or

(3) needed to avoid collateral damage risk where the absence of collateral damage is a requirement for mission success.

(b) ISSUES TO BE ADDRESSED.—The procedures prescribed under subsection (a) shall include the following:

(1) A process for streamlined communication between the Commander of the United States Special Operations Command and the acquisition and research and development communities, including—

(A) a process for the Commander to communicate needs to the acquisition community and the research and development community; and

(B) a process for the acquisition community and the research and development community to propose items that meet the needs communicated by the Commander.

(2) Procedures for demonstrating, rapidly acquiring, and deploying items proposed pursuant to paragraph (1)(B), including—

(A) a process for demonstrating performance and evaluating for current operational purposes the existing capability of an item;

(B) a process for developing an acquisition and funding strategy for the deployment of an item; and

(C) a process for making deployment determinations based on information obtained pursuant to subparagraphs (A) and (B).

(c) TESTING REQUIREMENT.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—The process for demonstrating performance and evaluating for current operational purposes the existing capability of an item prescribed under subsection (b)(2)(A) shall include—

(A) an operational assessment in accordance with expedited procedures prescribed by the Director of Operational Testing and Evaluation; and

(B) a requirement to provide information to the deployment decision-making authority about any deficiency of the item in meeting the original requirements for the item (as stated in an operational requirements document or similar document).

(2) DEFICIENCY NOT A DETERMINING FACTOR.—The process may not include a requirement for any deficiency of an item to be the determining factor in deciding whether to deploy the item.

(3) ADDITIONAL REQUIREMENT IN CASE OF DEFICIENCY.—In the case of any deficiency of an item, a decision to deploy the item may be made only if the Commander of the United States Special Operations Command determines that, for reasons of national security, the deficiency of the item is acceptable.

(d) LIMITATION.—The quantity of items of a system procured using the procedures prescribed pursuant to this section may not exceed the number established for low-rate initial production for the system. Any such items shall be counted for purposes of the number of items of the system that may be procured through low-rate initial production.

(e) ANNUAL FUNDING LIMITATION.—Of the funds available to the Commander of the United States Special Operations Command in any given fiscal year, not more than $50,000,000 may be used to procure items under this section.

(f) RELATIONSHIP TO OTHER RAPID ACQUISITION AUTHORITY.—The Commander of the United States Special Operations Command may not use the authority under this section at the same time the Commander uses the authority under section 806 of the Bob Stump National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2003 (Public Law 107–314; 10 U.S.C. 2302 note).

(g) CONGRESSIONAL NOTIFICATIONS.—

(1) NOTIFICATION BEFORE PROCEDURES GO INTO EFFECT.—The Secretary of Defense shall notify the congressional defense committees at least 30 days before the procedures prescribed pursuant to this section are made effective.

(2) NOTIFICATION AFTER USE OF PROCEDURES.—The Secretary of Defense shall notify the congressional defense committees not later than 48 hours after each use of the procedures prescribed pursuant to this section.

SEC. 852. CONSIDERATION OF CORROSION CONTROL IN PRELIMINARY DESIGN REVIEW.

The Under Secretary of Defense for Acquisition, Technology, and Logistics shall ensure that Department of Defense Instruction 5000.02 and other applicable guidance require full consideration, during preliminary design review for a product, of metals, materials, and technologies that effectively prevent or control corrosion over the life cycle of the product.

SEC. 853. PROGRAM MANAGER DEVELOPMENT REPORT.

(a) REPORT.—Not later than 180 days after the date of the enactment of this Act, the Secretary of Defense shall submit to the congressional defense committees a report on enhancing the role of Department of Defense civilian and military program managers in developing and carrying out defense acquisition programs.

(b) MATTERS TO BE ADDRESSED.—The report required by this section shall address, at a minimum, recommendations for—

(1) enhancing training and educational opportunities for program managers;

(2) increasing emphasis on the mentoring of current and future program managers by experienced senior executives and program managers within the Department;

(3) improving career paths and career opportunities for program managers;

(4) creating additional incentives for the recruitment and retention of highly qualified individuals to serve as program managers;

(5) improving required resource levels and support (including systems engineering expertise, cost estimating expertise, and software development expertise) for program managers;

(6) improving means of collecting and disseminating best practices and lessons learned to enhance program management across the Department;

(7) creating common templates and tools to support improved data gathering and analysis for program management and oversight purposes;

(8) increasing accountability of program managers for the results of defense acquisition programs;

(9) enhancing monetary and nonmonetary awards for successful accomplishment of program objectives by program managers; and

(10) improving program manager tenure with the goal of maintaining both civilian and military program managers in their positions for a sufficient period of time to ensure program stability and consistency of leadership, including consideration of tying program manager tenure to milestone decision points for major defense acquisition programs and major automated information system programs.

SEC. 854. OPERATIONAL METRICS FOR JOINT INFORMATION ENVIRONMENT AND SUPPORTING ACTIVITIES.

(a) GUIDANCE.—Not later than 180 days after the date of the enactment of this Act, the Secretary of Defense, acting through the Chief Information Officer of the Department

of Defense, shall issue guidance for measuring the operational effectiveness and efficiency of the Joint Information Environment within the military departments, Defense Agencies, and combatant commands. The guidance shall include a definition of specific metrics for data collection, and a requirement for each military department, Defense Agency, and combatant command to regularly collect and assess data on such operational effectiveness and efficiency and report the results to such Chief Information Officer on a regular basis.

(b) BASELINE ARCHITECTURE.—The Chief Information Officer of the Department of Defense shall identify a baseline architecture for the Joint Information Environment by identifying and reporting to the Secretary of Defense any information technology programs or other investments that support that architecture.

(c) JOINT INFORMATION ENVIRONMENT DEFINED.—In this section, the term ''Joint Information Environment'' means the initiative of the Department of Defense to modernize the information technology networks and systems within the Department.

SEC. 855. COMPLIANCE WITH REQUIREMENTS FOR SENIOR DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE OFFICIALS SEEKING EMPLOYMENT WITH DEFENSE CONTRACTORS.

Section 847(b)(1) of the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2008 (Public Law 110–181; 122 Stat. 243; 10 U.S.C. 1701 note) is amended by inserting after ''repository'' the following: ''maintained by the General Counsel of the Department''.

SEC. 856. ENHANCEMENT OF WHISTLEBLOWER PROTECTION FOR EMPLOYEES OF GRANTEES.

(a) ADDITION OF REFERENCE TO GRANTEE.—Section 2409(a)(1) of title 10, United States Code, is amended by striking ''or subcontractor'' and inserting '', subcontractor, grantee, or subgrantee''.

(b) CONFORMING AMENDMENTS.—Section 2409(g) of such title is amended—

(1) in paragraph (4), by striking ''or a grant''; and

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

''(7) The term 'grantee' means a person awarded a grant with an agency.''.

SEC. 857. PROHIBITION ON REIMBURSEMENT OF CONTRACTORS FOR CONGRESSIONAL INVESTIGATIONS AND INQUIRIES.

Section 2324(e)(1) of title 10, United States Code, is amended by adding at the end the following new subparagraph:

''(Q) Costs incurred by a contractor in connection with a congressional investigation or inquiry into an issue that is the subject matter of a proceeding resulting in a disposition as described in subsection (k)(2).''.

SEC. 858. REQUIREMENT TO PROVIDE PHOTOVOLTAIC DEVICES FROM UNITED STATES SOURCES.

(a) CONTRACT REQUIREMENT.—The Secretary of Defense shall ensure that each covered contract includes a provision requiring that any photovoltaic device installed under the contract be manufactured in the United States substantially all from articles, materials, or supplies mined, produced, or manufactured in the United States, unless the head of the department or independent establishment concerned determines, on a case-by-case basis, that the inclusion of such requirement is inconsistent with the public interest or involves unreasonable costs, subject to exceptions provided in the Trade Agreements Act of 1979 (19 U.S.C. 2501 et seq.) or otherwise provided by law.

(b) DEFINITIONS.—In this section:

(1) COVERED CONTRACT.—The term ''covered contract'' means a contract awarded by the Department of Defense that provides for a photovoltaic device to be—

(A) installed inside the United States on Department of Defense property or in a facility owned by the Department of Defense; or

(B) reserved for the exclusive use of the Department of Defense in the United States for the full economic life of the device.

(2) PHOTOVOLTAIC DEVICE.—The term ''photovoltaic device'' means a device that converts light directly into electricity through a solid-state, semiconductor process.

SEC. 859. REIMBURSEMENT OF DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE FOR ASSISTANCE PROVIDED TO NONGOVERNMENTAL ENTERTAINMENT-ORIENTED MEDIA PRODUCERS.

(a) IN GENERAL.—Subchapter II of chapter 134 of title 10, United States Code, is amended by adding at the end the following new section:

''§ 2264. Reimbursement for assistance provided to nongovernmental entertainment-oriented media producers

''(a) IN GENERAL.—There shall be credited to the applicable appropriations account or fund from which the expenses described in subsection (b) were charged any amounts received by the Department of Defense as reimbursement for such expenses.

''(b) DESCRIPTION OF EXPENSES.—The expenses referred to in subsection (a) are any expenses—

''(1) incurred by the Department of Defense as a result of providing assistance to a nongovernmental entertainment-oriented media producer;

''(2) for which the Department of Defense requires reimbursement under section 9701 of title 31 or any other provision of law; and

''(3) for which the Department of Defense received reimbursement after the date of the enactment of the Carl Levin and Howard P. 'Buck' McKeon National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2015.''.

(b) CLERICAL AMENDMENT.—The table of sections at the beginning of such subchapter is amended by adding at the end the following new item:

''2264. Reimbursement for assistance provided to nongovernmental entertainment-oriented media producers.''.

SEC. 860. THREE-YEAR EXTENSION OF AUTHORITY FOR JOINT URGENT OPERATIONAL NEEDS FUND.

Section 2216a(e) of title 10, United States Code, is amended by striking ''September 30, 2015'' and inserting ''September 30, 2018''.

TITLE IX—DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE ORGANIZATION AND MANAGEMENT

Subtitle A—Department of Defense Management

Subtitle B—Other Matters

Subtitle A—Department of Defense Management

SEC. 901. REORGANIZATION OF THE OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY OF DEFENSE AND RELATED MATTERS.

(a) CONVERSION OF POSITION OF DEPUTY CHIEF MANAGEMENT OFFICER TO POSITION OF UNDER SECRETARY OF DEFENSE FOR BUSINESS MANAGEMENT AND INFORMATION.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—Effective on February 1, 2017, section 132a of title 10, United States Code, is amended to read as follows:

''§ 132a. Under Secretary of Defense for Business Management and Information

''(a) There is an Under Secretary of Defense for Business Management and Information, appointed from civilian life by the President, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate.

''(b) The Under Secretary also serves as—

''(1) the Performance Improvement Officer of the Department of Defense; and

''(2) the Chief Information Officer of the Department of Defense.

''(c) Subject to the authority, direction, and control of the Secretary of Defense and the Deputy Secretary of Defense in the role of the Deputy Secretary as the Chief Management Officer of the Department of Defense, the Under Secretary of Defense for Business Management and Information shall perform such duties and exercise such powers as the Secretary of Defense may prescribe, including the following:

''(1) Assisting the Deputy Secretary of Defense in the Deputy Secretary's role as the Chief Management Officer of the Department of Defense under section 132(c) of this title.

''(2) Supervising the management of the business operations of the Department of Defense and adjudicating issues and conflicts in functional domain business policies.

''(3) Establishing business strategic planning and performance management policies and measures and developing the Department of Defense Strategic Management Plan.

''(4) Establishing business information technology portfolio policies and overseeing investment management of that portfolio for the Department of Defense.

''(5) Establishing end-to-end business process and policies for establishing, eliminating, and implementing business standards, and managing the Business Enterprise Architecture.

''(6) Supervising the business process reengineering of the functional domains of the Department in order to support investment planning and technology development decision making for information technology systems.

''(d) The Under Secretary of Defense for Business Management and Information takes precedence in the Department of Defense after the Secretary of Defense and the Deputy Secretary of Defense.''.

(2) PLACEMENT IN THE OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY OF DEFENSE.—Effective on the effective date specified in paragraph (1), section 131(b)(2) of such title is amended—

(A) by redesignating subparagraphs (A) through (E) as subparagraphs (B) through (F), respectively; and

(B) by inserting before subparagraph (B) (as so redesignated) the following new subparagraph (A):

''(A) The Under Secretary of Defense for Business Management and Information.''.

(b) CHIEF INFORMATION OFFICER OF THE DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE.—

(1) STATUTORY ESTABLISHMENT OF POSITION.—Chapter 4 of title 10, United States Code, is amended by inserting after section 141 the following new section:

''§ 142. Chief Information Officer

''(a) There is a Chief Information Officer of the Department of Defense.

''(b)(1) The Chief Information Officer of the Department of Defense—

''(A) is the Chief Information Officer of the Department of Defense for the purposes of sections 3506(a)(2) and 3544(a)(3) of title 44;

''(B) has the responsibilities and duties specified in section 11315 of title 40;

''(C) has the responsibilities specified for the Chief Information Officer in sections 2222, 2223(a), and 2224 of this title; and

''(D) exercises authority, direction, and control over the Information Assurance Directorate of the National Security Agency.

''(2) The Chief Information Officer shall perform such additional duties and exercise such powers as the Secretary of Defense may prescribe.

''(c) The Chief Information Officer takes precedence in the Department of Defense with the officials serving in positions specified in section 131(b)(4) of this title. The officials serving in positions specified in section 131(b)(4) and the Chief Information Officer of the Department of Defense take precedence among themselves in the order prescribed by the Secretary of Defense.''.

(2) PLACEMENT IN THE OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY OF DEFENSE.—Section 131(b) of such title, as amended by subsection (a)(2), is further amended—

(A) by redesignating paragraphs (5, (6), (7), and (8) as paragraphs (6), (7), (8), and (9), respectively; and

(B) by inserting after paragraph (4) the following new paragraph (5):

''(5) The Chief Information Officer of the Department of Defense.''.

(c) REPEAL OF REQUIREMENT FOR DEFENSE BUSINESS SYSTEM MANAGEMENT COMMITTEE.—Section 186 of title 10, United States Code, is repealed.

(d) ASSIGNMENT OF RESPONSIBILITY FOR DEFENSE BUSINESS SYSTEMS.—Section 2222 of title 10, United States Code, is amended—

(1) in subsection (a)—

(A) by inserting ''and'' at the end of paragraph (1);

(B) by striking ''; and'' at the end of paragraph (2) and inserting a period; and

(C) by striking paragraph (3);

(2) in subsection (c)(1), by striking ''Defense Business Systems Management Committee'' and inserting ''investment review board established under subsection (g)''; and

(3) in subsection (g)—

(A) in paragraph (1), by striking '', not later than March 15, 2012,'';

(B) in paragraph (2)(C), by striking ''each'' the first place it appears and inserting ''the''; and

(C) in paragraph (2)(F), by striking ''and the Defense Business Systems Management Committee, as required by section 186(c) of this title,''.

(e) DEADLINE FOR ESTABLISHMENT OF INVESTMENT REVIEW BOARD AND INVESTMENT MANAGEMENT PROCESS.—The investment review board and investment management process required by section 2222(g) of title 10, United States Code, as amended by subsection (d)(3), shall be established not later than March 15, 2015.

(f) REDESIGNATION OF ASSISTANT SECRETARY OF DEFENSE FOR OPERATIONAL ENERGY PLANS AND PROGRAMS TO REFLECT MERGER WITH DEPUTY UNDER SECRETARY OF DEFENSE FOR INSTALLATIONS AND ENVIRONMENT.—Paragraph (9) of section 138(b) of title 10, United States Code, is amended to read as follows:

''(9) One of the Assistant Secretaries is the Assistant Secretary of Defense for Energy, Installations, and Environment. The Assistant Secretary—

''(A) is the principal advisor to the Secretary of Defense and the Under Secretary of Defense for Acquisition, Technology, and Logistics on matters relating to energy, installations, and environment; and

''(B) is the principal advisor to the Secretary of Defense and the Deputy Secretary of Defense regarding operational energy plans and programs.''.

(g) CLARIFICATION OF POLICY AND RESPONSIBILITIES OF ASSISTANT SECRETARY OF DEFENSE FOR ENERGY, INSTALLATIONS, AND ENVIRONMENT.—

(1) TRANSFER OF POLICY PROVISIONS FROM SECTION 138C.—Chapter 173 of such title is amended—

(A) by adding at the end the following new section:

''§ 2926. Operational energy activities'';

(B) by transferring paragraph (3) of section 138c(c) of such title to section 2926, as added by subparagraph (A), inserting such paragraph after the section heading, and redesignating such paragraph as subsection (a);

(C) in subsection (a) (as so inserted and redesignated)—

(i) by inserting ''ALTERNATIVE FUEL ACTIVITIES.—'' before ''The Assistant Secretary'';

(ii) by redesignating subparagraphs (A) through (E) as paragraphs (1) through (5), respectively; and

(iii) in paragraph (5) (as so redesignated), by striking ''subsection (e)(4)'' and inserting ''subsection (c)(4)'';

(D) by transferring subsections (d), (e), and (f) of section 138c of such title to section 2926, as added by subparagraph (A), inserting those subsections after subsection (a) (as transferred and redesignated by subparagraph (B)), and redesignating those subsections as subsections (b), (c), and (d), respectively;

(E) in subsections (a), (b), (c), and (d) of section 2926 (as transferred and redesignated by subparagraphs (B) and (D)), by inserting ''of Defense for Installations, Energy, and Environment'' after ''Assistant Secretary'' the first place it appears in each such subsection;

(F) in subsection (b) of section 2926 (as transferred and redesignated by subparagraph (D)), by striking ''provide guidance to, and consult with, the Secretary of Defense, the Deputy Secretary of Defense, the Secretaries of the military departments,'' and inserting ''make recommendations to the Secretary of Defense and Deputy Secretary of Defense and provide guidance to the Secretaries of the military departments''; and

(G) in subsection (c) of section 2926 (as transferred and redesignated by subparagraph (D)), by amending paragraphs (4), (5), and (6) to read as follows:

''(4) Not later than 30 days after the date on which the budget for a fiscal year is submitted to Congress pursuant to section 1105 of title 31, the Secretary of Defense shall submit to Congress a report on the proposed budgets for that fiscal year that were reviewed by the Assistant Secretary under paragraph (3).

''(5) For each proposed budget covered by a report under paragraph (4) for which the certification of the Assistant Secretary under paragraph (3) is that the budget is not adequate for implementation of the strategy, the report shall include the following:

''(A) A copy of the report set forth in paragraph (3).

''(B) A discussion of the actions that the Secretary proposes to take, together with any recommended legislation that the Secretary considers appropriate, to address the inadequacy of the proposed budget.

''(C) An appendix prepared by the Chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff describing—

''(i) the progress made by the Joint Requirements Oversight Council in implementing the energy Key Performance Parameter; and

''(ii) details regarding how operational energy is being addressed in defense planning, scenarios, support to strategic analysis, and resulting policy to improve combat capability.

''(D) An appendix prepared by the Under Secretary of Defense for Acquisition, Technology, and Logistics certifying that and describing how the acquisition system is addressing operational energy in the procurement process, including long-term sustainment considerations, and how programs are extending combat capability as a result of these considerations.

''(E) A separate statement of estimated expenditures and requested appropriations for that fiscal year for the activities of the Assistant Secretary in carrying out the duties of the Assistant Secretary.

''(F) Any additional comments that the Secretary considers appropriate regarding the inadequacy of the proposed budgets.

''(6) For each proposed budget covered by a report under paragraph (4) for which the certification of the Assistant Secretary under paragraph (3) is that the budget is adequate for implementation of the strategy, the report shall include the items set forth in subparagraphs (C), (D), and (E) of paragraph (5).''.

(2) REPEAL OF SUPERSEDED PROVISION.—Sections 138c of such title is repealed.

(h) AMENDMENTS RELATING TO CERTAIN PRESCRIBED ASSISTANT SECRETARY OF DEFENSE POSITIONS.—Chapter 4 of title 10, United States Code, is further amended as follows:

(1) ASSISTANT SECRETARY OF DEFENSE FOR LOGISTICS AND MATERIEL READINESS.—Paragraph (7) of section 138(b) is amended—

(A) in the first sentence, by inserting after ''Readiness'' the following: '', who shall be appointed from among persons with an extensive background in the sustainment of major weapons systems and combat support equipment'';

(B) by striking the second sentence;

(C) by transferring to the end of that paragraph (as amended by subparagraph (B)) the text of subsection (b) of section 138a;

(D) by transferring to the end of that paragraph (as amended by subparagraph (C)) the text of subsection (c) of section 138a; and

(E) by redesignating paragraphs (1) through (3) in the text transferred by subparagraph (C) of this paragraph as subparagraphs (A) through (C), respectively.

(2) ASSISTANT SECRETARY OF DEFENSE FOR RESEARCH AND ENGINEERING.—Paragraph (8) of such section is amended—

(A) by striking the second sentence and inserting the text of subsection (a) of section 138b;

(B) by inserting after the text added by subparagraph (A) of this paragraph the following: ''The Assistant Secretary, in consultation with the Deputy Assistant Secretary of Defense for Developmental Test and Evaluation, shall—'';

(C) by transferring paragraphs (1) and (2) of subsection (b) of section 138b to the end of that paragraph (as amended by subparagraphs (A) and (B)), indenting those paragraphs 2 ems from the left margin, and redesignating those paragraphs as subparagraphs (A) and (B), respectively;

(D) in subparagraph (A) (as so transferred and redesignated)—

(i) by striking ''The Assistant Secretary'' and all that follows through ''Test and Evaluation, shall''; and

(ii) by striking the period at the end and inserting ''; and''; and

(E) in subparagraph (B) (as so transferred and redesignated), by striking ''The Assistant Secretary'' and all that follows through ''Test and Evaluation, shall''.

(3) ASSISTANT SECRETARY OF DEFENSE FOR NUCLEAR, CHEMICAL, AND BIOLOGICAL DEFENSE PROGRAMS.—Paragraph (10) of such section is amended—

(A) by striking the second sentence and inserting the text of subsection (b) of section 138d; and

(B) by inserting after the text added by subparagraph (A) of this paragraph the text of subsection (a) of such section and in that text as so inserted—

(i) by striking ''of Defense for Nuclear, Chemical, and Biological Defense Programs''; and

(ii) by redesignating paragraphs (1) through (3) as subparagraphs (A) through (C), respectively.

(4) REPEAL OF SEPARATE SECTIONS.—Sections 138a, 138b, and 138d are repealed.

(i) CODIFICATION OF RESTRICTIONS ON USE OF THE DEPUTY UNDER SECRETARY OF DEFENSE TITLE.—

(1) CODIFICATION.—Effective on January 1, 2015, section 137a(a) of title 10, United States Code, is amended by adding at the end the following new paragraph:

''(3) The officials authorized under this section shall be the only Deputy Under Secretaries of Defense.''.

(2) CONFORMING REPEAL.—Effective on the effective date specified in paragraph (1), section 906(a)(2) of the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2010 (Public Law 111–84; 123 Stat. 2426; 10 U.S.C. 137a note) is repealed.

(j) CLARIFICATION OF ORDERS OF PRECEDENCE.—

(1) CLARIFICATION RELATING TO CHIEF INFORMATION OFFICER.—Effective on the effective date specified in subsection (a)(1)—

(A) section 131(b) of title 10, United States Code, is amended—

(i) by striking paragraph (5); and

(ii) by redesignating paragraphs (6), (7), (8), and (9) as paragraphs (5), (6), (7), and (8), respectively; and

(B) section 142 of such title is amended by striking subsection (c).

(2) CLARIFICATION RELATING TO OTHER POSITIONS.—Effective on the effective date specified in subsection (a)(1)—

(A) section 133(e)(1) of title 10, United States Code, is amended by striking ''and the Deputy Secretary of Defense'' and inserting '', the Deputy Secretary of Defense, and the Under Secretary of Defense for Business Management and Information'';

(B) section 134(c) of such title is amended by inserting ''the Under Secretary of Defense for Business Management and Information,'' after ''the Deputy Secretary of Defense,'';

(C) section 137a(d) of such title is amended in the first sentence by striking all that follows after ''the military departments,'' and inserting ''and the Under Secretaries of Defense.''; and

(D) section 138(d) of such title is amended by striking ''the Deputy Chief Management Officer of the Department of Defense,''.

(k) TECHNICAL AND CONFORMING AMENDMENTS.—Title 10, United States Code, is further amended as follows:

(1) In paragraph (8) of section 131(b) (as redesignated by subsection (b)(2))—

(A) by redesignating subparagraphs (A) through (H) as subparagraphs (B) through (I), respectively; and

(B) by inserting before subparagraph (B), as redesignated by subparagraph (A) of this paragraph, the following new subparagraph (A):

''(A) The two Deputy Directors within the Office of the Director of Cost Assessment and Program Evaluation under section 139a(c) of this title.''.

(2) In section 132(b), by striking ''is disabled or there is no Secretary of Defense'' and inserting ''dies, resigns, or is otherwise unable to perform the functions and duties of the office''.

(3) In section 137a(b), by striking ''is absent or disabled'' and inserting ''dies, resigns, or is otherwise unable to perform the functions and duties of the office''.

(3) Effective on the effective date specified in subsection (a)(1), in section 2222—

(A) by striking ''the Deputy Chief Management Officer of the Department of Defense'' each place it appears in subsections (c)(2)(E), (f)(1)(D), (f)(1)(E), (f)(2)(E), and (g)(1) and inserting ''the Under Secretary of Defense for Business Management and Information''; and

(B) in subsection (g)(3)(A)—

(i) by striking ''Deputy Chief Management Officer'' the first place it appears and inserting ''Under Secretary of Defense for Business Management and Information''; and

(ii) by striking ''Deputy Chief Management Officer'' the second, third, and forth places it appears and inserting ''Under Secretary''.

(4) In section 2925(b), by striking ''Operational Energy Plans and Programs'' and inserting ''Energy, Installations, and Environment''.

(l) CLERICAL AMENDMENTS.—

(1) The table of sections at the beginning of chapter 4 of title 10, United States Code, is amended—

(A) effective on the effective date specified in subsection (a)(1), by amending the item relating to section 132a to read as follows:

''132a. Under Secretary of Defense for Business Management and Information.'';

(B) by striking the items relating to sections 138a, 138b, 138c, and 138d; and

(C) by inserting after the item relating to section 141 the following new item:

''142. Chief Information Officer.''.

(2) The table of sections at the beginning of chapter 7 of such title is amended by striking the item relating to section 186.

(3) The table of sections at the beginning of subchapter III of chapter 173 of such title is amended by adding at the end the following new item:

''2926. Operational energy activities.''.

(m) EXECUTIVE SCHEDULE MATTERS.—

(1) EXECUTIVE SCHEDULE LEVEL II.—Effective on the effective date specified in subsection (a)(1), section 5313 of title 5, United States Code, is amended by inserting above the item relating to the Under Secretary of Defense for Acquisition, Technology, and Logistics the following:

''Under Secretary of Defense for Business Management and Information.''.

(2) EXECUTIVE SCHEDULE LEVEL III.—Effective on the effective date specified in subsection (a)(1), section 5314 of title 5, United States Code, is amended by striking ''Deputy Chief Management Officer of the Department of Defense.''.

(3) CONFORMING AMENDMENT TO PRIOR REDUCTION IN NUMBER OF ASSISTANT SECRETARIES OF DEFENSE.—Section 5315 of such title is amended by striking ''Assistant Secretaries of Defense (16)'' and inserting ''Assistant Secretaries of Defense (14)''.

(n) REFERENCES.—

(1) DCMO.—After February 1, 2017, any reference to the Deputy Chief Management Officer of the Department of Defense in any provision of law or in any rule, regulation, or other record, document, or paper of the United States shall be deemed to refer to the Under Secretary of Defense for Business Management and Information.

(2) ASDEIE.—Any reference to the Assistant Secretary of Defense for Operational Energy Plans and Programs or to the Deputy Under Secretary of Defense for Installations and Environment in any provision of law or in any rule, regulation, or other paper of the United State shall be deemed to refer to the Assistant Secretary of Defense for Energy, Installations, and Environment.

SEC. 902. ASSISTANT SECRETARY OF DEFENSE FOR MANPOWER AND RESERVE AFFAIRS.

(a) SINGLE ASSISTANT SECRETARY OF DEFENSE FOR MANPOWER AND RESERVE AFFAIRS.—

(1) REDESIGNATION OF POSITION.—The position of Assistant Secretary of Defense for Reserve Affairs is hereby redesignated as the Assistant Secretary of Defense for Manpower and Reserve Affairs. The individual serving in that position on the day before the date of the enactment of this Act may continue in office after that date without further appointment.

(2) STATUTORY DUTIES.—Paragraph (2) of section 138(b) of title 10, United States Code, is amended to read as follows:

''(2) One of the Assistant Secretaries is the Assistant Secretary of Defense for Manpower and Reserve Affairs. In addition to any duties and powers prescribed under paragraph (1), the Assistant Secretary of Defense for Manpower and Reserve Affairs shall have as the principal duty of such Assistant Secretary the overall supervision of manpower and reserve affairs of the Department of Defense.''.

(b) CONFORMING AMENDMENTS.—

(1) CROSS REFERENCE IN SUBTITLE E.—Section 10201 of such title is amended to read as follows:

''§ 10201. Assistant Secretary of Defense for Manpower and Reserve Affairs

''As provided in section 138(b)(2) of this title, the official in the Department of Defense with responsibility for overall supervision of reserve affairs of the Department of Defense is the Assistant Secretary of Defense for Manpower and Reserve Affairs.''.

(2) CLERICAL AMENDMENT.—The table of sections at the beginning of chapter 1007 of such title is amended by striking the item relating to section 10201 and inserting the following new item:

''10201. Assistant Secretary of Defense for Manpower and Reserve Affairs.''.

SEC. 903. REQUIREMENT FOR ASSESSMENT OF OPTIONS TO MODIFY THE NUMBER OF COMBATANT COMMANDS.

(a) ASSESSMENT REQUIRED.—The Secretary of Defense shall conduct an assessment of the feasibility, advisability, and recommendations, if any, for reducing or increasing the number or consolidating the common staff functions and infrastructure of the combatant commands by the end of fiscal year 2020.

(b) MATTERS COVERED.—The assessment required by subsection (a) shall include the following:

(1) An analysis of alternative versions of the Unified Command Plan for distribution and assignment of the following:

(A) Command responsibility and authority.

(B) Span of control.

(C) Headquarters structure and organization.

(D) Staff functions, capabilities, and capacities.

(2) A detailed analysis of each alternative that reduces or increases the number or consolidates the common staff functions of the combatant commands in terms of assigned personnel, resources, and infrastructure, set forth separately by fiscal year, by the end of fiscal year 2020.

(3) A description of the changes to the Unified Command Plan necessary to implement such reductions, increases, or consolidations.

(4) An assessment of the feasibility, advisability, risks, and estimated costs associated with such reductions, increases, or consolidations.

(5) An assessment of efficiencies, potential savings from such efficiencies, and operational risk, if any, that could be realized by—

(A) combining or otherwise sharing common staff or support functions between two or more combatant command headquarters;

(B) establishing a new organization to manage the combined staff or support functions of two or more combatant command headquarters; or

(C) any other efficiency initiatives or arrangements that the Secretary considers appropriate.

(c) USE OF PREVIOUS STUDIES AND OUTSIDE EXPERTS.—In conducting the assessment required by subsection (a), the Secretary of Defense and the Chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff may—

(1) use and incorporate previous plans or studies of the Department of Defense; and

(2) consult with and incorporate views of defense experts from outside the Department.

(d) REPORT.—

(1) 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 containing the findings and recommendations of the assessment required by subsection (a). The report shall include the views of the Chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff.

(2) FORM.—The report shall be submitted in unclassified form, but may include a classified annex.

SEC. 904. OFFICE OF NET ASSESSMENT.

(a) INDEPENDENT OFFICE REQUIRED.—The Secretary of Defense shall establish and maintain an independent organization within the Department of Defense to develop and coordinate net assessments of the standing, trends, and future prospects of the military capabilities and potential of the United States in comparison with the military capabilities and potential of other countries or groups of countries, so as to identify emerging or future threats or opportunities for the United States.

(b) DIRECT REPORT TO THE SECRETARY OF DEFENSE.—The head of the office established and maintained pursuant to subsection (a) shall report directly to the Secretary of Defense without intervening authority and may communicate views on matters within the responsibility of the office directly to the Secretary without obtaining the approval or concurrence of any other official within the Department of Defense.

SEC. 905. PERIODIC REVIEW OF DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE MANAGEMENT HEADQUARTERS.

(a) PLAN REQUIRED.—Not later than 120 days after the date of the enactment of this Act, the Secretary of Defense shall develop a plan for implementing a periodic review and analysis of the Department of Defense personnel requirements for management headquarters.

(b) ELEMENTS OF PLAN.—The plan required by subsection (a) shall include the following for each covered organization:

(1) A description of how current management headquarters are sized and structured to execute Department of Defense assigned mission requirements, including a list of the reference documents and instructions that explain the mission requirements of the management headquarters and how the management headquarters are sized and structured.

(2) A description of the critical capabilities and skillsets required by management headquarters to execute Department of Defense strategic guidance in order to fulfill mission objectives.

(3) An identification and analysis of the factors that directly or indirectly influence or contribute to the expense of Department of Defense management headquarters.

(4) An assessment of the effectiveness of current systems in use to track how military, civilian, and contract personnel are identified, managed, and tracked at the management headquarters.

(5) A description of the proposed timeline, required resources necessary, and Department of Defense documents, instructions, and regulations that need to be updated in order to implement a permanent periodic review and analysis of Department of Defense personnel requirements for management headquarters.

(c) COVERED ORGANIZATION DEFINED.—In this section, the term ''covered organization'' includes each of the following:

(1) The Office of the Secretary of Defense

(2) The Joint Staff.

(3) The Defense Agencies.

(4) The Department of Defense field activities.

(5) The headquarters of the combatant commands.

(6) Headquarters, Department of the Army, including the Secretary of the Army, the Office of the Chief of Staff of the Army, and the Army Staff.

(7) The major command headquarters of the Army.

(8) The Office of the Secretary of the Navy, the Office of the Chief of Naval Operations, and the Headquarters, United States Marine Corps.

(9) The major command headquarters of the Navy and the Marine Corps.

(10) Headquarters, Department of the Air Force, including the Office of the Secretary of the Air Force, the Office of the Air Force Chief of Staff, and the Air Staff.

(11) The major command headquarters of the Air Force.

(12) The National Guard Bureau.

(d) REPORT.—Not later than 120 days after the date of the enactment of this Act, the Secretary shall submit to the congressional defense committees the plan required by subsection (a).

(e) AMENDMENTS.—Section 904(d)(2) of the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2014 (Public Law 113–66; 127 Stat. 816; 10 U.S.C. 111 note) is amended—

(1) by striking ''2016'' and inserting ''2017'';

(2) in subparagraph (B), by inserting '', consolidations,'' after ''through changes'';

(3) in subparagraph (C)—

(A) by inserting '', consolidations,'' after ''through changes''; and

(B) by inserting '', or other associated cost drivers, including a discussion of how the changes, consolidations, or reductions were prioritized,'' after ''programs and offices'';

(4) in subparagraph (E), by inserting '', including the risks of, and capabilities gained or lost by implementing, such modifications'' before the period; and

(5) by adding at the end the following new subparagraphs:

''(F) A description of how the plan supports or affects current Department of Defense strategic guidance, policy, and mission requirements, including the quadrennial defense review, the Unified Command Plan, and the strategic choices and management review.

''(G) A description of the associated costs specifically addressed by the savings.''.

Subtitle B—Other Matters

SEC. 911. MODIFICATIONS OF BIENNIAL STRATEGIC WORKFORCE PLAN RELATING TO SENIOR MANAGEMENT, FUNCTIONAL, AND TECHNICAL WORKFORCES OF THE DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE.

(a) SENIOR MANAGEMENT WORKFORCE.—Subsection (c) of section 115b of title 10, United States Code, is amended—

(1) by striking paragraph (1) and inserting the following new paragraph (1):

''(1) Each strategic workforce plan under subsection (a) shall—

''(A) specifically address the shaping and improvement of the senior management workforce of the Department of Defense; and

''(B) include an assessment of the senior functional and technical workforce of the Department of Defense within the appropriate functional community.''; and

(2) in paragraph (2), by striking ''such senior management, functional, and technical workforce'' and inserting ''such senior management workforce and such senior functional and technical workforce''.

(b) HIGHLY QUALIFIED EXPERTS.—Such section is further amended—

(1) in subsection (b)(2), by striking ''subsection (f)(1)'' in subparagraphs (D) and (E) and inserting ''subsection (h)(1) or (h)(2)'';

(2) by redesignating subsections (f) and (g) as subsections (g) and (h), respectively; and

(3) by inserting after subsection (e) the following new subsection (f):

''(f) HIGHLY QUALIFIED EXPERTS.—(1) Each strategic workforce plan under subsection (a) shall include an assessment of the workforce of the Department of Defense comprising highly qualified experts appointed pursuant to section 9903 of title 5 (in this subsection referred to as the 'HQE workforce').

''(2) For purposes of paragraph (1), each plan shall include, with respect to the HQE workforce—

''(A) an assessment of the critical skills and competencies of the existing HQE workforce and projected trends in that workforce based on expected losses due to retirement and other attrition;

''(B) specific strategies for attracting, compensating, and motivating the HQE workforce of the Department, including the program objectives of the Department to be achieved through such strategies and the funding needed to implement such strategies;

''(C) any incentives necessary to attract or retain HQE personnel;

''(D) any changes that may be necessary in resources or in the rates or methods of pay needed to ensure the Department has full access to appropriately qualified personnel; and

''(E) any legislative actions that may be necessary to achieve HQE workforce goals.''.

(c) DEFINITIONS.—Subsection (h) of such section (as redesignated by subsection (b)(2)) is amended to read as follows:

''(h) DEFINITIONS.—In this section:

''(1) The term 'senior management workforce of the Department of Defense' includes the following categories of Department of Defense civilian personnel:

''(A) Appointees in the Senior Executive Service under section 3131 of title 5.

''(B) Persons serving in the Defense Intelligence Senior Executive Service under section 1606 of this title.

''(2) The term 'senior functional and technical workforce of the Department of Defense' includes the following categories of Department of Defense civilian personnel:

''(A) Persons serving in positions described in section 5376(a) of title 5.

''(B) Scientists and engineers appointed pursuant to section 342(b) of the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 1995 (Public Law 103–337; 108 Stat. 2721), as amended by section 1114 of the Floyd D. Spence National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2001 (as enacted into law by Public Law 106–398 (114 Stat. 1654A–315)).

''(C) Scientists and engineers appointed pursuant to section 1101 of the Strom Thurmond National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 1999 (5 U.S.C. 3104 note).

''(D) Persons serving in Intelligence Senior Level positions under section 1607 of this title.

''(3) The term 'acquisition workforce' includes individuals designated under section 1721 of this title as filling acquisition positions.''.

(d) CONFORMING AMENDMENT.—The heading of subsection (c) of such section is amended to read as follows: ''SENIOR MANAGEMENT WORKFORCE; SENIOR FUNCTIONAL AND TECHNICAL WORKFORCE.—''.

(e) FORMATTING OF ANNUAL REPORT.—Subsections (d)(1) and (e)(1) of such section are each amended by striking ''include a separate chapter to''.

SEC. 912. REPEAL OF EXTENSION OF COMPTROLLER GENERAL REPORT ON INVENTORY.

Section 803(c) of the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2010 (Public Law 111–84; 123 Stat. 2402), as amended by section 951(b) of the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2014 (Public Law 113–66; 127 Stat. 839), is amended by striking ''2013, 2014, and 2015'' and inserting ''and 2013''.

SEC. 913. EXTENSION OF AUTHORITY TO WAIVE REIMBURSEMENT OF COSTS OF ACTIVITIES FOR NONGOVERNMENTAL PERSONNEL AT DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE REGIONAL CENTERS FOR SECURITY STUDIES.

Section 941(b)(1) of the Duncan Hunter National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2009 (10 U.S.C. 184 note) is amended by striking ''through 2014'' and inserting ''through 2019''.

SEC. 914. PILOT PROGRAM TO ESTABLISH GOVERNMENT LODGING PROGRAM.

(a) AUTHORITY.—Notwithstanding the provisions of section 5911 of title 5, United States Code, the Secretary of Defense may, for the period of time described in subsection (b), establish and carry out a Government lodging program to provide Government or commercial lodging for employees of the Department of Defense or members of the uniformed services under the Secretary's jurisdiction performing duty on official travel, and may require such travelers to occupy adequate quarters on a rental basis when available.

(b) PROGRAM DURATION.—The authority to establish and execute a Government lodging program under this section expires on December 31, 2019.

(c) LIMITATION.—A Government lodging program developed under the authority in subsection (a), and a requirement under subsection (a) with respect to an employee of the Department of Defense, may not be construed to be subject to a duty to negotiate under chapter 71 of title 5, United States Code.

(d) REPORTS.—

(1) INITIAL REPORT.—Not later than six months 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 exercise of authority provided by subsection (a). The report shall include a detailed description of the facets of the Government lodging program, a description of how the program will increase travel efficiencies within the Department, a description of how the program will increase the safety of authorized travelers of the Department of Defense, and an estimate of the savings expected to be achieved by the program.

(2) ANNUAL REPORTS.—Each year, the Secretary shall include with the materials submitted to Congress by the Secretary in support of the budget submitted by the President under section 1105(a) of title 31, United States Code, a report that provides actual savings achieved (or costs incurred) under the Government lodging program to date and a description of estimated savings for the fiscal year budget being submitted, any changes to program rules made since the prior report, and an overall assessment to date of the program's effectiveness in increasing efficiency of travel and safety of Department employees.

(3) FINAL REPORT.—With the budget materials submitted to Congress by the Secretary in support of the budget submitted by the President for fiscal year 2019, the Secretary shall include a final report providing the Secretary's overall assessment of the effectiveness of the Government lodging program established under subsection (a), including a statement of savings achieved (or costs incurred) as of that date, and a recommendation for whether the program shall be made permanent. The Secretary may, in consultation with the heads of other Federal agencies, make a recommendation on whether the program should be expanded and made permanent with respect to those other Federal agencies.

(4) 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.

SEC. 915. SINGLE STANDARD MILEAGE REIMBURSEMENT RATE FOR PRIVATELY OWNED AUTOMOBILES OF GOVERNMENT EMPLOYEES AND MEMBERS OF THE UNIFORMED SERVICES.

(a) IN GENERAL.—Section 5704(a)(1) of title 5, United States Code, is amended in the last sentence by striking all that follows ''the rate per mile'' and inserting ''shall be the single standard mileage rate established by the Internal Revenue Service.''.

(b) REGULATIONS AND REPORTS.—

(1) PROVISIONS RELATING TO PRIVATELY OWNED AIRPLANES AND MOTORCYCLES.—Paragraph (1)(A) of section 5707(b) of title 5, United States Code, is amended to read as follows:

''(1)(A) The Administrator of General Services shall conduct periodic investigations of the cost of travel and the operation of privately owned airplanes and privately owned motorcycles by employees while engaged on official business, and shall report the results of such investigations to Congress at least once a year.''.

(2) PROVISIONS RELATING TO PRIVATELY OWNED AUTOMOBILES.—Clause (i) of section 5707(b)(2)(A) of title 5, United States Code, is amended to read as follows:

''(i) shall provide that the mileage reimbursement rate for privately owned automobiles, as provided in section 5704(a)(1), is the single standard mileage rate established by the Internal Revenue Service referred to in that section, and''.

SEC. 916. MODIFICATIONS TO REQUIREMENTS FOR ACCOUNTING FOR MEMBERS OF THE ARMED FORCES AND DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE CIVILIAN EMPLOYEES LISTED AS MISSING.

(a) DESIGNATION OF AGENCY AND DIRECTOR.—Subsection (a) of section 1501 of title 10, United States Code, is amended to read as follows:

''(a) RESPONSIBILITY FOR MISSING PERSONS.—(1)(A) The Secretary of Defense shall designate a single organization within the Department of Defense to have responsibility for Department matters relating to missing persons, including accounting for missing persons and persons whose remains have not been recovered from the conflict in which they were lost.

''(B) The organization designated under this paragraph shall be a Defense Agency or other entity of the Department of Defense outside the military departments and is referred to in this chapter as the 'designated Defense Agency'.

''(C) The head of the organization designated under this paragraph is referred to in this chapter as the 'designated Agency Director'.

''(2) Subject to the authority, direction, and control of the Secretary of Defense, the responsibilities of the designated Agency Director shall include the following:

''(A) Policy, control, and oversight within the Department of Defense of the entire process for investigation and recovery related to missing persons, including matters related to search, rescue, escape, and evasion.

''(B) Policy, control, and oversight of the program established under section 1509 of this title.

''(C) Responsibility for accounting for missing persons, including locating, recovering, and identifying missing persons or their remains after hostilities have ceased.

''(D) Coordination for the Department of Defense with other departments and agencies of the United States on all matters concerning missing persons.

''(E) Dissemination of appropriate information on the status of missing persons to authorized family members.

''(F) Establishment of a means for communication between officials of the designated Defense Agency and family members of missing persons, veterans service organizations, concerned citizens, and the public on the Department's efforts to account for missing persons, including a readily available means for communication of their views and recommendations to the designated Agency Director.

''(3) In carrying out the responsibilities established under this subsection, the designated Agency Director shall be responsible for the coordination for such purposes within the Department of Defense among the military departments, the Joint Staff, and the commanders of the combatant commands.

''(4) The designated Agency Director shall establish policies, which shall apply uniformly throughout the Department of Defense, for personnel recovery (including search, rescue, escape, and evasion) and for personnel accounting (including locating, recovering, and identifying missing persons or their remains after hostilities have ceased).

''(5) The designated Agency Director shall establish procedures to be followed by Department of Defense boards of inquiry, and by officials reviewing the reports of such boards, under this chapter.''.

(b) PUBLIC-PRIVATE PARTNERSHIPS AND OTHER FORMS OF SUPPORT.—Chapter 76 of such title is amended by inserting after section 1501 the following new section:

''§ 1501a. Public-private partnerships; other forms of support

''(a) PUBLIC-PRIVATE PARTNERSHIPS.—The Secretary of Defense may enter into arrangements known as public-private partnerships with appropriate entities outside the Government for the purposes of facilitating the activities of the designated Defense Agency. The Secretary may only partner with foreign governments or foreign entities with the concurrence of the Secretary of State. Any such arrangement shall be entered into in accordance with authorities provided under this section or any other authority otherwise available to the Secretary. Regulations prescribed under subsection (e)(1) shall include provisions for the establishment and implementation of such partnerships.

''(b) ACCEPTANCE OF VOLUNTARY PERSONAL SERVICES.—The Secretary of Defense may accept voluntary services to facilitate accounting for missing persons in the same manner as the Secretary of a military department may accept such services under section 1588(a)(9) of this title.

''(c) COOPERATIVE AGREEMENTS AND GRANTS.—

''(1) IN GENERAL.—The Secretary of Defense may enter into a cooperative agreement with, or make a grant to, a private entity for purposes related to support of the activities of the designated Defense Agency.

''(2) INAPPLICABILITY OF CERTAIN CONTRACT REQUIREMENTS.—Notwithstanding section 2304(k) of this title, the Secretary may enter such cooperative agreements or grants on a sole-source basis pursuant to section 2304(c)(5) of this title.

''(d) USE OF DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE PERSONAL PROPERTY.—The Secretary may allow a private entity to use, at no cost, personal property of the Department of Defense to assist the entity in supporting the activities of the designated Defense Agency.

''(e) REGULATIONS.—

''(1) IN GENERAL.—The Secretary of Defense shall prescribe regulations to implement this section.

''(2) LIMITATION.—Such regulations shall provide that acceptance of a gift (including a gift of services) or use of a gift under this section may not occur if the nature or circumstances of the acceptance or use would compromise the integrity, or the appearance of integrity, of any program of the Department of Defense or any individual involved in such program.

''(f) DEFINITIONS.—In this section:

''(1) COOPERATIVE AGREEMENT.—The term 'cooperative agreement' means an authorized cooperative agreement as described in section 6305 of title 31.

''(2) GRANT.—The term 'grant' means an authorized grant as described in section 6304 of title 31.''.

(c) SECTION 1505 CONFORMING AMENDMENTS.—Section 1505(c) of such title is amended—

(1) in paragraph (1), by striking ''the office established under section 1501 of this title'' and inserting ''the designated Agency Director''; and

(2) in paragraphs (2) and (3), by striking ''head of the office established under section 1501 of this title'' and inserting ''designated Agency Director''.

(d) SECTION 1509 AMENDMENTS.—Section 1509 of such title is amended—

(1) in subsection (b)—

(A) in the subsection heading, by striking ''PROCESS'';

(B) in paragraph (1), by striking ''POW/MIA accounting community'' and inserting ''through the designated Agency Director'';

(C) by striking paragraph (2) and inserting the following new paragraph (2):

''(2)(A) The Secretary shall assign or detail to the designated Defense Agency on a full-time basis a senior medical examiner from the personnel of the Armed Forces Medical Examiner System. The primary duties of the medical examiner so assigned or detailed shall include the identification of remains in support of the function of the designated Agency Director to account for unaccounted for persons covered by subsection (a).

''(B) In carrying out functions under this chapter, the medical examiner so assigned or detailed shall report to the designated Agency Director.

''(C) The medical examiner so assigned or detailed shall—

''(i) exercise scientific identification authority;

''(ii) establish identification and laboratory policy consistent with the Armed Forces Medical Examiner System; and

''(iii) advise the designated Agency Director on forensic science disciplines.

''(D) Nothing in this chapter shall be interpreted as affecting the authority of the Armed Forces Medical Examiner under section 1471 of this title.'';

(2) in subsection (d)—

(A) in the subsection heading, by inserting ''; CENTRALIZED DATABASE'' after ''FILES''; and

(B) by adding at the end the following new paragraph:

''(4) The Secretary of Defense shall establish and maintain a single centralized database and case management system containing information on all missing persons for whom a file has been established under this subsection. The database and case management system shall be accessible to all elements of the Department of Defense involved in the search, recovery, identification, and communications phases of the program established by this section.''; and

(3) in subsection (f)—

(A) in paragraph (1)—

(i) by striking ''establishing and''; and

(ii) by striking ''Secretary of Defense shall coordinate'' and inserting ''designated Agency Director shall ensure coordination'';

(B) in paragraph (2)—

(i) by inserting ''staff'' after ''National Security Council''; and

(ii) by striking ''POW/MIA accounting community''; and

(C) by adding at the end the following new paragraph:

''(3) In carrying out the program, the designated Agency Director shall coordinate all external communications and events associated with the program.''.

(e) REPORT ON POW/MIA POLICIES.—

(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 Committees on Armed Services of the Senate and House of Representatives a report on policies and proposals for providing access to information and documents to the next of kin of missing service personnel, including under chapter 76 of title 10, United States Code, as amended by this section

(2) ELEMENTS OF REPORT.—The report required by paragraph (1) shall include the following elements:

(A) A description of information and documents to be provided to the next of kin, including the status of recovery efforts and service records.

(B) A description of the Department's plans, if any, to review the classification status of records related to past covered conflicts and missing service personnel.

(C) An assessment of whether it is feasible and advisable to develop a public interface for any database of missing personnel being developed.

(f) CLERICAL AMENDMENTS.—

(1) SECTION HEADING.—The heading of section 1509 of such title is amended to read as follows:

''§ 1509. Program to resolve missing person cases''.

(2) TABLE OF SECTIONS.—The table of sections at the beginning of chapter 76 of such title is amended—

(A) by inserting after the item relating to section 1501 the following new item:

''1501a. Public-private partnerships; other forms of support.''; and

(B) by striking the item relating to section 1509 and inserting the following new item:

''1509. Program to resolve missing person cases.''.

TITLE X—GENERAL PROVISIONS

Subtitle A—Financial Matters

Subtitle B—Counter-Drug Activities

Subtitle C—Naval Vessels and Shipyards

Subtitle D—Counterterrorism

Subtitle A—Financial Matters

SEC. 1001. GENERAL TRANSFER AUTHORITY.

(a) AUTHORITY TO TRANSFER AUTHORIZATIONS.—

(1) AUTHORITY.—Upon determination by the Secretary of Defense that such action is necessary in the national interest, the Secretary may transfer amounts of authorizations made available to the Department of Defense in this division for fiscal year 2015 between any such authorizations for that fiscal year (or any subdivisions thereof). Amounts of authorizations so transferred shall be merged with and be available for the same purposes as the authorization to which transferred.

(2) LIMITATION.—Except as provided in paragraph (3), the total amount of authorizations that the Secretary may transfer under the authority of this section may not exceed $4,500,000,000.

(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. AUTHORITY TO TRANSFER FUNDS TO THE NATIONAL NUCLEAR SECURITY ADMINISTRATION TO SUSTAIN NUCLEAR WEAPONS MODERNIZATION AND NAVAL REACTORS.

(a) TRANSFER AUTHORIZED.—If the amount authorized to be appropriated for the weapons activities of the National Nuclear Security Administration under section 3101 or otherwise made available for fiscal year 2015 is less than $8,700,000,000 (the amount projected to be required for such activities in fiscal year 2015 as specified in the report under section 1251 of the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2010 (Public Law 111–84; 123 Stat. 2549)), the Secretary of Defense may transfer, from amounts authorized to be appropriated for the Department of Defense for fiscal year 2015 pursuant to this Act, to the Secretary of Energy an amount, not to exceed $150,000,000, to be available only for naval reactors or weapons activities of the National Nuclear Security Administration.

(b) NOTICE TO CONGRESS.—In the event of a transfer under subsection (a), the Secretary of Defense shall promptly notify Congress of the transfer, and shall include in such notice the Department of Defense account or accounts from which funds are transferred.

(c) TRANSFER MECHANISM.—Any funds transferred under this section shall be transferred in accordance with established procedures for reprogramming under section 1001 or successor provisions of law.

(d) CONSTRUCTION OF AUTHORITY.—The transfer authority provided under subsection (a) is in addition to any other transfer authority provided under this Act.

SEC. 1003. REPORTING OF BALANCES CARRIED FORWARD BY THE DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE AT THE END OF EACH FISCAL YEAR.

Not later March 1 of each year, the Secretary of Defense shall submit to the congressional defense committees, and make publicly available on the Internet website of the Department of Defense, the following information:

(1) The total dollar amount, by account, of all balances carried forward by the Department of Defense at the end of the fiscal year preceding the fiscal year during which such information is submitted.

(2) The total dollar amount, by account, of all unobligated balances carried forward by the Department of Defense at the end of the fiscal year preceding the fiscal year during which such information is submitted.

(3) The total dollar amount, by account, of any balances (both obligated and unobligated) that have been carried forward by the Department of Defense for five years or more as of the end of the fiscal year preceding the fiscal year during which such information is submitted.

Subtitle B—Counter-Drug Activities

SEC. 1011. EXTENSION OF AUTHORITY TO SUPPORT UNIFIED COUNTERDRUG AND COUNTERTERRORISM CAMPAIGN IN COLOMBIA.

(a) EXTENSION.—Section 1021 of the Ronald W. Reagan National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2005 (Public Law 108–375; 118 Stat. 2042), as most recently amended by section 1011 of the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2014 (Public Law 113–66; 126 Stat. 843), is amended—

(1) in subsection (a), by striking ''2014'' and inserting ''2016''; and

(2) in subsection (c), by striking ''2014'' and inserting ''2016''.

(b) NOTICE TO CONGRESS ON ASSISTANCE.—Not later than 15 days before providing assistance under section 1021 of the Ronald W. Reagan National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2005 (as amended by subsection (a)) using funds available for fiscal year 2015, the Secretary of Defense shall submit to the congressional defense committees a notice setting forth the assistance to be provided, including the types of such assistance, the budget for such assistance, and the anticipated completion date and duration of the provision of such assistance.

SEC. 1012. EXTENSION AND MODIFICATION OF AUTHORITY OF DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE TO PROVIDE SUPPORT FOR COUNTERDRUG ACTIVITIES OF OTHER GOVERNMENTAL AGENCIES.

(a) EXTENSION.—Subsection (a) of section 1004 of the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 1991 (Public Law 101–510; 10 U.S.C. 374 note) is amended by striking ''2014'' and inserting ''2017''.

(b) EXPANSION OF AUTHORITY TO INCLUDE ACTIVITIES TO COUNTER TRANSNATIONAL ORGANIZED CRIME.—Such section is further amended—

(1) by inserting ''or activities to counter transnational organized crime'' after ''counter-drug activities'' each place it appears;

(2) in subsection (a)(3), by inserting ''or responsibilities for countering transnational organized crime'' after ''counter-drug responsibilities''; and

(3) in subsection (b)(5), by inserting ''or counter-transnational organized crime'' after ''Counter-drug''.

(c) NOTICE TO CONGRESS ON FACILITIES PROJECTS.—Subsection (h)(2) of such section is amended by striking ''$500,000'' and inserting ''$250,000''.

(d) DEFINITION OF TRANSNATIONAL ORGANIZED CRIME.—Such section is further amended by adding at the end the following new subsection:

''(j) DEFINITION OF TRANSNATIONAL ORGANIZED CRIME.—In this section, the term 'transnational organized crime' means self-perpetuating associations of individuals who operate transnationally for the purpose of obtaining power, influence, monetary, or commercial gains, wholly or in part by illegal means, while protecting their activities through a pattern of corruption or violence or through a transnational organization structure and the exploitation of transnational commerce or communication mechanisms.''.

(e) CLERICAL AMENDMENT.—The heading of such section is amended to read as follows:

''SEC. 1004. ADDITIONAL SUPPORT FOR COUNTER-DRUG ACTIVITIES AND ACTIVITIES TO COUNTER TRANSNATIONAL ORGANIZED CRIME.''.

SEC. 1013. AVAILABILITY OF FUNDS FOR ADDITIONAL SUPPORT FOR COUNTERDRUG ACTIVITIES OF CERTAIN FOREIGN GOVERNMENTS.

Subsection (e) 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(b) of the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2014 (Public Law 113–66; 127 Stat. 844), is amended to read as follows:

''(e) AVAILABILITY OF FUNDS.—Of the amount authorized to be appropriated for any fiscal year after fiscal year 2014 in which the authority under this section is in effect for drug interdiction and counter-drug activities, an amount not to exceed $125,000,000 shall be available in such fiscal year for the provision of support under this section.''.

SEC. 1014. EXTENSION AND MODIFICATION OF AUTHORITY FOR JOINT TASK FORCES SUPPORTING LAW ENFORCEMENT AGENCIES CONDUCTING ACTIVITIES TO COUNTER TRANSNATIONAL ORGANIZED CRIME TO SUPPORT LAW ENFORCEMENT AGENCIES CONDUCTING COUNTER-TERRORISM ACTIVITIES.

(a) IN GENERAL.—Subsection (a) of section 1022 of the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2004 (10 U.S.C. 371 note) is amended by inserting ''or counter-transnational organized crime activities'' after ''counter-terrorism activities''.

(b) AVAILABILITY OF FUNDS.—Subsection (b) of such section is amended—

(1) by striking ''2015'' and inserting ''2020'';

(2) by inserting ''for drug interdiction and counter-drug activities that are'' after ''funds''; and

(3) by inserting ''or counter-transnational organized crime'' after ''counter-terrorism''.

(c) REPORTS.—Subsection (c) of such section is amended—

(1) in the matter preceding paragraph (1)—

(A) by striking ''after 2008''; and

(B) by striking ''Congress'' and inserting ''the congressional defense committees'';

(2) in paragraph (1)—

(A) by inserting '', counter-transnational organized crime,'' after ''counter-drug'' the first place it appears; and

(B) by striking ''counterterrorism support'' and inserting ''counter-terrorism or counter-transnational organized crime support'';

(3) in paragraph (2), by inserting before the period the following: '', and a description of the objectives of such support''; and

(4) in paragraph (3), by striking ''conducting counter-drug operations'' and inserting ''exercising the authority under subsection (a)''.

(d) CONDITIONS.—Subsection (d)(2) of such section is amended—

(1) in subparagraph (A) by inserting ''or counter-transnational organized crime'' after ''counter-terrorism'';

(2) in subparagraph (B)—

(A) by striking ''Congress'' and inserting ''the congressional defense committees''; and

(B) by inserting before the period at the end of the second sentence the following: '', together with a description of the vital national security interests associated with the support covered by such waiver''; and

(3) by striking subparagraph (C).

(e) SUPPORT FOR COUNTER-TRANSNATIONAL ORGANIZED CRIME.—Such section is further amended by adding at the end the following new subsection:

''(e) DEFINITIONS.—(1) In this section, the term 'transnational organized crime' has the meaning given such term in section 1004(j) of the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 1991 (Public Law 101–510; 10 U.S.C. 374 note).

''(2) For purposes of applying the definition of transnational organized crime under paragraph (1) to this section, the term 'illegal means', as it appears in such definition, includes the trafficking of money, human trafficking, illicit financial flows, illegal trade in natural resources and wildlife, trade in illegal drugs and weapons, and other forms of illegal means determined by the Secretary of Defense.''.

SEC. 1015. SENSE OF CONGRESS REGARDING SECURITY IN THE WESTERN HEMISPHERE.

(a) FINDINGS.—Congress makes the following findings:

(1) The stability and security of the Western Hemisphere has a direct impact on the security interests of the United States.

(2) Over the past decade, there has been a marked increase in violence and instability in the region as a result of weak governance and increasingly capable transnational criminal organizations. These criminal organizations operate global, multi-billion dollar networks that traffic narcotics, humans, weapons, and bulk cash.

(3) Conflict between the various transnational criminal organizations for smuggling routes and territory has resulted in skyrocketing violence. According to the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime, Honduras has the highest murder rate in the world with 90 murders per 100,000 people.

(4) United States Northern Command and United States Southern Command are the lead combatant commands for Department of Defense efforts to combat illicit trafficking in the Western Hemisphere.

(5) To combat these destabilizing threats, through a variety of authorities, the Department of Defense advises, trains, educates, and equips vetted troops in the region to enhance their military and police forces, with an emphasis on human rights and the rule of law.

(6) As a result of decades of instability and violence, tens of thousands of unaccompanied alien children and their families have fled to the border between the United States and Mexico. In fiscal year 2014, approximately 66,000 such children were apprehended crossing into the United States from Mexico.

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

(1) the Department of Defense should continue its efforts to combat transnational criminal organizations in the Western Hemisphere;

(2) the Department of Defense should increase its maritime, aerial and intelligence, surveillance, and reconnaissance capabilities in the region to more effectively support efforts to reduce illicit trafficking into the United States; and

(3) enhancing the capacity of partner nations in the region to combat the threat posed by transnational criminal organizations should be a cornerstone of the Department of Defense's strategy in the region.

Subtitle C—Naval Vessels and Shipyards

SEC. 1021. DEFINITION OF COMBATANT AND SUPPORT VESSEL FOR PURPOSES OF THE ANNUAL PLAN AND CERTIFICATION RELATING TO BUDGETING FOR CONSTRUCTION OF NAVAL VESSELS.

Section 231(f) of title 10, United States Code, is amended by adding at the end the following new paragraph:

''(4) The term 'combatant and support vessel' means any commissioned ship built or armed for naval combat or any naval ship designed to provide support to combatant ships and other naval operations. Such term does not include patrol coastal ships, non-commissioned combatant craft specifically designed for combat roles, or ships that are designated for potential mobilization.''.

SEC. 1022. NATIONAL SEA-BASED DETERRENCE FUND.

(a) ESTABLISHMENT OF FUND.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—Chapter 131 of title 10, United States Code, is amended by inserting after section 2218 the following new section:

''§ 2218a. National Sea-Based Deterrence Fund

''(a) ESTABLISHMENT.—There is established in the Treasury of the United States a fund to be known as the 'National Sea-Based Deterrence Fund'.

''(b) ADMINISTRATION OF FUND.—The Secretary of Defense shall administer the Fund consistent with the provisions of this section.

''(c) FUND PURPOSES.—(1) Funds in the Fund shall be available for obligation and expenditure only for construction (including design of vessels), purchase, alteration, and conversion of national sea-based deterrence vessels.

''(2) Funds in the Fund may not be used for a purpose or program unless the purpose or program is authorized by law.

''(d) DEPOSITS.—There shall be deposited in the Fund all funds appropriated to the Department of Defense for construction (including design of vessels), purchase, alteration, and conversion of national sea-based deterrence vessels.

''(e) EXPIRATION OF FUNDS AFTER 5 YEARS.—No part of an appropriation that is deposited in the Fund pursuant to subsection (d) shall remain available for obligation more than five years after the end of fiscal year for which appropriated except to the extent specifically provided by law.

''(f) BUDGET REQUESTS.—Budget requests submitted to Congress for the Fund shall separately identify the amount requested for programs, projects, and activities for construction (including design of vessels), purchase, alteration, and conversion of national sea-based deterrence vessels.

''(g) DEFINITIONS.—In this section:

''(1) The term 'Fund' means the National Sea-Based Deterrence Fund established by subsection (a).

''(2) The term 'national sea-based deterrence vessel' means any vessel owned, operated, or controlled by the Department of Defense that carries operational intercontinental ballistic missiles.''.

(2) CLERICAL AMENDMENT.—The table of sections at the beginning of chapter 131 of such title is amended by inserting after the item relating to section 2218 the following new item:

''2218a. National Sea-Based Deterrence Fund.''.

(b) TRANSFER AUTHORITY.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—Subject to paragraph (2), and to the extent provided in appropriations Acts, the Secretary of Defense may transfer to the National Sea-Based Deterrence Fund established by section 2218a of title 10, United States Code, as added by subsection (a)(1), amounts not to exceed $3,500,000,000 from unobligated funds authorized to be appropriated for fiscal years 2014, 2015, or 2016 for the Navy for the Ohio Replacement Program. The transfer authority provided under this paragraph is in addition to any other transfer authority provided to the Secretary of Defense by law.

(2) AVAILABILITY.—Funds transferred to the National Sea-Based Deterrence Fund pursuant to paragraph (1) shall remain available for the same period for which the transferred funds were originally appropriated.

SEC. 1023. LIMITATION ON USE OF FUNDS FOR INACTIVATION OF U.S.S. GEORGE WASHINGTON.

No funds authorized to be appropriated by this Act or otherwise made available for fiscal year 2015 for the Navy may be obligated or expended to conduct tasks connected to the inactivation of the U.S.S. George Washington (CVN–73) unless such tasks are identical to tasks that would be necessary to conduct a refueling and complex overhaul of the vessel.

SEC. 1024. SENSE OF CONGRESS RECOGNIZING THE ANNIVERSARY OF THE SINKING OF U.S.S. THRESHER.

(a) FINDINGS.—Congress makes the following findings:

(1) U.S.S. Thresher was first launched at Portsmouth Naval Shipyard on July 9, 1960.

(2) U.S.S. Thresher departed Portsmouth Naval Shipyard for her final voyage on April 9, 1963, with a crew of 16 officers, 96 sailors, and 17 civilians.

(3) The mix of that crew reflects the unity of the naval submarine service, military and civilian, in the protection of the United States.

(4) At approximately 7:47 a.m. on April 10, 1963, while in communication with the surface ship U.S.S. Skylark, and approximately 220 miles off the coast of New England, U.S.S. Thresher began her final descent.

(5) U.S.S. Thresher was declared lost with all hands on April 10, 1963.

(6) In response to the loss of U.S.S. Thresher, the United States Navy instituted new regulations to ensure the health of the submariners and the safety of the submarines of the United States.

(7) Those regulations led to the establishment of the Submarine Safety and Quality Assurance program (SUBSAFE), now one of the most comprehensive military safety programs in the world.

(8) SUBSAFE has kept the submariners of the United States safe at sea ever since as the strongest, safest submarine force in history.

(9) Since the establishment of SUBSAFE, no SUBSAFE-certified submarine has been lost at sea, which is a legacy owed to the brave individuals who perished aboard U.S.S. Thresher.

(10) From the loss of U.S.S. Thresher, there arose in the institutions of higher education in the United States the ocean engineering curricula that enables the preeminence of the United States in submarine warfare.

(11) The crew of U.S.S. Thresher demonstrated the ''last full measure of devotion'' in service to the United States, and this devotion characterizes the sacrifices of all submariners, past and present.

(b) SENSE OF CONGRESS.—Congress—

(1) recognizes the 51st anniversary of the sinking of U.S.S. Thresher;

(2) remembers with profound sorrow the loss of U.S.S. Thresher and her gallant crew of sailors and civilians on April 10, 1963; and

(3) expresses its deepest gratitude to all submariners on ''eternal patrol'', who are forever bound together by dedicated and honorable service to the United States of America.

SEC. 1025. PILOT PROGRAM FOR SUSTAINMENT OF LITTORAL COMBAT SHIPS ON EXTENDED DEPLOYMENTS.

(a) AUTHORITY.—Notwithstanding subsection (a) of section 7310 of title 10, United States Code, the Secretary of the Navy may establish a pilot program for the sustainment of Littoral Combat Ships when operating on extended deployment as follows:

(1) The pilot program shall be limited to no more than three Littoral Combat Ships at any one time operating in extended deployment status.

(2) Sustainment authorized under the pilot program is limited to corrective and preventive maintenance or repair (whether intermediate- or depot-level) and facilities maintenance. Such maintenance or repair may be performed—

(A) in a foreign shipyard;

(B) at a facility outside of a foreign shipyard; or

(C) at any other facility convenient to the vessel.

(3) Such maintenance or repair may be performed on a vessel as described in paragraph (2) only if the work is performed by United States Government personnel or United States contractor personnel.

(4) Facilities maintenance may be performed by a foreign contractor on a vessel as described in paragraph (2).

(b) REPORT REQUIRED.—Not later than 120 days after the conclusion of the pilot program authorized under subsection (a), the Secretary of the Navy shall submit to the congressional defense committees a report on the pilot program. Such report shall include each of the following:

(1) Lessons learned from the pilot program regarding sustainment of Littoral Combat Ships while operating on extended deployments, including the extent to which shipboard personnel were involved in performing maintenance.

(2) A comprehensive sustainment strategy, including maintenance requirements, concepts, and costs, intended to support Littoral Combat Ships operating on extended deployments.

(3) Observations and recommendations regarding limited exceptions to existing authorities required to support Littoral Combat Ships operating on extended deployments.

(4) The effect of the pilot program on material readiness and operational availability.

(5) Whether overseas maintenance periodicities undertaken during the pilot program were accomplished in the scheduled or allotted timeframes throughout the pilot program.

(6) The total cost to sustain the three Littoral Combat Ships selected for the pilot program during the program, including all costs for Federal and contractor employees performing corrective and preventive maintenance, and all facilitization costs, both ashore and shipboard.

(7) A detailed comparison of costs, including the cost of labor, between maintenance support provided in the United States and any savings achieved by performing facilities maintenance in foreign shipyards.

(8) A description of the permanent facilities required to support Littoral Combat Ships operating on extended deployment at overseas locations.

(c) DEFINITIONS.—In this section:

(1) The term ''corrective and preventive maintenance or repair'' means—

(A) maintenance or repair actions performed as a result of a failure in order to return or restore equipment to acceptable performance levels; or

(B) scheduled maintenance or repair actions intended to prevent or discover functional failures, including scheduled periodic maintenance requirements and integrated class maintenance plan tasks that are time-directed maintenance actions.

(2) The term ''facilities maintenance'' means—

(A) preservation or corrosion control efforts, including surface preparation and preservation of the structural facility to minimize effects of corrosion; or

(B) cleaning services, including—

(i) light surface cleaning of ship structures and compartments; and

(ii) deep cleaning of bilges to remove dirt, oily waste, and other foreign matter.

(d) TERMINATION.—The authority to carry out a pilot program under subsection (a) shall terminate on September 30, 2016.

SEC. 1026. AVAILABILITY OF FUNDS FOR RETIREMENT OR INACTIVATION OF TICONDEROGA CLASS CRUISERS OR DOCK LANDING SHIPS.

(a) LIMITATION ON AVAILABILITY OF FUNDS.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—Except as otherwise provided in this section, none of the funds authorized to be appropriated or otherwise made available for the Department of Defense by this Act or the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2014 (Public Law 113–66) may be obligated or expended to retire, prepare to retire, inactivate, or place in storage a cruiser or dock landing ship.

(2) USE OF SMOSF FUNDS.—As provided by section 8107 of the Consolidated Appropriations Act, 2014 (Public Law 113–76), funds in the Ship, Modernization, Operations, and Sustainment Fund may be used only for 11 Ticonderoga-class cruisers (CG 63 through CG 73) and 3 dock landing ships (LSD 41, LSD 42, and LSD 46).

(b) MODERNIZATION OF TICONDEROGA CLASS CRUISERS AND DOCK LANDING SHIPS.—The Secretary of the Navy shall begin the upgrade of two cruisers specified in (a)(2) during fiscal year 2015, including—

(1) hull, mechanical, and electrical upgrades; and

(2) combat systems modernizations.

(c) REQUIREMENTS AND LIMITATIONS ON MODERNIZATION.—

(1) REQUIREMENTS.—During the period of modernization under subsection (b) of the vessels specified in subsection (a)(2), the Secretary of the Navy shall—

(A) continue to maintain the vessels in a manner that will ensure the ability of the vessels to reenter the operational fleet;

(B) conduct planning activities to ensure scheduled and deferred maintenance and modernization work items are identified and included in maintenance availability work packages; and

(C) conduct hull, mechanical, and electrical and combat system modernization necessary to achieve a service life of 40 years.

(2) LIMITATIONS.—During the period of modernization under subsection (b) of the vessels specified in subsection (a)(2), the Secretary may not—

(A) permit removal or cannibalization of equipment or systems to support operational vessels, other than—

(i) rotatable pool equipment; and

(ii) equipment or systems necessary to support urgent operational requirements (but only with the approval of the Secretary of Defense); or

(B) make any irreversible modifications that will prohibit the vessel from reentering the operational fleet.

(d) REPORTS.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—At the same time as the submittal to Congress of the budget of the President under section 1105 of title 31, United States, for each fiscal year during which activities under the modernization of vessels will be carried out under this section, the Secretary of the Navy shall submit to the congressional defense committees a written report on the status of the modernization of vessels under this section.

(2) ELEMENTS.—Each report under this subsection shall include the following:

(A) The status of modernization efforts, including availability schedules, equipment procurement schedules, and by-fiscal year funding requirements.

(B) The readiness and operational and manning status of each vessel to be undergoing modernization under this section during the fiscal year covered by such report.

(C) The current material condition assessment for each such vessel.

(D) A list of rotatable pool equipment that is identified across the whole class of cruisers to support operations on a continuing basis.

(E) A list of equipment, other than rotatable pool equipment and components incidental to performing maintenance, removed from each such vessel, including a justification for the removal, the disposition of the equipment, and plan for restoration of the equipment.

(F) A detailed plan for obligations and expenditures by vessel for the fiscal year beginning during the calendar year during which the report is submitted, and projections of obligations by vessel by fiscal year for the remaining time a vessel is projected to be in the modernization program.

(G) A statement of the funding required for that fiscal year to ensure the Ship, Modernization, Operations, and Sustainment Fund account has adequate resources to execute the plan under subparagraph (F) for that fiscal year and the following fiscal year.

(3) NOTICE ON VARIANCE FROM PLAN.—Not later than 30 days before executing any material deviation from a plan described in paragraph (2)(F) for a fiscal year, the Secretary shall notify the congressional defense committees in writing of such deviation from the plan.

(e) REPEAL OF SUPERSEDED LIMITATION.—Section 1023 of the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2014 (Public Law 113–66; 127 Stat. 846) is repealed.

Subtitle D—Counterterrorism

SEC. 1031. EXTENSION OF AUTHORITY TO MAKE REWARDS FOR COMBATING TERRORISM.

Section 127b(c)(3)(C) of title 10, United States Code, is amended by striking ''September 30, 2014'' and inserting ''September 30, 2015''.

SEC. 1032. PROHIBITION ON USE OF FUNDS TO CONSTRUCT OR MODIFY FACILITIES IN THE UNITED STATES TO HOUSE DETAINEES TRANSFERRED FROM UNITED STATES NAVAL STATION, GUANTANAMO BAY, CUBA.

Section 1033 of the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2014 (Public Law 113–66; 127 Stat. 850) is amended by striking ''December 31, 2014'' and inserting ''December 31, 2015''.

SEC. 1033. PROHIBITION ON THE USE OF FUNDS FOR THE TRANSFER OR RELEASE OF INDIVIDUALS DETAINED AT UNITED STATES NAVAL STATION, GUANTANAMO BAY, CUBA.

Section 1034 of the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2014 (Public Law 113–66; 127 Stat. 851) is amended by striking ''December 31, 2014'' and inserting ''December 31, 2015''.

Subtitle E—Miscellaneous Authorities and Limitations

SEC. 1041. MODIFICATION OF DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE AUTHORITY FOR HUMANITARIAN DEMINING ASSISTANCE AND STOCKPILED CONVENTIONAL MUNITIONS ASSISTANCE PROGRAMS.

(a) INCLUSION OF INFORMATION ABOUT INSUFFICIENT FUNDING IN ANNUAL REPORT.—Subsection (d)(3) of section 407 of title 10, United States Code, is amended by inserting ''or insufficient funding'' after ''such activities''.

(b) DEFINITION OF STOCKPILED CONVENTIONAL MUNITIONS ASSISTANCE.—Subsection (e)(2) of such section is amended—

(1) by striking ''and includes'' and inserting the following: ''small arms, and light weapons, including man-portable air-defense systems. Such term includes''; and

(2) by inserting before the period at the end the following: '', small arms, and light weapons, including man-portable air-defense systems''.

SEC. 1042. AIRLIFT SERVICE.

(a) IN GENERAL.—Chapter 931 of title 10, United States Code, is amended by adding at the end the following new section:

''§ 9516. Airlift service

''(a) INTERSTATE TRANSPORTATION.—(1) Except as provided in subsection (d) of this section, the transportation of passengers or property by CRAF-eligible aircraft in interstate air transportation obtained by the Secretary of Defense or the Secretary of a military department through a contract for airlift service in the United States may be provided only by an air carrier that—

''(A) has aircraft in the civil reserve air fleet or offers to place the aircraft in that fleet; and

''(B) holds a certificate issued under section 41102 of title 49.

''(2) The Secretary of Transportation shall act as expeditiously as possible on an application for a certificate under section 41102 of title 49 to provide airlift service.

''(b) TRANSPORTATION BETWEEN THE UNITED STATES AND FOREIGN LOCATIONS.—Except as provided in subsection (d), the transportation of passengers or property by CRAF-eligible aircraft between a place in the United States and a place outside the United States obtained by the Secretary of Defense or the Secretary of a military department through a contract for airlift service shall be provided by an air carrier referred to in subsection (a).

''(c) TRANSPORTATION BETWEEN FOREIGN LOCATIONS.—The transportation of passengers or property by CRAF-eligible aircraft between two places outside the United States obtained by the Secretary of Defense or the Secretary of a military department through a contract for airlift service shall be provided by an air carrier referred to in subsection (a) whenever transportation by such an air carrier is reasonably available.

''(d) EXCEPTION.—When the Secretary of Defense decides that no air carrier holding a certificate under section 41102 of title 49 is capable of providing, and willing to provide, the airlift service, the Secretary of Defense may make a contract to provide the service with an air carrier not having a certificate.

''(e) CRAF-ELIGIBLE AIRCRAFT DEFINED.—In this section, 'CRAF-eligible aircraft' means aircraft of a type the Secretary of Defense has determined to be eligible to participate in the civil reserve air fleet.''.

(b) CLERICAL AMENDMENT.—The table of sections at the beginning of such chapter is amended by adding at the end the following new item:

''9516. Airlift service.''.

SEC. 1043. AUTHORITY TO ACCEPT CERTAIN VOLUNTARY LEGAL SUPPORT SERVICES.

Section 1588(a) of title 10, United States Code, is amended by adding at the end the following new paragraph:

''(10) Voluntary legal support services provided by law students through internship and externship programs approved by the Secretary concerned.''.

SEC. 1044. EXPANSION OF AUTHORITY FOR SECRETARY OF DEFENSE TO USE THE DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE REIMBURSEMENT RATE FOR TRANSPORTATION SERVICES PROVIDED TO CERTAIN NON-DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE ENTITIES.

(a) ELIGIBLE CATEGORIES OF TRANSPORTATION.—Subsection (a) of section 2642 of title 10, United States Code, is amended—

(1) in the matter preceding paragraph (1), by striking ''The Secretary'' and inserting ''Subject to subsection (b), the Secretary'';

(2) in paragraph (3)—

(A) by striking ''During the period beginning on October 28, 2009, and ending on October 28, 2019, for'' and inserting ''For''; and

(B) by striking ''of Defense'' the first place it appears and all that follows through ''military sales'' and inserting ''of Defense''; and

(3) by adding at the end the following new paragraphs:

''(4) For military transportation services provided in support of foreign military sales.

''(5) For military transportation services provided to a State, local, or tribal agency (including any organization composed of State, local, or tribal agencies).

''(6) For military transportation services provided to a Department of Defense contractor when transporting supplies that are for, or destined for, a Department of Defense entity.''.

(b) TERMINATION OF AUTHORITY FOR CERTAIN CATEGORIES OF TRANSPORTATION.—Such section is further amended—

(1) by redesignating subsection (b) as subsection (c); and

(2) by inserting after subsection (a) the following new subsection (b):

''(b) TERMINATION OF AUTHORITY FOR CERTAIN CATEGORIES OF TRANSPORTATION.—The provisions of paragraphs (3), (4), (5), and (6) of subsection (a) shall apply only to military transportation services provided before October 1, 2019.''.

(c) CLERICAL AMENDMENTS.—

(1) SECTION HEADING.—The heading of such section is amended to read as follows:

''§ 2642. Transportation services provided to certain non-Department of Defense agencies and entities: use of Department of Defense reimbursement rate''.

(2) TABLE OF SECTIONS.—The item relating to such section in the table of sections at the beginning of chapter 157 of such title is amended to read as follows:

''2642. Transportation services provided to certain non-Department of Defense agencies and entities: use of Department of Defense reimbursement rate.''.

SEC. 1045. REPEAL OF AUTHORITY RELATING TO USE OF MILITARY INSTALLATIONS BY CIVIL RESERVE AIR FLEET CONTRACTORS.

(a) REPEAL.—Section 9513 of title 10, United States Code, is repealed.

(b) CLERICAL AMENDMENT.—The table of sections at the beginning of chapter 931 of such title is amended by striking the item relating to section 9513.

SEC. 1046. INCLUSION OF CHIEF OF THE NATIONAL GUARD BUREAU AMONG LEADERSHIP OF THE DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE PROVIDED PHYSICAL PROTECTION AND PERSONAL SECURITY.

(a) INCLUSION.—Subsection (a) of section 1074 of the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2008 (Public Law 110–181; 122 Stat. 330) is amended—

(1) by redesignating paragraph (7) as paragraph (8); and

(2) by inserting after paragraph (6) the following new paragraph (7):

''(7) Chief of the National Guard Bureau.''.

(b) CONFORMING AMENDMENT.—Subsection (b)(1) of such section is amended by striking ''paragraphs (1) through (7)'' and inserting ''paragraphs (1) through (8)''.

SEC. 1047. INCLUSION OF REGIONAL ORGANIZATIONS IN AUTHORITY FOR ASSIGNMENT OF CIVILIAN EMPLOYEES OF THE DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE AS ADVISORS TO FOREIGN MINISTRIES OF DEFENSE.

(a) INCLUSION OF REGIONAL ORGANIZATIONS IN AUTHORITY.—Section 1081 of the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2012 (Public Law 112–81; 125 Stat. 1599; 10 U.S.C. 168 note) is amended—

(1) in subsection (a)—

(A) in the matter preceding paragraph (1), by inserting ''or regional organizations with security missions'' after ''foreign countries''; and

(B) by inserting ''or regional organization'' after ''ministry'' each place it appears in paragraphs (1) and (2);

(2) by redesignating subsections (c) and (d) as subsections (d) and (e), respectively, and inserting after subsection (b) the following new subsection (c):

''(c) CONGRESSIONAL NOTICE.—Not later than 15 days before assigning a civilian employee of the Department of Defense as an advisor to a regional organization with a security mission under subsection (a), the Secretary shall submit to 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 a notification of such assignment. Such a notification shall include each of the following:

''(1) A statement of the intent of the Secretary to assign the employee as an advisor to the regional organization.

''(2) The name of the regional organization and the location and duration of the assignment.

''(3) A description of the assignment, including a description of the training or assistance proposed to be provided to the regional organization, the justification for the assignment, a description of the unique capabilities the employee can provide to the regional organization, and a description of how the assignment serves the national security interests of the United States.

''(4) Any other information relating to the assignment that the Secretary of Defense considers appropriate.'';

(3) in subsection (d), as so redesignated, by inserting ''and regional organizations with security missions'' after ''defense ministries'' each place it appears in paragraphs (1) and (5); and

(4) in subsection (e), as so redesignated, by striking ''subsection (c)'' and inserting ''subsection (d)''.

(b) UPDATE OF POLICY GUIDANCE ON AUTHORITY.—The Under Secretary of Defense for Policy shall issue an update of the policy of the Department of Defense for assignment of civilian employees of the Department as advisors to foreign ministries of defense and regional organizations under the authority in section 1081 of the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2012 (Public Law 112–81; 125 Stat. 1599; 10 U.S.C. 168 note), as amended by this section.

(c) CONFORMING AMENDMENT.—The section heading of such section is amended to read as follows:

''SEC. 1081. AUTHORITY FOR ASSIGNMENT OF CIVILIAN EMPLOYEES OF THE DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE AS ADVISORS TO FOREIGN MINISTRIES OF DEFENSE AND REGIONAL ORGANIZATIONS.''.

SEC. 1048. REPORT AND LIMITATION ON AVAILABILITY OF FUNDS FOR AVIATION FOREIGN INTERNAL DEFENSE PROGRAM.

(a) 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 congressional defense committees a report on the aviation foreign internal defense program. Such report shall include each of the following:

(A) An overall description of the program, including validated requirements from each of the geographic combatant commands and the Joint Staff, and of the statutory authorities used to support fixed and rotary wing aviation foreign internal defense programs within the Department of Defense.

(B) Program goals, proposed metrics of performance success, and anticipated procurement and operation and maintenance costs across the Future Years Defense Program.

(C) A comprehensive strategy outlining and justifying contributing commands and units for program execution, including the use of the Air Force, the Special Operations Command, the reserve components of the Armed Forces, and the National Guard.

(D) The results of any analysis of alternatives and efficiencies reviews for any contracts awarded to support the aviation foreign internal defense program.

(E) A certification that the program is cost effective and meets the requirements of the geographic combatant commands.

(F) Any other items the Secretary of Defense determines appropriate.

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

(b) LIMITATION.—Not more than 50 percent of the funds authorized to be appropriated by this Act or otherwise made available for fiscal year 2015 for Procurement, Defense-wide, for the fixed-wing aviation foreign internal defense program, may be obligated or expended until the date that is 45 days after the date on which the Secretary of Defense provides to the congressional defense committees the certification required under subsection (a).

SEC. 1049. MODIFICATIONS TO OH–58D KIOWA WARRIOR AIRCRAFT.

(a) IN GENERAL.—Notwithstanding section 2244a of title 10, United States Code, the Secretary of the Army may modify OH–58D Kiowa Warrior aircraft of the Army that the Secretary determines will not be retired and will remain in the aircraft fleet of the Army.

(b) MANNER OF MODIFICATIONS.—The Secretary shall carry out the modifications under subsection (a) in a manner that ensures—

(1) the safety and survivability of the crews of the OH–58D Kiowa Warrior aircraft;

(2) the safety of flight for such aircraft; and

(3) that the minimum capability requirements of the commanders of the combatant commands are met.

Subtitle F—Studies and Reports

SEC. 1051. PROTECTION OF TOP-TIER DEFENSE-CRITICAL INFRASTRUCTURE FROM ELECTROMAGNETIC PULSE.

(a) REPORT REQUIRED.—Not later than June 1, 2015, the Secretary of Defense shall submit to the congressional defense committees a report on whether top-tier defense-critical infrastructure requiring electromagnetic pulse protection that receives its power supply from commercial or other non-military sources is protected from the adverse effects of man-made or naturally occurring electromagnetic pulse. In the case of any of such infrastructure that the Secretary determines is not protected from such adverse effects, the Secretary shall include in the report a description of the actions that would be required to provide for the protection of such infrastructure from such adverse effects.

(b) FORM OF SUBMISSION.—The report required by subsection (a) shall be submitted in classified form.

(c) DEFINITION.—In this section, the term ''top-tier defense-critical infrastructure'' means Department of Defense infrastructure essential to project, support, and sustain the Armed Forces and military operations worldwide.

SEC. 1052. RESPONSE OF THE DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE TO COMPROMISES OF CLASSIFIED INFORMATION.

(a) FINDINGS.—Congress makes the following findings:

(1) Compromises of classified information cause indiscriminate and long-lasting damage to United States national security and often have a direct impact on the safety of warfighters.

(2) In 2010, hundreds of thousands of classified documents were illegally copied and disclosed across the Internet.

(3) Classified information has been disclosed in numerous public writings and manuscripts endangering current operations.

(4) In 2013, nearly 1,700,000 files were downloaded from United States Government information systems, threatening the national security of the United States and placing the lives of United States personnel at extreme risk. The majority of the information compromised relates to the capabilities, operations, tactics, techniques, and procedures of the Armed Forces of the United States, and is the single greatest quantitative compromise in the history of the United States.

(5) The Department of Defense is taking steps to mitigate the harm caused by these leaks.

(6) Congress must be kept apprised of the progress of the mitigation efforts to ensure the protection of the national security of the United States.

(b) REPORTS REQUIRED.—

(1) INITIAL REPORT.—Not later than 60 days after the date of the enactment of this Act, the Secretary of Defense shall submit to the congressional defense committees a report on actions taken by the Secretary in response to significant compromises of classified information. Such report shall include each of the following:

(A) A description of any changes made to Department of Defense policies or guidance

relating to significant compromises of classified information, including regarding security clearances for employees of the Department, information technology, and personnel actions.

(B) An overview of the efforts made by any task force responsible for the mitigation of such compromises of classified information.

(C) A description of the resources of the Department that have been dedicated to efforts relating to such compromises.

(D) A description of the plan of the Secretary to continue evaluating the damage caused by, and to mitigate the damage from, such compromises.

(E) A general description and estimate of the anticipated costs associated with mitigating such compromises.

(2) UPDATES TO REPORT.—During calendar years 2015 and 2016, the Secretary shall submit to the congressional defense committees quarterly updates to the report required by paragraph (1). Each such update shall include information regarding any changes or progress with respect to the matters covered by such report.

SEC. 1053. STUDY ON JOINT ANALYTIC CAPABILITY OF THE DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE.

(a) INDEPENDENT ASSESSMENT.—The Secretary of Defense shall commission an appropriate entity outside the Department of Defense to conduct an independent assessment of the joint analytic capabilities of the Department of Defense to support strategy, plans, and force development and their link to resource decisions.

(b) ELEMENTS.—The assessment required by subsection (a) shall include each of the following:

(1) An assessment of the analytical capability of the Office of the Secretary of Defense and the Joint Staff to support force planning, defense strategy development, program and budget decisions, and the review of war plans.

(2) Recommendations on improvements to such capability as required, including changes to processes or organizations that may be necessary.

(c) REPORT.—Not later than one year after the date of the enactment of this Act, the entity that conducts the assessment required by subsection (a) shall provide to the Secretary an unclassified report, with a classified annex (if appropriate), containing its findings as a result of the assessment. Not later than 90 days after the date of the receipt of the report, the Secretary shall transmit the report to the congressional defense committees, together with such comments on the report as the Secretary considers appropriate.

SEC. 1054. BUSINESS CASE ANALYSIS OF THE CREATION OF AN ACTIVE DUTY ASSOCIATION FOR THE 168TH AIR REFUELING WING.

(a) BUSINESS CASE ANALYSIS.—The Secretary of the Air Force shall conduct a business case analysis of the creation of a 4–PAA (Personnel-Only) KC–135R active association with the 168th Air Refueling Wing. Such analysis shall include consideration of—

(1) any efficiencies or cost savings achieved assuming the 168th Air Refueling Wing meets 100 percent of current air refueling requirements after the active association is in place;

(2) improvements to the mission requirements of the 168th Air Refueling Wing and Air Mobility Command; and

(3) effects on the operations of Air Mobility Command.

(b) REPORT.—Not later than 60 days after the date of the enactment of this Act, the Secretary shall submit to Congress a report on the business case analysis conducted under subsection (a).

SEC. 1055. REPORTS ON RECOMMENDATIONS OF THE NATIONAL COMMISSION ON THE STRUCTURE OF THE AIR FORCE.

(a) REPORTS.—Not later than 30 days after the date of the submittal to Congress pursuant to section 1105(a) of title 31, United States Code, of the budget of the President for each of fiscal years 2016 through 2019, the Secretary of the Air Force shall submit to the congressional defense committees a report on the response of the Air Force to the 42 specific recommendations of the National Commission on the Structure of the Air Force in the report of the Commission pursuant to section 363(b) of the National Commission on the Structure of the Air Force Act of 2012 (subtitle G of title III of Public Law 112–239; 126 Stat. 1704).

(b) ELEMENTS OF INITIAL REPORT.—The initial report of the Secretary under subsection (a) shall set forth the following:

(1) Specific milestones for review by the Air Force of the recommendations of the Commission described in subsection (a).

(2) A preliminary implementation plan for each of such recommendations that do not require further review by the Air Force as of the date of such report for implementation.

(c) ELEMENTS OF SUBSEQUENT REPORTS.—Each report of the Secretary under subsection (a) after the initial report shall set forth the following:

(1) An implementation plan for each of the recommendations of the Commission described in subsection (a), and not previously covered by a report under this section, that do not require further review by the Air Force as of the date of such report for implementation.

(2) A description of the accomplishments of the Air Force in implementing the recommendations of the Commission previously identified as not requiring further review by the Air Force for implementation in an earlier report under this section, including a description of any such recommendation that is fully implemented as of the date of such report.

(d) DEVIATION FROM COMMISSION RECOMMENDATIONS.—If any implementation plan under this section includes a proposal to deviate in a material manner from a recommendation of the Commission described in subsection (a), the report setting forth such implementation plan shall—

(1) describe the deviation; and

(2) include a justification of the Air Force for the deviation.

(e) ALLOCATION OF SAVINGS.—Each report of the Secretary under subsection (a) shall—

(1) identify any savings achieved by the Air Force as of the date of such report in implementing the recommendations of the Commission described in subsection (a) when compared with spending anticipated by the budget of the President for fiscal year 2015; and

(2) indicate the manner in which such savings affected the budget request of the President for the fiscal year beginning in the year in which such report is submitted.

SEC. 1056. REPORT ON PROTECTION OF MILITARY INSTALLATIONS.

Not later than 90 days after the date of the enactment of this Act, the Secretary of Defense, in coordination with the Attorney General and the Secretary of Homeland Security, shall submit to Congress a report on the protection of military installations. Such report shall include each of the following:

(1) An identification of specific issues, shortfalls, and gaps related to the authorities providing for the protection of military installations by the agencies concerned and risks associated with such gaps.

(2) A description of specific and detailed examples of incidents that have actually occurred that illustrate the concerns referred to in paragraph (1).

(3) Any recommendations for proposed legislation that would—

(A) improve the ability of the Department of Defense to fulfill its requirement to provide for the protection of military installations; and

(B) address the concerns referred to in paragraph (1).

SEC. 1057. COMPTROLLER GENERAL BRIEFING AND REPORT ON ARMY AND ARMY NATIONAL GUARD FORCE STRUCTURE CHANGES.

(a) BRIEFING AND REPORT.—

(1) BRIEFING.—Not later than March 1, 2015, the Comptroller General of the United States shall submit to the congressional defense committees a written briefing on the assessment of the Comptroller General of the Aviation Restructuring Initiative of the Army and of any proposals submitted by the Chief of the National Guard Bureau or the Cost Assessment and Program Evaluation Office of the Department of Defense that could serve as alternatives to the Army's proposal for adjusting the structure and mix of its combat aviation forces among regular Army, Army Reserve, and Army National Guard units.

(2) REPORT.—Not later than 60 days after the submittal of the briefing under paragraph (1), the Comptroller General shall submit to the congressional defense committees a final report on the assessment referred to in that paragraph.

(b) ELEMENTS.—The briefing and report of the Comptroller General required by subsection (a) shall include, at a minimum, each of the following:

(1) A comparison of the assumptions on strategy, current demands, historical readiness rates, anticipated combat requirements, and the constraints and limitations associated with mobilization, utilization, and rotation policies underlying the Aviation Restructuring Initiative and any alternatives proposed by the Chief of the National Guard Bureau and the Department of Defense Cost Assessment and Program Evaluation Office.

(2) An assessment of the models used to estimate future costs and cost savings associated with each proposal for allocating Army aviation platforms among the regular Army, Army Reserve, and Army National Guard units.

(3) A comparison of the military and civilian personnel requirements for supporting combat aviation brigades under each proposal, including a description of the anticipated requirements and funding allocated for active Guard Reserve and full-time military technicians supporting the Army National Guard AH-64 ''Apache'' units.

(c) SENSE OF CONGRESS REGARDING ADDITIONAL FUNDING FOR THE ARMY.—Congress is concerned with the planned reductions and realignments the Army has proposed for the regular Army, the Army National Guard, and the Army Reserves in order to comply with the funding constraints under the Budget Control Act of 2011 (Public Law 112–25). Concerns are particularly associated with proposed reductions in end strength for all components that will result in additional reductions in the number of regular Army and National Guard brigade combat teams as well as reductions and realignments of combat aircraft within and between the regular Army and the Army National Guard. Sufficient funding should be provided to retain the force structure and sustain the readiness of as much Total Army combat capability as possible.

SEC. 1058. IMPROVING ANALYTIC SUPPORT TO SYSTEMS ACQUISITION AND ALLOCATION OF ACQUISITION, INTELLIGENCE, SURVEILLANCE AND RECONNAISSANCE ASSETS.

(a) GUIDANCE.—Not later than 120 days after the date of the enactment of this Act, the Secretary of Defense shall review and issue or revise guidance to components of the Department of Defense to improve the application of operations research and systems analysis to—

(1) the requirements process for acquisition of major defense acquisition programs and major automated information systems; and

(2) the allocation of intelligence, surveillance, and reconnaissance systems to the combatant commands.

(b) BRIEFING OF CONGRESS.—Not later than 180 days after the date of the enactment of this Act, the Secretary of Defense shall brief—

(1) the congressional defense committees on any guidance issued or revised under subsection (a); and

(2) the Select Committee on Intelligence of the Senate and the Permanent Select Committee on Intelligence of the House of Representatives on any guidance issued or revised under subsection (a)(2) relevant to intelligence.

SEC. 1059. REVIEW OF UNITED STATES MILITARY STRATEGY AND THE FORCE POSTURE OF ALLIES AND PARTNERS IN THE UNITED STATES PACIFIC COMMAND AREA OF RESPONSIBILITY.

(a) INDEPENDENT REVIEW.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—The Secretary of Defense shall commission an independent review of the United States Asia-Pacific rebalance, with a focus on issues expected to be critical during the ten-year period beginning on the date of the enactment of this Act, including the national security interests and military strategy of the United States in the Asia-Pacific region.

(2) CONDUCT OF REVIEW.—The review conducted pursuant to paragraph (1) shall be conducted by an independent organization that has—

(A) recognized credentials and expertise in national security and military affairs; and

(B) access to policy experts throughout the United States and from the Asia-Pacific region.

(3) ELEMENTS.—The review conducted pursuant to paragraph (1) shall include the following elements:

(A) An assessment of the risks to United States national security interests in the United States Pacific Command area of responsibility during the ten-year period beginning on the date of the enactment of this Act as a result of changes in the security environment.

(B) An assessment of the current and planned United States force posture adjustments and the impact of such adjustments on the strategy to rebalance to the Asia-Pacific region.

(C) An assessment of the current and planned force posture and adjustments of United States allies and partners in the region and the impact of such adjustments on the strategy to rebalance to the Asia-Pacific region.

(D) An evaluation of the key capability gaps and shortfalls of the United States and its allies and partners in the Asia-Pacific region, including undersea warfare (including submarines), naval and maritime, ballistic missile defense, cyber, munitions, and intelligence, surveillance, and reconnaissance capabilities.

(E) An analysis of the willingness and capacity of allies, partners, and regional organizations to contribute to the security and stability of the Asia-Pacific region, including potential required adjustments to United States military strategy based on that analysis.

(F) An appraisal of the Arctic ambitions of actors in the Asia-Pacific region in the context of current and projected capabilities, including an analysis of the adequacy and relevance of the Arctic Roadmap prepared by the Navy.

(G) An evaluation of theater security cooperation efforts of the United States Pacific Command in the context of current and projected threats, and desired capabilities and priorities of the United States and its allies and partners.

(H) The views of noted policy leaders and regional experts, including military commanders, in the Asia-Pacific region.

(b) REPORT.—

(1) SUBMISSION TO THE SECRETARY OF DEFENSE.—Not later than 180 days after the date of the enactment of this Act, the independent organization that conducted the review pursuant to subsection (a)(1) shall submit to the Secretary of Defense a report containing the findings of the review. The report shall be submitted in classified form, but may contain an unclassified annex.

(2) SUBMISSION TO CONGRESS.—Not later than 90 days after the date of receipt of the report required by paragraph (1), the Secretary of Defense shall submit to the congressional defense committees the report, together with any comments on the report that the Secretary considers appropriate.

SEC. 1060. REPEAL OF CERTAIN REPORTING REQUIREMENTS RELATING TO THE DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE.

(a) TITLE 10, UNITED STATES CODE.—Title 10, United States Code, is amended as follows:

(1) OVERSIGHT OF PROCUREMENT, TEST, AND OPERATIONAL PLANS FOR BALLISTIC MISSILE DEFENSE PROGRAMS.—Section 223a is amended by striking subsection (d).

(2) ANNUAL REPORT ON PUBLIC-PRIVATE COMPETITION.—

(A) REPEAL.—Chapter 146 is amended by striking section 2462.

(B) CLERICAL AMENDMENT.—The table of sections at the beginning of chapter 146 is amended by striking the item relating to section 2462.

(b) DISPLAY OF ANNUAL BUDGET REQUIREMENTS FOR AIR SOVEREIGNTY ALERT MISSION UNDER DUNCAN HUNTER NATIONAL DEFENSE AUTHORIZATION ACT FOR FISCAL YEAR 2009.—Section 354 of the Duncan Hunter National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2009 (Public Law 110–417; 122 Stat. 4426; 10 U.S.C. 221 note) is hereby repealed.

SEC. 1061. REPEAL OF REQUIREMENT FOR COMPTROLLER GENERAL OF THE UNITED STATES ANNUAL REVIEWS AND REPORT ON PILOT PROGRAM ON COMMERCIAL FEE-FOR-SERVICE AIR REFUELING SUPPORT FOR THE AIR FORCE.

Section 1081 of the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2008 (Public Law 110–81; 122 Stat. 335) is amended by striking subsection (d).

SEC. 1062. REPORT ON ADDITIONAL MATTERS IN CONNECTION WITH REPORT ON THE FORCE STRUCTURE OF THE UNITED STATES ARMY.

(a) REPORT REQUIRED.—Not later than 90 days after the date of the enactment of this Act, the Secretary of the Army shall submit to Congress a report on the matters specified in subsection (b) with respect to the report of the Secretary on the force structure of the United States Army submitted under section 1066 of the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2013 (Public Law 112–239; 126 Stat. 1943).

(b) MATTERS.—The matters specified in this subsection with respect to the report referred to in subsection (a) are the following:

(1) An update of the planning assumptions and scenarios used to determine the size and force structure of the Army, including the reserve components, for the future-years defense program for fiscal years 2016 through 2020.

(2) An updated evaluation of the adequacy of the proposed force structure for meeting the goals of the national military strategy of the United States.

(3) A description of any new alternative force structures considered, if any, including the assessed advantages and disadvantages of each and a brief explanation of why those not selected were rejected.

(4) The estimated resource requirements of each of the new alternative force structures referred to in paragraph (3).

(5) An updated independent risk assessment of the proposed Army force structure, to be conducted by the Chief of Staff of the Army.

(6) A description of plans and actions taken to implement and apply the recommendations of the Comptroller General of the United States regarding force reduction analysis and decision process improvements in the report entitled ''Defense Infrastructure: Army Brigade Combat Team Inactivations Informed by Analysis but Actions Needed to Improve Stationing Process'' (GAO–14–76, December 2013) used in the Supplemental Programmatic Environmental Assessment of the Army.

(7) Such other information or updates as the Secretary considers appropriate.

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

SEC. 1063. CERTIFICATION FOR REALIGNMENT OF FORCES AT LAJES AIR FORCE BASE, AZORES.

Prior to taking any action to realign forces at Lajes Air Force Base, Azores, the Secretary of Defense shall certify to the congressional defense committees that—

(1) the action is supported by a European Infrastructure Consolidation Assessment initiated by the Secretary of Defense on January 25, 2013, including a specific assessment of the efficacy of Lajes Air Force Base, Azores, in support of the United States overseas force posture; and

(2) the Secretary of Defense has determined, based on an analysis of operational requirements, that Lajes Air Force Base is not an optimal location for United States Special Operations Command or for United States Africa Command. The certification shall include a discussion of the basis for such determination.

Subtitle G—Other Matters

SEC. 1071. TECHNICAL AND CLERICAL AMENDMENTS.

(a) AMENDMENTS TO TITLE 10, UNITED STATES CODE, TO REFLECT ENACTMENT OF TITLE 41, UNITED STATES CODE.—Title 10, United States Code, is amended as follows:

(1) Section 2013(a)(1) is amended by striking ''section 6101(b)–(d) of title 41'' and inserting ''section 6101 of title 41''.

(2) Section 2302 is amended—

(A) in paragraph (7), by striking ''section 4 of such Act'' and inserting ''such section''; and

(B) in paragraph (9)(A)—

(i) by striking ''section 26 of the Office of Federal Procurement Policy Act (41 U.S.C. 422)'' and inserting ''chapter 15 of title 41''; and

(ii) by striking ''such section'' and inserting ''such chapter''.

(3) Section 2306a(b)(3)(B) is amended by striking ''section 4(12)(C)(i) of the Office of Federal Procurement Policy Act (41 U.S.C. 403(12)(C)(i))'' and inserting ''section 103(3)(A) of title 41''.

(4) Section 2314 is amended by striking ''Sections 6101(b)–(d)'' and inserting ''Sections 6101''.

(5) Section 2321(f)(2) is amended by striking ''section 35(c) of the Office of Federal Procurement Policy Act (41 U.S.C. 431(c))'' and inserting ''section 104 of title 41''.

(6) Section 2359b(k)(4)(A) is amended by striking ''section 4 of the Office of Federal Procurement Policy Act (41 U.S.C. 403)'' and inserting ''section 110 of title 41''.

(7) Section 2379 is amended—

(A) in subsections (a)(1)(A), (b)(2)(A), and (c)(1)(B)(i), by striking ''section 4(12) of the Office of Federal Procurement Policy Act (41 U.S.C. 403(12))'' and inserting ''section 103 of title 41''; and

(B) in subsections (b) and (c)(1), by striking ''section 35(c) of the Office of Federal Procurement Policy Act (41 U.S.C. 431(c))'' and inserting ''section 104 of title 41''.

(8) Section 2410m(b)(1) is amended—

(A) in subparagraph (A)(i), by striking ''section 7 of such Act'' and inserting ''section 7104(a) of such title''; and

(B) in subparagraph (B)(ii), by striking ''section 7 of the Contract Disputes Act of 1978'' and inserting ''section 7104(a) of title 41''.

(9) Section 2533(a) is amended by striking ''such Act'' in the matter preceding paragraph (1) and inserting ''chapter 83 of such title''.

(10) Section 2533b is amended—

(A) in subsection (h)—

(i) in paragraph (1), by striking ''sections 34 and 35 of the Office of Federal Procurement Policy Act (41 U.S.C. 430 and 431)'' and inserting ''sections 1906 and 1907 of title 41''; and

(ii) in paragraph (2), by striking ''section 35(c) of the Office of Federal Procurement Policy Act (41 U.S.C. 431(c))'' and inserting ''section 104 of title 41''; and

(B) in subsection (m)—

(i) in paragraph (2), by striking ''section 4 of the Office of Federal Procurement Policy Act (41 U.S.C. 403)'' and inserting ''section 105 of title 41'';

(ii) in paragraph (3), by striking ''section 4 of the Office of Federal Procurement Policy Act (41 U.S.C. 403)'' and inserting ''section 131 of title 41''; and

(iii) in paragraph (5), by striking ''section 35(c) of the Office of Federal Procurement Policy Act (41 U.S.C. 431(c))'' and inserting ''section 104 of title 41''.

(11) Section 2545(1) is amended by striking ''section 4(16) of the Office of Federal Procurement Policy Act (41 U.S.C. 403(16))'' and inserting ''section 131 of title 41''.

(12) Section 7312(f) is amended by striking ''Section 3709 of the Revised Statutes (41 U.S.C. 5)'' and inserting ''Section 6101 of title 41''.

(b) AMENDMENTS TO OTHER DEFENSE-RELATED STATUTES TO REFLECT ENACTMENT OF TITLE 41, UNITED STATES CODE.—

(1) The Ike Skelton National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2011 (Public Law 111–383) is amended as follows:

(A) Section 846(a) (10 U.S.C. 2534 note) is amended—

(i) by striking ''the Buy American Act (41 U.S.C. 10a et seq.)'' and inserting ''chapter 83 of title 41, United States Code''; and

(ii) by striking ''that Act'' and inserting ''that chapter''.

(B) Section 866 (10 U.S.C. 2302 note) is amended—

(i) in subsection (b)(4)(A), by striking ''section 26 of the Office of Federal Procurement Policy Act (41 U.S.C. 422)'' and inserting ''chapter 15 of title 41, United States Code''; and

(ii) in subsection (e)(2)(A), by striking ''section 4(13) of the Office of Federal Procurement Policy Act (41 U.S.C. 403(13))'' and inserting ''section 110 of title 41, United States Code''.

(C) Section 893(f)(2) (10 U.S.C. 2302 note) is amended by striking ''section 26 of the Office of Federal Procurement Policy Act (41 U.S.C. 422)'' and inserting ''chapter 15 of title 41, United States Code''.

(2) The National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2008 (Public Law 110–181) is amended as follows:

(A) Section 805(c)(1) (10 U.S.C. 2330 note) is amended—

(i) in subparagraph (A), by striking ''section 4(12)(E) of the Office of Federal Procurement Policy Act (41 U.S.C. 403(12)(E))'' and inserting ''section 103(5) of title 41, United States Code''; and

(ii) in subparagraph (C)(i), by striking ''section 4(12)(F) of the Office of Federal Procurement Policy Act (41 U.S.C. 403(12)(F))'' and inserting ''section 103(6) of title 41, United States Code''.

(B) Section 821(b)(2) (10 U.S.C. 2304 note) is amended by striking ''section 4(12) of the Office of Federal Procurement Policy Act (41 U.S.C. 403(12))'' and inserting ''section 103 of title 41, United States Code''.

(C) Section 847 (10 U.S.C. 1701 note) is amended—

(i) in subsection (a)(5), by striking ''section 27(e) of the Office of Federal Procurement Policy Act (41 U.S.C. 423(e))'' and inserting ''section 2105 of title 41, United States Code'';

(ii) in subsection (c)(1), by striking ''section 4(16) of the Office of Federal Procurement Policy Act'' and inserting ''section 131 of title 41, United States Code''; and

(iii) in subsection (d)(1), by striking ''section 27 of the Office of Federal Procurement Policy Act (41 U.S.C. 423)'' and inserting ''chapter 21 of title 41, United States Code''.

(D) Section 862 (10 U.S.C. 2302 note) is amended—

(i) in subsection (b)(1), by striking ''section 25 of the Office of Federal Procurement Policy Act (41 U.S.C. 421)'' and inserting ''section 1303 of title 41, United States Code''; and

(ii) in subsection (d)(1), by striking ''section 6(j) of the Office of Federal Procurement Policy Act (41 U.S.C. 405(j))'' and inserting ''section 1126 of title 41, United States Code''.

(3) The John Warner National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2007 (Public Law 109–364) is amended as follows:

(A) Section 832(d)(3) (10 U.S.C. 2302 note) is amended by striking ''section 8(b) of the Service Contract Act of 1965 (41 U.S.C. 357(b))'' and inserting ''section 6701(3) of title 41, United States Code''.

(B) Section 852(b)(2)(A)(ii) (10 U.S.C. 2324 note) is amended by striking ''section 4(12) of the Office of Federal Procurement Policy Act (41 U.S.C. 403(12))'' and inserting ''section 103 of title 41, United States Code''.

(4) Section 8118 of the Department of Defense Appropriations Act, 2005 (Public Law 108–287; 10 U.S.C. 2533a note) is amended by striking ''section 34 of the Office of Federal Procurement Policy Act (41 U.S.C. 430)'' and inserting ''section 1906 of title 41, United States Code''.

(5) The National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2004 (Public Law 108–136) is amended as follows:

(A) Section 812(b)(2) (10 U.S.C. 2501 note) is amended by striking ''section 6(d)(4)(A) of the Office of Federal Procurement Policy Act (41 U.S.C. 405(d)(4)(A))'' and inserting ''section 1122(a)(4)(A) of title 41, United States Code''.

(B) Section 1601(c) (10 U.S.C. 2358 note) is amended—

(i) in paragraph (1)(A), by striking ''section 32A of the Office of Federal Procurement Policy Act, as added by section 1443 of this Act'' and inserting ''section 1903 of title 41, United States Code''; and

(ii) in paragraph (2)(B), by striking ''Subsections (a) and (b) of section 7 of the Anti-Kickback Act of 1986 (41 U.S.C. 57(a) and (b))'' and inserting ''Section 8703(a) of title 41, United States Code''.

(6) Section 8025(c) of the Department of Defense Appropriations Act, 2004 (Public Law 108–87; 10 U.S.C. 2410d note), is amended by striking ''the Javits-Wagner-O'Day Act (41 U.S.C. 46–48)'' and inserting ''chapter 85 of title 41, United States Code''.

(7) Section 817(e)(1)(B) of the Bob Stump National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2003 (Public Law 107–314; 10 U.S.C. 2306a note) is amended by striking ''section 26(f)(5)(B) of the Office of Federal Procurement Policy Act (41 U.S.C. 422(f)(5)(B))'' and inserting ''section 1502(b)(3)(B) of title 41, United States Code''.

(8) Section 801(f)(1) of the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2002 (Public Law 107–107; 10 U.S.C. 2330 note) is amended by striking ''section 16(3) of the Office of Federal Procurement Policy Act (41 U.S.C. 414(3))'' and inserting ''section 1702(c) of title 41, United States Code''.

(9) Section 803(d) of the Strom Thurmond National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 1999 (Public Law 105–261; 10 U.S.C. 2306a note) is amended by striking ''subsection (b)(1)(B) of section 304A of the Federal Property and Administrative Services Act of 1949 (41 U.S.C. 254b)'' and inserting ''section 3503(a)(2) of title 41, United States Code''.

(10) Section 848(e)(1) of the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 1998 (Public Law 105–85; 10 U.S.C. 2304 note) is amended by striking ''section 32 of the Office of Federal Procurement Policy Act (41 U.S.C. 428)'' and inserting ''section 1902 of title 41, United States Code''.

(11) Section 722(b)(2) of the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 1997 (Public Law 104–201; 10 U.S.C. 1073 note) is amended by striking ''section 25(c) of the Office of Federal Procurement Policy Act (41 U.S.C. 421(c))'' and inserting ''section 1303(a) of title 41, United States Code''.

(12) Section 3412(k) of the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 1996 (Public Law 104–106, 10 U.S.C. 7420 note) is amended by striking ''section 303(c) of the Federal Property and Administrative Services Act of 1949 (41 U.S.C. 253(c))'' and inserting ''section 3304(a) of title 41, United States Code''.

(13) Section 845 of the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 1994 (Public Law 103–160; 10 U.S.C. 2371 note) is amended—

(A) in subsection (a)(2)(A), by striking ''section 16(c) of the Office of Federal Procurement Policy Act (41 U.S.C. 414(c))'' and inserting ''section 1702(c) of title 41, United States Code,'';

(B) in subsection (d)(1)(B)(ii), by striking ''section 16(3) of the Office of Federal Procurement Policy Act (41 U.S.C. 414(3))'' and inserting ''section 1702(c) of title 41, United States Code'';

(C) in subsection (e)(2)(A), by striking ''section 4(12) of the Office of Federal Procurement Policy Act (41 U.S.C. 403(12))'' and inserting ''section 103 of title 41, United States Code''; and

(D) in subsection (h), by striking ''section 27 of the Office of Federal Procurement Policy Act (41 U.S.C. 423)'' and inserting ''chapter 21 of title 41, United States Code''.

(14) Section 326(c)(2) of the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 1993 (Public Law 102–484; 10 U.S.C. 2302 note) is amended by striking ''section 25(c) of the Office of Federal Procurement Policy Act (41 U.S.C. 421(c))'' and inserting ''section 1303(a) of title 41, United States Code''.

(15) Section 806 of the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Years 1992 and 1993

(Public Law 102–190; 10 U.S.C. 2302 note) is amended—

(A) in subsection (b), by striking ''section 4(12) of the Office of Federal Procurement Policy Act'' and inserting ''section 103 of title 41, United States Code''; and

(B) in subsection (c)—

(i) by striking ''section 25(a) of the Office of Federal Procurement Policy Act'' and inserting ''section 1302(a) of title 41, United States Code''; and

(ii) by striking ''section 25(c)(1) of the Office of Federal Procurement Policy Act (41 U.S.C. 421(c)(1))'' and inserting ''section 1303(a)(1) of such title 41''.

(16) Section 831 of the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 1991 (Public Law 101–510; 10 U.S.C. 2302 note) is amended—

(A) by designating the subsection after subsection (k), relating to definitions, as subsection (l); and

(B) in paragraph (8) of that subsection, by striking ''the first section of the Act of June 25, 1938 (41 U.S.C. 46; popularly known as the 'Wagner-O'Day Act')'' and inserting ''section 8502 of title 41, United States Code''.

(c) AMENDMENTS TO TITLE 10, UNITED STATES CODE, TO REFLECT RECLASSIFICATION OF PROVISIONS OF LAW CODIFIED IN TITLE 50, UNITED STATES CODE.—Title 10, United States Code, is amended as follows:

(1) Sections 113(b), 125(a), and 155(d) are amended by striking ''(50 U.S.C. 401)'' and inserting ''(50 U.S.C. 3002)''.

(2) Sections 113(e)(2), 117(a)(1), 118(b)(1), 118a(b)(1), 153(b)(1)(C)(i), 231(b)(1), 231a(c)(1), and 2501(a)(1)(A) are amended by striking ''(50 U.S.C. 404a)'' and inserting ''(50 U.S.C. 3043)''.

(3) Sections 167(g), 421(c), and 2557(c) are amended by striking ''(50 U.S.C. 413 et seq.)'' and inserting ''(50 U.S.C. 3091 et seq.)''.

(4) Section 201(b)(1) is amended by striking ''(50 U.S.C. 403–6(b))'' and inserting ''(50 U.S.C. 3041(b))''.

(5) Section 429 is amended—

(A) in subsection (a), by striking ''Section 102A of the National Security Act of 1947 (50 U.S.C. 403–1)'' and inserting ''section 102A of the National Security Act of 1947 (50 U.S.C. 3024)''; and

(B) in subsection (e), by striking ''(50 U.S.C. 401a(4))'' and inserting ''(50 U.S.C. 3003(4))''.

(6) Section 442(d) is amended by striking ''(50 U.S.C. 404e(a))'' and inserting ''(50 U.S.C. 3045(a))''.

(7) Section 444 is amended—

(A) in subsection (b)(2), by striking ''(50 U.S.C. 403o)'' and inserting ''(50 U.S.C. 3515)''; and

(B) in subsection (e)(2)(B), by striking ''(50 U.S.C. 403a et seq.)'' and inserting ''(50 U.S.C. 3501 et seq.)''.

(8) Section 457 is amended—

(A) in subsection (a), by striking ''(50 U.S.C. 431)'' and inserting ''(50 U.S.C. 3141)''; and

(B) in subsection (c), by striking ''(50 U.S.C. 431(b))'' and inserting ''(50 U.S.C. 3141(b))''.

(9) Sections 462, 1599a(a), and 1623(a) are amended by striking ''(50 U.S.C. 402 note)'' and inserting ''(50 U.S.C. 3614)''.

(10) Sections 491(c)(3), 494(d)(1), 496(a)(1), 2409(e)(1) are amended by striking ''(50 U.S.C. 401a(4))'' and inserting ''(50 U.S.C. 3003(4))''.

(11) Section 1605(a)(2) is amended by striking ''(50 U.S.C. 403r)'' and inserting ''(50 U.S.C. 3518)''.

(12) Section 2723(d)(2) is amended by striking ''(50 U.S.C. 413)'' and inserting ''(50 U.S.C. 3091)''.

(d) AMENDMENTS TO OTHER DEFENSE-RELATED STATUTES TO REFLECT RECLASSIFICATION OF PROVISIONS OF LAW CODIFIED IN TITLE 50, UNITED STATES CODE.—

(1) The following provisions of law are amended by striking ''(50 U.S.C. 401a(4))'' and inserting ''(50 U.S.C. 3003(4))'':

(A) Section 911(3) of the Ike Skelton National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2011 (Public Law 111–383; 10 U.S.C. 2271 note).

(B) Sections 801(b)(3) and 911(e)(2) of the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2008 (Public Law 110–181; 10 U.S.C. 2304 note; 2271 note).

(C) Section 812(e) of the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2004 (Public Law 108–136; 10 U.S.C. 2501 note).

(2) Section 901(d) of the Bob Stump National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2003 (Public Law 107–314; 10 U.S.C. 137 note) is amended by striking ''(50 U.S.C. 401 et seq.)'' and inserting ''(50 U.S.C. 3001 et seq.)''.

(e) DATE OF ENACTMENT REFERENCES.—Title 10, United States Code, is amended as follows:

(1) Section 1218(d)(3) is amended by striking ''on the date that is five years after the date of the enactment of the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2010'' and inserting ''on October 28, 2014''.

(2) Section 1566a(a) is amended by striking ''Not later than 180 days after the date of the enactment of the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2010 and under'' and inserting ''Under''.

(3) Section 2275(d) is amended—

(A) in paragraph (1), by striking ''before the date of the enactment of the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2013'' and inserting ''before January 2, 2013''; and

(B) in paragraph (2), by striking ''on or after the date of the enactment of the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2013'' and inserting ''on or after January 2, 2013''.

(4) Section 2601a(e) is amended by striking ''after the date of the enactment of the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2012'' and inserting ''after December 31, 2011,''.

(5) Section 6328(c) is amended by striking ''on or after the date of the enactment of the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2010'' and inserting ''on or after October 28, 2009,''.

(f) OTHER TECHNICAL CORRECTIONS TO TITLE 10, UNITED STATES CODE.—Title 10, United States Code, is amended as follows:

(1) Section 118 is amended by striking subsection (g).

(2) The table of sections at the beginning of chapter 3 is amended—

(A) by striking the item relating to section 130e and inserting the following new item:

''130e. Treatment under Freedom of Information Act of certain critical infrastructure security information.''; and

(B) by striking the item relating to section 130f and inserting the following new item:

''130f. Congressional notification of sensitive military operations.''.

(3) The table of sections at the beginning of chapter 7 is amended by inserting a period at the end of the item relating to section 189.

(4) Section 189(c)(1) is amended by striking ''139c'' and inserting ''2430(a)''.

(5) Section 407(a)(3)(A) is amended by striking the comma after ''as applicable''.

(6) Section 429(c) is amended by striking ''act'' and inserting ''law''.

(7) Section 488(a) is amended by inserting a comma after ''Every three years''.

(8) Section 674(b) is amended by striking ''afer'' and inserting ''after''.

(9) Section 949i(b) is amended by striking '',,'' and inserting a comma.

(10) Section 950b(b)(2)(A) is amended by striking ''give'' and inserting ''given''.

(11) Section 1040(a)(1) is amended by striking ''..'' and inserting a period.

(12) Section 1044(d)(2) is amended by striking ''..'' and inserting a period.

(13) Section 1074m(a)(2) is amended by striking ''subparagraph'' in the matter preceding subparagraph (A) and inserting ''subparagraphs''.

(14) Section 1154(a)(2)(A)(ii) is amended by striking ''U.S.C.1411'' and inserting ''U.S.C. 1411''.

(15) Section 1513(1) is amended in the last sentence by striking ''subsection (b)'' and inserting ''subsection (c)''.

(16) Section 2222(g)(3) is amended by striking ''(A)'' after ''(3)''.

(17) Section 2335(d) is amended—

(A) by designating the last sentence of paragraph (2) as paragraph (3); and

(B) in paragraph (3), as so designated—

(i) by inserting before ''each of'' the following paragraph heading: ''OTHER TERMS.—''.

(ii) by striking ''the term'' and inserting ''that term''; and

(iii) by striking ''Federal Campaign'' and inserting ''Federal Election Campaign''.

(18) Section 2430(c)(2) is amended by striking ''section 2366a(a)(4)'' and inserting ''section 2366a(a)(6)''.

(19) Section 2601a is amended—

(A) in subsection (a)(1), by striking ''issue'' and inserting ''prescribe''; and

(B) in subsection (d), by striking ''issued'' and inserting ''prescribed''.

(20) Section 2371 is amended by striking subsection (h).

(21) The item relating to section 2642 in the table of sections at the beginning of chapter 157 is amended by striking ''rates'' and inserting ''rate''.

(22) Section 2642(a)(3) is amended by inserting ''and'' after ''Department of Defense''.

(23) Section 2684a(h) is amended by inserting ''670'' after ''U.S.C.''.

(24) Section 2853(c)(1)(A) is amended by striking ''can be still be'' and inserting ''can still be''.

(25) Section 2866(a)(4)(A) is amended by striking ''repayed'' and inserting ''repaid''.

(26) Section 2884(c) is amended by striking ''on evaluation'' in the matter preceding paragraph (1) and inserting ''an evaluation''.

(27) Section 7292(d)(2) is amended by striking ''section 1024(a)'' and inserting ''section 1018(a)''.

(g) NATIONAL DEFENSE AUTHORIZATION ACT FOR FISCAL YEAR 2014.—Effective as of December 26, 2013, and as if included therein as enacted, the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2014 (Public Law 113–66) is amended as follows:

(1) Section 314 (127 Stat. 729) is amended by striking ''Section 317(c)(2)'' and inserting ''Section 317(d)(2)''.

(2) Section 812(a)(3)(B) (127 Stat. 807) is amended by inserting ''the first place it appears'' before the semicolon.

(3) Section 905(b) (127 Stat. 818) is amended by striking ''TRAINING, AND EDUCATION'' and inserting ''TRAINING, AND EDUCATION''.

(4) Section 1073(a)(2)(B) (127 Stat. 869) is amended by striking ''and'' after ''inserting''.

(5) Section 1709(b)(1)(B) (127 Stat. 962; 10 U.S.C. 113 note) is amended by striking ''of'' after ''such''.

(6) Section 2712 (127 Stat. 1004) is repealed.

(7) Section 2809(a) (127 Stat. 1013) is amended by striking ''subjection'' and inserting ''subsection''.

(8) Section 2966 (127 Stat. 1042) is amended in the section heading by striking ''**TITLE**'' and inserting ''**ADMINISTRATIVE JURISDICTION**''.

(9) Section 2971(a) (127 Stat. 1044) is amended—

(A) by striking ''the map'' and inserting ''the maps''; and

(B) by striking ''the mineral leasing laws, and the geothermal leasing laws'' and inserting ''and the mineral leasing laws''.

(10) Section 2972(d)(1) (127 Stat. 1045) is amended—

(A) in subparagraph (A), by inserting ''public'' before ''land''; and

(B) in subparagraph (B), by striking ''public''.

(11) Section 2977(c)(3) (127 Stat. 1047) is amended by striking ''; and'' and inserting a period.

(h) NATIONAL DEFENSE AUTHORIZATION ACT FOR FISCAL YEAR 2013.—Effective as of January 2, 2013, and as if included therein as enacted, section 604(b)(1) of the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2013 (Public Law 112–239; 126 Stat. 1774) is amended by striking ''on the date of the enactment of the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2013'' and inserting ''on January 2, 2013,''.

(i) IKE SKELTON NATIONAL DEFENSE AUTHORIZATION ACT FOR FISCAL YEAR 2011.—Section 1631(b)(6) of the Ike Skelton National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2011 (Public Law 111–383; 10 U.S.C. 1561 note) is amended by striking ''section 596(b) of such Act'' and inserting ''section 596(b) of the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2006 (Public Law 109–163; 10 U.S.C. 1561 note)''.

(j) STRATEGIC AND CRITICAL MATERIALS STOCK PILING ACT.—Section 11(b)(2) of the Strategic and Critical Materials Stock Piling Act (50 U.S.C. 98h–2(b)(2)) is amended by striking ''under section 9(b)(2)(G)'' and inserting ''under section 9(b)(2)(H)''.

(k) COORDINATION WITH OTHER AMENDMENTS MADE BY THIS ACT.—For purposes of applying amendments made by provisions of this Act other than this section, the amendments made by this section shall be treated as having been enacted immediately before any such amendments by other provisions of this Act.

SEC. 1072. REFORM OF QUADRENNIAL DEFENSE REVIEW.

(a) IN GENERAL.—

(1) REFORM.—Section 118 of title 10, United States Code, is amended to read as follows:

''§ 118. Defense Strategy Review

''(a) DEFENSE STRATEGY REVIEW.—

''(1) REVIEW REQUIRED.—Every four years, during a year following a year evenly divisible by four, the Secretary of Defense shall conduct a comprehensive examination (to be known as a 'Defense Strategy Review') of the national defense strategy, force structure, modernization plans, posture, infrastructure, budget plan, and other elements of the defense program and policies of the United States with a view toward determining and expressing the defense strategy of the United States and establishing a defense program. Each such Defense Strategy Review shall be conducted in consultation with the Chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff.

''(2) CONDUCT OF REVIEW.—Each Defense Strategy Review shall be conducted so as to—

''(A) delineate a national defense strategy in support of the most recent National Security Strategy prescribed by the President pursuant to section 108 of the National Security Act of 1947 (50 U.S.C. 3043);

''(B) provide a mechanism for—

''(i) setting priorities for sizing and shaping the force, guiding the development and sustainment of capabilities, allocating resources, and adjusting the organization of the Department of Defense to respond to changes in the strategic environment;

''(ii) monitoring, assessing, and holding accountable agencies within the Department of Defense for the development of policies and programs that support the national defense strategy;

''(iii) integrating and supporting other national and related interagency security policies and strategies with other Department of Defense guidance, plans, and activities; and

''(iv) communicating such national defense strategy to Congress, relevant United States Government agencies, allies and international partners, and the private sector;

''(C) consider three general timeframes of the near-term (associated with the future-years defense program), mid-term (10 to 15 years), and far-term (20 years);

''(D) address the security environment, threats, trends, opportunities, and challenges, and define the nature and magnitude of the strategic and military risks associated with executing the national defense strategy by using the most recent net assessment submitted by the Secretary of Defense under section 113 of this title, the risk assessment submitted by Chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff under section 153 of this title, and, as determined necessary or useful by the Secretary, any other Department of Defense, Government, or non-government strategic or intelligence estimate, assessment, study, or review;

''(E) define the force size and structure, capabilities, modernization plans, posture, infrastructure, readiness, organization, and other elements of the defense program of the Department of Defense that would be required to execute missions called for in such national defense strategy;

''(F) to the extent practical, estimate the budget plan sufficient to execute the missions called for in such national defense strategy;

''(G) define the nature and magnitude of the strategic and military risks associated with executing such national defense strategy; and

''(H) understand the relationships and tradeoffs between missions, risks, and resources.

''(3) SUBMISSION OF REPORT ON DEFENSE STRATEGY REVIEW TO CONGRESSIONAL COMMITTEES.—The Secretary shall submit a report on each Defense Strategy Review to the Committees on Armed Services of the Senate and the House of Representatives. Each such report shall be submitted by not later than March 1 of the year following the year in which the review is conducted. If the year in which the review is conducted is in the second term of a President, the Secretary may submit an update to the Defense Strategy Review report submitted during the first term of that President.

''(4) ELEMENTS.—The report required by paragraph (3) shall provide a comprehensive discussion of the Review, including each of the following:

''(A) The national defense strategy of the United States.

''(B) The assumed or defined prioritized national security interests of the United States that inform the national defense strategy defined in the Review.

''(C) The assumed strategic environment, including the threats, developments, trends, opportunities, and challenges that affect the assumed or defined national security interests of the United States.

''(D) The assumed steady state activities, crisis and conflict scenarios, military end states, and force planning construct examined in the review.

''(E) The prioritized missions of the armed forces under the strategy and a discussion of the roles and missions of the components of the armed forces to carry out those missions.

''(F) The assumed roles and capabilities provided by other United States Government agencies and by allies and international partners.

''(G) The force size and structure, capabilities, posture, infrastructure, readiness, organization, and other elements of the defense program that would be required to execute the missions called for in the strategy.

''(H) An assessment of the significant gaps and shortfalls between the force size and structure, capabilities, and additional elements as required by subparagraph (G) and the current elements in the Department's existing program of record, a prioritization of those gaps and shortfalls, and an understanding of the relationships and tradeoffs between missions, risks, and resources.

''(I) An assessment of the risks assumed by the strategy, including—

''(i) how the Department defines, categorizes, and measures risk, including strategic and military risk; and

''(ii) the plan for mitigating major identified risks, including the expected timelines for, and extent of, any such mitigation, and the rationale for where greater risk is accepted.

''(J) Any other key assumptions and elements addressed in the review or that the Secretary considers necessary to include.

''(5) CJCS REVIEW.—(A) Upon the completion of each Review under this subsection, the Chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff shall prepare and submit to the Secretary of Defense the Chairman's assessment of risks under the defense strategy developed by the Review and a description of the capabilities needed to address such risks.

''(B) The Chairman's assessment shall be submitted to the Secretary in time for the inclusion of the assessment in the report on the Review required by paragraph (3). The Secretary shall include the Chairman's assessment, together with the Secretary's comments, in the report in its entirety.

''(6) FORM.—The report required under paragraph (3) shall be submitted in unclassified form, but may include a classified annex if the Secretary determines it is necessary to protect national security.

''(b) NATIONAL DEFENSE PANEL.—

''(1) ESTABLISHMENT.—Not later than February 1 of a year following a year evenly divisible by four, there shall be established an independent panel to be known as the National Defense Panel (in this subsection referred to as the 'Panel'). The Panel shall have the duties set forth in this subsection.

''(2) MEMBERSHIP.—The Panel shall be composed of ten members from private civilian life who are recognized experts in matters relating to the national security of the United States. Eight of the members shall be appointed as follows:

''(A) Two by the chairman of the Committee on Armed Services of the House of Representatives.

''(B) Two by the chairman of the Committee on Armed Services of the Senate.

''(C) Two by the ranking member of the Committee on Armed Services of the House of Representatives.

''(D) Two by the ranking member of the Committee on Armed Services of the Senate.

''(3) CO-CHAIRS OF THE PANEL.—In addition to the members appointed under paragraph (2), the Secretary of Defense shall appoint two members from private civilian life to serve as co-chairs of the panel.

''(4) PERIOD OF APPOINTMENT; VACANCIES.—Members shall be appointed for the life of the Panel. Any vacancy in the Panel shall be filled in the same manner as the original appointment.

''(5) DUTIES.—The Panel shall have the following duties with respect to a Defense Strategy Review conducted under subsection (a):

''(A) Assessing the current and future security environment, including threats, trends, developments, opportunities, challenges, and risks, by using the most recent net assessment submitted by the Secretary of Defense under section 113 of this title, the risk assessment submitted by Chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staffs under section 153 of this title, and, as determined necessary or useful by the Panel, any other Department of Defense, Government, or non-government strategic or intelligence estimate, assessment, study, review, or expert.

''(B) Suggesting key issues that should be addressed in the Defense Strategy Review.

''(C) Based upon the assessment under subparagraph (A), identifying and discussing the national security interests of the United States and the role of the armed forces and the Department of Defense related to the protection or promotion of those interests.

''(D) Assessing the report on the Defense Strategy Review submitted by the Secretary of Defense under subsection (a)(3).

''(E) Assessing the assumptions, strategy, findings, and risks of the report on the Defense Strategy Review submitted under subsection (a)(3).

''(F) Considering alternative defense strategies.

''(G) Assessing the force structure and capabilities, posture, infrastructure, readiness, organization, budget plans, and other elements of the defense program of the United States to execute the missions called for in the Defense Strategy Review and in the alternative strategies considered under subparagraph (F).

''(H) Providing to Congress and the Secretary of Defense, in the report required by paragraph (7), any recommendations it considers appropriate for their consideration.

''(6) FIRST MEETING.—If the Secretary of Defense has not made the Secretary's appointments to the Panel under paragraph (3) by March 1 of a year in which the Panel is established, the Panel shall convene for its first meeting with the remaining members.

''(7) REPORTS.—Not later than three months after the date on which the report on a Defense Strategy Review is submitted under paragraph (3) of subsection (a) to the committees of Congress referred to in such paragraph, the Panel shall submit to such committees a report on the Panel's assessment of such Defense Strategy Review, as required by paragraph (5).

''(8) ADMINISTRATIVE PROVISIONS.—The following administrative provisions apply to a Panel established under paragraph (1):

''(A) The Panel may request directly from the Department of Defense and any of its components such information as the Panel considers necessary to carry out its duties under this subsection. The head of the department or agency concerned shall cooperate with the Panel to ensure that information requested by the Panel under this paragraph is promptly provided to the maximum extent practical.

''(B) Upon the request of the co-chairs, the Secretary of Defense shall make available to the Panel the services of any federally funded research and development center that is covered by a sponsoring agreement of the Department of Defense.

''(C) The Panel shall have the authorities provided in section 3161 of title 5 and shall be subject to the conditions set forth in such section.

''(D) Funds for activities of the Panel shall be provided from amounts available to the Department of Defense.

''(9) TERMINATION.—A Panel established under paragraph (1) shall terminate 45 days after the date on which the Panel submits its report on a Defense Strategy Review under paragraph (7).''.

(2) CLERICAL AMENDMENT.—The item relating to section 118 at the beginning of chapter 2 of such title is amended to read as follows:

''118. Defense Strategy Review.''.

(b) REPEAL OF QUADRENNIAL ROLES AND MISSIONS REVIEW.—

(1) REPEAL.—Chapter 2 of such title is amended by striking section 118b.

(2) CONFORMING AMENDMENT.—The table of sections at the beginning of such chapter is amended by striking the item relating to section 118b.

(c) EFFECTIVE DATE.—Section 118 of such title, as amended by subsection (a), and the amendments made by this section, shall take effect on October 1, 2015.

(d) ADDITIONAL REQUIREMENT FOR NEXT DEFENSE STRATEGY REVIEW.—The first Defense Strategy Review required by subsection (a)(1) of section 118 of title 10, United States Code, as amended by subsection (a) of this section, shall include an analysis of enduring mission requirements for equipping, training, sustainment, and other operation and maintenance activities of the Department of Defense, including the Defense Agencies and military departments, that are financed by amounts authorized to be appropriated for overseas contingency operations.

SEC. 1073. BIENNIAL SURVEYS OF DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE CIVILIAN EMPLOYEES ON WORKPLACE AND GENDER RELATIONS MATTERS.

(a) SURVEYS REQUIRED.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—Chapter 23 of title 10, United States Code, is amended by inserting after section 481 the following new section:

''§ 481a. Workplace and gender relations issues: surveys of Department of Defense civilian employees

''(a) IN GENERAL.—(1) The Secretary of Defense shall carry out every other fiscal year a survey of civilian employees of the Department of Defense to solicit information on gender issues, including issues relating to gender-based assault, harassment, and discrimination, and the climate in the Department for forming professional relationships between male and female civilian employees of the Department.

''(2) Each survey under this section shall be known as a 'Department of Defense Civilian Employee Workplace and Gender Relations Survey'.

''(b) ELEMENTS.—Each survey conducted under this section shall be conducted so as to solicit information on the following:

''(1) Indicators of positive and negative trends for professional and personal relationships between male and female civilian employees of the Department of Defense.

''(2) The specific types of assault on civilian employees of the Department by other personnel of the Department (including contractor personnel) that have occurred, and the number of times each respondent has been so assaulted during the preceding fiscal year.

''(3) The effectiveness of Department policies designed to improve professional relationships between male and female civilian employees of the Department.

''(4) The effectiveness of current processes for complaints on and investigations into gender-based assault, harassment, and discrimination involving civilian employees of the Department.

''(5) Any other issues relating to assault, harassment, or discrimination involving civilian employees of the Department that the Secretary considers appropriate.

''(c) REPORT TO CONGRESS.—Upon the completion of a survey under this section, the Secretary shall submit to Congress a report containing the results of the survey.''.

(2) CLERICAL AMENDMENT.—The table of sections at the beginning of chapter 23 of such title is amended by inserting after the item relating to section 481 the following new item:

''481a. Workplace and gender relations issues: surveys of Department of Defense civilian employees.''.

(3) INITIAL SURVEY.—The Secretary of Defense shall carry out the first survey required by section 481a of title 10, United States Code (as added by this subsection), during fiscal year 2016.

(b) REPORT ON FEASIBILITY OF SIMILAR SURVEYS OF MILITARY DEPENDENTS AND DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE CONTRACTORS.—

(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 report setting forth an assessment by the Secretary of the feasibility of conducting recurring surveys of each population specified in paragraph (2) on issues relating to gender-based assault, harassment, and discrimination.

(2) COVERED POPULATIONS.—The populations specified in this paragraph are the following:

(A) Military dependents.

(B) Contractors of the Department of Defense.

SEC. 1074. REVISION TO STATUTE OF LIMITATIONS FOR AVIATION INSURANCE CLAIMS.

(a) IN GENERAL.—Section 44309 of title 49, United States Code, is amended—

(1) in subsection (a)(2), by adding at the end the following new sentence: ''A civil action shall not be instituted against the United States under this chapter unless the claimant first presents the claim to the Secretary of Transportation and such claim is finally denied by the Secretary in writing and notice of the denial of such claim is sent by certified or registered mail.''; and

(2) by striking subsection (c) and inserting the following new subsection (c):

''(c) TIME REQUIREMENTS.—(1) Except as provided under paragraph (2), an insurance claim made under this chapter against the United States shall be forever barred unless it is presented in writing to the Secretary of Transportation within two years after the date on which the loss event occurred. Any civil action arising out of the denial of such a claim shall be filed by not later than six months after the date of the mailing, by certified or registered mail, of notice of final denial of the claim by the Secretary.

''(2)(A) For claims based on liability to persons with whom the insured has no privity of contract, an insurance claim made under the authority of this chapter against the United States shall be forever barred unless it is presented in writing to the Secretary of Transportation by not later than the earlier of—

''(i) the date that is 60 days after the date on which final judgment is entered by a tribunal of competent jurisdiction; or

''(ii) the date that is six years after the date on which the loss event occurred.

''(B) Any civil action arising out of the denial of such claim shall be filed by not later than six months after the date of mailing, by certified or registered mail, of notice of final denial of the claim by the Secretary.

''(3) A claim made under this chapter shall be deemed to be administratively denied if the Secretary fails to make a final disposition of the claim before the date that is 6 months after the date on which the claim is presented to the Secretary, unless the Secretary makes a different agreement with the claimant when there is good cause for an agreement.''.

(b) APPLICABILITY.—The amendments made by subsection (a) shall apply with respect to

a claim arising after the date of the enactment of this Act.

SEC. 1075. PILOT PROGRAM FOR THE HUMAN TERRAIN SYSTEM.

(a) PILOT PROGRAM REQUIRED.—The Secretary of the Army may carry out a pilot program under which the Secretary utilizes Human Terrain System assets in the United States Pacific Command area of responsibility to support phase 0 shaping operations and the theater security cooperation plans of the Commander of the United States Pacific Command.

(b) REPORTS.—

(1) INITIAL REPORT.—Not later than one year after the date of the enactment of this Act, the Secretary of the Army shall submit to the congressional defense committees a report on the status of the pilot program under this section. Such report shall include the independent analysis and recommendations of the Commander of the United States Pacific Command regarding the effectiveness of the program and how it could be improved.

(2) FINAL REPORT.—Not later than December 1, 2016, the Secretary of the Army shall submit to the congressional defense committees a final report on the pilot program. Such report shall include an analysis of the comparative value of human terrain information relative to other analytic tools and techniques, recommendations regarding expanding the program to include other combatant commands, and any improvements to the program and necessary resources that would enable expanding the program.

(c) TERMINATION.—The authority to carry out a pilot program under this section shall terminate on September 30, 2016.

SEC. 1076. CLARIFICATION OF POLICIES ON MANAGEMENT OF SPECIAL USE AIRSPACE OF DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE.

(a) ISSUANCE OF GUIDANCE.—Not later than 90 days after the date of the enactment of this Act, the Secretary of Defense shall issue guidance to clarify the policies of the Department of Defense with respect to—

(1) the appropriate management of special use airspace managed by the Department; and

(2) governing access by non-Department users to such special use airspace.

(b) BRIEFING.—Not later than 120 days after the date of the enactment of this Act, the Secretary shall provide to the congressional defense committees a briefing on the status of implementing the guidance issued under subsection (a).

SEC. 1077. DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE POLICIES ON COMMUNITY INVOLVEMENT IN DEPARTMENT COMMUNITY OUTREACH EVENTS.

(a) IN GENERAL.—Not later than 180 days after the date of the enactment of this Act, the Secretary of Defense shall submit to the Committees on Armed Services of the Senate and House of Representatives a report setting forth such recommendations as the Secretary considers appropriate for modifications of the policies of the Department of Defense on the involvement of non-Federal entities in Department community outreach events (including air shows, parades, open houses, and performances by military musical units) that feature any unit, aircraft, vessel, equipment, or members of the Armed Forces in order to increase the involvement of non-Federal entities in such events.

(b) CONSULTATION.—The Secretary shall prepare the report required by subsection (a) in consultation with the Director of the Office of Government Ethics.

(c) ELEMENTS.—The report required by subsection (a) shall include the following:

(1) A description of current Department of Defense policies and regulations on the acceptance and use of voluntary gifts, donations, sponsorships, and other forms of support from non-Federal entities and persons for Department community outreach events described in subsection (a), including the authorities or requirements of the Department to accept fees for such air shows, parades, open houses, and performances by military musical units.

(2) Recommendations for modifications of such policies and regulations in order to permit additional voluntary support and funding from non-Federal entities for such events, including recommendations on matters such as increased recognition of donors, authority for military units to endorse the fundraising efforts of certain donors, and authority for the Armed Forces to charge fees or solicit and accept donations for parking and admission to such events.

SEC. 1078. NOTIFICATION OF FOREIGN THREATS TO INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY SYSTEMS IMPACTING NATIONAL SECURITY.

(a) NOTIFICATION REQUIRED.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—Not later than 30 days after the Secretary of Defense determines, through the use of open source information or the use of existing authorities (including section 806 of the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2011 (Public Law 111–383; 124 Stat. 4260; 10 U.S.C. 2304 note)), that there is evidence of a national security threat described in paragraph (2), the Secretary shall submit to the congressional defense committees a notification of such threat.

(2) NATIONAL SECURITY THREAT.—A national security threat described in this paragraph is a threat to an information technology or telecommunications component or network by an agent of a foreign power in which the compromise of such technology, component, or network poses a significant risk to the programs and operations of the Department of Defense, as determined by the Secretary of Defense.

(3) FORM.—A notification under this subsection shall be submitted in classified form.

(b) ACTION PLAN REQUIRED.—In the event that a notification is submitted pursuant to subsection (a), the Secretary shall work with the head of any department or agency affected by the national security threat to develop a plan of action for responding to the concerns leading to the notification.

(c) AGENT OF A FOREIGN POWER.—In this section, the term ''agent of a foreign power'' has the meaning given such term in section 101(b) of the Foreign Intelligence Surveillance Act of 1978 (50 U.S.C. 1801(b)).

SEC. 1079. PILOT PROGRAM TO REHABILITATE AND MODIFY HOMES OF DISABLED AND LOW-INCOME VETERANS.

(a) DEFINITIONS.—In this section:

(1) DISABLED.—The term ''disabled'' means an individual with a disability, as defined by section 12102 of title 42, United States Code.

(2) ELIGIBLE VETERAN.—The term ''eligible veteran'' means a disabled or low-income veteran.

(3) ENERGY EFFICIENT FEATURES OR EQUIPMENT.—The term ''energy efficient features or equipment'' means features of, or equipment in, a primary residence that help reduce the amount of electricity used to heat, cool, or ventilate such residence, including insulation, weatherstripping, air sealing, heating system repairs, duct sealing, or other measures.

(4) LOW-INCOME VETERAN.—The term ''low-income veteran'' means a veteran whose income does not exceed 80 percent of the median income for an area, as determined by the Secretary.

(5) NONPROFIT ORGANIZATION.—The term ''nonprofit organization'' means an organization that is—

(A) described in section 501(c)(3) or 501(c)(19) of the Internal Revenue Code of 1986; and

(B) exempt from tax under section 501(a) of such Code.

(6) PRIMARY RESIDENCE.—

(A) IN GENERAL.—The term ''primary residence'' means a single family house, a duplex, or a unit within a multiple-dwelling structure that is the principal dwelling of an eligible veteran and is owned by such veteran or a family member of such veteran.

(B) FAMILY MEMBER DEFINED.—For purposes of this paragraph, the term ''family member'' includes—

(i) a spouse, child, grandchild, parent, or sibling;

(ii) a spouse of such a child, grandchild, parent, or sibling; or

(iii) any individual related by blood or affinity whose close association with a veteran is the equivalent of a family relationship.

(7) QUALIFIED ORGANIZATION.—The term ''qualified organization'' means a nonprofit organization that provides nationwide or statewide programs that primarily serve veterans or low-income individuals.

(8) SECRETARY.—The term ''Secretary'' means the Secretary of Housing and Urban Development.

(9) VETERAN.—The term ''veteran'' has the meaning given the term in section 101 of title 38, United States Code.

(10) VETERANS SERVICE ORGANIZATION.—The term ''veterans service organization'' means any organization recognized by the Secretary of Veterans Affairs for the representation of veterans under section 5902 of title 38, United States Code.

(b) ESTABLISHMENT OF A PILOT PROGRAM.—

(1) GRANT.—

(A) IN GENERAL.—The Secretary shall establish a pilot program to award grants to qualified organizations to rehabilitate and modify the primary residence of eligible veterans.

(B) COORDINATION.—The Secretary shall work in conjunction with the Secretary of Veterans Affairs to establish and oversee the pilot program and to ensure that such program meets the needs of eligible veterans.

(C) MAXIMUM GRANT.—A grant award under the pilot program to any one qualified organization shall not exceed $1,000,000 in any one fiscal year, and such an award shall remain available until expended by such organization.

(2) APPLICATION.—

(A) IN GENERAL.—Each qualified organization that desires a grant under the pilot program shall submit an application to the Secretary at such time, in such manner, and, in addition to the information required under subparagraph (B), accompanied by such information as the Secretary may reasonably require.

(B) CONTENTS.—Each application submitted under subparagraph (A) shall include—

(i) a plan of action detailing outreach initiatives;

(ii) the approximate number of veterans the qualified organization intends to serve using grant funds;

(iii) a description of the type of work that will be conducted, such as interior home modifications, energy efficiency improvements, and other similar categories of work; and

(iv) a plan for working with the Department of Veterans Affairs and veterans service organizations to identify veterans who are not eligible for programs under chapter 21 of title 38, United States Code, and meet their needs.

(3) USE OF FUNDS.—A grant award under the pilot program shall be used—

(A) to modify and rehabilitate the primary residence of an eligible veteran, and may include—

(i) installing wheelchair ramps, widening exterior and interior doors, reconfigurating and re-equipping bathrooms (which includes installing new fixtures and grab bars), removing doorway thresholds, installing special lighting, adding additional electrical outlets and electrical service, and installing appropriate floor coverings to—

(I) accommodate the functional limitations that result from having a disability; or

(II) if such residence does not have modifications necessary to reduce the chances that an elderly, but not disabled person, will fall in their home, reduce the risks of such an elderly person from falling;

(ii) rehabilitating such residence that is in a state of interior or exterior disrepair; and

(iii) installing energy efficient features or equipment if—

(I) an eligible veteran's monthly utility costs for such residence is more than 5 percent of such veteran's monthly income; and

(II) an energy audit of such residence indicates that the installation of energy efficient features or equipment will reduce such costs by 10 percent or more; and

(B) in connection with modification and rehabilitation services provided under the pilot program, to provide technical, administrative, and training support to an affiliate of a qualified organization receiving a grant under such pilot program.

(4) LIMITATION ON USE OF FUNDS.—Funds may be expended under the pilot program only for the benefit of an eligible veteran who the Secretary determines is residing in and reasonably intends to continue residing in a primary residence owned by such veteran or by a member of such veteran's family. The Secretary shall make this determination on the basis of a certification by the veteran or a member of the veteran's family that the veteran intends to continue residing in the primary residence for a sufficient period of time to be determined by the Secretary.

(5) OVERSIGHT.—The Secretary shall direct the oversight of the grant funds for the pilot program so that such funds are used efficiently until expended to fulfill the purpose of addressing the adaptive housing needs of eligible veterans.

(6) MATCHING FUNDS.—

(A) IN GENERAL.—A qualified organization receiving a grant under the pilot program shall contribute towards the housing modification and rehabilitation services provided to eligible veterans an amount equal to not less than 50 percent of the grant award received by such organization.

(B) IN-KIND CONTRIBUTIONS.—In order to meet the requirement under subparagraph (A), such organization may arrange for in-kind contributions.

(7) LIMITATION COST TO THE VETERANS.—A qualified organization receiving a grant under the pilot program shall modify or rehabilitate the primary residence of an eligible veteran at no cost to such veteran (including application fees) or at a cost such that such veteran pays no more than 30 percent of his or her income in housing costs during any month.

(8) REPORTS.—

(A) ANNUAL REPORT.—The Secretary shall submit to Congress, on an annual basis, a report that provides, with respect to the year for which such report is written—

(i) the number of eligible veterans provided assistance under the pilot program;

(ii) the socioeconomic characteristics of such veterans, including their gender, age, race, and ethnicity;

(iii) the total number, types, and locations of entities contracted under such program to administer the grant funding;

(iv) the amount of matching funds and in-kind contributions raised with each grant;

(v) a description of the housing rehabilitation and modification services provided, costs saved, and actions taken under such program;

(vi) a description of the outreach initiatives implemented by the Secretary to educate the general public and eligible entities about such program;

(vii) a description of the outreach initiatives instituted by grant recipients to engage eligible veterans and veteran service organizations in projects utilizing grant funds under such program;

(viii) a description of the outreach initiatives instituted by grant recipients to identify eligible veterans and their families; and

(ix) any other information that the Secretary considers relevant in assessing such program.

(B) FINAL REPORT.—Not later than 6 months after the completion of the pilot program, the Secretary shall submit to Congress a report that provides such information that the Secretary considers relevant in assessing the pilot program.

(C) INSPECTOR GENERAL REPORT.—Not later than March 31, 2019, the Inspector General of the Department of Housing and Urban Development shall submit to the Chairmen and Ranking Members of the Committee on Banking, Housing, and Urban Affairs of the Senate and the Committee on Financial Services of the House of Representatives a report containing a review of—

(i) the use of appropriated funds by the Secretary and by grantees under the pilot program; and

(ii) oversight and accountability of grantees under the pilot program.

(9) AUTHORIZATION OF APPROPRIATIONS.—There are authorized to be appropriated for the Department of Housing and Urban Development for carrying out this section $4,000,000 for each of fiscal years 2015 through 2019.

TITLE XI—CIVILIAN PERSONNEL MATTERS

SEC. 1101. ONE-YEAR EXTENSION OF AUTHORITY TO WAIVE ANNUAL LIMITATION ON PREMIUM PAY AND AGGREGATE LIMITATION ON PAY FOR FEDERAL CIVILIAN EMPLOYEES WORKING OVERSEAS.

Effective January 1, 2015, section 1101(a) of the Duncan Hunter National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2009 (Public Law 110–417; 122 Stat. 4615), as most recently amended by section 1101 of the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2014 (Public Law 113–66), is further amended by striking ''through 2014'' and inserting ''through 2015''.

SEC. 1102. ONE-YEAR EXTENSION OF DISCRETIONARY AUTHORITY TO GRANT ALLOWANCES, BENEFITS, AND GRATUITIES TO PERSONNEL ON OFFICIAL DUTY IN A COMBAT ZONE.

Paragraph (2) of section 1603(a) of the Emergency Supplemental Appropriations Act for Defense, the Global War on Terror, and Hurricane Recovery, 2006 (Public Law 109–234; 120 Stat. 443), as added by section 1102 of the Duncan Hunter National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2009 (Public Law 110–417; 122 Stat. 4616) and most recently amended by section 1102 of the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2014 (Public Law 113–66), is further amended by striking ''2015'' and inserting ''2016''.

SEC. 1103. REVISION TO LIST OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY REINVENTION LABORATORIES.

Section 1105(a) of the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2010 (Public Law 111–84; 123 Stat. 2487; 10 U.S.C. 2358 note) is amended by adding at the end the following:

''(18) The Army Research Institute for the Behavioral and Social Sciences.

''(19) The Space and Missile Defense Command Technical Center.''.

SEC. 1104. EXTENSION AND MODIFICATION OF EXPERIMENTAL PROGRAM FOR SCIENTIFIC AND TECHNICAL PERSONNEL.

(a) POSITIONS COVERED BY AUTHORITY.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—Subsection (b)(1) of section 1101 of the Strom Thurmond National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 1999 (5 U.S.C. 3104 note) is amended—

(A) in subparagraph (A), by striking ''60 scientific and engineering positions'' and inserting ''100 scientific and engineering positions'';

(B) in subparagraph (B), by adding ''and'' at the end;

(C) by striking subparagraphs (C) and (D); and

(D) by redesignating subparagraph (E) as subparagraph (C).

(2) CONFORMING AMENDMENT.—Subsection (c)(2) of such section is amended by striking ''the Defense Advanced Research Projects Agency'' and inserting ''the Department of Defense''.

(b) ADDITIONAL PAYMENTS.—Subsection (d) of such section is amended—

(1) in paragraph (1), by striking ''12-month period'' and inserting ''calendar year''; and

(2) in paragraph (2), by striking ''fiscal year'' and inserting ''calendar year''.

(c) EXTENSION.—Subsection (e)(1) of such section is amended by striking ''September 30, 2016'' and inserting ''September 30, 2019''.

SEC. 1105. TEMPORARY AUTHORITIES FOR CERTAIN POSITIONS AT DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE RESEARCH AND ENGINEERING FACILITIES.

Section 1107 of the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2014 (Public Law 113–66) is amended—

(1) in subsection (a), by adding at the end the following:

''(3) STUDENTS ENROLLED IN SCIENTIFIC AND ENGINEERING PROGRAMS.—The director of any

STRL may appoint qualified candidates enrolled in a program of undergraduate or graduate instruction leading to a bachelor's or an advanced degree in a scientific, technical, engineering or mathematical course of study at an institution of higher education (as that term is defined in section 101 and 102 of the Higher Education Act of 1965 (20 U.S.C. 1001)) to positions described in paragraph (3) of subsection (b) as an employee in a laboratory described in that paragraph without regard to the provisions of subchapter I of chapter 33 of title 5, United States Code (other than sections 3303 and 3328 of such title).'';

(2) in subsection (b), by adding at the end the following:

''(3) CANDIDATES ENROLLED IN SCIENTIFIC AND ENGINEERING PROGRAMS.—The positions described in this paragraph are scientific and engineering positions that may be temporary or term in any laboratory designated by section 1105(a) of the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2010 (Public Law 111–84; 123 Stat. 2486; 10 U.S.C. 2358 note) as a Department of Defense science and technology reinvention laboratory.''; and

(3) in subsection (c), by adding at the end the following:

''(3) In the case of a laboratory described in subsection (b)(3), with respect to appointment authority under subsection (a)(3), the number equal to 3 percent of the total number of scientific and engineering positions in such laboratory that are filled as of the close of the fiscal year last ending before the start of such calendar year.''.

SEC. 1106. RATE OF OVERTIME PAY FOR DEPARTMENT OF THE NAVY EMPLOYEES PERFORMING WORK ABOARD OR DOCKSIDE IN SUPPORT OF THE NUCLEAR AIRCRAFT CARRIER FORWARD DEPLOYED IN JAPAN.

(a) IN GENERAL.—Subparagraph (B) of section 5542(a)(6) of title 5, United States Code, is amended by striking ''2014'' and inserting ''2015''.

(b) LIMITATION ON OVERTIME PAY.—Notwithstanding the authority provided by such section (as amended by subsection (a)), during fiscal year 2015 the Secretary of the Navy may not pay more than $250,000 in overtime pay under such section until the Director of the Office of Personnel Management submits a report containing the information described in section 1105(b)(2) of Public Law 111–383, the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2011.

SEC. 1107. EXTENSION OF PART-TIME REEMPLOYMENT AUTHORITY.

(a) CSRS.—Section 8344(l)(7) of title 5, United States Code, is amended by striking ''5 years after the date of enactment of the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2010'' and inserting ''on December 31, 2019''.

(b) FERS.—Section 8468(i)(7) of such title is amended by striking ''5 years after the date of enactment of the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2010'' and inserting ''on December 31, 2019''.

(c) APPLICABILITY.—The amendments made by subsections (a) and (b) shall be effective as of October 28, 2014.

SEC. 1108. PERSONNEL AUTHORITIES FOR CIVILIAN PERSONNEL FOR THE UNITED STATES CYBER COMMAND AND THE CYBER COMPONENT HEADQUARTERS OF THE MILITARY DEPARTMENTS.

Not later than 180 days after the date of the enactment of this Act, the Principal Cyber Advisor to the Secretary of Defense shall—

(1) identify improvements to be made to the employment, compensation, and promotion authorities of the Department of Defense to meet the needs of the United States Cyber Command and the cyber component headquarters of the military departments for obtaining and retaining civilian personnel with the skills and experience required to support the missions and responsibilities of those organizations;

(2) identify the additional employment, compensation, and promotion authorities necessary to ensure that the United States Cyber Command and the cyber component headquarters of the military departments have a civilian workforce able to support the missions and responsibilities of those organizations; and

(3) submit to the Secretary recommendations for administrative and legislative actions, including actions in connection with authorities identified pursuant to paragraph (2), to ensure that the United States Cyber Command and the cyber component headquarters of the military departments have a civilian workforce able to support the missions and responsibilities of those organizations.

TITLE XII—MATTERS RELATING TO FOREIGN NATIONS

Subtitle A—Assistance and Training

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

Subtitle C—Matters Relating to the Russian Federation

Subtitle D—Matters Relating to the Asia-Pacific Region

Subtitle A—Assistance and Training

SEC. 1201. MODIFICATION AND EXTENSION OF GLOBAL SECURITY CONTINGENCY FUND.

(a) REVISIONS TO GLOBAL SECURITY CONTINGENCY FUND.—Subsection (c)(1) of section 1207 of the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2012 (Public Law 112–81; 125 Stat. 1625; 22 U.S.C. 2151 note) is amended by striking ''the provision of equipment, supplies, and training.'' and inserting the following: ''the provision of the following:

''(A) Equipment, including routine maintenance and repair of such equipment.

''(B) Supplies.

''(C) With respect to amounts in the Fund appropriated or transferred into the Fund after the date of the enactment of the Carl Levin and Howard P. 'Buck' McKeon National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2015, small-scale construction not exceeding $750,000 on a per-project basis.

''(D) Training.''.

(b) AVAILABILITY OF FUNDS.—Subsection (i) of such section is amended—

(1) by striking ''Amounts'' and inserting the following:

''(1) IN GENERAL.—Except as provided in paragraph (2), amounts'';

(2) by striking ''September 30, 2015'' and inserting ''September 30, 2017''; and

(3) by adding at the end the following:

''(2) EXCEPTION.—Amounts appropriated and transferred to the Fund before the date of the enactment of the Carl Levin and Howard P. 'Buck' McKeon National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2015 shall remain available for obligation and expenditure after September 30, 2015, only for activities under programs commenced under subsection (b) before September 30, 2015.''.

(c) EXPIRATION.—Subsection (p) of such section, as amended by section 1202(e) of the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2014 (Public Law 113–66; 127 Stat. 894), is further amended—

(1) by striking ''September 30, 2015'' and inserting ''September 30, 2017'';

(2) by striking ''fiscal years 2012 through 2015'' and inserting ''fiscal years 2012 through 2017''; and

(3) by adding at the end before the period the following: ''and subject to the requirements contained in paragraphs (1) and (2) of subsection (i)''.

SEC. 1202. NOTICE TO CONGRESS ON CERTAIN ASSISTANCE UNDER AUTHORITY TO CONDUCT ACTIVITIES TO ENHANCE THE CAPABILITY OF FOREIGN COUNTRIES TO RESPOND TO INCIDENTS INVOLVING WEAPONS OF MASS DESTRUCTION.

Section 1204(e) of the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2014 (Public Law 113–66; 127 Stat. 896; 10 U.S.C. 401 note) is amended by inserting after ''congressional defense committees'' the following: ''and the Committee on Foreign Relations of the Senate and the Committee on Foreign Affairs of the House of Representatives''.

SEC. 1203. ENHANCED AUTHORITY FOR PROVISION OF SUPPORT TO FOREIGN MILITARY LIAISON OFFICERS OF FOREIGN COUNTRIES WHILE ASSIGNED TO THE DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE.

(a) ELIGIBILITY.—Subsection (a) of section 1051a of title 10, United States Code, is amended—

(1) in the matter preceding paragraph (1)—

(A) by striking ''The Secretary of Defense'' and inserting ''Subject to subsection (d), the Secretary of Defense''; and

(B) by striking ''involved in a military operation with the United States'';

(2) in paragraph (1), by striking ''in connection with the planning for, or conduct of, a military operation''; and

(3) in paragraph (2), by striking ''To the headquarters of'' and all that follows and inserting ''To the Joint Staff.''.

(b) TRAVEL, SUBSISTENCE, AND MEDICAL CARE EXPENSES.—Subsection (b) of such section is amended—

(1) in paragraph (1)—

(A) by striking ''to the headquarters of a combatant command''; and

(B) by inserting ''or by the Chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff, as appropriate'' before the period at the end; and

(2) in paragraph (3), by striking ''if such travel'' and all that follows and inserting ''if such travel meets each of the following conditions:

''(A) The travel is in support of the national interests of the United States.

''(B) The commander of the relevant combatant command or the Chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff, as applicable, directs round-trip travel from the assigned location to one or more travel locations.''.

(c) TERMS OF REIMBURSEMENT.—Subsection (c) of such section is amended—

(1) by striking ''To the extent that the Secretary determines appropriate, the'' and inserting ''The''; and

(2) by adding at the end the following new sentence: ''The terms of reimbursement shall be specified in the appropriate agreement used to assign the liaison officer to a combatant command or to the Joint Staff.''.

(d) LIMITATION AND OVERSIGHT.—Such section, as so amended, is further amended—

(1) by redesignating subsection (d) as subsection (f); and

(2) by inserting after subsection (c) the following new subsection:

''(d) LIMITATION AND OVERSIGHT.—(1) The amount of unreimbursed support for any liaison officer supported under subsection (b)(1) in any fiscal year may not exceed $200,000 (in fiscal year 2014 constant dollars).

''(2) The Chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff shall be responsible for implementing the authority under this section.''.

(e) SECRETARY OF STATE COORDINATION.—Such section, as so amended, is further amended by inserting after subsection (d), as added by subsection (d)(2) of this section, the following new subsection (e):

''(e) SECRETARY OF STATE COORDINATION.—The authority of the Secretary of Defense to provide administrative services and support under subsection (a) for the performance of duties by a liaison officer of another nation may be exercised only with respect to a liaison officer of another nation whose assignment as described in that subsection is accepted by the Secretary of Defense with the coordination of the Secretary of State.''.

(f) DEFINITION.—Subsection (f) of such section (as so redesignated) is amended by inserting ''training programs conducted to familiarize, orient, or certify liaison personnel regarding unique aspects of the assignments of the liaison personnel,'' after ''police protection,''.

SEC. 1204. PROHIBITION ON USE OF FUNDS FOR ASSISTANCE TO UNITS OF FOREIGN SECURITY FORCES THAT HAVE COMMITTED A GROSS VIOLATION OF HUMAN RIGHTS.

(a) PROHIBITION.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—Subchapter I of chapter 134 of title 10, United States Code, is amended by adding at the end the following new section:

''§ 2249e. Prohibition on use of funds for assistance to units of foreign security forces that have committed a gross violation of human rights

''(a) IN GENERAL.—(1) Of the amounts made available to the Department of Defense, none

may be used for any training, equipment, or other assistance for a unit of a foreign security force if the Secretary of Defense has credible information that the unit has committed a gross violation of human rights.

''(2) The Secretary of Defense shall, in consultation with the Secretary of State, ensure that prior to a decision to provide any training, equipment, or other assistance to a unit of a foreign security force full consideration is given to any credible information available to the Department of State relating to human rights violations by such unit.

''(b) EXCEPTION.—The prohibition in subsection (a)(1) shall not apply if the Secretary of Defense, after consultation with the Secretary of State, determines that the government of such country has taken all necessary corrective steps, or if the equipment or other assistance is necessary to assist in disaster relief operations or other humanitarian or national security emergencies.

''(c) WAIVER.—The Secretary of Defense, after consultation with the Secretary of State, may waive the prohibition in subsection (a)(1) if the Secretary determines that the waiver is required by extraordinary circumstances.

''(d) PROCEDURES.—The Secretary of Defense shall establish, and periodically update, procedures to ensure that any information in the possession of the Department of Defense about gross violations of human rights by units of foreign security forces is shared on a timely basis with the Department of State.

''(e) REPORT.—Not later than 15 days after the application of any exception under subsection (b) or the exercise of any waiver under subsection (c), the Secretary of Defense shall submit to the appropriate committees of Congress a report—

''(1) in the case of an exception under subsection (b), providing notice of the use of the exception and stating the grounds for the exception; and

''(2) in the case of a waiver under subsection (c), describing—

''(A) the information relating to the gross violation of human rights;

''(B) the extraordinary circumstances that necessitate the waiver;

''(C) the purpose and duration of the training, equipment, or other assistance; and

''(D) the United States forces and the foreign security force unit involved.

''(f) 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.''.

(2) CLERICAL AMENDMENT.—The table of sections at the beginning of subchapter I of chapter 134 of such title is amended by adding at the end the following new item:

''2249e. Prohibition on use of funds for assistance to units of foreign security forces that have committed a gross violation of human rights.''.

(b) ANNUAL REPORTS.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—Not later than March 31, 2015, and every March 31 thereafter through 2024, the Secretary of Defense shall submit to the appropriate committees of Congress a report setting forth for the preceding fiscal year the following:

(A) The total number of cases submitted for vetting for purposes of section 2249e of title 10, United States Code (as added by subsection (a)), and the total number of such cases approved, or suspended or rejected for human rights reasons, non-human rights reasons, or administrative reasons.

(B) In the case of units rejected for non-human rights reasons, a detailed description of the reasons relating to the rejection.

(C) A description of the interagency processes that were used to evaluate compliance with requirements to conduct vetting.

(D) An addendum that includes any comments by the commanders of the combatant commands about the impact of section 2249e of title 10, United States Code (as so added), on their theater security cooperation plan.

(E) Such other matters with respect to the administration of section 2249e of title 10, United States Code (as so added), as the Secretary considers appropriate.

(2) FORM.—Each report under this subsection shall be submitted in unclassified form, but may include a classified annex.

(3) APPROPRIATE COMMITTEES OF CONGRESS DEFINED.—In this subsection, the term ''appropriate committees of Congress'' has the meaning given that term in subsection (f) of section 2249e of title 10, United States Code (as so added).

SEC. 1205. CODIFICATION AND ENHANCEMENT OF AUTHORITY TO BUILD THE CAPACITY OF FOREIGN SECURITY FORCES.

(a) CODIFICATION, EXTENSION, AND ENHANCEMENT OF AUTHORITY.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—Chapter 136 of title 10, United States Code, is amended by adding at the end the following new section:

''§ 2282. Authority to build the capacity of foreign security forces

''(a) AUTHORITY.—The Secretary of Defense, with the concurrence of the Secretary of State, is authorized to conduct or support a program or programs as follows:

''(1) To build the capacity of a foreign country's national military forces in order for that country to—

''(A) conduct counterterrorism operations; or

''(B) participate in or support on-going allied or coalition military or stability operations that benefit the national security interests of the United States.

''(2) To build the capacity of a foreign country's national maritime or border security forces to conduct counterterrorism operations.

''(3) To build the capacity of a foreign country's national-level security forces that have among their functional responsibilities a counterterrorism mission in order for such forces to conduct counterterrorism operations.

''(b) TYPES OF CAPACITY BUILDING.—

''(1) AUTHORIZED ELEMENTS.—A program under subsection (a) may include the provision of equipment, supplies, training, defense services, and small-scale military construction.

''(2) REQUIRED ELEMENTS.—A program under subsection (a) shall include elements that promote the following:

''(A) Observance of and respect for human rights and fundamental freedoms.

''(B) Respect for civilian control of the military.

''(c) LIMITATIONS.—

''(1) ANNUAL FUNDING LIMITATION.—The Secretary of Defense may use amounts specifically authorized and appropriated or otherwise made available to carry out programs under this section on an annual basis to carry out programs authorized by subsection (a).

''(2) ASSISTANCE OTHERWISE PROHIBITED BY LAW.—The Secretary of Defense may not use the authority in subsection (a) to provide any type of assistance described in subsection (b) that is otherwise prohibited by any provision of law.

''(3) LIMITATION ON ELIGIBLE COUNTRIES.—The Secretary of Defense may not use the authority in subsection (a) to provide assistance described in subsection (b) to any foreign country that is otherwise prohibited from receiving such type of assistance under any other provision of law.

''(4) AVAILABILITY OF FUNDS FOR ACTIVITIES ACROSS FISCAL YEARS.—

''(A) IN GENERAL.—Amounts made available in a fiscal year to carry out the authority in subsection (a) may be used for programs under that authority that begin in the fiscal year such amounts are made available but end in the next fiscal year.

''(B) ACHIEVEMENT OF FULL OPERATIONAL CAPABILITY.—If, in accordance with subparagraph (A), equipment is delivered under a program under the authority in subsection (a) in the fiscal year after the fiscal year in which the program begins, amounts for supplies, training, defense services, and small-scale military construction associated with such equipment and necessary to ensure that the recipient unit achieves full operational capability for such equipment may be used in the fiscal year in which the foreign country takes receipt of such equipment and in the next fiscal year.

''(5) LIMITATIONS ON AVAILABILITY OF FUNDS FOR SMALL-SCALE MILITARY CONSTRUCTION.—

''(A) ACTIVITIES UNDER PARTICULAR PROGRAMS.—The amount that may be obligated or expended for small-scale military construction activities under any particular program authorized under subsection (a) may not exceed $750,000.

''(B) ACTIVITIES UNDER ALL PROGRAMS.—The amount that may be obligated or expended for small-scale military construction activities during a fiscal year for all programs authorized under subsection (a) during that fiscal year may not exceed up to five percent of the amount made available in such fiscal year to carry out the authority in subsection (a).

''(d) FORMULATION AND EXECUTION OF PROGRAM.—The Secretary of Defense and the Secretary of State shall jointly formulate any program under subsection (a). The Secretary of Defense shall coordinate with the Secretary of State in the implementation of any program under subsection (a).

''(e) CONGRESSIONAL NOTIFICATION.—

''(1) IN GENERAL.—Not less than 15 days before initiating activities under a program under subsection (a), the Secretary of Defense shall submit to the appropriate committees of Congress a notice of the following:

''(A) The country whose capacity to engage in activities in subsection (a) will be built under the program.

''(B) The budget, implementation timeline with milestones, anticipated delivery schedule for assistance, military department responsible for management and associated program executive office, and completion date for the program.

''(C) The source and planned expenditure of funds to complete the program.

''(D) A description of the arrangements, if any, for the sustainment of the program and the source of funds to support sustainment of the capabilities and performance outcomes achieved under the program beyond its completion date, if applicable.

''(E) A description of the program objectives and assessment framework to be used to develop capability and performance metrics associated with operational outcomes for the recipient unit.

''(F) Information, including the amount, type, and purpose, on the assistance provided the country during the three preceding fiscal years under each of the following programs, accounts, or activities:

''(i) A program under this section.

''(ii) The Foreign Military Financing program under the Arms Export Control Act.

''(iii) Peacekeeping Operations.

''(iv) The International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement (INCLE) program under section 481 of the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961 (22 U.S.C. 2291).

''(v) Nonproliferation, Anti-Terrorism, Demining, and Related Programs (NADR).

''(vi) Counterdrug activities authorized by section 1004 of the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 1991 (10 U.S.C. 374 note) and section 1033 of the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 1998.

''(vii) Any other significant program, account, or activity for the provision of security assistance that the Secretary of Defense and the Secretary of State consider appropriate.

''(G) An assessment of the capacity of the recipient country to absorb assistance under the program.

''(H) An assessment of the manner in which the program fits into the theater security cooperation strategy of the applicable geographic combatant command.

''(2) COORDINATION WITH SECRETARY OF STATE.—Any notice under paragraph (1) shall be prepared in coordination with the Secretary of State.

''(f) ASSESSMENTS OF PROGRAMS.—Amounts available to conduct or support programs under subsection (a) shall be available to the Secretary of Defense to conduct assessments and determine the effectiveness of such programs in building the operational capacity and performance of the recipient units concerned.

''(g) 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.''.

(2) CLERICAL AMENDMENT.—The table of sections at the beginning of chapter 136 of such title is amended by adding at the end the following new item:

''2282. Authority to build the capacity of foreign security forces.''.

(b) CONFORMING AMENDMENTS.—

(1) Section 943(g)(1) of the Duncan Hunter National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2009 (Public Law 110–417; 122 Stat. 4578), as most recently amended by section 1205(f) of the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2012 (Public Law 112–81; 125 Stat. 1624), is further amended by striking ''sections 1206 and 1207 of the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2006 (Public Law 109–163; 119 Stat. 3456 and 3458)'' and inserting ''section 2282 of title 10, United States Code, and section 1207 of the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2006 (Public Law 109–163; 119 Stat. 3458)''.

(2) Section 1209(b)(1)(A) of the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2008 (Public Law 110–181; 122 Stat. 368), as most recently amended by section 1203(a) of the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2010 (Public Law 111–84; 123 Stat. 2512), is further amended by striking ''section 1206 of the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2006 (Public Law 109–163; 119 Stat. 3456)'' and inserting ''section 2282 of title 10, United States Code''.

(c) REPEAL OF SUPERSEDED AUTHORITY.—Section 1206 of the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2006 (Public Law 109–163) is repealed.

(d) FUNDING.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—Of the amounts authorized to be appropriated for fiscal year 2015 by section 301 and available for operation and maintenance as specified in the funding table in section 4301, up to $350,000,000 may be used for programs under subsection (a) of section 2282 of title 10, United States Code (as added by subsection (a) of this section).

(2) LIMITATION ON AMOUNT FOR BUILDING CAPACITY TO PARTICIPATE IN ALLIED OR COALITION MILITARY OR STABILITY OPERATIONS.—Of the amount available under paragraph (1) for fiscal year 2015, not more than $150,000,000 may be used in such fiscal year for purposes described in subsection (a)(1)(B) of section 2282 of title 10, United States Code (as so added).

(e) ANNUAL SECRETARY OF DEFENSE REPORTS.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—Not later than 90 days after the end of each of fiscal years 2015 through 2020, the Secretary of Defense shall submit to the appropriate committees of Congress a report summarizing the findings of the assessments of programs carried out under subsection (f) of section 2282 of title 10, United States Code (as so added), during such fiscal year.

(2) ELEMENTS.—Each report under paragraph (1) shall include, for each program assessed under such subsection (f) during the fiscal year covered by such report, the following:

(A) A description of the nature and the extent of the potential or actual terrorist threat, if any, that the program is intended to address.

(B) A description of the program, including the objectives of the program, the types of recipient country units receiving assistance under the program, and the baseline operational capability and performance of the units receiving assistance under the program before the commencement of receipt of assistance under the program.

(C) A description of the extent to which the program is implemented by United States Government personnel or contractors.

(D) A description of the assessment framework to be used to develop capability and performance metrics associated with operational outcomes for units receiving assistance under the program.

(E) An assessment of the program using the assessment framework described in subparagraph (D).

(F) An assessment of the effectiveness of the program in achieving its intended purpose.

(f) BIENNIAL COMPTROLLER GENERAL OF THE UNITED STATES AUDITS.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—Not later than March 31 of each of 2016, 2018 and 2020, the Comptroller General of the United States shall submit to the appropriate committees of Congress an audit of such program or programs conducted or supported pursuant to section 2282 of title 10, United States Code (as so added), during the preceding two fiscal years as the Comptroller General shall select for purposes of such report.

(2) ELEMENTS.—Each report should, to the extent information is available, include, for the program or programs covered by such report, the following:

(A) A description of the program or programs, including—

(i) the objectives of the program or programs;

(ii) the types of units receiving assistance under the program or programs;

(iii) the delivery and completion schedules for assistance under the program or programs; and

(iv) the baseline operational capability and performance of the units receiving assistance under the program or programs before the commencement of receipt of assistance under the program or programs.

(B) An assessment of the capacity of each recipient country to absorb assistance under the program or programs.

(C) An assessment of the arrangements, if any, for the sustainment of the program or programs, including any source of funds to support sustainment of the capabilities and performance outcomes achieved under the program or program beyond completion date, if applicable.

(D) An assessment of the effectiveness of the program or programs in achieving their intended purpose.

(E) Such other matters as the Comptroller considers appropriate.

(g) APPROPRIATE COMMITTEES OF CONGRESS DEFINED.—In subsections (e) and (f), the term ''appropriate committees of Congress'' has the meaning given that term in subsection (g) of section 2282 of title 10, United States Code (as so added).

SEC. 1206. TRAINING OF SECURITY FORCES AND ASSOCIATED SECURITY MINISTRIES OF FOREIGN COUNTRIES TO PROMOTE RESPECT FOR THE RULE OF LAW AND HUMAN RIGHTS.

(a) IN GENERAL.—The Secretary of Defense is authorized to conduct human rights training of security forces and associated security ministries of foreign countries.

(b) CONSTRUCTION WITH LIMITATION ON USE OF FUNDS.—Human rights training authorized by this section may be conducted for security forces otherwise prohibited from receiving such training under any provision of law only if—

(1) such training is conducted in the country of origin of the security forces;

(2) such training is withheld from any individual of a unit when there is credible information that such individual has committed a gross violation of human rights or has commanded a unit that has committed a gross violation of human rights;

(3) such training may be considered a corrective step, but is not sufficient for meeting the accountability requirement under the exception established in subsection (b) of section 2249e of title 10, United States Code (as added by section 1204(a) of this Act); and

(4) reasonable efforts have been made to assist the foreign country to take all necessary corrective steps regarding a gross violation of human rights with respect to the unit, including using funds authorized by this Act to provide technical assistance or other types of support for accountability.

(c) ROLE OF THE SECRETARY OF STATE.—

(1) CONCURRENCE.—Training activities may be conducted under this section only with the concurrence of the Secretary of State.

(2) CONSULTATION.—The Secretary of Defense shall consult with the Secretary of State on the content of the training, the methods of instruction to be provided, and the intended beneficiaries of training conducted under this section.

(d) AUTHORIZED ACTIVITIES.—Human rights training authorized by this section may include associated activities and expenses necessary for the conduct of training and assessments designed to further the purposes of this section, including technical assistance or other types of support for accountability.

(e) ANNUAL REPORTS.—Not later than March 31 each year through 2020, the Secretary of Defense shall submit to the appropriate committees of Congress a report on the use of the authority in this section during the preceding fiscal year. Each report shall include information on any human rights training (as defined in subsection (f)) or other assistance that was provided during the fiscal year to foreign security forces.

(f) 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 ''human rights training'' means training for the purpose of directly improving the conduct of foreign security forces to—

(A) prevent gross violations of human rights and support accountability for such violations;

(B) strengthen compliance with the laws of armed conflict and respect for civilian control over the military;

(C) promote and assist in the establishment of a military justice system and other mechanisms for accountability; and

(D) prevent the use of child soldiers.

(g) SUNSET.—The authority in subsection (a) shall expire on September 30, 2020.

SEC. 1207. CROSS SERVICING AGREEMENTS FOR LOAN OF PERSONNEL PROTECTION AND PERSONNEL SURVIVABILITY EQUIPMENT IN COALITION OPERATIONS.

(a) IN GENERAL.—The Secretary of Defense may, with the concurrence of the Secretary of State, enter into an arrangement, under an agreement concluded pursuant to section 2342 of title 10, United States Code, under which the United States agrees to loan personnel protection and personnel survivability equipment for the use of such equipment by military forces of a nation participating in the following:

(1) A coalition operation with the United States as part of a contingency operation.

(2) A coalition operation with the United States as part of a peacekeeping operation under the Charter of the United Nations or another international agreement.

(3) Training of such forces in connection with the deployment of such forces to be deployed to an operation described in paragraph (1) or (2).

(b) LIMITATIONS.—

(1) LOAN ONLY OF EQUIPMENT FOR WHICH US FORCES HAVE NO UNFULFILLED REQUIREMENTS.—Equipment may be loaned to the military forces of a nation under the authority of this section only upon a determination by the Secretary of Defense that the United States forces in the coalition operation concerned have no unfulfilled requirements for such equipment.

(2) SCOPE OF USE OF LOANED EQUIPMENT.—Equipment loaned to the military forces of a nation under the authority of this section may be used by those forces only for personnel protection or to aid in the personnel survivability of those forces and only in—

(A) a coalition operation with the United States described in paragraph (1) or (2) of subsection (a); or

(B) training described in paragraph (3) of subsection (a).

(3) DURATION OF USE OF LOANED EQUIPMENT.—Equipment loaned to the military forces of a nation under the authority of this section may be used by the military forces of that nation not longer than the duration of that country's participation in the coalition operation concerned.

(4) NOTICE AND WAIT ON LOAN OF EQUIPMENT FOR TRAINING.—Equipment may not be loaned under subsection (a) in connection with training described in paragraph (3) of that subsection until 15 days after the date on which the Secretary of Defense submits to the appropriate committees of Congress written notice on the loan of such equipment for such purpose.

(c) WAIVER OF REIMBURSEMENT IN CASE OF LOSS OF EQUIPMENT IN COMBAT.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—In the case of equipment loaned under the authority of this section that is damaged or destroyed as a result of combat operations during coalition operations while held by forces to which loaned under this section, the Secretary of Defense may, with respect to such equipment, waive any other requirement under applicable law for—

(A) reimbursement;

(B) replacement-in-kind; or

(C) exchange of supplies or services of an equal value.

(2) BASIS FOR WAIVER.—Any waiver under this subsection may be made only if the Secretary determines that the waiver is in the national security interest of the United States.

(3) WAIVER ON A CASE-BY-CASE BASIS.—Any waiver under this subsection may be made only on a case-by-case basis.

(d) REPORTS TO CONGRESS.—If the authority provided under this section is exercised during a fiscal year, the Secretary of Defense shall, in coordination with the Secretary of State, submit to the appropriate committees of Congress a report on the exercise of such authority by not later than October 30 of the year in which such fiscal year ends. Each report on the exercise of such authority shall specify the recipient country of the equipment loaned, the type of equipment loaned, and the duration of the loan of such equipment.

(e) DEFINITIONS.—In this section:

(1) The term ''appropriate committees of Congress'' 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) The term ''personnel protection and personnel survivability equipment'' means items enumerated in categories I, II, III, VII, and X of the United States Munitions List under section 38(a)(1) of the Arms Export Control Act (22 U.S.C. 2778(a)(1) that the Secretary of Defense designates as available for loan under this section.

(f) EXPIRATION OF AUTHORITY.—The authority in subsection (a) shall expire on September 30, 2019.

SEC. 1208. EXTENSION AND MODIFICATION OF AUTHORITY FOR SUPPORT OF SPECIAL OPERATIONS TO COMBAT TERRORISM.

(a) AMOUNT AVAILABLE FOR SUPPORT.—Subsection (a) of section 1208 of the Ronald W. Reagan National Defense Authorization Act of Fiscal Year 2005 (Public Law 108–375; 118 Stat. 2086), as most recently amended by section 1203(a) of the National Defense Authorization Act of Fiscal Year 2012 (Public Law 112–81; 125 Stat. 1621), is further amended by striking ''$50,000,000'' and inserting ''$75,000,000''.

(b) EXTENSION.—Subsection (h) of such section 1208, as most recently amended by section 1203(c) of the National Defense Authorization Act of Fiscal Year 2012, is further amended by striking ''2015'' and inserting ''2017''.

SEC. 1209. AUTHORITY TO PROVIDE ASSISTANCE TO THE VETTED SYRIAN OPPOSITION.

(a) IN GENERAL.—The Secretary of Defense is authorized, in coordination with the Secretary of State, to provide assistance, including training, equipment, supplies, stipends, construction of training and associated facilities, and sustainment, to appropriately vetted elements of the Syrian opposition and other appropriately vetted Syrian groups and individuals, through December 31, 2016, for the following purposes:

(1) Defending the Syrian people from attacks by the Islamic State of Iraq and the Levant (ISIL), and securing territory controlled by the Syrian opposition.

(2) Protecting the United States, its friends and allies, and the Syrian people from the threats posed by terrorists in Syria.

(3) Promoting the conditions for a negotiated settlement to end the conflict in Syria.

(b) NOTICE BEFORE PROVISION OF ASSISTANCE.—Not later than 15 days prior to the provision of assistance authorized under subsection (a) to appropriately vetted recipients for the first time—

(1) the Secretary of Defense, in coordination with the Secretary of State, shall submit to the appropriate congressional committees and leadership of the House of Representatives and Senate a report, in unclassified form with a classified annex as appropriate, that contains a description of—

(A) the plan for providing such assistance;

(B) the requirements and process used to determine appropriately vetted recipients; and

(C) the mechanisms and procedures that will be used to monitor and report to the appropriate congressional committees and leadership of the House of Representatives and Senate on unauthorized end-use of provided training and equipment and other violations of relevant law by appropriately vetted recipients; and

(2) the President shall submit to the appropriate congressional committees and leadership of the House of Representatives and Senate a report, in unclassified form with a classified annex as appropriate, that contains a description of how such assistance fits within a larger regional strategy.

(c) PLAN ELEMENTS.—The plan required in subsection (b)(1) shall include, at a minimum, a description of—

(1) the goals and objectives of assistance authorized under subsection (a);

(2) the concept of operations, timelines, and types of training, equipment, stipends, sustainment, construction, and supplies to be provided;

(3) the roles and contributions of partner nations;

(4) the number and role of United States Armed Forces personnel involved;

(5) any additional military support and sustainment activities; and

(6) any other relevant details.

(d) QUARTERLY PROGRESS REPORT.—Not later than 90 days after the Secretary of Defense submits the report required in subsection (b)(1), and every 90 days thereafter, the Secretary of Defense, in coordination with the Secretary of State, shall submit to the appropriate congressional committees and leadership of the House of Representatives and the Senate a progress report. Such progress report shall, based on the most recent quarterly information, include—

(1) any updates to or changes in the plan, strategy, vetting requirements and process, and end-use monitoring mechanisms and procedures, as required in subsection (b)(1);

(2) a description of how the threat of attacks against United States or coalition personnel is being mitigated, statistics on any such attacks, including green-on-blue attacks, and how such attacks are being mitigated;

(3) a description of the appropriately vetted recipients receiving assistance authorized under subsection (a);

(4) the recruitment, throughput, and retention rates of appropriately vetted recipients and equipment;

(5) any misuse or loss of provided training and equipment and how such misuse or loss is being mitigated;

(6) a description of the command and control of appropriately vetted recipients;

(7) an assessment of the operational effectiveness of the appropriately vetted recipients in meeting the purposes specified in subsection (a);

(8) a description of sustainment support provided to appropriately vetted recipients pursuant to subsection (a);

(9) a list of construction projects carried out under authority in subsection (a);

(10) a statement of the amount of funds expended during the period for which the report is submitted, and in aggregate since September 19, 2014, to provide assistance by authorized category pursuant to subsection (a) and section 149 of the Continuing Appropriations Resolution, 2015 (Public Law 113–164); and

(11) an assessment of the effectiveness of the assistance authorized under subsection (a) as measured against subsections (b) and (c).

(e) DEFINITIONS.—For purposes of this section, the following definitions shall apply:

(1) The term ''appropriately vetted'' means, with respect to elements of the Syrian opposition and other Syrian groups and individuals, at a minimum—

(A) assessments of such elements, groups, and individuals for associations with terrorist groups, Shia militias aligned with or supporting the Government of Syria, and groups associated with the Government of Iran. Such groups include, but are not limited to, the Islamic State of Iraq and the Levant (ISIL), Jabhat al Nusrah, Ahrar al Sham, other al-Qaeda related groups, and Hezbollah; and

(B) a commitment from such elements, groups, and individuals to promoting the respect for human rights and the rule of law.

(2) The term ''appropriate congressional committees'' means—

(A) 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; and

(B) the Committee on Armed Services, the Committee on Foreign Relations, the Committee on Appropriations, and the Select Committee on Intelligence of the Senate.

(f) REPROGRAMMING REQUIREMENT.—The Secretary of Defense may submit a reprogramming or transfer request of funds made available for Overseas Contingency Operations beginning on October 1, 2014, and ending on December 31, 2016, to the congressional defense committees to carry out activities authorized under this section.

(g) AUTHORITY TO ACCEPT CONTRIBUTIONS.—The Secretary of Defense may accept and retain contributions, including assistance in-kind, from foreign governments to provide assistance as authorized by this section. Any funds so accepted by the Secretary shall be credited to appropriations for the appropriate operation and maintenance accounts, except that any funds so accepted by the Secretary shall not be available for obligation until a reprogramming request is submitted to the congressional defense committees.

(h) 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.

(i) WAR POWERS RESOLUTION MATTERS.—Nothing in this section supersedes or alters the continuing obligations of the President to report to Congress pursuant to section 4 of the War Powers Resolution (50 U.S.C. 1543) regarding the use of United States Armed Forces abroad.

(j) WAIVER AUTHORITY.—For purposes of the provision of assistance pursuant to subsection (a), the President may waive any provision of law if the President determines that such provision of law would (but for the waiver) impede national security objectives of the United States by prohibiting, restricting, delaying, or otherwise limiting the provision of such assistance. Such waiver shall not take effect until 30 days after the date on which the President notifies the appropriate congressional committees of such determination and the provision of law to be waived.

(k) ASSISTANCE TO THIRD COUNTRIES IN PROVISION OF ASSISTANCE.—The Secretary may provide assistance to third countries for purposes of the provision of assistance authorized under this section.

SEC. 1210. PROVISION OF LOGISTIC SUPPORT FOR THE CONVEYANCE OF CERTAIN DEFENSE ARTICLES TO FOREIGN FORCES TRAINING WITH THE UNITED STATES ARMED FORCES.

(a) IN GENERAL.—During fiscal years 2015 and 2016, the Secretary of Defense is authorized to provide logistic support for the conveyance of certain defense articles in Afghanistan to the armed forces of a country with which the Armed Forces of the United States plan to conduct bilateral or multilateral training overseas during fiscal years 2015 and 2016.

(b) LIMITATIONS.—The Secretary may provide logistic support under subsection (a) only—

(1) in accordance with the Arms Export Control Act and other relevant export control laws of the United States;

(2) in accordance with section 516(c)(2) of the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961 (22 U.S.C. 2321j); and

(3) with the concurrence of the Secretary of State.

(c) LIMITATION.—The total value of logistic support provided under subsection (a) for a fiscal year may not exceed $10,000,000.

(d) SOURCE OF FUNDS.—To provide logistic support under subsection (a), the Secretary may use funds available for Operation and Maintenance, Defense-wide, for fiscal years 2015 and 2016.

(e) REPORT.—Not later than 30 days after the last day of a fiscal year during which the Secretary of Defense exercises the authority under subsection (a), the Secretary of Defense, in coordination with the Secretary of State, shall submit to the congressional defense committees, the Committee on Foreign Relations of the Senate, and the Committee on Foreign Affairs of the House of Representatives a report on the exercise of authority under this section during that fiscal year. Such report shall include a description of the types of defense articles provided, the amount of funds expended, and the countries that received defense articles.

(f) DEFINITIONS.—In this section:

(1) The term ''logistic support'' means—

(A) the use of military transportation and cargo-handling assets, including aircraft;

(B) materiel support in the form of fuel, petroleum, oil, or lubricants; and

(C) commercially contracted transportation.

(2) The term ''certain defense article'' means an item that has been declared an excess defense article and has been transferred from the stocks of the Department of Defense in Afghanistan but has not yet been made available for disposal through the Defense Logistics Agency process.

SEC. 1211. BIENNIAL REPORT ON PROGRAMS CARRIED OUT BY THE DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE TO PROVIDE TRAINING, EQUIPMENT, OR OTHER ASSISTANCE OR REIMBURSEMENT TO FOREIGN SECURITY FORCES.

(a) BIENNIAL REPORT REQUIRED.—Not later than February 1 of each of 2016, 2018, and 2020, the Secretary of Defense shall submit to the congressional defense committees a report that sets forth, on a country-by-country basis, a description of each program carried out by the Department of Defense to provide training, equipment, or other security assistance or reimbursement during the two fiscal years ending in the year before the year in which such report is submitted under the authorities specified in subsection (c).

(b) ELEMENTS OF REPORT.—Each report required under subsection (a) shall provide for each program covered by such report, and for the reporting period covered by such report, the following:

(1) A description of the purpose and type of the training, equipment, or assistance or reimbursement provided, including how the training, equipment, or assistance or reimbursement provided advances the theater security cooperation strategy of the combatant command, as appropriate.

(2) The cost of such training, equipment, or assistance or reimbursement, including by type of support provided.

(3) A description of the metrics, if any, used for assessing the effectiveness of such training, equipment, or assistance or reimbursement provided.

(c) SPECIFIED AUTHORITIES.—The authorities specified in this subsection are the following authorities (or any successor authorities):

(1) Section 127d of title 10, United States Code, relating to authority to provide logistic support, supplies, and services to allied forces participating in a combined operation with the Armed Forces.

(2) Section 166a(b)(6) of title 10, United States Code, relating to humanitarian and civic assistance by the commanders of the combatant commands.

(3) Section 168 of title 10, United States Code, relating to authority—

(A) to provide assistance to nations of the former Soviet Union as part of the Warsaw Initiative Fund;

(B) to conduct the Defense Institution Reform Initiative; and

(C) to conduct a program to increase defense institutional legal capacity through the Defense Institute of International Legal Studies.

(4) Section 2010 of title 10, United States Code, relating to authority to reimburse foreign troops for participation in combined exercises.

(5) Section 2011 of title 10, United States Code, relating to authority to reimburse foreign troops for participation in Joint Combined Exercise Training.

(6) Section 2249c of title 10, United States Code, relating to authority to use appropriated funds for costs associated with education and training of foreign officials under the Regional Defense Combating Terrorism Fellowship Program.

(7) Section 2282 of title 10, United States Code (as added by section 1205 of this Act), relating to authority to build the capacity of foreign military forces, or the predecessor authority to such section in section 1206 of the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2006 (Public Law 109–163; 119 Stat. 3456).

(8) Section 2561 of title 10, United States Code, relating to authority to provide humanitarian assistance.

(9) Section 1532, relating to the Afghanistan Security Forces Fund.

(10) Section 1205 of the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2014 (32 U.S.C. 107 note), relating to authority for National Guard State Partnership program.

(11) Section 1081 of the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2012 (10 U.S.C. 168 note), relating to the Ministry of Defense Advisors program.

(12) 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.

(13) Section 1233 of the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2008 (Public Law 110–181; 122 Stat. 393), relating to authority to reimburse certain coalition nations for support provided to United States military operations.

(14) Section 1234 of the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2008 (122 Stat. 394), relating to authorization for logistical support for coalition forces supporting certain United States military operations.

(15) Section 1033 of the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 1998 (Public Law 105–85; 111 Stat. 1881), relating to authority to provide additional support for counter-drug activities of Peru and Colombia.

(16) Section 1004 of the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 1991 (10 U.S.C. 374 note), relating to additional support for counter-drug activities.

(17) Any other authority on assistance or reimbursement that the Secretary of Defense considers appropriate and consistent with subsection (a).

(d) NONDUPLICATION OF EFFORT.—If any information required under subsection (a) has been included in another report or notification previously submitted to Congress by law, the Secretary of Defense may provide a list of such reports and notifications at the time of submitting the report required by subsection (a) in lieu of including such information in the report required by subsection (a).

(e) FORM.—Each report required under subsection (a) shall be submitted in unclassified form, but may contain a classified annex.

(f) REPEAL OF SUPERSEDED REQUIREMENT.—Section 1209 of the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2008 (122 Stat. 368) is repealed.

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

SEC. 1221. COMMANDERS' EMERGENCY RESPONSE PROGRAM IN AFGHANISTAN.

(a) ONE-YEAR EXTENSION.—Section 1201 of the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2012 (Public Law 112–81; 125 Stat. 1619), as most recently amended by section 1211 of the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2014 (Public Law 113–66; 127 Stat. 904), is further amended by striking ''fiscal year 2014'' each place it appears and inserting ''fiscal year 2015''.

(b) SEMI-ANNUAL REPORTS.—Subsection (b) of such section, as so amended, is further amended—

(1) in the subsection heading, by striking ''QUARTERLY'' and inserting ''SEMI-ANNUAL''; and

(2) in paragraph (1)—

(A) in the paragraph heading, by striking ''QUARTERLY'' and inserting ''SEMI-ANNUAL'';

(B) by striking ''fiscal year quarter'' and inserting ''half fiscal year''; and

(C) by striking ''that quarter'' and inserting ''that half fiscal year''.

(c) FUNDS AVAILABLE DURING FISCAL YEAR 2015.—Subsection (a) of such section, as so amended, is further amended by striking ''$60,000,000'' and inserting ''$10,000,000''.

(d) RESTRICTION ON AMOUNT OF PAYMENTS.—Subsection (e) of such section is amended by striking ''$20,000,000'' and inserting ''$2,000,000''.

(e) NOTIFICATION ON CERTAIN PROJECTS.—Subsection (g) of such section is amended—

(1) in the matter preceding paragraph (1), by striking ''$5,000,000'' and inserting ''$500,000'';

(2) in paragraph (1), by striking ''to advance the military campaign plan for Afghanistan'' and inserting ''to directly benefit the security or stability of the people of Afghanistan''; and

(3) in paragraph (3), by striking ''any agreement with either the Government of Afghanistan,'' and inserting ''any written agreement with either the Government of Afghanistan, an entity owned or controlled by the Government of Afghanistan,''.

(f) 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.

SEC. 1222. 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 1213 of the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2014 (Public Law 113–66; 127 Stat. 905), is further amended—

(1) by striking ''fiscal year 2014'' and inserting ''fiscal year 2015''; and

(2) in paragraph (1), by striking ''Operation Enduring Freedom'' and inserting ''Iraq or in Operation Enduring Freedom in Afghanistan''.

(b) OTHER SUPPORT.—Subsection (b) of such section, as so amended, is further amended by inserting ''Iraq or in'' before ''Operation Enduring Freedom in Afghanistan''.

(c) 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 2014 may not exceed $1,500,000,000'' and inserting ''during fiscal year 2015 may not exceed $1,200,000,000''; and

(2) in the third sentence, by striking ''during fiscal year 2013 may not exceed $1,200,000,000'' and inserting ''during fiscal year 2015 may not exceed $1,000,000,000''.

(d) EXTENSION OF NOTICE REQUIREMENT RELATING TO REIMBURSEMENT OF PAKISTAN FOR SUPPORT PROVIDED BY PAKISTAN.—Section 1232(b)(6) of the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2008 (122 Stat. 393), as most recently amended by section 1213(c) of the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2014 (127 Stat. 906), is further amended by striking ''September 30, 2014'' and inserting ''September 30, 2015''.

(e) 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 amended by section 1213(d) of the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2014 (127 Stat. 906), is further amended by striking ''fiscal year 2014'' and inserting ''fiscal year 2015''.

(f) ADDITIONAL LIMITATION ON REIMBURSEMENT OF PAKISTAN PENDING CERTIFICATION ON PAKISTAN.—Of the total amount of reimbursements and support authorized for Pakistan during fiscal year 2015 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)), $300,000,000 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 has undertaken military operations in North Waziristan that have contributed to significantly disrupting the safe haven and freedom of movement of the Haqqani network in Pakistan; and

(2) Pakistan has taken steps that have demonstrated a commitment to ensuring that North Waziristan does not return to being a safe haven for the Haqqani network.

SEC. 1223. ONE-YEAR EXTENSION OF LOGISTICAL SUPPORT FOR COALITION FORCES SUPPORTING CERTAIN UNITED STATES MILITARY OPERATIONS.

(a) EXTENSION.—Section 1234 of the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2008 (Public Law 110–181; 122 Stat. 394), as most recently amended by section 1217(a) of the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2014 (Public Law 113–66; 127 Stat. 909), is further amended—

(1) in subsection (a), by striking ''fiscal year 2014'' and inserting ''fiscal year 2015'';

(2) in subsection (d), by striking ''during the period beginning on October 1, 2013, and ending on December 31, 2014'' and inserting ''during the period beginning on October 1, 2014, and ending on December 31, 2015''; and

(3) in subsection (e)(1), by striking ''December 31, 2014'' and inserting ''December 31, 2015''.

(b) AUTHORITY FOR USE OF FUNDS IN CONNECTION WITH IRAQ.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—Subsection (a) of such section 1234, as so amended, is further amended by inserting ''and Iraq'' after ''in Afghanistan''.

(2) CONFORMING AMENDMENT.—The heading of such section 1234 is amended by inserting ''**AND IRAQ**'' after ''**AFGHANISTAN**''.

SEC. 1224. UNITED STATES PLAN FOR SUSTAINING THE AFGHANISTAN NATIONAL SECURITY FORCES THROUGH THE END OF FISCAL YEAR 2017.

(a) PLAN REQUIRED.—Not later than 90 days after the date of the enactment of this Act, the Secretary of Defense, in coordination with the Secretary of State, shall submit to the appropriate congressional committees a report that contains a detailed plan for sustaining the Afghanistan National Army (ANA) and the Afghanistan National Police (ANP) of the Afghanistan National Security Forces (ANSF) through the end of fiscal year 2017, with the objective of ensuring that the ANSF will be able to independently and effectively conduct operations and maintain security and stability in Afghanistan.

(b) MATTERS TO BE INCLUDED.—The plan contained in the report required under subsection (a) shall include a description of the following matters:

(1) A comprehensive sustainment strategy, including target end-strengths, budget, and defined objectives.

(2) The commitments for funding contributions from the North Atlantic Treaty Organization (NATO) and non-NATO nations for sustaining the ANSF through the end of fiscal year 2017, any shortfalls in funding for such purposes, and the plan for achieving such commitments as necessary to sustain the ANSF.

(3) A mechanism for tracking funding, equipment, training, and services provided to the ANSF by the United States, countries participating in NATO's Operation Resolute Support, and other members of the international community contributing to the sustainment of the ANSF.

(4) Plans for assisting the Government of Afghanistan to achieve the following goals:

(A) Improve and sustain effective Afghan security institutions with fully capable senior leadership and staff, including logistics, intelligence, medical, and recruiting units.

(B) Train and equip key enabling capabilities, including for the Afghan Special Operations Forces, the Afghan Air Force, and Afghan Special Mission Wing, such that these entities are fully-capable of conducting operations independently and in sufficient numbers.

(C) Establish effective and sustainable ANSF-readiness assessment tools and metrics.

(D) Improve and sustain strong, professional ANSF officers at the junior-, mid-, and senior-levels.

(E) Enhance strong ANSF communication and control between central command and regions, provinces, and districts.

(F) Develop and improve institutional mechanisms for incorporating lessons learned and best practices into ANSF operations.

(G) Improve ANSF oversight mechanisms, including an effective record-keeping system to track ANSF equipment and personnel and a sustainable process to identify, investigate, and eliminate corruption.

(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. 1225. SEMIANNUAL REPORT ON ENHANCING SECURITY AND STABILITY IN AFGHANISTAN.

(a) REPORTS REQUIRED.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—The Secretary of Defense shall, in coordination with the Secretary of State, submit to the appropriate committees of Congress on a semiannual basis a report on building and sustaining the Afghan National Security Forces (ANSF) and enhancing security and stability in Afghanistan.

(2) SUBMITTAL.—A report under paragraph (1) shall be submitted not later than June 15 each year, for the 6-month period ending on May 31 of such year, and not later than December 15 each year, for the 6-month period ending on November 30 of such year. No report is required to be submitted under paragraph (1) after the report required to be submitted on December 15, 2017.

(3) FORM.—Each report required under paragraph (1) shall be submitted in unclassified form, but may include a classified annex.

(b) MATTERS TO BE INCLUDED.—Each report required under subsection (a) shall include the following:

(1) STRATEGY AND OBJECTIVES OF UNITED STATES AND NATO MISSIONS IN AFGHANISTAN AFTER 2014.—A detailed description of—

(A) the strategy and objectives of any post-2014 United States mission and any mission agreed by the North Atlantic Treaty Organization (NATO), to train, advise, and assist the ANSF or to conduct counterterrorism operations; and

(B) indicators of effectiveness as developed by the Secretary or NATO, as appropriate, in the assessment of any such United States train, advise, and assist mission and of any such train, advise, and assist mission agreed by NATO, including efforts to build the counterterrorism capabilities of the ANSF.

(2) THREAT ASSESSMENT.—An assessment of the current security conditions in Afghanistan and the security conditions anticipated in Afghanistan during the 24-month period beginning on the date of the submittal of such report, including with respect to threats from terrorist groups such as al-Qaeda, the Taliban, and the Haqqani Network.

(3) DESCRIPTION OF SIZE AND STRUCTURE AND STRATEGY AND BUDGET OF ANSF.—A description of—

(A) the size and force structure of the ANSF, including the Afghanistan National Army (ANA), the Afghanistan National Police (ANP), the Afghan Border Police, the Afghan Local Police, and such other major force components of the ANSF as the Secretary considers appropriate;

(B) the rationale for any changes in the overall end strength or the mix of force structure for the ANSF during the period covered by such report;

(C) levels of recruitment, retention, and attrition within the ANSF, in the aggregate and by force component;

(D) personnel end strength within the Afghanistan Ministry of Defense and the Afghanistan Ministry of Security;

(E) the strategy and budget of the ANSF; and

(F) a description of the activities of the ANSF during the period covered by the report.

(4) ASSESSMENT OF SIZE, STRUCTURE, CAPABILITIES, AND STRATEGY OF ANSF.—An assessment whether the size, structure, capabilities, and strategy of the ANSF are sufficient to provide security in light of the current security conditions in Afghanistan and the security conditions anticipated in Afghanistan during the 24-month period beginning on the date of the submittal of such report. Such assessment should describe the risks and trade-offs the ANSF are making and any gaps in the capacity and capabilities of the ANSF.

(5) BUILDING KEY CAPABILITIES AND ENABLING FORCES WITHIN ANSF.—

(A) A description of programs to achieve key mission enabling capabilities within the ANSF, including any major milestones and timelines, and the end states intended to be achieved by such programs, including for the following:

(i) Security institution capacity building.

(ii) Special operations forces and their key enablers.

(iii) Intelligence.

(iv) Logistics.

(v) Maintenance.

(vi) Air forces.

(B) Metrics, as developed by the Commander of United States forces in Afghanistan, for monitoring and evaluating the performance of such programs in achieving the intended outcomes of such programs.

(6) FINANCING THE ANSF.—A description of—

(A) any plan agreed by the United States, the international community, and the Government of Afghanistan to fund and sustain the ANSF that serves as current guidance on such matters during the period covered by such report, including a description of whether such plan differs from—

(i) in the case of the first report submitted under subsection (a), commitments undertaken at the 2012 NATO Summit in Chicago and the Tokyo Mutual Accountability Framework; or

(ii) in the case of any other report submitted under subsection (a), such plan as set forth in the previous report submitted under subsection (a);

(B) the Afghan Security Forces Fund financing plan through 2017;

(C) contributions by the international community to sustaining the ANSF during the period covered by such report;

(D) contributions by the Government of Afghanistan to sustaining the ANSF during the period covered by such report; and

(E) efforts to ensure that the Government of Afghanistan can assume an increasing financial responsibility for sustaining the ANSF consistent with its commitments at the Chicago Summit and the Tokyo Mutual Accountability Framework.

(c) APPROPRIATE COMMITTEES OF CONGRESS DEFINED.—In this section, the term ''appropriate committees of Congress'' means—

(1) the Committee on Armed Services, the Committee on Appropriations, and the Committee on Foreign Relations of the Senate; and

(2) the Committee on Armed Services, the Committee on Appropriations, and the Committee on Foreign Affairs of the House of Representatives.

(d) REPEAL OF SUPERSEDED AUTHORITY.—Section 1230 of the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2008 (Public Law 110–181) is repealed.

SEC. 1226. SENSE OF CONGRESS ON STABILITY AND SOVEREIGNTY OF AFGHANISTAN.

It is the sense of Congress that—

(1) a top national security priority for the United States continues to be to support the stability and sovereignty of Afghanistan and to help Afghanistan ensure that its territory is not used by al Qaeda, the Haqqani Network, or other violent extremist groups to launch attacks against the United States or its interests;

(2) the presence of United States military forces in Afghanistan after 2014 to train, advise, and assist the Afghanistan National Security Forces (ANSF) and conduct counterterrorism operations is a key step to maintaining the significant gains achieved in Afghanistan and should be executed consistent with the security conditions on the ground;

(3) any drawdown of such United States military forces and operations should be considered in relation to security conditions on the ground in Afghanistan at the time of the drawdown and the recommendations of senior United States military commanders; and

(4) NATO member countries and other members of the international community should honor their commitments to support Afghanistan at the Lisbon, Chicago, and Tokyo conferences taking into account the mutual accountability framework agreed by the Government of Afghanistan.

SEC. 1227. EXTENSION OF AFGHAN SPECIAL IMMIGRANT PROGRAM.

Section 602(b) of the Afghan Allies Protection Act of 2009 (8 U.S.C. 1101 note) is amended—

(1) in paragraph (2)(A)—

(A) by amending clause (ii) to read as follows:

''(ii) was or is employed in Afghanistan on or after October 7, 2001, for not less than 1 year—

''(I) by, or on behalf of, the United States Government; or

''(II) by the International Security Assistance Force in a capacity that required the alien—

''(aa) while traveling off-base with United States military personnel stationed at International Security Assistance Force, to serve as an interpreter or translator for such United States military personnel; or

''(bb) to perform sensitive and trusted activities for United States military personnel stationed at International Security Assistance Force;'';

(B) in clause (iii), by striking ''the United States Government,'' and inserting ''an entity or organization described in clause (ii),''; and

(C) in clause (iv), by striking ''by the United States Government.'' and inserting ''described in clause (ii).'';

(2) by adding at the end of paragraph (3) the following:

''(F) FISCAL YEARS 2015 AND 2016.—In addition to any unused balance under subparagraph (D), for the period beginning on the date of the enactment of this subparagraph

and ending on September 30, 2016, the total number of principal aliens who may be provided special immigrant status under this section shall not exceed 4,000. For purposes of status provided under this subparagraph—

''(i) the period during which an alien must have been employed in accordance with paragraph (2)(A)(ii) must terminate on or before September 30, 2015;

''(ii) the principal alien seeking special immigrant status under this subparagraph shall apply to the Chief of Mission in accordance with paragraph (2)(D) not later than December 31, 2015; and

''(iii) the authority to issue visas shall commence on the date of the enactment of this subparagraph and shall terminate on March 31, 2017.''; and

(3) by adding at the end the following:

''(14) REPORT.—Not later than 60 days after the date of the enactment of this paragraph, the Secretary of State and the Secretary of Homeland Security, in consultation with the Secretary of Defense, shall submit a report to the Committee on the Judiciary of the Senate and the Committee on the Judiciary of the House of Representatives containing the following information:

''(A) The occupations of aliens who—

''(i) were provided special immigrant status under this section; and

''(ii) were considered principal aliens for such purpose.

''(B) The number of appeals submitted under paragraph (2)(D)(ii)(I)(bb) from application denials by the Chief of Mission and the number of those applications that were approved pursuant to the appeal.

''(C) The number of applications denied by the Chief of Mission on the basis of derogatory information that were appealed and the number of those applications that were approved pursuant to the appeal.

''(D) The number of applications denied by the Chief of Mission on the basis that the applicant did not establish faithful and valuable service to the United States Government that were appealed and the number of those applications that were approved pursuant to the appeal.

''(E) The number of applications denied by the Chief of Mission for failure to establish the one-year period of employment required that were appealed and the number of those applications that were approved pursuant to the appeal.

''(F) The number of applications denied by the Chief of Mission for failure to establish employment by or on behalf of the United States Government that were appealed and the number of those applications that were approved pursuant to the appeal.

''(G) The number of special immigrant status approvals revoked by the Chief of Mission and the reason for each revocation.

''(H) The number of special immigrant status approvals revoked by the Chief of Mission that were appealed and the number of those revocations that were overturned pursuant to the appeal.''.

SEC. 1228. INDEPENDENT ASSESSMENT OF UNITED STATES EFFORTS AGAINST AL-QAEDA.

(a) INDEPENDENT ASSESSMENT.—The Secretary of Defense, in coordination with the Secretary of State and the Director of National Intelligence, shall provide for the conduct of an independent assessment of the effectiveness of the United States efforts to disrupt, dismantle, and defeat al-Qaeda, including its affiliated groups, associated groups, and adherents since September 11, 2001.

(b) ELEMENTS.—The assessment required by subsection (a) shall include the following:

(1) An assessment of al-Qaeda core's current relationship with affiliated groups, associated groups, and adherents, and how it has changed over time.

(2) An assessment of the current objectives, capabilities, and overall strategy of al-Qaeda core, its affiliated groups, associated groups, and adherents, and how they have changed over time.

(3) An assessment of the operational and organizational structure of al-Qaeda core, its affiliated groups, associated groups, and adherents, and how it has changed over time.

(4) An analysis of the activities that have proven to be most effective and least effective at disrupting and dismantling al Qaeda, its affiliated groups, associated groups, and adherents.

(5) Recommendations for United States policy to disrupt, dismantle, and defeat al-Qaeda, its affiliated groups, associated groups, and adherents.

(6) Other matters that the Secretary determines to be appropriate.

(c) REPORT.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—Not later than one year after the date of the enactment of this Act, the entity selected for the conduct of the assessment required by subsection (a) shall provide to the Secretary of Defense and the appropriate committees of Congress a report containing its findings as a result of the assessment.

(2) FORM.—The report shall be submitted in unclassified form, but may include a classified annex.

(d) APPROPRIATE COMMITTEES OF CONGRESS DEFINED.—In this section, the term ''appropriate committees of Congress'' means—

(1) the congressional defense committees;

(2) the Committee on Foreign Relations and the Select Committee on Intelligence of the Senate; and

(3) the Committee on Foreign Affairs and the Permanent Select Committee on Intelligence of the House of Representatives.

SEC. 1229. SENSE OF CONGRESS ON SECURITY OF AFGHAN WOMEN.

It is the sense of Congress that—

(1) the United States Government should continue to work with the Government of Afghanistan and Afghan civil society to promote the rights of women in Afghanistan and their inclusion in the political, economic, and security transition process; and

(2) the United States Government should continue to support and encourage efforts by the Government of Afghanistan to recruit, integrate, train, and retain women in the Afghanistan National Security Forces (ANSF), including through the use of not less than $25,000,000 as specified in section 1531(c) of the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2014 (Public Law 113–66; 127 Stat. 938) for programs and activities for such purposes, which may include—

(A) assistance in prioritizing efforts to increase the number of women serving in the ANSF, taking into account the Master Ministerial Development Plan for Afghanistan National Army (ANA) Gender Integration;

(B) further development of training for the ANA and the Afghanistan National Police (ANP) to increase awareness and responsiveness among ANA and ANP personnel regarding the unique security challenges women confront when serving in those forces;

(C) assistance in the development of a plan to increase the number of female security officers specifically trained to address gender-based violence, such as the Family Response Units of the ANP, and to ensure that such units are appropriately resourced;

(D) assistance in the development of accountability mechanisms for ANA and ANP personnel relating to the treatment of women and girls, including female members of the ANSF;

(E) assistance in the implementation of a plan, developed in coordination with the Government of Afghanistan, to promote the equal treatment of female members of the ANA and ANP through such steps as providing appropriate equipment, modifying facilities, and ensuring literacy and gender awareness training for female recruits and male counterparts; and

(F) assistance to the Afghan Ministry of Defense and the Afghan Ministry of Interior in recruiting, training, and funding sufficient female searchers and security officers to staff voting stations during the 2015 parliamentary elections.

SEC. 1230. REVIEW PROCESS FOR USE OF UNITED STATES FUNDS FOR CONSTRUCTION PROJECTS IN AFGHANISTAN THAT CANNOT BE PHYSICALLY ACCESSED BY UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT PERSONNEL.

(a) PROHIBITION.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—None of the funds authorized to be appropriated by this Act may be obligated or expended for a construction project in Afghanistan in excess of $1,000,000 that cannot be audited and physically inspected by authorized United States Government personnel or their designated representatives, in accordance with generally-accepted auditing guidelines.

(2) APPLICABILITY.—Paragraph (1) shall apply only with respect to a project that is initiated on or after the date of the enactment of this Act.

(b) WAIVER.—The prohibition in subsection (a) may be waived with respect to a project otherwise covered by that subsection if not later than 15 days prior to the initial obligation of funds for the project the Secretary of Defense submits to the congressional defense committees a report that contains the following:

(1) A determination of the Secretary of Defense that—

(A) the project clearly contributes to United States national interests or strategic objectives;

(B) the project has been coordinated with the Government of Afghanistan and any other implementing agencies or international donors; and

(C) adequate arrangements have been made for sustainment of the project following its completion, including arrangements with respect to funding and technical capacity for sustainment.

(2) A plan that contains—

(A) a description of how the Secretary of Defense will monitor the use of the funds for the project—

(i) to ensure the funds are used for the specific purposes for which the funds are intended; and

(ii) to mitigate waste, fraud, and abuse; and

(B) metrics to measure the progress and effectiveness of the project in meeting its objectives.

SEC. 1231. 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) is amended by striking ''December 31, 2014'' and inserting ''December 31, 2015''.

(b) QUARTERLY REPORTS.—Subsection (f)(1) of such section is amended by striking ''March 31, 2015'' and inserting ''March 31, 2016''.

(c) EXCESS DEFENSE ARTICLES.—Subsection (i)(2) of such section is amended by striking ''and 2014'' each place it appears and inserting '', 2014, and 2015''.

SEC. 1232. ONE-YEAR EXTENSION OF AUTHORITY TO USE FUNDS FOR REINTEGRATION ACTIVITIES IN AFGHANISTAN.

Section 1216 of the Ike Skelton National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2011 (Public Law 111–383; 124 Stat. 4392), as most recently amended by section 1212 of the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2014 (Public Law 113–66; 127 Stat. 905), is further amended—

(1) in subsection (a)—

(A) by striking ''$25,000,000'' and inserting ''$5,000,000''; and

(B) by striking ''for fiscal year 2014'' and inserting ''for fiscal year 2015''; and

(2) in subsection (e), by striking ''December 31, 2014'' and inserting ''December 31, 2015''.

SEC. 1233. CLEARANCE OF UNEXPLODED ORDNANCE ON FORMER UNITED STATES TRAINING RANGES IN AFGHANISTAN.

(a) AUTHORITY TO CONDUCT CLEARANCE.—Subject to subsection (b), the Secretary of Defense may, using funds specified in subsection (c), conduct surface and sub-surface clearance of unexploded ordnance at closed training ranges used by the Armed Forces of the United States in Afghanistan.

(b) CONDITIONS ON AUTHORITY.—

(1) LIMITATION TO RANGES NOT TRANSFERRED TO AFGHANISTAN.—The surface and sub-surface clearance of unexploded ordnance authorized under subsection (a) may only take place on training ranges managed and operated by the Armed Forces of the United States that have not been transferred to the Government of the Islamic Republic of Afghanistan for use by its armed forces.

(2) LIMITATION ON AMOUNTS AVAILABLE.—Funds expended for clearance pursuant to the authority in subsection (a) through September 30, 2016, may not exceed $250,000,000.

(c) FUNDS.—The surface and sub-surface clearance of unexploded ordnance authorized by subsection (a) shall be paid for using amounts as follows:

(1) For fiscal year 2015, amounts authorized to be appropriated by section 1502 and available for operation and maintenance for overseas contingency operations.

(2) For fiscal year 2016, amounts authorized to be appropriated for fiscal year 2016 for the Department of Defense as additional authorizations of appropriations for overseas contingency operations and available for operation and maintenance for overseas contingency operations.

(d) UNEXPLODED ORDNANCE DEFINED.—In this section, the term ''unexploded ordnance'' has the meaning given that term in section 101(e)(5) of title 10, United States Code.

SEC. 1234. REPORT ON IMPACT OF END OF MAJOR COMBAT OPERATIONS IN AFGHANISTAN ON AUTHORITY TO USE MILITARY FORCE.

(a) REPORT REQUIRED.—Not later than 90 days after the date of the enactment of this Act, the Secretary of Defense shall, in consultation with the Secretary of State and the Attorney General, submit to the appropriate committees of Congress a report setting forth an assessment of the impact, if any, of the end of major combat operations in Afghanistan on the authority of the Armed Forces of the United States to use military force, including the authority to detain, with regard to al Qaeda, the Taliban, and associated forces, pursuant to—

(1) the Authorization for Use of Military Force (Public Law 107–40); and

(2) any other available legal authority.

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

(c) 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 the Judiciary of the Senate; and

(2) the Committee on Armed Services, the Committee on Foreign Affairs, and the Committee on the Judiciary of the House of Representatives.

SEC. 1235. REPORT ON BILATERAL SECURITY COOPERATION WITH PAKISTAN.

(a) REPORT REQUIRED.—Not later than 90 days after the date of the enactment of this Act and every six months thereafter, the Secretary of Defense shall, in consultation with the Secretary of State, submit to the appropriate committees of Congress a report on the nature and extent of bilateral security cooperation between the United States and Pakistan.

(b) ELEMENTS.—The report required under subsection (a) shall include, at a minimum, the following:

(1) A description of any strategic security objectives that the United States and Pakistan have agreed to pursue in cooperation.

(2) A description of programs or activities that the United States and Pakistan have jointly undertaken to pursue mutually agreed security cooperation objectives.

(3) A description and assessment of the effectiveness of efforts by Pakistan, unilaterally or jointly with the United States, to disrupt operations and eliminate safe havens of al Qaeda, Tehrik-i-Taliban Pakistan, and other militant extremist groups such as the Haqqani Network and the Quetta Shura Taliban located in Pakistan.

(4) A description and assessment of efforts by Pakistan, unilaterally or jointly with the United States, to counter the threat of improvised explosive devices and the networks involved in the acquisition, production, and delivery of such devices and their precursors and components.

(5) An assessment of the effectiveness of any United States security assistance to Pakistan to achieve the strategic security objectives described in paragraph (1).

(6) A description of any metrics used to assess the effectiveness of programs and activities described in paragraph (2).

(c) FORM.—The report required under subsection (a) shall be submitted in unclassified form, but may include a classified annex.

(d) SUNSET.—The requirements in this section shall terminate on December 31, 2017.

(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 Appropriations, and the Committee on Foreign Relations of the Senate; and

(2) the Committee on Armed Services, the Committee on Appropriations, and the Committee on Foreign Affairs of the House of Representatives.

(f) REPEAL OF OBSOLETE AND SUPERSEDED REQUIREMENTS.—Section 1232 of the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2008 (Public Law 110–181) is amended by striking subsections (a) and (c).

SEC. 1236. AUTHORITY TO PROVIDE ASSISTANCE TO COUNTER THE ISLAMIC STATE IN IRAQ AND THE LEVANT.

(a) IN GENERAL.—The Secretary of Defense is authorized, in coordination with the Secretary of State, to provide assistance, including training, equipment, logistics support, supplies, and services, stipends, facility and infrastructure repair and renovation, and sustainment, to military and other security forces of or associated with the Government of Iraq, including Kurdish and tribal security forces or other local security forces, with a national security mission, through December 31, 2016, for the following purposes:

(1) Defending Iraq, its people, allies, and partner nations from the threat posed by the Islamic State of Iraq and the Levant (ISIL) and groups supporting ISIL.

(2) Securing the territory of Iraq.

(b) NOTICE BEFORE PROVISION OF ASSISTANCE.—Of the funds authorized to be appropriated under this section, not more than 25 percent of such funds may be obligated or expended until not later than 15 days after—

(1) the Secretary of Defense, in coordination with the Secretary of State, submits to the appropriate congressional committees and leadership of the House of Representatives and Senate a report, in unclassified form with a classified annex as appropriate, that contains a description of—

(A) the plan for providing such assistance;

(B) an identification of such forces designated to receive such assistance; and

(C) the plan for re-training and re-building such forces; and

(2) the President submits to the appropriate congressional committees and leadership of the House of Representatives and Senate a report, in unclassified form with a classified annex as appropriate, that contains a description of how such assistance supports a larger regional strategy.

(c) PLAN ELEMENTS.—The plan required in subsection (a)(1) shall include, at a minimum, a description of—

(1) the goals and objectives of assistance authorized under subsection (a);

(2) the concept of operations, timelines, and types of training, equipment, stipends, sustainment, and supplies to be provided;

(3) the roles and contributions of partner nations;

(4) the number and role of United States Armed Forces personnel involved;

(5) any additional military support and sustainment activities; and

(6) any other relevant details.

(d) QUARTERLY PROGRESS REPORT.—Not later than 90 days after the date on which the Secretary of Defense submits the report required in subsection (b)(1), and every 30 days thereafter, the Secretary of Defense, in coordination with the Secretary of State, shall provide the appropriate congressional committees and leadership of the House of Representatives and the Senate with a progress report. Such progress report shall, based on the most recent quarterly information, include a description of the following:

(1) Any updates to or changes in the plan, strategy, process, vetting requirements and process as described in subsection (e), and end-use monitoring mechanisms and procedures.

(2) A description of how attacks against United States or coalition personnel are being mitigated, statistics on any such attacks, including ''green-on-blue'' attacks.

(3) A description of the forces receiving assistance authorized under subsection (a).

(4) A description of the recruitment, throughput, and retention rates of recipients and equipment.

(5) A description of any misuse or loss of provided equipment and how such misuse or loss is being mitigated.

(6) An assessment of the operational effectiveness of the forces receiving assistance authorized under subsection (a).

(7) A description of sustainment support provided to the forces authorized under subsection (a).

(8) A list of projects to repair or renovate facilities authorized under subsection (a).

(9) A statement of the amount of funds expended during the period for which the report is submitted.

(10) An assessment of the effectiveness of the assistance authorized under subsection (a).

(e) VETTING.—The Secretary of Defense should ensure that prior to providing assistance to elements of any forces described in

subsection (a) such elements are appropriately vetted, including at a minimum, by—

(1) conducting assessments of such elements for associations with terrorist groups or groups associated with the Government of Iran; and

(2) receiving commitments from such elements to promote respect for human rights and the rule of law.

(f) DEFINITION.—In this section, the term ''appropriate congressional committees'' 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.

(g) FUNDING.—Of the amounts authorized to be appropriated in this Act for Overseas Contingency Operations in title XV for fiscal year 2015, there are authorized to be appropriated $1,618,000,000 to carry out this section. Amounts authorized to be appropriated under this subsection are authorized to remain available until September 30, 2016.

(h) AUTHORITY TO ACCEPT CONTRIBUTIONS.—The Secretary of Defense may accept and retain contributions, including assistance in-kind, from foreign governments, including the Government of Iraq, to provide assistance authorized under subsection (a). Any funds accepted by the Secretary may be credited to the account from which funds are made available for the provision of assistance authorized under subsection (a) and may be used for such purpose until expended.

(i) 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.

(j) WAIVER AUTHORITY.—

(1) BY SECRETARY OF DEFENSE.—

(A) IN GENERAL.—For purposes of the provision of assistance pursuant to subsection (a), the Secretary of Defense may waive any provision of law described in subparagraph (B) if the Secretary—

(i) determines that such provision of law would (but for the waiver) prohibit, restrict, delay, or otherwise limit the provision of such assistance; and

(ii) submits to the appropriate congressional committees a notice of and justification for the waiver and the provision of law to be waived.

(B) PROVISIONS OF LAW.—The provisions of law described in this subparagraph are the following:

(i) Any provision of law relating to the acquisition of items and support services.

(ii) Sections 40 and 40A of the Arms Export Control Act (22 U.S.C. 2780 and 2785).

(2) BY PRESIDENT.—For purposes of the provision of assistance pursuant to subsection (a), the President may waive any provision of law other than a provision of law described in paragraph (1)(B) if the President determines that it is vital to the national security interests of the United States to waive such provision of law. Such waiver shall not take effect until 15 days after the date on which the President notifies the appropriate congressional committees of such determination and the provision of law to be waived.

(3) REPORT.—

(A) IN GENERAL.—Not later than 90 days after the date of the enactment of this Act the President shall transmit to the congressional defense committees a report that provides a specific list of provisions of law that need to be waived under this subsection for purposes of the provision of assistance pursuant to subsection (a) and a justification for each such waiver.

(B) UPDATE.—The President shall submit to the congressional defense committees an update of the report required by subparagraph (A) not later than 180 days after the date of the enactment of this Act.

(k) COST-SHARING REQUIREMENT.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—Of the funds authorized to be appropriated under this subsection, not more than 60 percent of such funds may be obligated or expended until not later than 15 days after the date on which the Secretary of Defense certifies to the appropriate congressional committees and leadership of the House of Representatives and the Senate that an amount equal to not less than 40 percent of the amount authorized to be appropriated to carry out this section has been contributed by other countries and entities for the purposes described in subsection (a), which may include contributions of in-kind support for forces described in subsection (a), as determined from October 1, 2014, of which not less than 50 percent of such amount contributed by other countries and entities has been contributed by the Government of Iraq.

(2) EXCEPTION.—The limitation in paragraph (1) shall not apply if the Secretary of Defense determines, in writing, that the national security objectives of the United States will be compromised by the application of the limitation to any such assistance, and notifies the appropriate congressional committees not less than 15 days in advance of the exemption taking effect, including a justification for the Secretary's determination and a description of the assistance to be exempted from the application of such limitation.

SEC. 1237. EXTENSION AND MODIFICATION OF AUTHORITY TO SUPPORT OPERATIONS AND ACTIVITIES OF THE OFFICE OF SECURITY COOPERATION IN IRAQ.

(a) EXTENSION.—Subsection (f)(1) of section 1215 of the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2012 (Public Law 112–81; 125 Stat. 1631; 10 U.S.C. 113 note), as most recently amended by section 1214 of the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2014 (Public Law 113–66; 127 Stat. 906; 10 U.S.C. 113 note), is further amended—

(1) by striking ''fiscal year 2014'' and inserting ''fiscal year 2015'';

(2) by striking ''non-operational''; and

(3) by striking ''in an institutional environment'' and inserting ''at a base or facility of the Government of Iraq''.

(b) AMOUNT AVAILABLE.—Such section is further amended—

(1) in subsection (c), by striking ''fiscal year 2014 may not exceed $209,000,000'' and inserting ''fiscal year 2015 may not exceed $140,000,000''; and

(2) in subsection (d), by striking ''fiscal year 2014'' and inserting ''fiscal year 2015''.

Subtitle C—Matters Relating to the Russian Federation

SEC. 1241. 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 2015 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 Protocol, signed on September 5, 2014, 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—

(1) the Secretary of Defense, in coordination with the Secretary of State—

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

(B) submits to the appropriate congressional committees—

(i) 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

(ii) a report explaining why the Secretary of Defense cannot make the certification under subsection (a); and

(2) a period of 15 days has elapsed following the date on which the Secretary of Defense, in coordination with the Secretary of State, submits the information in the report under subparagraph (B)(ii).

(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.

(f) EFFECTIVE DATE.—This section takes effect on the date of the enactment of this Act and applies with respect to funds described in subsection (a) that are unobligated on or after such date of enactment.

SEC. 1242. NOTIFICATION AND ASSESSMENT OF PROPOSAL TO MODIFY OR INTRODUCE NEW AIRCRAFT OR SENSORS FOR FLIGHT BY THE RUSSIAN FEDERATION UNDER OPEN SKIES TREATY.

(a) NOTIFICATION.—Not later than 30 days after the date on which the Russian Federation submits to the States Parties to the Open Skies Treaty a proposal to modify or introduce a new aircraft or sensor for flight by the Russian Federation under the Open Skies Treaty, the President shall notify the appropriate committees of Congress of such proposal and the relevant details thereof.

(b) ASSESSMENT.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—Not later than 30 days prior to the date on which the United States intends to agree to a proposal described in subsection (a), the Director of National Intelligence, jointly with the Secretary of Defense and the Chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff, and in consultation with the Secretary of State, shall submit to the appropriate

committees of Congress an assessment of such proposal on the national security of the United States.

(2) ADDITIONAL ELEMENT.—The assessment required by paragraph (1) shall include a description of any plans of the United States to mitigate the effect of the proposal on the national security of the United States, including an analysis of the cost and effectiveness of any such plans.

(3) FORM.—The assessment required by paragraph (1) may be submitted in classified or unclassified form as appropriate.

(c) DEFINITIONS.—In this section:

(1) APPROPRIATE COMMITTEES OF CONGRESS.—The term ''appropriate committees of Congress'' means—

(A) the congressional defense committees;

(B) the Select Committee on Intelligence and the Committee on Foreign Relations of the Senate; and

(C) the Permanent Select Committee on Intelligence and the Committee on Foreign Affairs of the House of Representatives.

(2) OPEN SKIES TREATY.—The term ''Open Skies Treaty'' means the Treaty on Open Skies, done at Helsinki March 24, 1992, and entered into force January 1, 2002.

SEC. 1243. LIMITATIONS ON PROVIDING CERTAIN MISSILE DEFENSE INFORMATION TO THE RUSSIAN FEDERATION.

Section 1246(c) of the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2014 (Public Law 113–66; 127 Stat. 923) is amended—

(1) in paragraph (1), by striking ''2016'' and inserting ''2017'';

(2) in paragraph (2)—

(A) by inserting after ''2014'' the following: ''or 2015''; and

(B) by adding at the end before the period the following: ''or information relating to velocity at burnout of United States missile defense interceptors or targets''; and

(3) in paragraph (3), by inserting ''and the Committee on Foreign Relations of the Senate and the Committee on Foreign Affairs of the House of Representatives'' after ''congressional defense committees''.

SEC. 1244. REPORT ON NON-COMPLIANCE BY THE RUSSIAN FEDERATION WITH ITS OBLIGATIONS UNDER THE INF TREATY.

(a) FINDINGS.—Congress makes the following findings:

(1) It was the object and purpose of the INF Treaty to eliminate the production or deployment of ground launched ballistic and cruise missiles with a range of between 500 and 5,500 kilometers, which was accomplished in 1992.

(2) The July 2014 Department of State annual report on ''Adherence to and Compliance with Arms Control, Nonproliferation, and Disarmament Agreements and Commitments'' stated that ''The United States has determined that the Russian Federation is in violation of its obligations under the INF Treaty not to possess, produce, or flight-test a ground-launched cruise missile (GLCM) with a range capability of 500km to 5,500km, or to possess or produce launchers of such missiles.''.

(3) In a letter to the Senate Armed Services Committee dated October 23, 2014, General Martin Dempsey, Chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff, wrote ''these violations are a serious challenge to the security of the United States and our allies. These actions, particularly when placed in the broader context of Russian regional aggression, must be met with a strategic response.''.

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

(1) the Russian Federation's actions in violation of its obligations under the INF Treaty adversely affect the national security of the United States and its allies, including the members of the North Atlantic Treaty Organization (NATO) and those in East Asia;

(2) the Government of the Russian Federation is responsible for this violation and also for returning to compliance with the INF Treaty;

(3) it is in the national security interests of the United States and its allies for the INF Treaty to remain in effect and for the Russian Federation to return to full and verifiable compliance with all its obligations under the INF Treaty; and

(4) as identified in section 1061 of the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2014 (Public Law 113–66; 127 Stat. 865), the President should take appropriate actions to resolve the issues relating to noncompliance by the Russian Federation with its obligations under the INF Treaty.

(c) REPORT REQUIRED.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—Not later than 90 days after the date of the enactment of this Act, the President shall submit to the appropriate congressional committees a report on noncompliance by the Russian Federation with its obligations under the INF Treaty.

(2) ELEMENTS.—The report required under paragraph (1) shall include the following:

(A) An assessment of the effect of Russian noncompliance on the national security interests of the United States and its allies, including the North Atlantic Treaty Organization, and those in East Asia.

(B) A description of the President's plan to resolve issues related to Russian noncompliance, including—

(i) actions that have been taken, and what further actions are planned or warranted by the United States;

(ii) plans to address Russian noncompliance diplomatically with the Russian Federation to resolve concerns about such noncompliance and bring Russia back into full compliance with the INF Treaty;

(iii) an assessment of possible steps (including verification measures) that would permit confidence that the Russian Federation has returned to full compliance; and

(iv) the status of any United States efforts to develop coordinated or cooperative responses with allies.

(C) An assessment of whether Russian noncompliance threatens the viability of the INF Treaty, whether such noncompliance constitutes a material breach of the INF Treaty, and whether it is in the interests of the United States to remain a party to the INF Treaty if such noncompliance continues.

(3) FORM.—The report required under paragraph (1) shall be submitted in unclassified form, but may include a classified annex.

(d) BRIEFINGS REQUIRED.—At the time of the submission of the report required under subsection (c), and every six months thereafter until the date on which the Russian Federation is in compliance with its obligations under the INF Treaty, the Secretary of State, jointly with the Secretary of Defense and the heads of such other departments or agencies as appropriate, shall provide to the appropriate congressional committees a briefing on the status of United States efforts to resolve its concerns relating to noncompliance by the Russian Federation with its obligations under the INF Treaty.

(e) NOTIFICATION.—In the event the President determines that the Russian Federation has deployed, or intends to deploy, systems that violate the INF Treaty, the President shall promptly notify the appropriate congressional committees of such determination and any plans to respond to such deployments.

(f) DEFINITIONS.—In this section:

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

(A) the congressional defense committees;

(B) the Committee on Foreign Relations and the Select Committee on Intelligence of the Senate; and

(C) the Committee on Foreign Affairs 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. 1245. ANNUAL REPORT ON MILITARY AND SECURITY DEVELOPMENTS INVOLVING THE RUSSIAN FEDERATION.

(a) REPORT REQUIRED.—Not later than June 1 of each year, the Secretary of Defense shall submit to the appropriate congressional committees a report, in both classified and unclassified form, on the security and military strategies and capabilities of the Russian Federation (in this section referred to as ''Russia'').

(b) MATTERS TO BE INCLUDED.—The report required under subsection (a) shall include the following:

(1) An assessment of the security priorities and objectives of Russia, including those priorities and objectives that would affect the North Atlantic Treaty Organization (NATO), the Middle East, and the People's Republic of China.

(2) A description of the goals and factors shaping Russian security strategy and military strategy, including military spending and investment priorities and their alignment with the security priorities and objectives described in paragraph (1).

(3) An assessment of the force structure of the Russian military.

(4) A description of Russia's current missile defense strategy and capabilities, including efforts to develop missile defense capabilities.

(5) A description of developments in Russian military doctrine and training.

(6) An assessment of the tactics, techniques, and procedures used by Russia in operations in Ukraine.

(7) An assessment of the proliferation activities of Russia and Russian entities, as a supplier of materials, technologies, or expertise relating to nuclear weapons or other weapons of mass destruction or missile systems.

(8) A description of Russia's asymmetric capabilities, including its strategy and efforts to develop and deploy electronic warfare, space and counterspace, and cyber warfare capabilities, including details on the number of malicious cyber incidents and associated activities against Department of Defense networks that are known or suspected to have been conducted or directed by the Government of the Russian Federation.

(9) A description of Russia's nuclear strategy and associated doctrines and nuclear capabilities, including the size and state of Russia's nuclear weapons stockpile, its nuclear weapons production capacities, and plans for developing its nuclear capabilities.

(10) A description of Russia's anti-access and area denial capabilities.

(11) A description of Russia's modernization program for its command, control, communications, computers, intelligence, surveillance, and reconnaissance program and its applications for Russia's precision guided weapons.

(12) In consultation with the Secretary of Energy and the Secretary of State, developments regarding United States-Russian engagement and cooperation on security matters.

(13) The current state of United States military-to-military cooperation with Russia's armed forces, which shall include the following:

(A) A comprehensive and coordinated strategy for such military-to-military cooperation.

(B) A summary of all such military-to-military cooperation during the one-year period ending on the day before the date of submission of the report, including a summary of topics discussed.

(C) A description of such military-to-military cooperation planned for the 12-month period beginning on the date of submission of the report.

(D) An assessment by the Secretary of Defense of the benefits that Russia expects to gain from such military-to-military cooperation.

(E) An assessment by the Secretary of Defense of the benefits the Department of Defense expects to gain from such military-to-military cooperation, and any concerns regarding such cooperation.

(F) An assessment by the Secretary of Defense of how such military-to-military cooperation fits into the larger security relationship between the United States and Russia.

(14) A description of changes to United States policy on military-to-military contacts with Russia resulting from Russia's annexation of Crimea.

(15) Other military and security developments involving Russia that the Secretary of Defense considers relevant to United States national security.

(c) NONDUPLICATION.—If any information required under subsection (b) has been included in another report or notification previously submitted to Congress as required by law, the Secretary of Defense may provide a list of such reports and notifications at the time of submitting the report required by subsection (a) in lieu of including such information in the report required by subsection (a).

(d) 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.

(e) REPEAL OF SUPERSEDED AUTHORITY.—Section 10 of the Support for the Sovereignty, Integrity, Democracy, and Economic Stability of Ukraine Act of 2014 (Public Law 113–95) is repealed.

(f) SUNSET.—This section shall terminate on June 1, 2018.

SEC. 1246. PROHIBITION ON USE OF FUNDS TO ENTER INTO CONTRACTS OR OTHER AGREEMENTS WITH ROSOBORONEXPORT.

(a) PROHIBITION.—None of the funds authorized to be appropriated by this Act for fiscal year 2015 may be used to enter into a contract, memorandum of understanding, or cooperative agreement with, to make a grant to, or to provide a loan or loan guarantee to Rosoboronexport or a subsidiary that is publicly known to be controlled by Rosoboronexport.

(b) WAIVER.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—Subject to paragraph (3), the Secretary of Defense may waive the application of subsection (a) with respect to a contract or other agreement for the supply of spare parts for, or conduct of any other activity related to, the maintenance of helicopters operated by the Afghan National Security Forces or otherwise purchased by the Department of Defense only if, prior to issuing the waiver, the Secretary submits to the congressional defense committees a certification described in paragraph (2).

(2) CERTIFICATION.—A certification referred to in paragraph (1) is a certification that contains the following:

(A) A determination of the Commander of United States forces in Afghanistan that—

(i) the supply of spare parts or conduct of the related activity is critical to the success of the mission of the Afghan National Security Forces in Afghanistan; and

(ii) the failure to supply spare parts or conduct the related activity would have a negative impact on the mission of United States forces in Afghanistan.

(B) A determination of the Under Secretary of Defense for Acquisition, Technology, and Logistics that no practicable alternative exists to entering into such contract or other agreement for supply of spare parts or conduct of the related activity.

(C) A determination of the Secretary of Defense, after consideration of the determinations described in subparagraphs (A) and (B), that the waiver is in the national security interests of the United States.

(3) INITIAL LIMITATION.—The Secretary of Defense may exercise the authority of paragraph (1) beginning on or after the date on which the Secretary submits the report required by the matter relating to section 1531 in the Joint Explanatory Statement to accompany the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2014 (H.R. 3304, One Hundred Thirteenth Congress) regarding the potential to incorporate United States-manufactured rotary wing aircraft into the Afghan National Security Forces after the current program of record is completed.

(c) 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 following:

(1) A list of known transfers of lethal military equipment by Rosoboronexport to the Government of the Syria since March 15, 2011.

(2) A list of known contracts, if any, that Rosoboronexport has signed with the Government of the Syria since March 15, 2011.

(3) A list of existing contracts, subcontracts, memoranda of understanding, cooperative agreements, grants, loans, and loan guarantees between the Department of Defense and Rosoboronexport, including a description of the transactions, signing dates, values, and quantities.

(4) A discussion of what role, if any, Rosoboronexport has had in providing military weapons, including heavy weapons, to the rebel forces in eastern Ukraine.

SEC. 1247. REPORT ON THE NEW START TREATY.

(a) FINDINGS.—Congress makes the following findings:

(1) There have been significant changes in the geopolitical environment during 2014, including developments that pose a challenge to the national security interests of the United States.

(2) The July 2014 Department of State annual report on ''Adherence to and Compliance with Arms Control, Nonproliferation, and Disarmament Agreements and Commitments'' stated that ''The United States has determined that the Russian Federation is in violation of its obligations under the INF Treaty not to possess, produce, or flight-test a ground-launched cruise missile (GLCM) with a range capability of 500km to 5,500km, or to possess or produce launchers of such missiles.''.

(3) The July 2014 Department of State ''Annual Report on Implementation of the New START Treaty'' stated that ''Based on the information available as of December 31, 2013, the United States certifies the Russian Federation to be in compliance with the terms of the New START Treaty.''.

(b) REPORT REQUIRED.—Not later than 90 days after the date of the enactment of this Act, the Secretary of Defense and the Chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff shall jointly submit to the appropriate congressional committees a report stating the reasons continued implementation of the New START Treaty is in the national security interests of the United States.

(c) 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) 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.

(3) 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.

Subtitle D—Matters Relating to the Asia-Pacific Region

SEC. 1251. STRATEGY TO PRIORITIZE UNITED STATES DEFENSE INTERESTS IN THE ASIA-PACIFIC REGION.

(a) REQUIRED REPORT.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—Not later than 1 year after the date of the enactment of this Act, the Secretary of Defense shall submit to the congressional defense committees a report that contains the strategy of the Department of Defense to prioritize United States defense interests in the Asia-Pacific region.

(2) MATTERS TO BE INCLUDED.—The report required by paragraph (1) shall address the following:

(A) United States national security interests in the Asia-Pacific region.

(B) The security environment, including threats to global and regional United States national security interests emanating from the Asia-Pacific region, including efforts by the People's Republic of China to advance their national interests in the Asia-Pacific region.

(C) Regional multilateral institutions, such as the Association of Southeast Asia Nations (ASEAN).

(D) Bilateral security cooperation relationships, including military-to-military engagements and security assistance.

(E) United States military presence, posture, and capabilities supporting the rebalance to the Asia-Pacific region.

(F) Humanitarian and disaster relief response capabilities.

(G) International rules-based structures.

(H) Actions the Department of Defense could take, in cooperation with other Federal agencies, to advance United States national security interests in the Asia-Pacific region.

(I) Any other matters the Secretary of Defense determines to be appropriate.

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

(b) RESOURCES.—The report required by subsection (a)(1) shall be informed by the results of the integrated, multi-year planning and budget strategy for a rebalancing of United States policy in Asia submitted to Congress pursuant to section 7043(a) of the Department of State, Foreign Operations, and Related Programs Appropriations Act, 2014 (division K of the Consolidated Appropriations Act, 2014 (Public Law 113–76; 128 Stat. 533)).

(c) 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, clearly highlights programs and projects that are being funded in the annual budget of the United States Government that relate to the strategy required by subsection (a)(1) and the integrated strategy referred to in subsection (b).

SEC. 1252. MODIFICATIONS TO ANNUAL REPORT ON MILITARY AND SECURITY DEVELOPMENTS INVOLVING THE PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF CHINA.

(a) MATTERS TO BE INCLUDED.—Subsection (b)(14) of section 1202 of the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2000 (Public Law 106–65; 113 Stat. 781; 10 U.S.C. 113 note) is amended by striking ''their response'' and inserting ''their capabilities, organizational affiliations, roles within China's overall maritime strategy, activities affecting United States allies and partners, and responses''.

(b) EFFECTIVE DATE.—The amendment made by this section takes effect on the date of the enactment of this Act and applies with respect to reports required to be submitted under subsection (a) of section 1202 of the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2000 on or after that date.

SEC. 1253. MILITARY-TO-MILITARY ENGAGEMENT WITH THE GOVERNMENT OF BURMA.

(a) AUTHORIZATION.—The Department of Defense is authorized to provide the Government of Burma the following:

(1) Consultation, education, and training on human rights, the laws of armed conflict, civilian control of the military, rule of law, and other legal matters.

(2) Consultation, education, and training on English-language, humanitarian and disaster relief, and improvements to medical and health standards.

(3) Courses or workshops on defense institution reform.

(4) Observer status to bilateral or multilateral humanitarian assistance and disaster relief exercises.

(5) Aid or support in the event of a humanitarian crisis or natural disaster.

(b) ANNUAL REPORTS.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—Not later than 180 days after the date of the enactment of this Act, and each March 1 thereafter, the Secretary of Defense shall, in consultation with the Secretary of State, submit to the appropriate committees of Congress a report on military-to-military engagement between the United States Armed Forces and the Burmese military.

(2) ELEMENTS.—Each report under paragraph (1) shall include the following:

(A) A description of the military-to-military activities between the United States and Burma, and how engagement with the Burmese military supports the United States national security strategy and promotes reform in Burma.

(B) A description of the objectives of the United States for developing the military-to-military relationship with the Burmese military, how the United States measures progress toward such objectives, and the implications of failing to achieve such objectives.

(C) A description and assessment of the political, military, economic, and civil society reforms being undertaken by the Government of Burma, including those affecting—

(i) individual freedoms and human rights of the Burmese people, including those of ethnic and religious minorities and internally displaced populations;

(ii) the peaceful settlement of armed conflicts between the Government of Burma and ethnic minority groups in Burma;

(iii) civilian control of the armed forces;

(iv) constitutional and electoral reforms;

(v) access for the purposes of human rights monitoring and humanitarian assistance to all areas in Burma, and cooperation with civilian authorities to investigate and resolve cases of human rights violations;

(vi) governmental transparency and accountability; and

(vii) respect for the laws of armed conflict and human rights, including with respect to child soldiers.

(D) A description and assessment of relationships of the Government of Burma with unlawful or sanctioned entities.

(3) FORM.—Each report under this subsection shall be submitted in unclassified form, but may include a classified annex.

(4) SUNSET.—The requirement to submit additional reports under this subsection shall terminate at the end of the 5-year period beginning on the date of the enactment of this Act.

(c) RULE OF CONSTRUCTION.—No Department of Defense assistance to the Government of Burma is authorized by this Act except as provided in this section.

(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.

SEC. 1254. REPORT ON DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE MUNITIONS STRATEGY OF THE UNITED STATES PACIFIC COMMAND.

(a) REPORT REQUIRED.—Not later than April 1, 2015, the Secretary of Defense shall submit to the congressional defense committees a report on the munitions strategy of the United States Pacific Command to address deficiencies in the ability of the United States Pacific Command to execute major operational plans.

(b) ELEMENTS.—The report required by subsection (a) shall include the following:

(1) An identification of current and projected critical munitions requirements, including as identified in the most-recent future-years defense program submitted to Congress by the Secretary of Defense pursuant to section 221 of title 10, United States Code.

(2) An assessment of—

(A) significant munitions gaps and deficiencies; and

(B) munitions capabilities and necessary munitions investments to address identified gaps and deficiencies.

(3) A description of current and planned munitions programs to address munitions gaps and deficiencies identified in paragraph (2), including with respect to—

(A) research, development, test, and evaluation efforts;

(B) cost, schedule, performance, and budget, to the extent such information is available; and

(C) known industrial base issues.

(4) An assessment of infrastructure deficiencies or needed enhancements to ensure adequate munitions storage and munitions deployment capability.

(5) Any other matters concerning the munitions strategy of the United States Pacific Command the Secretary of Defense determines to be appropriate.

(c) FORM.—The report required by subsection (a) may be submitted in classified or unclassified form.

SEC. 1255. MISSILE DEFENSE COOPERATION IN NORTHEAST ASIA.

(a) SENSE OF CONGRESS.—It is the sense of Congress that increased cooperation on missile defense among the United States, Japan, and the Republic of Korea would enhance the security of allies of the United States in Northeast Asia, increase the defense of forward-based forces of the United States, and enhance the protection of the United States with regard to threats from the Korean Peninsula.

(b) ASSESSMENT REQUIRED.—The Secretary of Defense shall conduct an assessment to identify opportunities for increasing missile defense cooperation among the United States, Japan, and the Republic of Korea, and to evaluate options for enhanced short-range missile, rocket, and artillery defense capabilities to address threats from the Korean Peninsula.

(c) ELEMENTS.—The assessment under subsection (b) shall include the following:

(1) Candidate areas for increasing missile defense cooperation, including greater information sharing, systems integration, and joint operations.

(2) Potential challenges and limitations to enabling such cooperation and options for mitigating such challenges and limitations.

(3) An assessment of the utility of short-range missile defense and counter-rocket, artillery, and mortar system capabilities on the Korean Peninsula, including with respect to—

(A) meeting the military needs for defense of the Korean Peninsula;

(B) cost, schedule, and availability;

(C) technology maturity and risk; and

(D) consideration of alternatives.

(4) Such other matters as the Secretary of Defense determines to be appropriate.

(d) BRIEFING REQUIRED.—Not later than 180 days after the date of the enactment of this Act, the Secretary of Defense shall provide to the congressional defense committees a briefing on the assessment under subsection (b).

SEC. 1256. SENSE OF CONGRESS AND REPORT ON TAIWAN AND ITS CONTRIBUTION TO REGIONAL PEACE AND STABILITY.

(a) SENSE OF CONGRESS.—It is the sense of Congress that the United States reaffirms its security commitments under the Taiwan Relations Act (Public Law 96–8) as the cornerstone of United States relations with Taiwan and as a key instrument of peace, security, and stability in the Taiwan Strait since the enactment of such Act in 1979.

(b) REPORT REQUIRED.—Not later than December 1, 2015, the Secretary of Defense shall, in consultation with the Chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff, submit to the congressional defense committees, the Committee on Foreign Relations of the Senate, and the Committee on Foreign Affairs of the House of Representatives a report on the self-defense capabilities of Taiwan.

(c) ELEMENTS.—The report required by subsection (b) shall contain the following:

(1) A description of the key assumptions made regarding the impact of the Chinese People's Liberation Army on the maritime or territorial security of Taiwan, including the Chinese People's Liberation Army's—

(A) undersea and surface warfare capabilities in the littoral areas in and around the Taiwan Strait;

(B) amphibious and heavy sealift capabilities;

(C) capabilities to establish air dominance over Taiwan; and

(D) capabilities of the Second Artillery Corps.

(2) An assessment of the force posture, capabilities, and readiness of the armed forces of Taiwan for maintaining the maritime or territorial security of Taiwan, including an assessment of Taiwan's—

(A) undersea and surface warfare capabilities;

(B) air and land-based capabilities;

(C) early warning and command and control capabilities; and

(D) other deterrent, anti-access and area-denial capabilities, or asymmetric capabilities that could contribute to Taiwan's self-defense.

(3) Recommendations for further security cooperation and assistance efforts between Taiwan and the United States.

(4) Any other matters the Secretary determines to be appropriate.

(d) FORM.—The report required by subsection (b) may be submitted in classified or unclassified form.

(e) NONDUPLICATION OF EFFORTS.—If any information required under subsection (c) has been included in another report or notification previously submitted to Congress as required by law, the Secretary of Defense may provide a list of such reports and notifications at the time of submitting the report required by subsection (b) in lieu of including such information.

SEC. 1257. INDEPENDENT ASSESSMENT OF THE ABILITY OF THE DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE TO COUNTER ANTI-ACCESS AND AREA-DENIAL STRATEGIES, CAPABILITIES, AND OTHER KEY TECHNOLOGIES OF POTENTIAL ADVERSARIES.

(a) ASSESSMENT REQUIRED.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—The Secretary of Defense shall enter into an agreement with an independent entity to conduct an assessment of the ability of the Department of Defense to counter anti-access and area-denial strategies, capabilities, and other key technologies of potential adversaries.

(2) MATTERS TO BE INCLUDED.—The assessment required under paragraph (1) shall include the following:

(A) An assessment of anti-access and area-denial strategies, capabilities, and other key technologies of potential adversaries during each of the fiscal year periods described in paragraph (3) that would represent a significant challenge to deployed forces and systems of the United States military, including an assessment of the extent to which such strategies, capabilities, and other key technologies could affect United States military operations.

(B) An assessment of gaps and deficiencies in the ability of the Department of Defense to address anti-access and area-denial strategies, capabilities, and other key technologies described in subparagraph (A), including an assessment of the adequacy of current strategies, programs, and investments of the Department of Defense.

(C) Recommendations for adjustments in United States policy and strategy, force posture, investments in capabilities, systems and technologies, and changes in business and management processes, or other novel approaches to address gaps and deficiencies described in subparagraph (B), or to restore, maintain, or expand United States military technological advantages, particularly in those areas in which potential adversaries are closing gaps or have achieved technological superiority with respect to the United States.

(D) Any other matters the independent entity determines to be appropriate.

(3) FISCAL YEAR PERIODS DESCRIBED.—The fiscal year periods described in this paragraph are the following:

(A) Fiscal years 2015 through 2019.

(B) Fiscal years 2020 through 2030.

(C) Fiscal years 2031 and thereafter.

(b) REPORT REQUIRED.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—Not later than March 1, 2016, the Secretary of Defense shall submit to the congressional defense committees a report that includes the assessment required under subsection (a) and any other matters the Secretary determines to be appropriate.

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

(c) DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE SUPPORT.—The Secretary of Defense shall provide the independent entity described in subsection (a) with timely access to appropriate information, data, resources, and analysis so that the entity may conduct a thorough and independent assessment as required under subsection (a).

SEC. 1258. SENSE OF CONGRESS REAFFIRMING SECURITY COOPERATION WITH JAPAN AND THE REPUBLIC OF KOREA.

It is the sense of Congress that—

(1) the United States values its alliances with the Governments of Japan and the Republic of Korea as cornerstones of peace and security in the region, based on shared values of democracy, the rule of law, free and open markets, and respect for human rights;

(2) the United States welcomes Japan's new policy of collective self-defense, which will enable Japan to contribute more proactively to regional and global peace and security, as well as Japan's recent increases in defense funding, adoption of a National Security Strategy, and formation of security institutions such as the Japanese National Security Council;

(3) the United States reaffirms its commitment to the Government of Japan under Article V of the Treaty of Mutual Cooperation and Security between the United States of America and Japan that ''[e]ach Party recognizes that an armed attack against either Party in the territories under the administration of Japan would be dangerous to its own peace and safety and declares that it would act to meet the common danger in accordance with its constitutional provisions and processes'';

(4) the United States welcomes the Republic of Korea's ratification of a new five-year Special Measures Agreement, which establishes the framework for Republic of Korea contributions to offset costs associated with the stationing of United States forces in the Republic of Korea, as well as efforts by the Republic of Korea to enhance its defense capabilities, including its recent decision to acquire surveillance and strike capabilities;

(5) the United States and the Republic of Korea share deep concerns that the nuclear and ballistic missiles programs of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and its repeated provocations pose grave threats to peace and stability on the Korean Peninsula and to Northeast Asia, that the United States and the Republic of Korea and will work together to achieve the peaceful denuclearization of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, and that the United States and the Republic of Korea remain fully committed to continuing close cooperation on the full range of issues related to the Democratic People's Republic of Korea; and

(6) the United States welcomes greater security cooperation with, and among, Japan and the Republic of Korea to promote mutual interests and to address shared concerns.

SEC. 1259. REPORT ON MARITIME SECURITY STRATEGY IN THE ASIA-PACIFIC REGION.

(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, the Committee on Foreign Relations of the Senate, and the Committee on Foreign Affairs of the House of Representatives a report that outlines the strategy of the Department of Defense with regard to maritime security in the Asia-Pacific region, with particular emphasis on the South China Sea and the East China Sea.

(b) ELEMENTS.—The report required by subsection (a) shall outline the strategy described in that subsection and include the following:

(1) An assessment of how the actions of the People's Republic of China in the South China Sea and the East China Sea have affected the status quo with regard to competing territorial and maritime claims and United States security interests in those seas.

(2) An assessment of how the naval and other maritime strategies and capabilities of the People's Republic of China, including military and law enforcement capabilities, affect the strategy in the Asia-Pacific region.

(3) An assessment of how anti-access and area denial strategies and capabilities of the People's Republic of China in the Asia-Pacific region, including weapons and technologies, affect the strategy.

(4) A description of any ongoing or planned changes in United States military capabilities, operations, and posture in the Asia-Pacific region to support the strategy.

(5) A description of any current or planned bilateral or regional naval or maritime capacity-building initiatives in the Asia-Pacific region.

(6) An assessment of how the strategy leverages military-to-military engagements between the United States and the People's Republic of China to reduce the potential for miscalculation and tensions in the South China Sea and the East China Sea, including a specific description of the effects of such engagements on particular incidents or interactions involving the People's Republic of China in those seas.

(7) Any other matters the Secretary may determine to be appropriate.

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

SEC. 1259A. SENSE OF CONGRESS ON TAIWAN MARITIME CAPABILITIES AND EXERCISE PARTICIPATION.

It is the sense of Congress that—

(1) the United States should consider opportunities to help enhance the maritime capabilities and nautical skills of the Taiwanese navy that may contribute to Taiwan's self-defense and to regional peace and stability; and

(2) the People's Republic of China and Taiwan should be afforded opportunities to participate in the humanitarian assistance and disaster relief portions of future multilateral exercises, such as the Pacific Partnership, Pacific Angel, and Rim of the Pacific (RIMPAC) exercises, to increase their respective capacities to conduct these types of operations.

SEC. 1259B. MODIFICATION OF MATTERS FOR DISCUSSION IN ANNUAL REPORTS OF UNITED STATES-CHINA ECONOMIC AND SECURITY REVIEW COMMISSION.

(a) MATTERS FOR DISCUSSION.—Section 1238(c)(2) of the Floyd D. Spence National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2001 (as enacted into law by Public Law 106–

398; 22 U.S.C. 7002(c)(2)) is amended by striking subparagraphs (A) through (J) and inserting the following new subparagraphs:

''(A) The role of the People's Republic of China in the proliferation of weapons of mass destruction and other weapon systems (including systems and technologies of a dual use nature), including actions the United States might take to encourage the People's Republic of China to cease such practices.

''(B) The qualitative and quantitative nature of the transfer of United States production activities to the People's Republic of China, including the relocation of manufacturing, advanced technology and intellectual property, and research and development facilities, the impact of such transfers on the national security of the United States (including the dependence of the national security industrial base of the United States on imports from China), the economic security of the United States, and employment in the United States, and the adequacy of United States export control laws in relation to the People's Republic of China.

''(C) The effects of the need for energy and natural resources in the People's Republic of China on the foreign and military policies of the People's Republic of China, the impact of the large and growing economy of the People's Republic of China on world energy and natural resource supplies, prices, and the environment, and the role the United States can play (including through joint research and development efforts and technological assistance) in influencing the energy and natural resource policies of the People's Republic of China.

''(D) Foreign investment by the United States in the People's Republic of China and by the People's Republic of China in the United States, including an assessment of its economic and security implications, the challenges to market access confronting potential United States investment in the People's Republic of China, and foreign activities by financial institutions in the People's Republic of China.

''(E) The military plans, strategy and doctrine of the People's Republic of China, the structure and organization of the People's Republic of China military, the decision-making process of the People's Republic of China military, the interaction between the civilian and military leadership in the People's Republic of China, the development and promotion process for leaders in the People's Republic of China military, deployments of the People's Republic of China military, resources available to the People's Republic of China military (including the development and execution of budgets and the allocation of funds), force modernization objectives and trends for the People's Republic of China military, and the implications of such objectives and trends for the national security of the United States.

''(F) The strategic economic and security implications of the cyber capabilities and operations of the People's Republic of China.

''(G) The national budget, fiscal policy, monetary policy, capital controls, and currency management practices of the People's Republic of China, their impact on internal stability in the People's Republic of China, and their implications for the United States.

''(H) The drivers, nature, and implications of the growing economic, technological, political, cultural, people-to-people, and security relations of the People's Republic of China's with other countries, regions, and international and regional entities (including multilateral organizations), including the relationship among the United States, Taiwan, and the People's Republic of China.

''(I) The compliance of the People's Republic of China with its commitments to the World Trade Organization, other multilateral commitments, bilateral agreements signed with the United States, commitments made to bilateral science and technology programs, and any other commitments and agreements strategic to the United States (including agreements on intellectual property rights and prison labor imports), and United States enforcement policies with respect to such agreements.

''(J) The implications of restrictions on speech and access to information in the People's Republic of China for its relations with the United States in economic and security policy, as well as any potential impact of media control by the People's Republic of China on United States economic interests.

''(K) The safety of food, drug, and other products imported from China, the measures used by the People's Republic of China Government and the United States Government to monitor and enforce product safety, and the role the United States can play (including through technical assistance) to improve product safety in the People's Republic of China.''.

(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 annual reports submitted under section 1238(c) of the Floyd D. Spence National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2001 after such date of enactment.

Subtitle E—Other Matters

SEC. 1261. ONE-YEAR EXTENSION OF AUTHORIZATION FOR NON-CONVENTIONAL ASSISTED RECOVERY CAPABILITIES.

(a) EXTENSION.—Subsection (h) of section 943 of the Duncan Hunter National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2009 (Public Law 110–417; 122 Stat. 4579), as most recently amended by section 1241 of the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2014 (Public Law 113–66; 127 Stat. 920), is further amended by striking ''2015'' and inserting ''2016''.

(b) CROSS-REFERENCE AMENDMENT.—Subsection (f) of such section is amended by striking ''413b(e)'' and inserting ''3093(e)''.

SEC. 1262. MODIFICATION OF NATIONAL SECURITY PLANNING GUIDANCE TO DENY SAFE HAVENS TO AL-QAEDA AND ITS VIOLENT EXTREMIST AFFILIATES.

(a) MODIFICATION.—Section 1032(b) of the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2012 (Public Law 112–81; 125 Stat. 1571; 50 U.S.C. 3043 note) is amended—

(1) in paragraph (2)—

(A) by redesignating subparagraph (C), (D), and (E) as subparagraph (D), (E), and (F), respectively;

(B) by inserting after subparagraph (B) the following:

''(C) For each specified geographic area, a description of the following:

''(i) The feasibility of conducting multilateral programs to train and equip the military forces of relevant countries in the area.

''(ii) The authority and funding that would be required to support such programs.

''(iii) How such programs would be implemented.

''(iv) How such programs would support the national security priorities and interests of the United States and complement other efforts of the United States Government in the area and in other specified geographic areas.''; and

(C) in subparagraph (F) (as redesignated), by striking ''subparagraph (C)'' and inserting ''subparagraph (D)''; and

(2) in paragraph (3)(A), by striking ''paragraph (2)(C)'' and inserting ''paragraph (2)(D)''.

(b) REPORT.—Section 1032(b) of the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2012 (Public Law 112–81; 125 Stat. 1571; 50 U.S.C. 3043 note), as amended by subsection (a), is further amended—

(1) by redesignating paragraph (4) as paragraph (5); and

(2) by inserting after paragraph (3) the following:

''(4) REPORT.—

''(A) IN GENERAL.—Not later than 180 days after the date of the enactment of the Carl Levin and Howard P. 'Buck' McKeon National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2015, the President shall submit to the appropriate congressional committees a report that contains a detailed summary of the national security planning guidance required under paragraph (1), including any updates thereto.

''(B) FORM.—The report may include a classified annex as determined to be necessary by the President.

''(C) DEFINITION.—In this paragraph, the term 'appropriate congressional committees' means—

''(i) the congressional defense committees; and

''(ii) the Committee on Foreign Relations of the Senate and the Committee on Foreign Affairs of the House of Representatives.''.

SEC. 1263. ENHANCED AUTHORITY TO ACQUIRE GOODS AND SERVICES OF DJIBOUTI IN SUPPORT OF DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE ACTIVITIES IN UNITED STATES AFRICA COMMAND AREA OF RESPONSIBILITY.

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

(1) the United States forces should continue to be forward postured in Africa and in the Middle East;

(2) Djibouti is in a strategic location to support United States vital national security interests in the region;

(3) the United States should take definitive steps to maintain its basing access and agreements with the Government of Djibouti to support United States vital national security interests in the region;

(4) the United States should devise and implement a comprehensive governmental approach to engaging with the Government of Djibouti to reinforce the strategic partnership between the United States and Djibouti; and

(5) the Secretary of State and the Administrator of the United States Agency for International Development, in conjunction with the Secretary of Defense, should take concrete steps to advance and strengthen the relationship between United States and the Government of Djibouti.

(b) AUTHORITY.—In the case of a good or service to be acquired in direct support of covered activities for which the Secretary of Defense makes a determination described in subsection (c), the Secretary may conduct a procurement in which—

(1) competition is limited to goods of Djibouti or services of Djibouti; or

(2) a preference is provided for goods of Djibouti or services of Djibouti.

(c) DETERMINATION.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—A determination described in this subsection is a determination by the Secretary of either of the following:

(A) That the good or service concerned is to be used only in support of covered activities.

(B) That it is vital to the national security interests of the United States to limit competition or provide a preference as described in subsection (b) because such limitation or preference is necessary—

(i) to reduce—

(I) United States transportation costs; or

(II) delivery times in support of covered activities; or

(ii) to promote regional security, stability, and economic prosperity in Africa.

(C) That the good or service is of equivalent quality of a good or service that would have otherwise been acquired.

(2) ADDITIONAL REQUIREMENT.—A determination under paragraph (1)(B) shall not be effective for purposes of a limitation or preference under subsection (b) unless the Secretary also determines that the limitation or preference will not adversely affect—

(A) United States military operations or stability operations in the United States Africa Command area of responsibility; or

(B) the United States industrial base.

(d) REPORTING AND OVERSIGHT.—In exercising the authority under subsection (b) to procure goods or services in support of covered activities, the Secretary of Defense—

(1) in the case of the procurement of services, shall ensure that the procurement is conducted in accordance with the management structure implemented pursuant to section 2330(a) of title 10, United States Code;

(2) shall ensure that such goods or services are identified and reported under a single, joint Department of Defense-wide system for the management and accountability of contractors accompanying United States forces operating overseas or in contingency operations (such as the synchronized predeployment and operational tracker (SPOT) system); and

(3) shall ensure that the United States Africa Command has sufficiently trained staff and adequate resources to conduct oversight of procurements carried out pursuant to subsection (b), including oversight to detect and deter fraud, waste, and abuse.

(e) DEFINITIONS.—In this section:

(1) COVERED ACTIVITIES.—The term ''covered activities'' means Department of Defense activities in the United States Africa Command area of responsibility.

(2) GOOD OF DJIBOUTI.—The term ''good of Djibouti'' means a good wholly the growth, product, or manufacture of Djibouti.

(3) SERVICE OF DJIBOUTI.—The term ''service of Djibouti'' means a service performed by a person that—

(A)(i) is operating primarily in Djibouti; or

(ii) is making a significant contribution to the economy of Djibouti through payment of taxes or use of products, materials, or labor of Djibouti, as determined by the Secretary of State; and

(B) is properly licensed or registered by authorities of the Government of Djibouti, as determined by the Secretary of State.

(f) TERMINATION.—The authority and requirements of this section expire at the close of September 30, 2018.

SEC. 1264. TREATMENT OF THE KURDISTAN DEMOCRATIC PARTY AND THE PATRIOTIC UNION OF KURDISTAN UNDER THE IMMIGRATION AND NATIONALITY ACT.

(a) REMOVAL OF THE KURDISTAN DEMOCRATIC PARTY AND THE PATRIOTIC UNION OF KURDISTAN FROM TREATMENT AS TERRORIST ORGANIZATIONS.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—Except as provided in paragraph (2), the Kurdistan Democratic Party and the Patriotic Union of Kurdistan shall be excluded from the definition of terrorist organization (as defined in section 212(a)(3)(B)(vi)(III) of the Immigration and Nationality Act (8 U.S.C. 1182(a)(3)(B)(vi)(III))) for purposes of such section 212(a)(3)(B).

(2) EXCEPTION.—The Secretary of State, after consultation with the Secretary of Homeland Security and the Attorney General, or the Secretary of Homeland Security, after consultation with the Secretary of State and the Attorney General, may suspend the application of paragraph (1) for either or both of the groups referred to in paragraph (1) in such Secretary's sole and unreviewable discretion. Prior to or contemporaneous with such suspension, the Secretary of State or the Secretary of Homeland Security shall report their reasons for suspension to the Committees on Judiciary of the House of Representatives and of the Senate, the Committees on Appropriations in the House of Representatives and of the Senate, the Committee on Foreign Affairs of the House of Representatives, the Committee on Foreign Relations of the Senate, the Committee on Homeland Security of the House of Representatives, and the Committee on Homeland Security and Governmental Affairs of the Senate.

(b) RELIEF REGARDING ADMISSIBILITY OF NONIMMIGRANT ALIENS ASSOCIATED WITH THE KURDISTAN DEMOCRATIC PARTY AND THE PATRIOTIC UNION OF KURDISTAN.—

(1) FOR ACTIVITIES OPPOSING THE BA'ATH REGIME.—Paragraph (3)(B) of section 212(a) of the Immigration and Nationality Act (8 U.S.C. 1182(a)(3)(B)) shall not apply to an alien with respect to activities undertaken in association with the Kurdistan Democratic Party or the Patriotic Union of Kurdistan in opposition to the regime of the Arab Socialist Ba'ath Party and the autocratic dictatorship of Saddam Hussein in Iraq.

(2) FOR MEMBERSHIP IN THE KURDISTAN DEMOCRATIC PARTY AND PATRIOTIC UNION OF KURDISTAN.—Paragraph (3)(B) of section 212(a) of the Immigration and Nationality Act (8 U.S.C. 1182(a)(3)(B)) shall not apply to an alien applying for a nonimmigrant visa, who presents themselves for inspection to an immigration officer at a port of entry as a nonimmigrant, or who is applying in the United States for nonimmigrant status, and who is a member of the Kurdistan Democratic Party or the Patriotic Union of Kurdistan and currently serves or has previously served as a senior official (such as Prime Minister, Deputy Prime Minister, Minister, Deputy Minister, President, Vice-President, Member of Parliament, provincial Governor or member of the National Security Council) of the Kurdistan Regional Government or the federal government of the Republic of Iraq.

(3) EXCEPTION.—Neither paragraph (1) nor paragraph (2) shall apply if the Secretary of State or the Secretary of Homeland Security (or a designee of one of such Secretaries) determine in their sole unreviewable discretion that such alien poses a threat to the safety and security of the United States, or does not warrant a visa, admission to the United States, or a grant of an immigration benefit or protection, in the totality of the circumstances. This provision shall be implemented by the Secretary of State and the Secretary of Homeland Security in consultation with the Attorney General.

(c) PROHIBITION ON JUDICIAL REVIEW.—Notwithstanding any other provision of law (whether statutory or nonstatutory), section 242 of the Immigration and Nationality Act (8 U.S.C. 1252), sections 1361 and 1651 of title 28, United States Code, section 2241 of such title, and any other habeas corpus provision of law, no court shall have jurisdiction to review any determination made pursuant to this section.

SEC. 1265. PROHIBITION ON INTEGRATION OF MISSILE DEFENSE SYSTEMS OF CHINA INTO MISSILE DEFENSE SYSTEMS OF UNITED STATES AND SENSE OF CONGRESS CONCERNING INTEGRATION OF MISSILE DEFENSE SYSTEMS OF RUSSIA INTO MISSILE DEFENSE SYSTEMS OF NATO.

(a) PROHIBITION.—None of the funds authorized to be appropriated by this Act or otherwise made available for fiscal year 2015 for the Department of Defense may be obligated or expended to integrate a missile defense system of the People's Republic of China into any missile defense system of the United States.

(b) SENSE OF CONGRESS.—It is the sense of Congress that missile defense systems of the Russian Federation should not be integrated into the missile defense systems of the United States or the North Atlantic Treaty Organization (NATO) if such integration undermines the security of the United States or NATO, respectively.

SEC. 1266. 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 2015 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. 1267. NOTIFICATION AND REVIEW OF POTENTIALLY SIGNIFICANT ARMS CONTROL NONCOMPLIANCE.

(a) NOTICE TO PRESIDENT.—If the Secretary of Defense, after consultation with the Secretary of State and the Director of National Intelligence, has substantial reason to believe that there is a case of foreign activity that would pose a significant threat to United States national security interests and that may be inconsistent with an arms control treaty to which the United States is a party, and such case is not included in, or is significantly different from a case included in, the most-recent annual report submitted to Congress pursuant to section 403 of the Arms Control and Disarmament Act (22 U.S.C. 2593a), the Secretary of Defense shall notify the President of such belief of the Secretary.

(b) REFERRAL TO SECRETARY OF STATE.—If the President receives a notification from the Secretary of Defense under subsection (a), the President shall promptly refer the matter to the Secretary of State to arrange for an inter-agency review of the case in order to provide for an assessment of whether the case constitutes a significant case of non-compliance with an arms control treaty to which the United States is a party.

(c) NOTICE TO CONGRESS.—Not later than 60 days after the date on which the President makes a referral under subsection (b), the Secretary of State shall submit to the appropriate committees of Congress the results of the assessment of the case with respect to which the referral was made under subsection (b).

(d) DEFINITION.—In this section, the term ''appropriate congressional committees'' means—

(1) the Committee on Armed Services, the Committee on Foreign Relations, and the Select Committee on Intelligence of the Senate; and

(2) the Committee on Armed Services, the Committee on Foreign Affairs, and the Permanent Select Committee on Intelligence of the House of Representatives.

SEC. 1268. INTER-EUROPEAN AIR FORCES ACADEMY.

(a) OPERATION.—The Secretary of the Air Force may operate the Air Force education and training facility known as the Inter-European Air Forces Academy (in this section referred to as the ''Academy'').

(b) PURPOSE.—The purpose of the Academy shall be to provide military education and training to military personnel of countries that are members of the North Atlantic Treaty Organization or signatories to the Partnership for Peace Framework Documents.

(c) LIMITATIONS.—

(1) CONCURRENCE OF SECRETARY OF STATE.—Military personnel of a country may be provided education and training under this section only with the concurrence of the Secretary of State.

(2) ASSISTANCE OTHERWISE PROHIBITED BY LAW.—Education and training may not be provided under this section to the military personnel of any country that is otherwise prohibited from receiving such type of assistance under any other provision of law.

(d) SUPPLIES AND CLOTHING.—The Secretary of the Air Force may, under such conditions as the Secretary may prescribe, provide to a person receiving education and training under this section the following:

(1) Transportation incident to such education and training.

(2) Supplies and equipment to be used during such education and training.

(3) Billeting, food, and health services in connection with the receipt of such education and training.

(e) LIVING ALLOWANCE.—The Secretary of the Air Force may pay to a person receiving education and training under this section a living allowance at a rate to be prescribed by the Secretary, taking into account the rates of living allowances authorized for a member of the Armed Forces under similar circumstances.

(f) FUNDING.—Amounts for the operations and maintenance of the Academy, and for the provision of education and training through the Academy, may be paid from funds available for the Air Force for operation and maintenance.

(g) ANNUAL REPORTS.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—Not later than 60 days after the end of each fiscal year in which the Secretary of the Air Force operates the Academy pursuant to this section, the Secretary shall submit to the congressional defense committees, the Committee on Foreign Relations of the Senate, and the Committee on Foreign Affairs of the House of Representatives a report on the operations of the Academy during such fiscal year.

(2) ELEMENTS.—Each report under this subsection shall set forth, for the fiscal year covered by such report, the following:

(A) A description of the operations of the Academy, including a description of the education and training courses provided under this section.

(B) A summary of the number of individuals receiving education and training through the Academy, set forth by country of origin and education or training provided.

(C) The amount paid by the Secretary for the operations and maintenance of the Academy.

(D) The amounts paid by the Secretary under subsections (d) and (e) in connection with the provision of education and training through the Academy.

(E) Any other matters the Secretary determines to be appropriate.

(h) EXPIRATION.—The authority in subsection (a) shall expire on September 30, 2019.

SEC. 1269. DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE SUPPORT TO SECURITY OF UNITED STATES DIPLOMATIC FACILITIES.

(a) MARINE CORPS SECURITY GUARD PROGRAM.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—The Secretary of Defense, with the concurrence of the Secretary of State, shall—

(A) develop and implement a plan to incorporate the additional Marine Corps Security Guard personnel authorized under section 404 of the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2013 (Public Law 112–239; 10 U.S.C. 5983 note) at United States embassies, consulates, and other facilities;

(B) conduct an annual review of the Marine Corps Security Guard Program, including—

(i) an evaluation of whether the size and composition of the Marine Corps Security Guard Program is adequate to meet global diplomatic security requirements;

(ii) an assessment of whether Marine Corps security guards are appropriately deployed among facilities to respond to evolving security developments and potential threats to United States diplomatic facilities abroad; and

(iii) an assessment of the mission objectives of the Marine Corps Security Guard Program and the procedural rules of engagement to protect diplomatic personnel under the Program; and

(C) provide an assessment of the effectiveness of Department of Defense-provided Security Augmentation Units utilized during the previous year to improve security at high threat, high risk facilities, including an evaluation of any impediments to the effectiveness of such units.

(2) REPORTING REQUIREMENT.—Not later than 180 days after the date of the enactment of this Act, the Secretary of Defense, in consultation with the Secretary of State, shall submit to the appropriate congressional committees an unclassified report, with a classified annex as necessary, that addresses the requirements set forth in paragraph (1).

(b) REPORT ON ''NEW NORMAL'' AND GENERAL MISSION REQUIREMENTS OF UNITED STATES AFRICA COMMAND.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—Not later than March 1, 2015, the Secretary of Defense, in consultation with the Secretary of State, shall submit to the appropriate congressional committees a report on what changes, if any, have been made to the force posture and structure of the United States Africa Command or adjacent combatant commands to respond, if requested, to a diplomatic facility's security requirements (so-called ''new normal'' requirements) and general mission of United States Africa Command.

(2) ELEMENTS.—The report required by paragraph (1) shall include the following elements:

(A) A detailed description of the ''new normal'' requirements in the area of responsibility of the United States Africa Command.

(B) A description of any changes required for the United States Africa Command or adjacent combatant commands to meet the ''new normal'' and general mission requirements in the United States Africa Command area of responsibility, including the gaps in capability, size, posture, agreements, basing, and enabler support of crisis response forces and associated assets to respond to requests for support from the Secretary of State.

(C) A discussion and estimate of the military forces required to support mission requirements of the United States Africa Command and the shortfall, if any, in meeting such requirements.

(D) A discussion and estimate of the annual intelligence, surveillance, and reconnaissance requirements of the United States Africa Command and the shortfall, if any, in meeting such requirements.

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

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

(1) the Committee on Armed Services and the Committee on Foreign Relations of the Senate; and

(2) the Committee on Armed Services and the Committee on Foreign Affairs of the House of Representatives.

SEC. 1270. INFORMATION ON SANCTIONED PERSONS AND BUSINESSES THROUGH THE FEDERAL AWARDEE PERFORMANCE AND INTEGRITY INFORMATION SYSTEM.

Section 2313(c) of title 41, United States Code, is amended by adding at the end the following new paragraph:

''(8) Whether the person is included on any of the following lists maintained by the Office of Foreign Assets Control of the Department of the Treasury:

''(A) The specially designated nationals and blocked persons list (commonly known as the 'SDN list').

''(B) The sectoral sanctions identification list.

''(C) The foreign sanctions evaders list.

''(D) The list of persons sanctioned under the Iran Sanctions Act of 1996 (Public Law 104–172; 50 U.S.C. 1701 note) that do not appear on the SDN list (commonly known as the 'Non-SDN Iranian Sanctions Act list').

''(E) The list of foreign financial institutions subject to part 561 of title 31, Code of Federal Regulations.''.

SEC. 1271. REPORTS ON NUCLEAR PROGRAM OF IRAN.

(a) IN GENERAL.—Not later than 30 days after the date of the enactment of this Act, the President shall submit to the appropriate congressional committees a report on the interim agreement relating to the nuclear program of Iran. Such report shall include—

(1) verification of whether Iran is complying with such agreement; and

(2) an assessment of the overall state of the nuclear program of Iran.

(b) ADDITIONAL REPORTS.—If the interim agreement described in subsection (a) is renewed or if a comprehensive and final agreement is entered into regarding the nuclear program of Iran, by not later than 90 days after such renewal or final agreement being entered into, and every 180 days thereafter, the President shall submit to the appropriate congressional committees a report on such renewed or final agreement. Such report shall include the matters described in paragraphs (1) and (2) of subsection (a).

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

(1) the Committee on Armed Services and the Committee on Foreign Relations of the Senate; and

(2) the Committee on Armed Services and the Committee on Foreign Affairs of the House of Representatives.

(d) SUNSET.—This section shall terminate on the date that is 10 years after the date of the enactment of this Act.

SEC. 1272. SENSE OF CONGRESS ON DEFENSE MODERNIZATION BY NATO COUNTRIES.

(a) FINDINGS.—Congress findings the following:

(1) At the North Atlantic Treaty Organization (NATO) summit in Wales in September 2014, NATO members made important commitments to reverse the decline in their defense budgets and to aim to move toward the NATO guideline to spend a minimum of two percent of each member's Gross Domestic Product on defense within a decade.

(2) At the Wales summit, NATO members declared that increased investments in defense should be directed towards meeting the capability priorities of the Alliance.

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

(1) the United States should work with other NATO members as they seek to modernize their defense capabilities to encourage

such members to procure defense systems, including air and missile defense systems, that are interoperable with NATO defense systems and help fill critical NATO shortfalls;

(2) such United States efforts to facilitate the modernization of defense capabilities are particularly important to help address the security requirements of the newer members of NATO in Eastern Europe; and

(3) the United States stands ready to assist other NATO members to modernize their defense capabilities and restructure their armed forces consistent with the objectives set out at the NATO summit in Wales in September 2014.

SEC. 1273. REPORT ON PROTECTION OF CULTURAL PROPERTY IN EVENT OF ARMED CONFLICT.

(a) REPORT.—Not later than 180 days after the date of enactment of this Act, the Secretary of Defense, in consultation with the Secretary of State, shall submit to the congressional defense committees and the Committee on Foreign Relations of the Senate and the Committee on Foreign Affairs of the House of Representatives a report on efforts of the Department of Defense to protect cultural property abroad, including activities undertaken pursuant to the 1954 Hague Convention for the Protection of Cultural Property in the Event of Armed Conflict.

(b) ELEMENTS OF REPORT.—The report required under subsection (a) shall include the following:

(1) A description of Department of Defense policies, directives, and regulations for the protection of cultural property abroad at risk of destruction due to armed conflict.

(2) A description of actions the Armed Forces have taken to protect cultural property abroad, including efforts to avoid damage to cultural property during military construction activities and efforts made to inform military personnel about the identification and protection of cultural property as part of the law of war.

(3) The status and number of specialist personnel in the Armed Forces assigned to secure respect for cultural property abroad and to cooperate with civilian authorities responsible for safeguarding cultural property abroad, consistent with the requirements of the 1954 Hague Convention.

SEC. 1274. UNITED STATES STRATEGY AND PLANS FOR ENHANCING SECURITY AND STABILITY IN EUROPE.

(a) REVIEW.—The Secretary of Defense shall conduct a review of the force posture, readiness, and responsiveness of United States forces and the forces of other members of the North Atlantic Treaty Organization (NATO) in the area of responsibility of the United States European Command, and of contingency plans for such United States forces, with the objective of ensuring that the posture, readiness, and responsiveness of such forces are appropriate to meet the obligations of collective self-defense under Article V of the North Atlantic Treaty. The review shall include an assessment of the capabilities and capacities needed by the Armed Forces of the United States to respond to unconventional or hybrid warfare tactics like those used by the Russian Federation in Crimea and Eastern Ukraine.

(b) UNITED STATES STRATEGY AND PLANS.—

(1) REPORT ON STRATEGY AND PLANS REQUIRED.—Not later than 120 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 committees of Congress a report on a strategy and plans for enhancing security and stability in Europe.

(2) ELEMENTS.—The report required by this subsection shall include the following:

(A) A summary of the relevant findings of the review conducted under subsection (a).

(B) A description of any initiatives or recommendations of the Secretary of Defense for enhancing the force posture, readiness, and responsiveness of United States forces in the area of responsibility of the United States European Command as a result of the review.

(C) A description of any initiatives of other members of NATO for enhancing the force posture, readiness, and responsiveness of their forces within the area of responsibility of NATO.

(D) A plan for reassuring Central European and Eastern European members of NATO regarding the commitment of the United States and other members of NATO to their obligations under the North Atlantic Treaty, including collective defense under Article V, including the following:

(i) A description of measures to be undertaken by the United States to reassure members of NATO regarding the commitment of the United States to its obligations under the North Atlantic Treaty.

(ii) A description of measures undertaken or to be undertaken by other members of NATO to provide assurances of their commitment to meet their obligations under the North Atlantic Treaty.

(iii) A description of any planned measures to increase the presence of the Armed Forces of the United States and the forces of other members of NATO, including on a rotational basis, on the territories of the Central European and Eastern European members of NATO.

(iv) A description of the measures undertaken by the United States and other members of NATO to enhance the capability of members of NATO to respond to tactics like those used by the Russian Federation in Crimea and Eastern Ukraine or to assist members of NATO in responding to such tactics.

(E) A plan for enhancing bilateral and multilateral security cooperation with appropriate countries participating in the NATO Partnership for Peace program using the authorities for enhancing security cooperation specified in subsection (c), which plan shall include the following:

(i) An identification of the objectives and priorities of such United States security assistance and cooperation programs, on a bilateral and regional basis, and the resources required to achieve such objectives and priorities.

(ii) A methodology for evaluating the effectiveness of such United States security assistance and cooperation programs, bilaterally and regionally, in making progress toward identified objectives and priorities.

(3) FORM.—The report required by this subsection shall be submitted in an unclassified form, but may include a classified annex.

(c) AUTHORITIES FOR ENHANCING SECURITY COOPERATION.—The authorities for enhancing security cooperation specified in this subsection include the following:

(1) Section 168 of title 10, United States Code, relating to the Warsaw Initiative Fund.

(2) Section 2282 of title 10, United States Code (as added by section 1205 of this Act), relating to authority to build the capacity of foreign military forces.

(3) Section 1206 of this Act, relating to training of security forces and associated ministries of foreign countries to promote respect for the rule of law and human rights.

(4) Section 1081 of the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2012 (10 U.S.C. 168 note), relating to the Ministry of Defense Advisors program.

(5) 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.

(6) Any other authority available to the Secretary of Defense or Secretary of State appropriate for the purpose of this section.

(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.

SEC. 1275. REPORT ON MILITARY ASSISTANCE TO UKRAINE.

(a) SENSE OF CONGRESS.—It is the sense of Congress that the United States should provide lethal and nonlethal military assistance to the Government of Ukraine to defend its territory and sovereignty from further aggressive actions designed to undermine regional peace and stability to the extent such assistance is defensive and non-provocative in nature.

(b) REPORT REQUIRED.—Not later than 90 days after the date of the enactment of this Act, and every 180 days thereafter, the Secretary of Defense shall conduct an assessment and submit to the congressional defense committees a report related to military assistance to Ukraine.

(c) ELEMENTS.—At a minimum, the report required under subsection (b) should provide a detailed explanation of the following matters:

(1) Military equipment, supplies, and defense services, including type, quantity, and prioritization of such items, requested by the Government of Ukraine.

(2) Military equipment, supplies, and defense services, including type, quantity, and actual or estimated delivery date, that the United States Government has provided, is providing, and plans to provide to the Government of Ukraine.

(3) An assessment of what United States military assistance to the Government of Ukraine, including type and quantity, would most effectively improve the military readiness and capabilities of the Ukrainian military, including a discussion of those defensive, lethal capabilities that could be provided by the United States that would enable the Government of Ukraine to better ensure the territorial integrity of Ukraine.

(4) An assessment of the need for, appropriateness of, and force protection concerns of any United States military advisors that may be made available to the armed forces of Ukraine.

(5) Military training requested by the Government of Ukraine.

(6) Military training the United States Government has conducted with Ukraine in the previous six months.

(7) Military training the United States Government plans to conduct with the Government of Ukraine in the next year.

(d) FORM.—The report required under subsection (b) shall be unclassified in form, but may contain a classified annex.

(e) SUNSET.—The requirements in this section shall terminate on January 31, 2017.

SEC. 1276. SENSE OF CONGRESS ON EFFORTS TO REMOVE JOSEPH KONY FROM THE BATTLEFIELD AND END THE ATROCITIES OF THE LORD'S RESISTANCE ARMY.

Consistent with the provisions of the Lord's Resistance Army Disarmament and Northern Uganda Recovery Act of 2009 (Public Law 111–172), it is the sense of Congress that—

(1) the ongoing United States advise and assist operation in support of regional governments in Central Africa and the African Union to remove Joseph Kony and his top

commanders from the battlefield and end atrocities perpetuated by the Lord's Resistance Army, also known as Operation Observant Compass, has made significant progress in achieving its objectives;

(2) the Department of Defense should continue its support of Operation Observant Compass, particularly through the provision of key enablers, such as mobility assets and targeted intelligence collection and analytical support, to enable regional partners to effectively conduct operations against Joseph Kony and the Lord's Resistance Army;

(3) Operation Observant Compass must be integrated into a comprehensive strategy to support security and stability in the region; and

(4) the regional governments should recommit themselves to the Regional Cooperation Initiative for the Elimination of the Lord's Resistance Army authorized by the African Union.

SEC. 1277. EXTENSION OF ANNUAL REPORTS ON THE MILITARY POWER OF IRAN.

Section 1245(d) of the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2010 (Public Law 111–84; 123 Stat. 2544) is amended by striking ''December 31 2014'' and inserting ''December 31, 2016''.

SEC. 1278. REPORT AND STRATEGY REGARDING NORTH AFRICA, WEST AFRICA, AND THE SAHEL.

(a) REPORT.—Not later than 30 days after the date of the enactment of this Act, the Secretary of Defense, in consultation with other appropriate Federal officials, shall submit to the congressional defense committees a report that contains an assessment of the actions taken by the Department of Defense and other Federal agencies to identify, locate, and bring to justice those persons and organizations that planned, authorized, or committed the attacks against the United States facilities in Benghazi, Libya that occurred on September 11 and 12, 2012, and the legal authorities available for such purposes.

(b) STRATEGY.—

(1) TIMING AND CONTENT.—Not later than 90 days after the date of the enactment of this Act, the President shall submit to the appropriate congressional committees a comprehensive strategy to counter the growing threat posed by radical Islamist terrorist groups in North Africa, West Africa, and the Sahel, which shall include, among other things—

(A) a description of the radical Islamist terrorist groups active in the region, including an assessment of their origins, strategic aims, tactical methods, funding sources, leadership, and relationships with other terrorist groups or state actors;

(B) a strategy to stem the movement of foreign fighters from North Africa, West Africa, and the Sahel to other areas, including Syria and Iraq;

(C) a description of steps the United States is taking to stabilize the political and security situation in North Africa, West Africa, and the Sahel and support counterterrorism and stability efforts in the region;

(D) a description of the key military, diplomatic, intelligence, and public diplomacy resources available to address these growing regional terrorist threats; and

(E) a strategy to maximize the coordination between, and the effectiveness of, United States military, diplomatic, intelligence, and public diplomacy resources to counter these growing regional terrorist threats.

(2) DEFINITION OF APPROPRIATE CONGRESSIONAL COMMITTEES.—In this subsection, the term ''appropriate congressional committees'' means—

(A) the Committee on Armed Services, the Committee on Foreign Relations, and the Select Committee on Intelligence of the Senate; and

(B) the Committee on Armed Services, the Committee on Foreign Affairs, and the Permanent Select Committee on Intelligence of the House of Representatives.

SEC. 1279. RULE OF CONSTRUCTION.

Nothing in this Act shall be construed as authorizing the use of force against Iran.

SEC. 1280. APPROVAL OF THE AMENDMENT TO THE AGREEMENT BETWEEN THE GOVERNMENT OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA AND THE GOVERNMENT OF THE UNITED KINGDOM OF GREAT BRITAIN AND NORTHERN IRELAND FOR COOPERATION ON THE USES OF ATOMIC ENERGY FOR MUTUAL DEFENSE PURPOSES.

(a) IN GENERAL.—Notwithstanding the provisions for congressional consideration of a proposed agreement for cooperation in subsection d. of section 123 of the Atomic Energy Act of 1954 (42 U.S.C. 2153), the amendments to the Agreement Between the Government of the United States of America and the Government of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland for Cooperation on the Uses of Atomic Energy for Mutual Defense Purposes, done at Washington, July 22, 2014, and transmitted to Congress on July 24, 2014, including all portions thereof (hereinafter in this section referred to as the ''Amendment''), may be brought into effect on or after the date of the enactment of this Act as if all the requirements in such section 123 for consideration of the Amendment had been satisfied, subject to subsection (b) of this section.

(b) APPLICABILITY OF ATOMIC ENERGY ACT OF 1954 AND OTHER PROVISIONS OF LAW.—Upon coming into effect, the Amendment shall be subject to the provisions of the Atomic Energy Act of 1954 (42 U.S.C. 2011 et seq.) and any other applicable United States law as if the Amendment had come into effect in accordance with the requirements of section 123 of the Atomic Energy Act of 1954.

TITLE XIII—COOPERATIVE THREAT REDUCTION

Subtitle A—Funds

SEC. 1301. SPECIFICATION OF COOPERATIVE THREAT REDUCTION FUNDS.

(a) FISCAL YEAR 2015 COOPERATIVE THREAT REDUCTION FUNDS DEFINED.—As used in this subtitle, the term ''fiscal year 2015 Cooperative Threat Reduction funds'' means the funds appropriated pursuant to the authorization of appropriations in section 301 and made available by the funding table in section 4301 for the Department of Defense Cooperative Threat Reduction Program established under section 1321.

(b) AVAILABILITY OF FUNDS.—Funds appropriated pursuant to the authorization of appropriations in section 301 and made available by the funding table in section 4301 for the Department of Defense Cooperative Threat Reduction Program shall be available for obligation for fiscal years 2015, 2016, and 2017.

SEC. 1302. FUNDING ALLOCATIONS.

Of the $365,108,000 authorized to be appropriated to the Department of Defense for fiscal year 2015 in section 301 and made available by the funding table in section 4301 for the Department of Defense Cooperative Threat Reduction Program established under section 1321, the following amounts may be obligated for the purposes specified:

(1) For strategic offensive arms elimination, $1,000,000.

(2) For chemical weapons destruction, $15,720,000.

(3) For global nuclear security, $20,703,000.

(4) For cooperative biological engagement, $256,762,000.

(5) For proliferation prevention, $40,704,000.

(6) For threat reduction engagement, $2,375,000.

(7) For activities designated as Other Assessments/Administrative Costs, $27,844,000.

Subtitle B—Consolidation and Modernization of Statutes Relating to the Department of Defense Cooperative Threat Reduction Program

SEC. 1311. SHORT TITLE.

This subtitle may be cited as the ''Department of Defense Cooperative Threat Reduction Act''.

SEC. 1312. DEFINITIONS.

In this subtitle:

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

(2) The term ''Cooperative Threat Reduction funds'' means funds appropriated pursuant to an authorization of appropriations for the Program, or otherwise made available to the Program.

(3) The term ''Program'' means the Cooperative Threat Reduction Program of the Department of Defense established under section 1321.

PART I—PROGRAM AUTHORITIES

SEC. 1321. AUTHORITY TO CARRY OUT DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE COOPERATIVE THREAT REDUCTION PROGRAM.

(a) AUTHORITY.—The Secretary of Defense may carry out a program, referred to as the ''Department of Defense Cooperative Threat Reduction Program'', with respect to foreign countries to do the following:

(1) Facilitate the elimination and the safe and secure transportation and storage of chemical, biological, or other weapons, weapons components, weapons-related materials, and associated delivery vehicles.

(2) Facilitate—

(A) the safe and secure transportation and storage of nuclear weapons, nuclear weapons-usable or high-threat radiological materials, nuclear weapons components, and associated delivery vehicles; and

(B) the elimination of nuclear weapons, nuclear weapons components, and nuclear weapons delivery vehicles.

(3) Prevent the proliferation of nuclear and chemical weapons, weapons components, and weapons-related materials, technology, and expertise.

(4) Prevent the proliferation of biological weapons, weapons components, and weapons-related materials, technology, and expertise, which may include activities that facilitate detection and reporting of highly pathogenic diseases or other diseases that are associated with or that could be used as an early warning mechanism for disease outbreaks that could affect the Armed Forces of the United States or allies of the United States, regardless of whether such diseases are caused by biological weapons.

(5) Prevent the proliferation of weapons of mass destruction-related materials, including materials, equipment, and technology that could be used for the design, development, production, or use of nuclear, chemical, and biological weapons and the means of delivery of such weapons.

(6) Carry out military-to-military and defense contacts for advancing the mission of the Program, subject to subsection (f).

(b) CONCURRENCE OF SECRETARY OF STATE.—The authority under subsection (a) to carry out the Program is subject to any concurrence of the Secretary of State or other appropriate agency head required under section 1322 or 1323 (unless such concurrence is otherwise exempted pursuant to section 1352 with respect to activities or determinations carried out or made before the date of the enactment of this Act).

(c) SCOPE OF AUTHORITY.—The authority to carry out the Program in subsection (a) includes authority to provide equipment, goods, and services, but does not include authority to provide funds directly for a project or activity carried out under the Program.

(d) TYPE OF PROGRAM.—The Program carried out under subsection (a) may involve assistance in planning and in resolving technical problems associated with weapons destruction and proliferation. The Program may also involve the funding of critical short-term requirements relating to weapons destruction.

(e) REIMBURSEMENT OF OTHER AGENCIES.—The Secretary of Defense may reimburse heads of other departments and agencies of the Federal Government under this section for costs of the participation of the respective departments and agencies in the Program.

(f) MILITARY-TO-MILITARY AND DEFENSE CONTACTS.—The Secretary of Defense shall ensure that the military-to-military and defense contacts carried out under subsection (a)(6)—

(1) are focused and expanded to support specific relationship-building opportunities, which could lead to the development of the Program in new geographic areas and achieve other benefits of the Program;

(2) are directly administered as part of the Program; and

(3) include cooperation and coordination with—

(A) the unified combatant commands; and

(B) the Department of State.

(g) PRIOR NOTICE TO CONGRESS OF OBLIGATION OF FUNDS.—

(1) ANNUAL REQUIREMENT.—Not less than 15 days before any obligation of any Cooperative Threat Reduction funds, the Secretary of Defense shall submit to the congressional defense committees a report on that proposed obligation of such funds for that fiscal year.

(2) MATTERS INCLUDED.—Each report under paragraph (1) shall specify—

(A) the activities and forms of assistance for which the Secretary plans to obligate funds;

(B) the amount of the proposed obligation; and

(C) the projected involvement (if any) of any other department or agency of the United States and of the private sector of the United States in the activities and forms of assistance for which the Secretary plans to obligate such funds.

(3) EXCEPTION FOR NOTIFICATIONS PREVIOUSLY PROVIDED.—Paragraph (1) shall not apply with respect to a proposed obligation of Cooperative Threat Reduction funds that is covered by a notification previously submitted by the Secretary to the congressional defense committees that includes the matters described in subparagraphs (A) through (C) of paragraph (2).

SEC. 1322. USE OF FUNDS FOR CERTAIN EMERGENT THREATS OR OPPORTUNITIES.

(a) AUTHORITY.—For purposes of the Program, the Secretary of Defense may obligate and expend Cooperative Threat Reduction funds for a fiscal year, and any Cooperative Threat Reduction funds for a prior fiscal year that remain available for obligation, for a proliferation threat reduction project or activity if the Secretary, with the concurrence of the Secretary of State, determines each of the following:

(1) That such project or activity will—

(A) assist the United States in the resolution of a critical emerging proliferation threat; or

(B) permit the United States to take advantage of opportunities to achieve longstanding nonproliferation goals.

(2) That such project or activity will be completed in a period not exceeding five years.

(3) That the Department of Defense is the entity of the Federal Government that is most capable of carrying out such project or activity.

(b) CONGRESSIONAL NOTIFICATION.—At the time at which the Secretary obligates funds under subsection (a) for a project or activity, the Secretary of Defense shall notify, in writing, the congressional defense committees and the Secretary of State shall notify, in writing, the Committee on Foreign Affairs of the House of Representatives and the Committee on Foreign Relations of the Senate of the determinations made under such subsection with respect to such project or activity, together with—

(1) a justification for such determinations; and

(2) a description of the scope and duration of such project or activity.

(c) NON-DEFENSE AGENCY PARTNER-NATION CONTACTS.—With respect to military-to-military and defense contacts carried out under subsection (a)(6) of section 1321, as further described in subsection (f) of such section, concurrence of the Secretary of State under subsection (a) is required only for participation in such contacts by personnel from non-defense agencies of foreign countries.

(d) EXCEPTION TO REQUIREMENT FOR CERTAIN DETERMINATIONS.—The requirement for a determination under subsection (a) shall not apply to a state of the former Soviet Union.

SEC. 1323. AUTHORITY FOR URGENT THREAT REDUCTION ACTIVITIES UNDER DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE COOPERATIVE THREAT REDUCTION PROGRAM.

(a) LIMITATION ON USE OF FUNDS FOR URGENT THREAT REDUCTION ACTIVITIES.—Subject to subsections (b) and (c), not more than 15 percent of the total amount of Cooperative Threat Reduction funds for any fiscal year may be obligated or expended, notwithstanding any other provision of law, for covered activities.

(b) SECRETARY OF DEFENSE DETERMINATION AND NOTICE FOR URGENT THREAT REDUCTION ACTIVITIES IN GOVERNED AREAS.—With respect to an area not covered by subsection (c), the Secretary of Defense may obligate or expend funds pursuant to subsection (a) for covered activities if—

(1) the Secretary determines, in writing, that—

(A) a threat arising in such area from the proliferation of chemical, nuclear, or biological weapons or weapons-related materials, technologies, or expertise must be addressed urgently;

(B) certain provisions of law would unnecessarily impede the ability of the Secretary to carry out such covered activities to address such threat; and

(C) it is necessary to obligate or expend such funds to carry out such covered activities;

(2) the Secretary of State and the Secretary of Energy concur with such determination; and

(3) at the time at which the Secretary of Defense first obligates such funds, the Secretary of Defense, in consultation with the Secretary of State, submits 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) the determination under paragraph (1);

(B) a description of the covered activities to be carried out using such funds;

(C) the expected time frame for such activities; and

(D) the expected cost of such activities.

(c) PRESIDENTIAL DETERMINATION AND NOTICE FOR URGENT THREAT REDUCTION ACTIVITIES IN UNGOVERNED AREAS.—With respect to an ungoverned area or an area that is not controlled by an effective governmental authority, as determined by the Secretary of State, the President may obligate or expend funds pursuant to subsection (a) for covered activities if—

(1) the President determines, in writing, that—

(A) a threat arising in such an area from the proliferation of chemical, nuclear, or biological weapons or weapons-related materials, technologies, or expertise must be addressed urgently; and

(B) it is necessary to obligate or expend such funds to carry out such covered activities to address such threat; and

(2) at the time at which the President first obligates such funds, the Secretary of Defense, in consultation with the Secretary of State, submits 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) the determination under paragraph (1);

(B) a description of the covered activities to be carried out using such funds;

(C) the expected time frame for such activities; and

(D) the expected cost of such activities.

(d) COVERED ACTIVITY DEFINED.—In this section, the term ''covered activity'' means an activity under the Program to address a threat arising from the proliferation of chemical, nuclear, or biological weapons or weapons-related materials, technologies, or expertise.

SEC. 1324. USE OF FUNDS FOR UNSPECIFIED PURPOSES OR FOR INCREASED AMOUNTS.

(a) NOTICE TO CONGRESS OF INTENT TO USE FUNDS FOR UNSPECIFIED PURPOSES.—

(1) REPORT.—For any fiscal year for which Cooperative Threat Reduction funds are specifically authorized in an Act other than an appropriations Act for specific purposes within the Program, the Secretary of Defense may obligate or expend such funds, or other funds otherwise made available for the Program for that fiscal year, for purposes other than such specified purposes if—

(A) the Secretary determines that such obligation or expenditure is necessary in the national interests of the United States;

(B) the Secretary submits to the congressional defense committees—

(i) notification of the intent of the Secretary to make such an obligation or expenditure of funds; and

(ii) a complete discussion of the purpose and justification for such obligation or expenditure, including the amount of funds to be obligated or expended; and

(C) a period of 15 days has elapsed following the date on which the Secretary submits the notification and discussion under subparagraph (B).

(2) CONSTRUCTION WITH OTHER LAWS.—Paragraph (1) may not be construed to authorize the obligation or expenditure of Cooperative Threat Reduction Program funds for a purpose for which the obligation or expenditure of such funds is specifically prohibited under section 1331 or any other provision of law.

(b) LIMITED AUTHORITY TO VARY INDIVIDUAL AMOUNTS PROVIDED FOR ANY FISCAL YEAR FOR SPECIFIED PURPOSES.—For any fiscal year for which Cooperative Threat Reduction funds are specifically authorized in an Act other than an appropriations Act for specific purposes within the Program, the Secretary may obligate or expend such funds, or other funds otherwise made available for the Program for that fiscal year, in excess of the specific amount so authorized for that purpose if—

(1) the Secretary determines that such obligation or expenditure is necessary in the national interests of the United States;

(2) the Secretary submits to the congressional defense committees—

(A) notification of the intent of the Secretary to make such an obligation or expenditure of funds in excess of such authorized amount; and

(B) a complete discussion of the justification for exceeding such specified amounts, including the amount by which the Secretary will exceed such specified amounts; and

(3) a period of 15 days has elapsed following the date on which the Secretary submits the notification and discussion under paragraph (2).

SEC. 1325. USE OF CONTRIBUTIONS TO DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE COOPERATIVE THREAT REDUCTION PROGRAM.

(a) AUTHORITY TO ENTER INTO AGREEMENTS.—

(1) AUTHORITY.—Subject to paragraph (2), the Secretary of Defense may enter into one or more agreements with any person (including a foreign government, international organization, multinational entity, or any other entity) that the Secretary considers appropriate under which the person contributes funds for activities conducted under the Program.

(2) CONCURRENCE BY SECRETARY OF STATE.—The Secretary may enter into an agreement under paragraph (1) only with the concurrence of the Secretary of State.

(b) RETENTION AND USE OF FUNDS.—Notwithstanding section 3302 of title 31, United States Code, and subject to subsections (c) and (d), the Secretary of Defense may retain and obligate or expend funds contributed pursuant to subsection (a) for purposes of the Program. Funds so contributed shall be retained in a separate fund established in the Treasury for such purposes and shall be available to be obligated or expended without further appropriation.

(c) RETURN OF FUNDS NOT OBLIGATED OR EXPENDED WITHIN THREE YEARS.—If the Secretary does not obligate or expend funds contributed pursuant to subsection (a) by the date that is three years after the date on which the contribution was made, the Secretary shall return the amount to the person who made the contribution.

(d) NOTICE.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—Not later than 30 days after receiving funds contributed pursuant to subsection (a), the Secretary shall submit to the appropriate congressional committees a notice—

(A) specifying the value of the contribution and the purpose for which the contribution was made; and

(B) identifying the person who made the contribution.

(2) LIMITATION ON USE OF AMOUNTS.—The Secretary may not obligate funds contributed pursuant to subsection (a) until a period of 15 days elapses following the date on which the Secretary submits the notice under paragraph (1).

(e) ANNUAL REPORT.—Not later than the first Monday in February of each year, the Secretary shall submit to the appropriate congressional committees a report on amounts contributed pursuant to subsection (a) during the preceding fiscal year. Each such report shall include, for the fiscal year covered by the report, the following:

(1) A statement of any funds contributed pursuant to subsection (a), including, for each such contribution, the value of the contribution and the identity of the person who made the contribution.

(2) A statement of any funds so contributed that were obligated or expended by the Secretary, including, for each such contribution, the purposes for which the funds were obligated or expended.

(3) A statement of any funds so contributed that were retained but not obligated or expended, including, for each such contribution, the purposes (if known) for which the Secretary intends to obligate or expend the amount.

(f) IMPLEMENTATION PLAN.—The Secretary shall submit to the congressional defense committees—

(1) an implementation plan for the authority provided under this section prior to obligating or expending any funds contributed pursuant to subsection (a); and

(2) any updates to such plan that the Secretary considers appropriate.

(g) 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.

PART II—RESTRICTIONS AND LIMITATIONS

SEC. 1331. PROHIBITION ON USE OF FUNDS FOR SPECIFIED PURPOSES.

(a) IN GENERAL.—Cooperative Threat Reduction funds may not be obligated or expended for any of the following purposes:

(1) Conducting any peacekeeping exercise or other peacekeeping-related activity.

(2) Provision of housing.

(3) Provision of assistance to promote environmental restoration.

(4) Provision of assistance to promote job retraining.

(5) Provision of assistance to promote defense conversion.

(b) LIMITATION WITH RESPECT TO CONVENTIONAL WEAPONS.—Cooperative Threat Reduction funds may not be obligated or expended for the elimination of—

(1) conventional weapons; or

(2) delivery vehicles of conventional weapons, unless such delivery vehicles could reasonably be used or adapted to be used for the delivery of chemical, nuclear, or biological weapons.

SEC. 1332. REQUIREMENT FOR ON-SITE MANAGERS.

(a) ON-SITE MANAGER REQUIREMENT.—Before obligating any Cooperative Threat Reduction funds for a project described in subsection (b), the Secretary of Defense shall appoint one on-site manager for that project. The manager shall be appointed from among employees of the Federal Government.

(b) PROJECTS COVERED.—Subsection (a) applies to a project—

(1) to be located in a state of the former Soviet Union;

(2) which involves dismantlement, destruction, or storage facilities, or construction of a facility; and

(3) with respect to which the total contribution by the Department of Defense is expected to exceed $50,000,000.

(c) DUTIES OF ON-SITE MANAGER.—The on-site manager appointed under subsection (a) shall—

(1) develop, in cooperation with representatives from governments of states participating in the project, a list of those steps or activities critical to achieving the disarmament or nonproliferation goals of the project;

(2) establish a schedule for completing those steps or activities;

(3) meet with all participants to seek assurances that those steps or activities are being completed on schedule; and

(4) suspend the participation of the United States in a project when a participant other than the United States fails to complete a scheduled step or activity on time, unless the Secretary of Defense directs the on-site manager to resume the participation of the United States.

(d) AUTHORITY TO MANAGE MORE THAN ONE PROJECT.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—Subject to paragraph (2), an employee of the Federal Government may serve as on-site manager for more than one project, including projects at different locations.

(2) LIMITATION.—If such an employee serves as on-site manager for more than one project in a fiscal year, the total cost of the projects for that fiscal year may not exceed $150,000,000.

(e) STEPS OR ACTIVITIES.—Steps or activities referred to in subsection (c)(1) are those steps or activities that, if not completed, will prevent a project from achieving its disarmament or nonproliferation goals, including, at a minimum, the following:

(1) Identification and acquisition of permits (as defined in section 1333).

(2) Verification that the items, substances, or capabilities to be dismantled, secured, or

otherwise modified are available for dismantlement, securing, or modification.

(3) Timely provision of financial, personnel, management, transportation, and other resources.

(f) NOTIFICATION TO CONGRESS.—In any case in which the Secretary directs an on-site manager to resume the participation of the United States in a project under subsection (c)(4), the Secretary shall notify the congressional defense committees of such direction by not later than 30 days after the date of such direction.

SEC. 1333. LIMITATION ON USE OF FUNDS UNTIL CERTAIN PERMITS OBTAINED.

(a) IN GENERAL.—The Secretary of Defense shall seek to obtain all the permits required to complete each phase of construction of a project under the Program in a state of the former Soviet Union before obligating more than 40 percent of the total costs of that phase of the project.

(b) USE OF FUNDS FOR NEW CONSTRUCTION PROJECTS.—Except as provided in subsection (c), with respect to a new construction project to be carried out by the Program, not more than 40 percent of the total costs of the project may be obligated from Cooperative Threat Reduction funds for any fiscal year until the Secretary—

(1) determines the number and type of permits that may be required for the lifetime of the project in the proposed location or locations of the project; and

(2) obtains from the state in which the project is to be located any permits that may be required to begin construction.

(c) EXCEPTION TO LIMITATIONS ON USE OF FUNDS.—The limitation in subsection (b) on the obligation of funds for a construction project otherwise covered by such subsection shall not apply with respect to the obligation of funds for a particular project if the Secretary—

(1) determines that it is necessary in the national interest to obligate funds for such project; and

(2) submits to the congressional defense committees a notification of the intent to obligate funds for such project, together with a complete discussion of the justification for doing so.

(d) DEFINITIONS.—In this section, with respect to a project under the Program:

(1) The term ''new construction project'' means a construction project for which no funds have been obligated or expended as of November 24, 2003.

(2) The term ''permit'' means any local or national permit for development, general construction, environmental, land use, or other purposes that is required for purposes of major construction.

SEC. 1334. LIMITATION ON AVAILABILITY OF FUNDS FOR COOPERATIVE THREAT REDUCTION ACTIVITIES WITH RUSSIAN FEDERATION.

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

(1) the United States should carry out activities under the Program in the Russian Federation only if those activities are consistent with and in support of the security interests of the United States; and

(2) in carrying out any such activities after the date of the enactment of this Act, the Secretary of Defense should focus on only those activities that—

(A) are in support of the arms control obligations of the United States and the Russian Federation; or

(B) will reduce the threats posed by weapons of mass destruction and related materials and technology to the United States and countries in the Euro-Atlantic and Eurasian regions.

(b) COMPLETION OF COOPERATION THREAT REDUCTION ACTIVITIES IN RUSSIAN FEDERATION.—Cooperative Threat Reduction funds made available for a fiscal year after fiscal year 2015 may not be obligated or expended for activities in the Russian Federation unless such activities in Russia are specifically authorized by law.

PART III—RECURRING CERTIFICATIONS AND REPORTS

SEC. 1341. ANNUAL CERTIFICATIONS ON USE OF FACILITIES BEING CONSTRUCTED FOR DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE COOPERATIVE THREAT REDUCTION PROJECTS OR ACTIVITIES.

Not later than the first Monday in February each year, the Secretary of Defense shall submit to the congressional defense committees a certification for each facility of a project or activity of the Program for which construction occurred during the preceding fiscal year on matters as follows:

(1) Whether or not such facility will be used for its intended purpose by the government of the foreign country in which the facility is constructed.

(2) Whether or not the government of such country remains committed to the use of such facility for such purpose.

(3) Whether the actions needed to ensure security at the facility, including the secure transportation of any materials, substances, or weapons to, from, or within the facility, have been taken.

SEC. 1342. REQUIREMENT TO SUBMIT SUMMARY OF AMOUNTS REQUESTED BY PROJECT CATEGORY.

(a) SUMMARY REQUIRED.—The Secretary of Defense shall submit to the congressional defense committees in the materials and manner specified in subsection (c)—

(1) a descriptive summary, with respect to the appropriations requested for the Program for the fiscal year after the fiscal year in which the summary is submitted, of the amounts requested for each project category under each program element; and

(2) a descriptive summary, with respect to appropriations for the Program for the fiscal year in which the list is submitted and the previous fiscal year, of the amounts obligated or expended, or planned to be obligated or expended, for each project category under each program element.

(b) DESCRIPTION OF PURPOSE AND INTENT.—The descriptive summary required under subsection (a) shall include a narrative description of each program and project category under each program element that explains the purpose and intent of the funds requested.

(c) INCLUSION IN CERTAIN MATERIALS SUBMITTED TO CONGRESS.—The summary required to be submitted in a fiscal year under subsection (a) shall be set forth by project category, and by amounts specified in paragraphs (1) and (2) of such subsection in connection with such project category, in each of the following:

(1) The annual report on activities and assistance under the Program required in such fiscal year under section 1343.

(2) The budget justification materials submitted to Congress in support of the Department of Defense budget for the fiscal year succeeding such fiscal year (as submitted with the budget of the President under section 1105 of title 31, United States Code).

SEC. 1343. REPORTS ON ACTIVITIES AND ASSISTANCE UNDER DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE COOPERATIVE THREAT REDUCTION PROGRAM.

(a) ANNUAL REPORT.—In any year in which the President submits to Congress, under section 1105 of title 31, United States Code, the budget for a fiscal year that requests funds for the Department of Defense for activities or assistance under the Program, the Secretary of Defense, after consultation with the Secretary of State, 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 activities and assistance carried out under the Program.

(b) DEADLINE.—Each report under subsection (a) shall be submitted not later than the first Monday in February of a year.

(c) MATTERS INCLUDED.—Each report under subsection (a) shall include the following:

(1) An estimate of the total amount that will be required to be expended by the United States during the fiscal year covered by the budget described in subsection (a) in order to achieve the objectives of the Program.

(2) A five-year plan setting forth the amount of funds and other resources proposed to be provided by the United States for the Program during the period covered by the plan, including the purpose for which such funds and resources will be used.

(3) A description of the activities and assistance carried out under the Program during the fiscal year preceding the submission of the report, including—

(A) the funds notified, obligated, and expended for such activities and assistance and the purposes for which such funds were notified, obligated, and expended for such fiscal year and cumulatively for the Program;

(B) a description of the participation, if any, of each department and agency of the Federal Government in such activities and assistance;

(C) a description of such activities and assistance, including the forms of assistance provided;

(D) a description of the United States private sector participation in the portion of such activities and assistance that were supported by the obligation and expenditure of funds for the Program; and

(E) such other information as the Secretary considers appropriate to fully inform Congress of the operation of activities and assistance carried out under the Program, including, with respect to proposed demilitarization or conversion projects, information on the progress toward demilitarization of facilities and the conversion of the demilitarized facilities to civilian activities.

(4) A description of the means (including program management, audits, examinations, and other means) used by the United States during the fiscal year preceding the submission of the report to ensure that assistance provided under the Program is fully accounted for, that such assistance is being used for its intended purpose, and that such assistance is being used efficiently and effectively, including—

(A) if such assistance consisted of equipment, a description of the current location of such equipment and the current condition of such equipment;

(B) if such assistance consisted of contracts or other services, a description of the status of such contracts or services and the methods used to ensure that such contracts and services are being used for their intended purpose;

(C) a determination whether the assistance described in subparagraphs (A) and (B) has been used for its intended purpose and an assessment of whether the assistance being provided is being used effectively and efficiently; and

(D) a description of the efforts planned to be carried out during the fiscal year beginning in the year of the report to ensure that Department of Defense Cooperative Threat Reduction assistance provided during such fiscal year is fully accounted for and is used for its intended purpose.

(5) A description of the defense and military activities carried out under section

1321(a)(6) during the fiscal year preceding the submission of the report, including—

(A) the amount of funds obligated or expended for such activities;

(B) the strategy, goals, and objectives for which such funds were obligated and expended;

(C) a description of the activities carried out, including the forms of assistance provided, and the justification for each form of assistance provided;

(D) the success of each activity, including the goals and objectives achieved for each activity;

(E) a description of participation by private sector entities in the United States in carrying out such activities, and the participation of any other department or agency of the Federal Government in such activities; and

(F) any other information that the Secretary considers relevant to provide a complete description of the operation and success of activities carried out under the Program.

SEC. 1344. METRICS FOR DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE COOPERATIVE THREAT REDUCTION PROGRAM.

The Secretary of Defense shall implement metrics to measure the impact and effectiveness of activities of the Program to address threats arising from the proliferation of chemical, nuclear, and biological weapons and weapons-related materials, technologies, and expertise.

PART IV—REPEALS AND TRANSITION PROVISIONS

SEC. 1351. REPEALS.

The following provisions of law are repealed:

(1) Sections 212, 221, 222, and 231 of the Soviet Nuclear Threat Reduction Act of 1991 (title II of Public Law 102–228; 22 U.S.C. 2551 note).

(2) Sections 1412 and 1431 of the Former Soviet Union Demilitarization Act of 1992 (22 U.S.C. 5902 and 5921).

(3) Sections 1203, 1204, 1206, and 1208 of the Cooperative Threat Reduction Act of 1993 (22 U.S.C. 5952, 5953, 5955, and 5957).

(4) Section 1205 of the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 1996 (Public Law 104–106; 22 U.S.C. 5955 note).

(5) Section 1501 of the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 1997 (Public Law 104–201; 50 U.S.C. 2362 note).

(6) Section 1307 of the Strom Thurmond National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 1999 (Public Law 105–261; 22 U.S.C. 5952 note).

(7) Section 1303 of the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2000 (Public Law 106–65; 22 U.S.C. 5952 note).

(8)(A) Sections 1303 and 1304 of the Floyd D. Spence National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2001 (as enacted into law by Public Law 106–398; 22 U.S.C. 5952 note).

(B) Section 1306 of such Act (as enacted into law by Public Law 106–398; 114 Stat. 1654A–340).

(C) Section 1308 of such Act (as enacted into law by Public Law 106–398; 22 U.S.C. 5959).

(9) Section 1304 of the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2002 (Public Law 107–107; 22 U.S.C. 5952 note).

(10) Sections 1305 and 1306 of the Bob Stump National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2003 (Public Law 107–314; 116 Stat. 2673; 22 U.S.C. 5952 note).

(11) Sections 1303, 1305, 1307, and 1308 of the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2004 (22 U.S.C. 5960, 5961, 5962, and 5963).

(12)(A) Section 1303 of the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2010 (Public Law 111–84; 22 U.S.C. 5952 note).

(B) Sections 1304 and 1305 of such Act (22 U.S.C. 5964 and 5965).

(C) Section 1306 of such Act (Public Law 111–84; 123 Stat. 2560; 22 U.S.C. 5952 note).

SEC. 1352. TRANSITION PROVISIONS.

(a) DETERMINATIONS RELATING TO CERTAIN PROLIFERATION THREAT REDUCTION PROJECTS AND ACTIVITIES.—Any determination made before the date of the enactment of this Act under section 1308(a) of the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2004 (22 U.S.C. 5963(a)) shall be treated as a determination under section 1322(a).

(b) DETERMINATIONS RELATING TO URGENT THREAT REDUCTION ACTIVITIES.—Any determination made before the date of the enactment of this Act under section 1305(b) of the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2010 (22 U.S.C. 5965(b)) shall be treated as a determination under section 1323(b).

(c) FUNDS AVAILABLE FOR COOPERATIVE THREAT REDUCTION PROGRAM.—Funds made available for Cooperative Threat Reduction programs pursuant to the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2013 (Public Law 112–239; 126 Stat. 1632) or the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2014 (Public Law 113–66; 127 Stat. 672) that remain available for obligation as of the date of the enactment of this Act shall be available for the Program.

TITLE XIV—OTHER AUTHORIZATIONS

Subtitle A—Military Programs

Subtitle B—Other Matters

Subtitle A—Military Programs

SEC. 1401. WORKING CAPITAL FUNDS.

Funds are hereby authorized to be appropriated for fiscal year 2015 for the use of the Armed Forces and other activities and agencies of the Department of Defense for providing capital for working capital and revolving funds, as specified in the funding table in section 4501.

SEC. 1402. CHEMICAL AGENTS AND MUNITIONS DESTRUCTION, DEFENSE.

(a) AUTHORIZATION OF APPROPRIATIONS.—Funds are hereby authorized to be appropriated for the Department of Defense for fiscal year 2015 for expenses, not otherwise provided for, for Chemical Agents and Munitions Destruction, Defense, as specified in the funding table in section 4501.

(b) USE.—Amounts authorized to be appropriated under subsection (a) are authorized for—

(1) the destruction of lethal chemical agents and munitions in accordance with section 1412 of the Department of Defense Authorization Act, 1986 (50 U.S.C. 1521); and

(2) the destruction of chemical warfare materiel of the United States that is not covered by section 1412 of such Act.

SEC. 1403. DRUG INTERDICTION AND COUNTER-DRUG ACTIVITIES, DEFENSE-WIDE.

Funds are hereby authorized to be appropriated for the Department of Defense for fiscal year 2015 for expenses, not otherwise provided for, for Drug Interdiction and Counter-Drug Activities, Defense-wide, as specified in the funding table in section 4501.

SEC. 1404. DEFENSE INSPECTOR GENERAL.

Funds are hereby authorized to be appropriated for the Department of Defense for fiscal year 2015 for expenses, not otherwise provided for, for the Office of the Inspector General of the Department of Defense, as specified in the funding table in section 4501.

SEC. 1405. DEFENSE HEALTH PROGRAM.

Funds are hereby authorized to be appropriated for fiscal year 2015 for the Defense Health Program, as specified in the funding table in section 4501, for use of the Armed Forces and other activities and agencies of the Department of Defense in providing for the health of eligible beneficiaries.

Subtitle B—Other Matters

SEC. 1411. AUTHORITY FOR TRANSFER OF FUNDS TO JOINT DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE–DEPARTMENT OF VETERANS AFFAIRS MEDICAL FACILITY DEMONSTRATION FUND FOR CAPTAIN JAMES A. LOVELL FEDERAL HEALTH CARE CENTER, ILLINOIS.

(a) AUTHORITY FOR TRANSFER OF FUNDS.—Of the funds authorized to be appropriated for section 1405 and available for the Defense Health Program for operation and maintenance, $146,857,000 may be transferred by the Secretary of Defense to the Joint Department of Defense–Department of Veterans Affairs Medical Facility Demonstration Fund established by subsection (a)(1) of section 1704 of the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2010 (Public Law 111–84; 123 Stat. 2571). For purposes of subsection (a)(2) of such section 1704, any funds so transferred shall be treated as amounts authorized and appropriated specifically for the purpose of such a transfer.

(b) USE OF TRANSFERRED FUNDS.—For the purposes of subsection (b) of such section 1704, facility operations for which funds transferred under subsection (a) may be used are operations of the Captain James A. Lovell Federal Health Care Center, consisting of the North Chicago Veterans Affairs Medical Center, the Navy Ambulatory Care Center, and supporting facilities designated as a combined Federal medical facility under an operational agreement covered by section 706 of the Duncan Hunter National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2009 (Public Law 110–417; 122 Stat. 4500).

SEC. 1412. AUTHORIZATION OF APPROPRIATIONS FOR ARMED FORCES RETIREMENT HOME.

There is hereby authorized to be appropriated for fiscal year 2015 from the Armed Forces Retirement Home Trust Fund the sum of $63,400,000 for the operation of the Armed Forces Retirement Home.

SEC. 1413. COMPTROLLER GENERAL OF THE UNITED STATES REPORT ON CAPTAIN JAMES A. LOVELL FEDERAL HEALTH CARE CENTER, NORTH CHICAGO, ILLINOIS.

(a) REPORT REQUIRED.—Not later than 120 days after the date of the submittal to Congress by the Secretary of Defense and the Secretary of Veterans Affairs of the evaluation report on the joint Department of Defense-Department of Veterans Affairs medical facility demonstration project known as the Captain James A. Lovell Federal Health Care Center, North Chicago, Illinois, that is required to be submitted in March 2016, the Comptroller General of the United States shall submit to the appropriate committees of Congress a report on that demonstration project.

(b) ELEMENTS.—The report required by subsection (a) shall include an assessment by the Comptroller General of the following:

(1) The evaluation measures, standards, and criteria used by the Department of Defense and the Department of Veterans Affairs to measure the overall effectiveness and success of the medical facility referred to in subsection (a).

(2) The measurable effect, if any, on the missions of the Department of the Navy and the Department of Veterans Affairs of the provision of care in a joint facility such as the medical facility.

(3) Such other matters with respect to the medical facility demonstration project described in subsection (a) as the Comptroller General considers appropriate.

(c) AVAILABILITY OF CERTAIN DOCUMENTS.—For purposes of the report required by subsection (a), the Secretary of Defense and the Secretary of Veterans Affairs shall make available to the Comptroller General any documents related to the medical facility demonstration project referred to in such subsection, including any evaluation plans, task summaries, in-process reviews, interim reports, and draft final report.

(d) 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 Veterans' Affairs of the Senate; and

(2) the Committee on Armed Services and the Committee on Veterans' Affairs of the House of Representatives.

TITLE XV—AUTHORIZATION OF ADDITIONAL APPROPRIATIONS FOR OVERSEAS CONTINGENCY OPERATIONS

Subtitle A—Authorization of Appropriations

Subtitle B—Financial Matters

Subtitle C—Limitations, Reports, and Other Matters

Subtitle A—Authorization of Appropriations

SEC. 1501. PURPOSE.

The purpose of this subtitle is to authorize appropriations for the Department of Defense for fiscal year 2015 to provide additional funds for overseas contingency operations being carried out by the Armed Forces.

SEC. 1502. PROCUREMENT.

Funds are hereby authorized to be appropriated for fiscal year 2015 for procurement accounts for the Army, the Navy and the Marine Corps, the Air Force, and Defense-wide activities, 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 2015 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 2015 for the use of the Armed Forces and other activities and agencies of the Department of Defense for expenses, not otherwise provided for, for operation and maintenance, as specified in the funding table in section 4302.

SEC. 1505. MILITARY PERSONNEL.

Funds are hereby authorized to be appropriated for fiscal year 2015 for the use of the Armed Forces and other activities and agencies of the Department of Defense for expenses, not otherwise provided for, for military personnel, as specified in the funding table in section 4402.

SEC. 1506. WORKING CAPITAL FUNDS.

Funds are hereby authorized to be appropriated for fiscal year 2015 for the use of the Armed Forces and other activities and agencies of the Department of Defense for providing capital for working capital and revolving funds, as specified in the funding table in section 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 2015 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 2015 for expenses, not otherwise provided for, for the Office of the Inspector General of the Department of Defense, as specified in the funding table in section 4502.

SEC. 1509. DEFENSE HEALTH PROGRAM.

Funds are hereby authorized to be appropriated for the Department of Defense for fiscal year 2015 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 2015 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, 2016.

SEC. 1511. EUROPEAN REASSURANCE INITIATIVE.

(a) AUTHORIZATION OF APPROPRIATIONS.—Funds are hereby authorized to be appropriated for the Department of Defense for fiscal year 2015 for expenses, not otherwise provided for, for the European Reassurance Initiative, 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, 2016.

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 2015 between any such authorizations for that fiscal year (or any subdivisions thereof). Amounts of authorizations so transferred shall be merged with and be available for the same purposes as the authorization to which transferred.

(2) LIMITATIONS.—The total amount of authorizations that the Secretary may transfer under the authority of this subsection may not exceed $3,500,000,000.

(b) TERMS AND CONDITIONS.—Transfers under this section shall be subject to the same terms and conditions as transfers under section 1001.

(c) ADDITIONAL AUTHORITY.—The transfer authority provided by this section is in addition to the transfer authority provided under section 1001.

Subtitle C—Limitations, Reports, and Other Matters

SEC. 1531. AFGHANISTAN INFRASTRUCTURE FUND.

No amounts authorized to be appropriated by this Act may be available for, or used for purposes of, the Afghanistan Infrastructure Fund.

SEC. 1532. AFGHANISTAN SECURITY FORCES FUND.

(a) CONTINUATION OF EXISTING LIMITATION ON THE USE OF AMOUNTS IN FUND.—Funds available to the Department of Defense for the Afghanistan Security Forces Fund for fiscal year 2015 shall be subject to the conditions contained in subsections (b) through (g) of section 1513 of the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2008 (Public Law 110–181; 122 Stat. 428), as amended by section 1531(b) of the Ike Skelton National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2011 (Public Law 111–383; 124 Stat. 4424).

(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)—

(A) the Secretary of Defense shall submit to the congressional defense committees the report required by subsection (c); and

(B) 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)(B) 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 or 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) 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)(B), as required by paragraph (3).

(c) REPORT ON AFGHANISTAN EQUIPMENT PROCUREMENT PROCESS.—Not later than 180 days after the date of the enactment of this Act, the Secretary of Defense, in consultation with the Commander of United States forces in Afghanistan, shall submit to the congressional defense committees a report describing in detail—

(1) the methods used to identify equipment requirements for the security forces of Afghanistan and to incorporate such requirements into the procurement process for such security forces; and

(2) the steps being taken to improve coordination between United States forces in Afghanistan and the security forces of Afghanistan within such procurement process.

(d) CONFORMING AMENDMENTS.—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)—

(1) in paragraph (1), by striking ''prior Acts'' and inserting ''this Act or prior Acts''; and

(2) by striking paragraph (3).

SEC. 1533. JOINT IMPROVISED EXPLOSIVE DEVICE DEFEAT FUND.

(a) USE AND TRANSFER OF FUNDS.—Subsections (b) and (c) of section 1514 of the John Warner National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2007 (Public Law 109–364; 120 Stat. 2439), as in effect before the amendments made by section 1503 of the Duncan Hunter National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2009 (Public Law 110–417; 122 Stat. 4649), but as amended by subsection (b) of this section, shall apply to the funds made available to the Department of Defense for the Joint Improvised Explosive Device Defeat Fund for fiscal year 2015.

(b) PLAN FOR CONSOLIDATION AND ALIGNMENT OF RAPID ACQUISITION ORGANIZATIONS.—

(1) PLAN REQUIRED.—Not later than 180 days after the date of the enactment of this Act, the Secretary of Defense shall submit to the congressional defense committees a plan to consolidate and align all of the rapid acquisition or quick reaction capability organizations, including, at a minimum, the following—

(A) The Joint Improvised Explosive Device Defeat Organization (JIEDDO).

(B) The Joint Rapid Acquisition Cell (JRAC).

(C) The Warfighter Senior Integration Group (SIG).

(D) The Intelligence, Surveillance, and Reconnaissance (ISR) Task Force.

(E) The Afghanistan Resources Oversight Council (AROC).

(F) Any other Department of Defense-wide or military department specific organizations, and associated capabilities and funding, carrying out comparable joint urgent operational needs (JUONs) or joint emergent operational needs (JEONs) efforts.

(2) PLAN ELEMENTS.—The plan required by this subsection shall include the following elements:

(A) A review, and if necessary, recommended modifications to the current arrangements for oversight of the Joint Improvised Explosive Device Defeat Organization within the Office of the Secretary of Defense.

(B) A review and, if necessary, recommended modifications to the current policies and regulations governing the satisfaction of joint urgent operational needs (JUONs) and joint emergent operational needs (JEONs).

(C) A review, and if necessary, recommended modifications to authorities provided to enduring or successor rapid acquisition or quick reaction capability organizations.

(3) PLAN IMPLEMENTATION.—The plan required by this subsection shall include a timeline for—

(A) implementation of the consolidation and alignment decisions contained in the plan; and.

(B) consolidation of funding sources, including the consolidation of the Joint Improvised Explosive Device Defeat Fund with the Joint Urgent Operational Needs Fund.

(c) EXTENSION OF INTERDICTION OF IMPROVISED EXPLOSIVE DEVICE PRECURSOR CHEMICALS AUTHORITY.—Section 1532(c)(4) of the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2013 (Public Law 112–239; 126 Stat. 2057), as amended by section 1532(c) of the National Defense Authorization Act For Fiscal Year 2014 (Public Law 113–66; 127 Stat. 939), is amended by striking ''December 31, 2014'' and inserting ''December 31, 2015''.

(d) PROHIBITION ON USE OF FUNDS.—

(1) PROHIBITION; EXCEPTIONS.—None of the funds authorized to be appropriated by this Act or otherwise made available for fiscal year 2015 for the Joint Improvised Explosive Device Defeat Organization may be used for the purposes of the Joint Improvised Explosive Device Defeat Organization assigning personnel or contractors on a permanent or temporary basis, or as a detail, to the combatant commands or associated military components unless such personnel or contractors are supporting—

(A) Operation Enduring Freedom and any successor operation to that operation,

(B) Operation Inherent Resolve and any successor operation to that operation, or

(C) another operation that, as determined by the Secretary of Defense, requires the direct support of the Joint Improvised Explosive Device Defeat Organization.

(2) CONGRESSIONAL NOTIFICATION.—If the Secretary of Defense makes a determination pursuant to paragraph (1)(C) that an operation requires the direct support of the Joint Improvised Explosive Device Defeat Organization, the Secretary shall submit to the congressional defense committees a notice of the determination and the reasons for the determination.

SEC. 1534. COUNTERTERRORISM PARTNERSHIPS FUND.

(a) AVAILABILITY OF FUNDS.—Amounts authorized to be appropriated for fiscal year 2015 by this title for the Counterterrorism Partnerships Fund shall be available for the following purposes:

(1) To provide support and assistance to foreign security forces or other groups or individuals to conduct, support, or facilitate counterterrorism and crisis response activities under authority provided the Department of Defense by any other provision of law (in this section referred to as an ''underlying Department of Defense authority'').

(2) To improve the capacity of the United States Armed Forces to provide enabling support to counterterrorism and crisis response activities undertaken by foreign security forces or other groups or individuals under any underlying Department of Defense authority.

(b) GEOGRAPHIC LIMITATION.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—Activities using amounts available pursuant to subsection (a) may be conducted only in the area of responsibility of the United States Central Command or the United States Africa Command, but may not include activities for the provision of assistance or other support for the Government of Iraq.

(2) ADDITIONAL AREAS OF RESPONSIBILITY.—Activities using amounts available pursuant to subsection (a) may be conducted in an area of responsibility of a geographic combatant command not specified in paragraph (1) if the Secretary of Defense determines that—

(A) such activities are consistent with the purposes specified in subsection (a);

(B) the absence of such activities would result in an increased risk to the national security of the United States; and

(C) such activities could not be conducted using funds already available to the Department of Defense (other than funds transferred from the Counterterrorism Partnerships Fund).

(3) NOTICE OF DETERMINATION OF ADDITIONAL AREAS.—The Secretary shall submit to the congressional defense committees a notification of any determination made pursuant to paragraph (2) not later than 15 days before transferring amounts from the Counterterrorism Partnerships Fund for activities in the area of responsibility covered by such determination.

(c) CONTRACT AUTHORITY.—Activities using amounts available pursuant to subsection (a) may be conducted by contract, including contractor-operated capabilities, if the Secretary of Defense typically acquires services or equipment by contract in conducting a similar activity for the Department of Defense.

(d) TRANSFER REQUIREMENT AND AUTHORITIES.—

(1) USE OF FUNDS ONLY PURSUANT TO TRANSFER.—Amounts in the Counterterrorism Partnerships Fund may be used for the purposes specified in subsection (a) only pursuant to transfers authorized by this subsection.

(2) TRANSFERS AUTHORIZED.—Amounts in the Counterterrorism Partnerships Fund may be transferred from the Fund to any accounts of the Department of Defense for operation and maintenance for the purposes specified in subsection (a).

(3) REPROGRAMMING REQUIREMENT.—The Secretary of Defense shall submit a reprogramming or transfer request from amounts authorized to be appropriated by section 1510 to the congressional defense committees to carry out activities supported under this section. Each such request shall set forth the following:

(A) A detailed description of the activities to be supported by the reprogramming or transfer, including the request of the commander of the combatant command concerned for support, urgent operational need, or emergent operational need.

(B) The amount planned to be obligated or expended on such activities, the recipient of such amount, and the timeline for such obligation or expenditure.

(C) The underlying Department of Defense authorities that authorize such activities.

(4) EFFECT ON AUTHORIZATION AMOUNTS.—The transfer of an amount to an account under the authority in paragraph (2) shall be deemed to increase the amount authorized

for such account by an amount equal to the amount transferred.

(5) TRANSFERS BACK TO THE FUND.—Upon a determination that all or part of the funds transferred from the Counterterrorism Partnerships Fund under paragraph (2) are not necessary for the purpose provided, such funds may be transferred back to the Fund.

(6) CONSTRUCTION WITH OTHER TRANSFER AUTHORITY.—The transfer authority provided by paragraph (2) is in addition to any other transfer authority available to the Department of Defense.

(e) CONSTRUCTION WITH OTHER LIMITATIONS.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—Except as provided in paragraph (2), nothing in this section may be construed to terminate, alter, or override any requirement or limitation applicable to activities funded with amounts in the Counterterrorism Partnerships Fund under the underlying Department of Defense authority that authorizes such activities.

(2) INAPPLICABILITY OF LIMITATIONS ON AVAILABILITY OF FUNDS.—A limitation on the amount that may be used for activities in a fiscal year under the underlying Department of Defense authority that authorizes such activities shall not apply to amounts made available for such activities in such fiscal year pursuant to this section.

(f) PLAN.—Not later than 60 days after the date of the enactment of this Act, the Secretary of Defense shall submit to the congressional defense committees a plan for the intended management and use of the Counterterrorism Partnerships Fund. The plan shall include the following:

(1) An identification of the underlying Department of Defense authorities that the Secretary has identified as available for use pursuant to subsection (a).

(2) A detailed description, to the maximum extent practicable, of the requirements, activities, and planned allocation of amounts available for use pursuant to subsection (a).

(3) An identification of the senior civilian employee of the Department of Defense designated by the Secretary to serve as manager of the Fund.

(g) SEMI-ANNUAL REPORTS.—Not later than 60 days after the end of the first half of fiscal years 2015, 2016, and 2017, and the second half of fiscal years 2015 and 2016, the Secretary of Defense shall submit to the congressional defense committees a report setting forth, for the preceding fiscal half-year, the following:

(1) A description of the underlying Department of Defense authorities that authorized activities supported by the Counterterrorism Partnerships Fund.

(2) A description of the activities supported by the Fund.

(3) A description of any obligations and expenditures of amounts transferred from the Fund, including recipients of amounts, set forth by country (where applicable).

(4) A description of any determinations made as described in subsection (d)(5), and a description of any transfers back to the Fund pursuant to that subsection.

(5) A description of any revisions to the plan submitted pursuant to subsection (f).

(h) DURATION OF AUTHORITY.—No amounts may be transferred from the Counterterrorism Partnerships Fund after December 31, 2016.

SEC. 1535. EUROPEAN REASSURANCE INITIATIVE.

(a) TOTAL AMOUNT AND AUTHORIZED PURPOSES OF ERI.—The $1,000,000,000 authorized to be appropriated in sections 1502, 1504, 1505, 1511, and 2904 for fiscal year 2015 for the European Reassurance Initiative, as specified in the funding tables in sections 4102, 4302, 4402, 4502, and 4602, may be used by the Secretary of Defense solely for the following purposes:

(1) Activities to increase the presence of the United States Armed Forces in Europe.

(2) Bilateral and multilateral military exercises and training with allies and partner nations in Europe.

(3) Activities to improve infrastructure in Europe to enhance the responsiveness of the United States Armed Forces.

(4) Activities to enhance the prepositioning in Europe of equipment of the United States Armed Forces.

(5) Activities to build the defense and security capacity of allies and partner nations in Europe.

(b) ACTIVITIES TO BUILD DEFENSE AND SECURITY CAPACITY OF ALLIES AND PARTNER NATIONS.—Of the funds made available for the European Reassurance Initiative that will be used for the purpose specified in subsection (a)(5)—

(1) not less than $75,000,000 shall be available to be used for programs, activities, and assistance to support the Government of Ukraine;

(2) not less than $30,000,000 shall be available to be used for programs and activities to build the capacity of European allies and partner nations; and

(3) the Secretary of Defense may transfer the funds to support activities conducted under the authorities of the Department of Defense specified in section 1274(c) of this Act.

(c) TRANSFER REQUIREMENTS RELATED TO CERTAIN FUNDS.—

(1) USE OF FUNDS ONLY PURSUANT TO TRANSFER.—In the case of the funds authorized to be appropriated in section 1511 for the European Reassurance Initiative Fund, as specified in the funding tables in section 4502, the funds may be used for the purposes specified in subsection (a) only pursuant to a transfer of the funds to either or both of the following accounts of the Department of Defense:

(A) Military personnel accounts.

(B) Operation and maintenance accounts.

(2) EFFECT ON AUTHORIZATION AMOUNTS.—During fiscal years 2015 and 2016, the transfer of an amount made available for the European Reassurance Initiative to an account under the authority provided by paragraph (1) or subsection (b)(3) shall be deemed to increase the amount authorized for such account by an amount equal to the amount transferred.

(3) CONSTRUCTION WITH OTHER TRANSFER AUTHORITY.—The transfer authority provided by paragraph (1) and subsection (b)(3) is in addition to any other transfer authority available to the Department of Defense.

(d) NOTIFICATION REQUIREMENTS.—Not later than 15 days before that date on which a transfer of funds under subsection (b)(3) or (c)(1) takes effect, the Secretary of Defense shall notify the congressional defense committees in writing of the planned transfer. Each notice of a transfer of funds shall include the following:

(1) A detailed description of the project or activity to be supported by the transfer of funds, including any request of the Commander of the United States European Command for support, urgent operational need, or emergent operational need.

(2) The amount planned to be transferred and expended on such project or activity.

(3) A timeline for expenditure of the transferred funds.

(e) DURATION OF TRANSFER AUTHORITY.—The transfer authority provided by subsections (b)(3) and (c)(1) expires September 30, 2016.

SEC. 1536. PLAN FOR TRANSITION OF FUNDING OF UNITED STATES SPECIAL OPERATIONS COMMAND FROM SUPPLEMENTAL FUNDING FOR OVERSEAS CONTINGENCY OPERATIONS TO RECURRING FUNDING FOR FUTURE-YEARS DEFENSE PROGRAMS.

At the same time the budget of the President for fiscal year 2016 is submitted to Congress pursuant to section 1105 of title 31, United States Code, the Secretary of Defense shall submit to the congressional defense committees a plan to maintain critical and enduring special operations capabilities for the United States Special Operations Command by fully transitioning funding for the United States Special Operations Command from funds available for overseas contingency operations to funds available for the Department of Defense on a recurring basis for purposes of future-years defense programs.

TITLE XVI—STRATEGIC PROGRAMS, CYBER, AND INTELLIGENCE MATTERS

Subtitle A—Space Activities

Subtitle B—Defense Intelligence and Intelligence-Related Activities

Subtitle A—Space Activities

SEC. 1601. DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE SPACE SECURITY AND DEFENSE PROGRAM.

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

(1) critical United States national security space systems are facing a serious growing foreign threat;

(2) the People's Republic of China and the Russian Federation are both developing capabilities to disrupt the use of space by the United States in a conflict, as recently outlined by the Director of National Intelligence in testimony before Congress; and

(3) a fully-developed multi-faceted space security and defense program is needed to deter and defeat any adversaries' acts of space aggression.

(b) REPORT ON ABILITY OF THE UNITED STATES TO DETER AND DEFEAT ADVERSARY SPACE AGGRESSION.—Not later than 180 days after the date of the enactment of this Act, the Secretary of Defense shall submit to the congressional defense committees a report containing an assessment of the ability of the Department of Defense to deter and defeat any act of space aggression by an adversary.

(c) STUDY ON ALTERNATIVE DEFENSE AND DETERRENCE STRATEGIES IN RESPONSE TO FOREIGN COUNTERSPACE CAPABILITIES.—

(1) STUDY REQUIRED.—The Secretary of Defense, acting through the Office of Net Assessment, shall conduct a study of potential alternative defense and deterrent strategies in response to the existing and projected counterspace capabilities of China and Russia. Such study shall include an assessment of the congruence of such strategies with the current United States defense strategy and defense programs of record, and the associated implications of pursuing such strategies.

(2) REPORT.—Not later than one year after the date of the enactment of this Act, the Secretary of Defense shall submit to the congressional defense committees the results of the study required under paragraph (1).

SEC. 1602. EVOLVED EXPENDABLE LAUNCH VEHICLE NOTIFICATION.

(a) NOTIFICATION.—At the same time as the President submits the budget required under section 1105 of title 31, United States Code, for fiscal years 2016 and 2017, the Secretary of the Air Force shall provide to the appropriate congressional committees notice of each change to the evolved expendable launch vehicle acquisition plan and schedule from the plan and schedule included in the budget submitted by the President under such section 1105 for fiscal year 2015. Such notification shall include—

(1) an identification of the change;

(2) a national security rationale for the change;

(3) the impact of the change on the evolved expendable launch vehicle block buy contract;

(4) the impact of the change on the opportunities for competition for certified evolved expendable launch vehicle launch providers; and

(5) the costs or savings of the change.

(b) INAPPLICABILITY OF NOTIFICATION REQUIREMENT IF NO CHANGES.—No notification under subsection (a) is required if at the time such notification would be required no change described in subsection (a) has occurred.

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

(1) the congressional defense committees; and

(2) with respect to a change to the evolved expendable launch vehicle acquisition schedule for an intelligence-related launch, the Permanent Select Committee on Intelligence of the House of Representatives and the Select Committee on Intelligence of the Senate.

SEC. 1603. SATELLITE COMMUNICATIONS RESPONSIBILITIES OF EXECUTIVE AGENT FOR SPACE.

The Secretary of Defense shall, not later than 180 days after the date of the enactment of this Act, revise Department of Defense directives and guidance to require the Department of Defense Executive Agent for Space to ensure that in developing space strategies, architectures, and programs for satellite communications, the Executive Agent shall—

(1) conduct strategic planning to ensure the Department of Defense is effectively and efficiently meeting the satellite communications requirements of the military departments and commanders of the combatant commands;

(2) coordinate with the secretaries of the military departments, the commanders of the combatant commands, and the heads of Defense Agencies to eliminate duplication of effort and to ensure that resources are used to achieve the maximum effort in related satellite communication science and technology; research, development, test and evaluation; production; and operations and sustainment;

(3) coordinate with the Under Secretary of Defense for Acquisition, Technology, and Logistics and the Chief Information Officer of the Department to ensure that effective and efficient acquisition approaches are being used to acquire military and commercial satellite communications for the Department, including space, ground, and user terminal integration; and

(4) coordinate with the chairman of the Joint Requirements Oversight Council to develop a process to identify the current and projected satellite communications requirements of the Department.

SEC. 1604. ROCKET PROPULSION SYSTEM DEVELOPMENT PROGRAM.

(a) DEVELOPMENT.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—The Secretary of Defense shall develop a next-generation rocket propulsion system that enables the effective, efficient, and expedient transition from the use of non-allied space launch engines to a domestic alternative for national security space launches.

(2) REQUIREMENTS.—The system developed under paragraph (1) shall—

(A) be made in the United States;

(B) meet the requirements of the national security space community;

(C) be developed by not later than 2019;

(D) be developed using full and open competition; and

(E) be available for purchase by all space launch providers of the United States.

(b) REPORT.—Not later than 180 days after the date of the enactment of this Act, the Secretary shall submit to the appropriate congressional committees a report that includes—

(1) a plan to carry out the development of the rocket propulsion system under subsection (a), including an analysis of the benefits of using public-private partnerships;

(2) the requirements of the program to develop such system; and

(3) the estimated cost of such system.

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

(1) The congressional defense committees.

(2) The Permanent Select Committee on Intelligence of the House of Representatives and the Select Committee on Intelligence of the Senate.

SEC. 1605. PILOT PROGRAM FOR ACQUISITION OF COMMERCIAL SATELLITE COMMUNICATION SERVICES.

(a) PILOT PROGRAM.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—The Secretary of Defense may develop and carry out a pilot program to determine the feasibility and advisability of expanding the use of working capital funds by the Secretary to effectively and efficiently acquire commercial satellite communications services to meet the requirements of the military departments, Defense Agencies, and combatant commanders.

(2) FUNDING.—Of the funds authorized to be appropriated for any of fiscal years 2015 through 2020 for the Department of Defense for the acquisition of satellite communications, not more than $50,000,000 may be obligated or expended for such pilot program during such a fiscal year.

(3) CERTAIN AUTHORITIES.—In carrying out the pilot program under paragraph (1), the Secretary may not use the authorities provided in sections 2208(k) and 2210(b) of title 10, United States Code.

(b) GOALS.—In developing and carrying out the pilot program under subsection (a)(1), the Secretary shall ensure that the pilot program—

(1) provides a cost-effective and strategic method to acquire commercial satellite communications services;

(2) incentivizes private-sector participation and investment in technologies to meet future requirements of the Department of Defense with respect to commercial satellite communications services;

(3) takes into account the potential for a surge or other change in the demand of the Department for commercial satellite communications services in response to global or regional events; and

(4) ensures the ability of the Secretary to control and account for the cost of programs and work performed under the pilot program.

(c) DURATION.—The pilot program under subsection (a)(1) shall terminate on October 1, 2020.

(d) REPORTS.—

(1) INITIAL REPORT.—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 that includes—

(A) a plan and schedule to carry out the pilot program under subsection (a)(1); or

(B) if the Secretary finds that carrying out the pilot program authorized under subsection (a)(1) is not an appropriate method to effectively and efficiently acquire commercial satellite communications services, a description of how the Secretary will achieve the goals described in subsection (b) without carrying out such pilot program.

(2) FINAL REPORT.—Not later than December 1, 2020, the Secretary shall submit to the congressional defense committees a report on the pilot program under subsection (a)(1). The report shall include—

(A) an assessment of expanding the use of working capital funds to effectively and efficiently acquire commercial satellite communications services to meet the requirements of the military departments, Defense Agencies, and combatant commanders; and

(B) a description of—

(i) any contract entered into under the pilot program, the funding used under such contract, and the efficiencies realized under such contract;

(ii) the advantages and challenges of using working capital funds as described in subparagraph (A);

(iii) any additional authorities the Secretary determines necessary to acquire commercial satellite communications services as described in subsection (a)(1); and

(iv) any recommendations of the Secretary with respect to improving or extending the pilot program.

SEC. 1606. UPDATE OF NATIONAL SECURITY SPACE STRATEGY TO INCLUDE SPACE CONTROL AND SPACE SUPERIORITY STRATEGY.

(a) IN GENERAL.—The Secretary of Defense shall, in consultation with the Director of National Intelligence, update the National Security Space Strategy to include a strategy relating to space control and space superiority for the protection of national security space assets.

(b) ELEMENTS.—The strategy relating to space control and space superiority required by subsection (a) shall address the following:

(1) Threats to national security space assets.

(2) Protection of national security space assets.

(3) The role of offensive space operations.

(4) Countering offensive space operations.

(5) Operations to implement the strategy.

(6) Projected resources required over the period covered by the current future-years defense program under section 221 of title 10, United States Code.

(7) The development of an effective deterrence posture.

(c) CONSISTENCY WITH SPACE PROTECTION STRATEGY.—The Secretary shall, in consultation with the Director, ensure that the strategy relating to space control and space superiority required by subsection (a) is consistent with the Space Protection Strategy developed under section 911 of the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2008 (10 U.S.C. 2271 note).

(d) REPORT.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—Not later than March 31, 2015, the Secretary shall, in consultation with the Director, submit a report on the strategy relating to space control and space superiority required by subsection (a) to—

(A) the Committee on Armed Services and the Select Committee on Intelligence of the Senate; and

(B) the Committee on Armed Services and the Permanent Select Committee on Intelligence of the House of Representatives.

(2) FORM OF REPORT.—If the report required by paragraph (1) is submitted in classified form, such report shall also include an unclassified summary.

(e) SPACE PROTECTION STRATEGY.—Section 911(d) of the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2008 (10 U.S.C. 2271 note) is amended by adding at the end the following new paragraph:

''(4) Fiscal years 2026 through 2030.''.

SEC. 1607. ALLOCATION OF FUNDS FOR THE SPACE SECURITY AND DEFENSE PROGRAM; REPORT ON SPACE CONTROL.

(a) ALLOCATION OF FUNDS.—Of the funds authorized to be appropriated by this Act or any other Act and made available for the Space Security and Defense Program, a majority of such funds shall be allocated to the development of offensive space control and active defensive strategies and capabilities.

(b) STATEMENT WITH RESPECT TO ALLOCATION.—The Secretary of Defense shall include, in 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 statement with respect to whether the budget of the Department allocates funds for the Space Security and Defense Program as required by subsection (a).

(c) REPORT.—Not later than 180 days after the date of the enactment of this Act, the Secretary shall submit to Congress a report that contains the following:

(1) An updated integrated capabilities document for offensive space control.

(2) A concept of operations for the defense of critical national security space assets in all orbital regimes.

(3) An assessment of the effectiveness of existing deterrence strategies.

(4) A review of the appropriate types of accounts that should be used to fund space control programs in accordance with the direction required by subsection (a).

(d) TERMINATION OF REQUIREMENT.—The requirements under subsections (a) and (b) shall terminate on the date that is five years after the date of the enactment of this Act.

SEC. 1608. PROHIBITION ON CONTRACTING WITH RUSSIAN SUPPLIERS OF ROCKET ENGINES FOR THE EVOLVED EXPENDABLE LAUNCH VEHICLE PROGRAM.

(a) IN GENERAL.—Except as provided by subsections (b) and (c), beginning on the date of the enactment of this Act, the Secretary of Defense may not award or renew a contract for the procurement of property or services for space launch activities under the evolved expendable launch vehicle program if such contract carries out such space launch activities using rocket engines designed or manufactured in the Russian Federation.

(b) WAIVER.—The Secretary may waive the prohibition under subsection (a) with respect to a contract for the procurement of property or services for space launch activities if the Secretary determines, and certifies to the congressional defense committees not later than 30 days before the waiver takes effect, that—

(1) the waiver is necessary for the national security interests of the United States; and

(2) the space launch services and capabilities covered by the contract could not be obtained at a fair and reasonable price without the use of rocket engines designed or manufactured in the Russian Federation.

(c) EXCEPTION.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—The prohibition in subsection (a) shall not apply to either—

(A) the placement of orders or the exercise of options under the contract numbered FA8811–13–C–0003 and awarded on December 18, 2013; or

(B) subject to paragraph (2), a contract awarded for the procurement of property or services for space launch activities that includes the use of rocket engines designed or manufactured in the Russian Federation 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.

(2) CERTIFICATION.—The Secretary may not award or renew a contract for the procurement of property or services for space launch activities described in paragraph (1)(B) unless the Secretary, upon the advice of the General Counsel of the Department of Defense, certifies to the congressional defense committees that the offeror has provided to the Secretary sufficient documentation to conclusively demonstrate that prior to February 1, 2014, the offeror had either fully paid for the rocket engines described in such paragraph or made a legally binding commitment to fully pay for such rocket engines.

SEC. 1609. ASSESSMENT OF EVOLVED EXPENDABLE LAUNCH VEHICLE PROGRAM.

Not later than June 1, 2015, the Comptroller General of the United States shall submit to the congressional defense committees a report on the evolved expendable launch vehicle program that includes an assessment of the advisability of the Secretary of Defense requiring, when selecting launch providers for the program using competitive procedures as described in section 2304 of title 10, United States Code, that new entrant launch providers or incumbent launch providers establish or maintain business systems that comply with the data requirements and cost accounting standards of the Department of Defense, including certified cost or price data.

SEC. 1610. COMPETITIVE PROCEDURES REQUIRED TO LAUNCH PAYLOAD FOR MISSION NUMBER FIVE OF THE OPERATIONALLY RESPONSIVE SPACE PROGRAM.

(a) IN GENERAL.—In awarding a contract for the launch of the payload for mission number five of the Operationally Responsive Space Program, the Secretary of the Air Force shall use competitive procedures described in section 2304 of title 10, United States Code, and ensure that the policies of the Department of Defense concerning competitive space launch opportunities are followed.

(b) WAIVER.—The Secretary may waive the requirement under subsection (a) if—

(1) the Secretary—

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

(B) submits to the congressional defense committees a report on such determination and use of the waiver; and

(2) a period of 15 days elapses following the date on which the Secretary submits such report.

SEC. 1611. AVAILABILITY OF ADDITIONAL ROCKET CORES PURSUANT TO COMPETITIVE PROCEDURES.

(a) IN GENERAL.—Relative to the number of rocket cores for which space launch providers certified under the evolved expendable launch vehicle program may submit bids or competitive proposals under competitive procedures pursuant to the National Security Space Launch Procurement Forecast, as of the date on which the President submitted the budget for fiscal year 2015 to Congress pursuant to section 1105 of title 31, United States Code, the Secretary of Defense shall—

(1) during fiscal year 2015, increase by one the number of such cores for which such providers may submit bids or competitive proposals; and

(2) for fiscal years 2015 through 2017, increase by one (in addition to the core referred to in paragraph (1)) the number of such cores for which such providers may submit bids or competitive proposals, unless the Secretary—

(A) determines that there is no practicable way to increase the number of such cores for which such providers may submit bids or competitive proposals and remain in compliance with the requirements of the firm fixed price contract for 36 rocket engine cores during the five fiscal years beginning with fiscal year 2013; and

(B) not later than 45 days after making such determination, submits to the congressional defense committees—

(i) a certification that there is no practicable way to make the increase described in subparagraph (A); and

(ii) a description of the basis for the determination.

(b) COMPETITIVE PROCEDURES DEFINED.—In this section, the term ''competitive procedures'' means procedures as described in section 2304 of title 10, United States Code.

SEC. 1612. LIMITATIONS ON AVAILABILITY OF FUNDS FOR WEATHER SATELLITE FOLLOW-ON SYSTEM AND DEFENSE METEOROLOGICAL SATELLITE PROGRAM.

(a) WEATHER SATELLITE FOLLOW-ON SYSTEM.—

(1) LIMITATION.—Of the funds authorized to be appropriated by this Act or otherwise made available for fiscal year 2015 for research, development, test, and evaluation, Air Force, for the weather satellite follow-on system, not more than 50 percent may be obligated or expended until the date on which the Secretary of Defense submits to the congressional defense committees the plan under paragraph (2).

(2) PLAN REQUIRED.—The Secretary of Defense shall develop a plan to meet the meteorological and oceanographic collection requirements of the Joint Requirements Oversight Council, including the requirements of the combatant commands, the military departments, and the Defense Agencies (as defined in section 101(a)(11) of title 10, United States Code). The plan shall include the following:

(A) How the Secretary will use existing assets of the defense meteorological satellite program, including an identification of the extent to which requirements can be addressed by the Defense Meteorological Satellite program.

(B) How the Secretary will use other sources of data, such as civil, commercial satellite weather data, and international partnerships, to meet such requirements, and the extent to which requirements can be addressed by such sources of data.

(C) An explanation of the relevant risks, costs, and schedule.

(D) The requirements of the weather satellite follow-on system.

(3) GAO REVIEW.—

(A) The Comptroller General of the United States shall review the analysis of alternatives for the weather satellite follow-on system, or space based environmental monitoring, to determine—

(i) the extent that such analysis of alternatives met best practices and fully addressed the concerns of the acquisition, operation, and user communities; and

(ii) how the Department of Defense assessed and addressed the cost, schedule, and risks posed for each alternative evaluated under such analysis of alternatives.

(B) The Comptroller General shall submit to the congressional defense committees a report containing the review under subparagraph (A).

(b) DEFENSE METEOROLOGICAL SATELLITE PROGRAM.—

(1) LIMITATION.—None of the funds authorized to be appropriated by this Act or otherwise made available for fiscal year 2015 for the Defense Meteorological Satellite Program may be obligated or expended for the storage of a satellite of such program until the Secretary of Defense certifies to the congressional defense committees that—

(A) the Department of Defense intends to launch the satellite; and

(B) storing the satellite until the anticipated launch of the satellite is the most cost-effective approach to meeting the requirements of the Department.

(2) REQUIREMENTS IN THE EVENT OF NO LAUNCH.—

(A) If the Secretary determines not to launch the next satellite of the Defense Meteorological Satellite Program, the Secretary shall—

(i) certify to the congressional defense committees that the Secretary will be able to meet the related requirements of the Department; and

(ii) not later than 60 days after making such certification, submit to such committees a report on how the Secretary will meet such related requirements.

(B) The Comptroller General shall—

(i) review the report submitted under subparagraph (A)(ii) to ensure that such report fully addresses the concerns of the user communities; and

(ii) submit to the congressional defense committees a report containing such review.

SEC. 1613. LIMITATION ON AVAILABILITY OF FUNDS FOR SPACE-BASED INFRARED SYSTEMS SPACE DATA EXPLOITATION.

Of the funds authorized to be appropriated by this Act or otherwise made available for fiscal year 2015 for research, development, test, and evaluation, Air Force, for data exploitation under the space-based infrared systems, not more than 50 percent may be obligated or expended until the date on which the Secretary of the Air Force, acting as the Department of Defense Executive Agent for Space, submits to the congressional defense committees certification that—

(1) such funds will be used in support of data exploitation of the current space-based infrared systems program of record, including the scanning and staring sensor; or

(2) the data from such program of record, including such scanning and starring sensor, is being fully exploited and no further efforts are warranted.

SEC. 1614. LIMITATIONS ON AVAILABILITY OF FUNDS FOR HOSTED PAYLOAD AND WIDE FIELD OF VIEW TESTBED OF THE SPACE-BASED INFRARED SYSTEMS.

(a) PHASED LIMITATIONS.—Of the funds authorized to be appropriated by this Act or otherwise made available for fiscal year 2015 for research, development, test, and evaluation, Air Force, for the hosted payload and wide field of view testbed of the space-based infrared systems program—

(1) not more than 50 percent may be obligated or expended on alternative approaches to the program of record of such program until the Secretary of the Air Force submits to the appropriate congressional committees a copy of the analysis of alternatives for such program of record; and

(2) following the date on which the Secretary submits such analysis of alternatives, not more than 75 percent may be obligated or expended on alternative approaches to the program of record of such program until a period of 30 days has elapsed following the date on which the Secretary and the Commander of the United States Strategic Command jointly provide to the appropriate congressional committees a briefing on the findings and recommendations of the Secretary and Commander under such analysis of alternatives, including the cost evaluation of the Director of Cost Assessment and Program Evaluation.

(b) EXCEPTION.—The limitations in subsection (a) shall not apply to efforts to examine and develop technology insertion opportunities for the program of record specified in subsection (a).

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

(1) The congressional defense committees.

(2) The Permanent Select Committee on Intelligence of the House of Representatives.

(3) The Select Committee on Intelligence of the Senate.

SEC. 1615. LIMITATIONS ON AVAILABILITY OF FUNDS FOR PROTECTED TACTICAL DEMONSTRATION AND PROTECTED MILITARY SATELLITE COMMUNICATIONS TESTBED OF THE ADVANCED EXTREMELY HIGH FREQUENCY PROGRAM.

(a) PHASED LIMITATIONS.—Of the funds authorized to be appropriated by this Act or otherwise made available for fiscal year 2015 for research, development, test, and evaluation, Air Force, for the protected tactical demonstration and protected military satellite communications testbed of the advanced extremely high frequency program—

(1) not more than 50 percent may be obligated or expended on alternative approaches to the program of record for such program until the Secretary of the Air Force submits to the congressional defense committees a copy of the analysis of alternatives for such program of record; and

(2) following the date on which the Secretary submits such analysis of alternatives, not more than 75 percent may be obligated or expended on alternative approaches to the program of record for such program until a period of 30 days has elapsed following the date on which the Secretary and the Commander of the United States Strategic Command jointly provide to the congressional defense committees a briefing on the findings and recommendations of the Secretary and Commander under such analysis of alternatives, including the cost evaluation of the Director of Cost Assessment and Program Evaluation.

(b) EXCEPTION.—The limitations in subsection (a) shall not apply to efforts to examine and develop technology insertion opportunities for the current, as of the date of the enactment of this Act, programs of record.

SEC. 1616. STUDY OF SPACE SITUATIONAL AWARENESS ARCHITECTURE.

(a) IN GENERAL.—The Secretary of Defense shall direct the Defense Science Board to conduct a study of the effectiveness of the ground and space sensor system architecture for space situational awareness.

(b) ELEMENTS.—The study required by subsection (a) shall include an assessment of the following:

(1) Projected needs, based on current and future threats, for the ground and space sensor system during the five-, 10-, and 20-year periods beginning on the date of the enactment of this Act.

(2) Capabilities of the ground and space sensor system to conduct defensive and offensive operations.

(3) Integration of ground and space sensors with ground processing, control, and battle management systems.

(4) Any other matters relating to space situational awareness the Secretary considers appropriate.

(c) REPORT.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—Not later than one year after the date of the enactment of this Act, the Secretary shall submit to the congressional defense committees a report on the study conducted under subsection (a).

(2) FORM OF REPORT.—If the report required by paragraph (1) is submitted in classified form, such report shall also include an unclassified summary.

SEC. 1617. BRIEFING ON RANGE SUPPORT FOR LAUNCHES IN SUPPORT OF NATIONAL SECURITY.

(a) IN GENERAL.—Not later than 180 days after the date of the enactment of this Act, the Secretary of the Air Force shall provide to the congressional defense committees a briefing on the requirements and investments needed to modernize Department of Defense space launch facilities and supporting infrastructure.

(b) ELEMENTS.—The briefing required under subsection (a) shall include the following elements:

(1) The results of the investigation into the failure of the radar system supporting the Eastern range in March 2014, including the causes for the failure.

(2) An assessment of each current radar and other system as well as supporting infrastructure required to support the mission requirement of the range, including back-up systems.

(3) An estimate of the annual level of dedicated funding required to maintain and modernize the range infrastructure in adequate condition to meet national security requirements.

(4) A review of requirements to repair, upgrade, and modernize the radars and other mission support systems to current technologies.

(5) A prioritized list of projects, costs, and projected funding schedules needed to carry out the maintenance, repair, and modernization requirements.

Subtitle B—Defense Intelligence and Intelligence-Related Activities

SEC. 1621. TACTICAL EXPLOITATION OF NATIONAL CAPABILITIES EXECUTIVE AGENT.

(a) ESTABLISHMENT.—Subchapter I of chapter 21 of title 10, United States Code, is amended by adding at the end the following new section:

''§ 430. Tactical Exploitation of National Capabilities Executive Agent

''(a) DESIGNATION.—The Under Secretary of Defense for Intelligence shall designate a civilian employee of the Department or a member of the armed forces to serve as the Tactical Exploitation of National Capabilities Executive Agent.

''(b) DUTIES.—The Executive Agent designated under subsection (a) shall—

''(1) report directly to the Under Secretary of Defense for Intelligence;

''(2) work with the combatant commands, military departments, and the intelligence community (as defined in section 3(4) of the National Security Act of 1947 (50 U.S.C. 3003(4)) to—

''(A) develop methods to increase warfighter effectiveness through the exploitation of national capabilities; and

''(B) promote cross-domain integration of such capabilities into military operations, training, intelligence, surveillance, and reconnaissance activities.''.

(b) BRIEFINGS.—At the same time as the President submits to Congress the budget pursuant to section 1105 of title 31, for each of fiscal years 2016 through 2020, the Executive Agent designated under subsection (a) of section 430 of title 10, United States Code (as added by subsection (a) of this section), in consultation with the commanders of the combatant commands, the Secretaries of the military departments, and the heads of the Department of Defense intelligence agencies and offices (including the Directors of the Defense Intelligence Agency, the National Security Agency, the National Geospatial-Intelligence Agency, and the National Reconnaissance Office), shall provide 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 briefing on the investments, activities, challenges, and opportunities of the Executive Agent in carrying out the responsibilities under subsection (b) of such section 430.

SEC. 1622. ONE-YEAR EXTENSION OF REPORT ON IMAGERY INTELLIGENCE AND GEOSPATIAL INFORMATION SUPPORT PROVIDED TO REGIONAL ORGANIZATIONS AND SECURITY ALLIANCES.

Section 921(c)(1) of the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2013 (Public Law 112–239; 126 Stat. 1878) is amended by striking ''2014 and 2015'' and inserting ''2014 through 2016''.

SEC. 1623. EXTENSION OF SECRETARY OF DEFENSE AUTHORITY TO ENGAGE IN COMMERCIAL ACTIVITIES AS SECURITY FOR INTELLIGENCE COLLECTION ACTIVITIES.

Section 431(a) of title 10, United States Code, is amended, in the second sentence, by striking ''December 31, 2015'' and inserting ''December 31, 2017''.

SEC. 1624. EXTENSION OF AUTHORITY RELATING TO JURISDICTION OVER DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE FACILITIES FOR INTELLIGENCE COLLECTION OR SPECIAL OPERATIONS ACTIVITIES ABROAD.

Section 926(b) of the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2012 (Public Law 112–81; 125 Stat. 1541) is amended, in the matter before paragraph (1)—

(1) by striking ''September 30, 2015'' and inserting ''September 30, 2017''; and

(2) by striking ''fiscal year 2016'' and inserting ''fiscal year 2018''.

SEC. 1625. ASSESSMENT AND LIMITATION ON AVAILABILITY OF FUNDS FOR INTELLIGENCE ACTIVITIES AND PROGRAMS OF UNITED STATES SPECIAL OPERATIONS COMMAND AND SPECIAL OPERATIONS FORCES.

(a) ASSESSMENT.—

(1) REQUIREMENT.—The Secretary of Defense, acting through the Under Secretary of Defense for Intelligence, the Assistant Secretary of Defense for Special Operations and Low Intensity Conflict, and the Director of the Defense Intelligence Agency, shall submit to the appropriate committees of Congress and the Comptroller General of the United States an assessment of the intelligence activities and programs of United States Special Operations Command and special operations forces.

(2) INCLUSIONS.—The assessment under paragraph (1) shall include each of the following elements:

(A) An overall strategy defining such intelligence activities and programs, including definitions of intelligence activities and programs carried out by special operations forces and how such activities and programs relate to conventional military intelligence and the capabilities of the Armed Forces.

(B) The oversight roles and responsibilities of the Under Secretary of Defense for Intelligence, the Assistant Secretary of Defense for Special Operations and Low Intensity Conflict, and the Assistant to the Secretary of Defense for Intelligence Oversight with respect to the employment of special operations forces for intelligence activities and programs, including an analysis of any oversight limitations or gaps.

(C) A strategy and roadmap of United States Special Operations Command intelligence, surveillance, and reconnaissance programs and requirements, including enabling capabilities provided by the Armed Forces, for special operations across the future years defense program.

(D) A comprehensive description of Joint Staff-validated current and anticipated future requirements for the intelligence activities and programs of each geographic combatant commander that are likely to be fulfilled by special operations forces, including those that can only be addressed by special operations forces, programs, or capabilities.

(E) Validated current and expected future United States Special Operations Command force structure requirements necessary to meet near-, mid-, and long-term special operations intelligence activities and programs of the geographic combatant commanders.

(F) A comprehensive review and assessment of statutory authorities, and Department and interagency policies, including limitations, for special operations forces intelligence activities and programs.

(G) A cost estimate of special operations intelligence activities and programs, including an estimate of the costs of the period of the current future years defense program, including a description of all rules and assumptions used to develop the cost estimates.

(H) A copy of any memoranda of understanding or memoranda of agreement between the Department of Defense and other departments or agencies of the United States Government, or between components of the Department of Defense that are required to implement objectives of special operations intelligence activities and programs.

(I) Any other matters the Secretary considers appropriate.

(3) FORM.—The assessment required under paragraph (1) shall be submitted in unclassified form, but may include a classified annex.

(4) COMPTROLLER GENERAL REVIEW.—Not later than 60 days after the date on which the assessment required under paragraph (1) is submitted, the Comptroller General shall submit to the appropriate committees of Congress a review of such assessment. Such review shall include an assessment of—

(A) the extent to which the assessment required under paragraph (1) addressed the elements required under paragraph (2);

(B) the sufficiency of oversight of the intelligence activities and programs of special operations forces by the Under Secretary of Defense for Intelligence, the Assistant Secretary of Defense for Special Operations and Low Intensity Conflict, and the Assistant to the Secretary of Defense for Intelligence Oversight;

(C) the validity of the cost estimate of special operations intelligence activities and programs required by paragraph (2)(G); and

(D) any other matters the Comptroller General determines are relevant.

(b) LIMITATIONS.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—Subject to paragraph (2), not more than 50 percent of the funds authorized to be appropriated by this Act or otherwise made available for fiscal year 2015 for procurement, Defense-wide, for intelligence systems, and for research, development, test, and evaluation, Defense-wide, for intelligence systems development may be obligated until the assessment required under subsection (a) is submitted.

(2) EXCEPTION.—Paragraph (1) shall not apply—

(A) with respect to funds authorized to be appropriated for Overseas Contingency Operations under title XV; or

(B) in any case where the Secretary of Defense determines the limitation in paragraph (1) may impede a current operation.

(c) DEFINITIONS.—In this section:

(1) APPROPRIATE COMMITTEES OF CONGRESS.—The term ''appropriate committees of Congress'' means the congressional defense committees, the Permanent Select Committee on Intelligence of the House of Representatives, and the Select Committee on Intelligence of the Senate.

(2) FUTURE YEARS DEFENSE PROGRAM.—The term ''future years defense program'' means the future years defense program under section 221 of title 10, United States Code.

(3) GEOGRAPHIC COMBATANT COMMANDER.—The term ''geographic combatant commander'' means a commander of a combatant command (as defined in section 161(c) of title 10, United States Code) with a geographic area of responsibility.

SEC. 1626. ANNUAL BRIEFING ON THE INTELLIGENCE, SURVEILLANCE, AND RECONNAISSANCE REQUIREMENTS OF THE COMBATANT COMMANDS.

At the same time that the President's budget is submitted pursuant to section 1105(a) of title 31, United States Code, for each of fiscal years 2016 through 2020—

(1) the Chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff shall provide to the congressional defense committees, the Permanent Select Committee on Intelligence of the House of Representatives, and the Select Committee on Intelligence of the Senate a briefing on—

(A) the intelligence, surveillance, and reconnaissance requirements, by specific intelligence capability type, of each of the combatant commands;

(B) for the year preceding the year in which the briefing is provided, the satisfaction rate of each of the combatant commands with the intelligence, surveillance, and reconnaissance requirements, by specific intelligence capability type, of such combatant command; and

(C) a risk analysis identifying the critical gaps and shortfalls in such requirements in relation to such satisfaction rate; and

(2) the Under Secretary of Defense for Intelligence shall provide to the congressional defense committees, the Permanent Select Committee on Intelligence of the House of Representatives, and the Select Committee on Intelligence of the Senate a briefing on short-term, mid-term, and long-term strategies to address the critical intelligence, surveillance and reconnaissance requirements of the combatant commands.

SEC. 1627. PROHIBITION ON NATIONAL INTELLIGENCE PROGRAM CONSOLIDATION.

(a) PROHIBITION.—No amounts authorized to be appropriated or otherwise made available to the Department of Defense may be used during the period beginning on the date of the enactment of this Act and ending on December 31, 2015, to execute—

(1) the separation of the National Intelligence Program budget from the Department of Defense budget;

(2) the consolidation of the National Intelligence Program budget within the Department of Defense budget; or

(3) the establishment of a new appropriations account or appropriations account structure for the National Intelligence Program budget.

(b) DEFINITIONS.—In this section:

(1) NATIONAL INTELLIGENCE PROGRAM.—The term ''National Intelligence Program'' has the meaning given the term in section 3 of the National Security Act of 1947 (50 U.S.C. 3003).

(2) NATIONAL INTELLIGENCE PROGRAM BUDGET.—The term ''National Intelligence Program budget'' means the portions of the Department of Defense budget designated as part of the National Intelligence Program.

SEC. 1628. PERSONNEL SECURITY AND INSIDER THREAT.

(a) REPORT REQUIRED.—Not later than March 30, 2015, the Secretary of Defense shall submit to Congress a report on the plans of the Department to address—

(1) the adoption of an interim capability to continuously evaluate the security status of the employees and contractors of the Department who have been determined eligible for and granted access to classified information by the Department of Defense Central Adjudication Facilities;

(2) the use of an interim system to assist in developing requirements, lessons learned, business rules, privacy standards, and operational concepts applicable to the objective automated records checks and continuous evaluation capability required by the strategy for modernizing personnel security;

(3) the engineering for an interim system and the objective automated records checks and continuous evaluation capability for initial investigations and reinvestigations required by the strategy for modernizing personnel security to support automation-assisted insider threat analyses conducted across the law enforcement, personnel security, human resources, counterintelligence, physical security, network behavior monitoring, and cybersecurity activities of all the components of the Department of Defense, pursuant to Executive Order 13587;

(4) how competitive processes and open systems designs will be used to acquire advanced commercial technologies throughout the life cycle of the objective continuous evaluation capability required by the strategy for modernizing personnel security;

(5) how the senior agency official in the Department of Defense for insider threat detection and prevention will be supported by experts in counterintelligence, personnel security, law enforcement, human resources, physical security, network monitoring, cybersecurity, and privacy and civil liberties from relevant components of the Department and experts in information technology, large-scale data analysis, systems engineering, and program acquisition;

(6) how the senior agency official, in developing the integrated, automation-assisted insider threat capability, will be supported by—

(A) the Under Secretary of Defense for Acquisition, Technology, and Logistics;

(B) the Chief Information Officer of the Department of Defense; and

(C) the Under Secretary of Defense for Personnel and Readiness; and

(7) who will be responsible and accountable for managing the development and fielding of the automation-assisted insider threat capability.

(b) INCLUSION OF GAPS.—The report required under subsection (a) shall include specific gaps in policy and statute to address the requirements placed on the Department by section 907(c) of the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2014 (Public Law 113–66) and Executive Order 13587.

(c) STRATEGY FOR MODERNIZING PERSONNEL SECURITY DEFINED.—In this section, the term ''strategy for modernizing personnel security'' means the strategy developed under section 907(c) of the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2014 (Public Law 113–66).

SEC. 1629. MIGRATION OF DISTRIBUTED COMMON GROUND SYSTEM OF DEPARTMENT OF THE ARMY TO AN OPEN SYSTEM ARCHITECTURE.

(a) MIGRATION REQUIRED.—Not later than three years after the date of the enactment of this Act, the Secretary of the Army shall migrate the Distributed Common Ground System of the Department of the Army, including the Red Disk initiative under development at the Intelligence and Security Command, to an open system architecture to enable—

(1) competitive acquisition of components, services, and applications for the Distributed Common Ground System; and

(2) rapid competitive development and integration of new capabilities for the Distributed Common Ground System.

(b) COMPLIANCE WITH OPEN SYSTEM ARCHITECTURE STANDARDS.—In carrying out the migration required by subsection (a), the Secretary shall ensure that the Distributed Common Ground System—

(1) is in compliance with the open system architecture standards developed under the Defense Intelligence Information Enterprise by the Under Secretary of Defense for Intelligence; and

(2) reuses services and components of the Defense Intelligence Information Enterprise.

(c) OPEN SYSTEM ARCHITECTURE DEFINED.—In this section, the term ''open system architecture'' means, with respect to an information technology system, an integrated business and technical strategy that—

(1) employs a modular design and uses widely supported and consensus-based standards for key interfaces;

(2) is subjected to successful validation and verification tests to ensure key interfaces comply with widely supported and consensus-based standards; and

(3) uses a system architecture that allows components to be added, modified, replaced, removed, or supported by different vendors throughout the life-cycle of the system to afford opportunities for enhanced competition and innovation while yielding—

(A) significant cost and schedule savings; and

(B) increased interoperability.

Subtitle C—Cyberspace-Related Matters

SEC. 1631. BUDGETING AND ACCOUNTING FOR CYBER MISSION FORCES.

(a) BUDGETING.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—Chapter 9 of title 10, United States Code, is amended by adding at the end the following new section:

''§ 238. Cyber mission forces: program elements

''(a) BUDGET JUSTIFICATION DISPLAY.—The Secretary of Defense shall submit to Congress, as a part of the defense budget materials for fiscal year 2017 and each fiscal year thereafter, a budget justification display that includes—

''(1) a major force program category for the five-year defense plan of the Department of Defense for the training, manning, and equipping of the cyber mission forces; and

''(2) program elements for the cyber mission forces.

''(b) WAIVER.—The Secretary may waive the requirement under subsection (a) for fiscal year 2017 if the Secretary—

''(1) determines the Secretary is unable to comply with such requirement for fiscal year 2017; and

''(2) establishes a plan to implement the requirement for fiscal year 2018.''.

(2) TABLE OF SECTIONS.—The table of sections at the beginning of chapter 9 of such title is amended by adding at the end the following new item:

''238. Cyber mission forces: program elements.''.

(b) ASSESSMENT OF TRANSFER ACCOUNT FOR CYBER ACTIVITIES.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—The Secretary shall assess the feasibility and advisability of establishing a transfer account to execute the funds contained in the major force program category required by subsection (a).

(2) REPORT.—

(A) IN GENERAL.—Not later than April 1, 2015, the Secretary shall submit to the congressional defense committees a report on the assessment carried out under paragraph (1).

(B) CONTENTS.—The report required by subparagraph (A) shall include the following:

(i) The findings of the Secretary with respect to the assessment carried out under paragraph (1).

(ii) A recommendation as to whether a transfer account should be established as described in such paragraph.

SEC. 1632. REPORTING ON CYBER INCIDENTS WITH RESPECT TO NETWORKS AND INFORMATION SYSTEMS OF OPERATIONALLY CRITICAL CONTRACTORS.

(a) REPORTING.—Part I of subtitle A of title 10, United States Code, is amended by inserting after chapter 18 the following new chapter:

''CHAPTER 19—CYBER MATTERS

''Sec.

''391. Reporting on cyber incidents with respect to networks and information systems of operationally critical contractors.

''§ 391. Reporting on cyber incidents with respect to networks and information systems of operationally critical contractors and certain other contractors

''(a) DESIGNATION OF DEPARTMENT COMPONENT TO RECEIVE REPORTS.—The Secretary of Defense shall designate a component of the Department of Defense to receive reports of cyber incidents from contractors in accordance with this section and with section 941 of the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2013 (10 U.S.C. 2224 note) or from other governmental entities.

''(b) PROCEDURES FOR REPORTING CYBER INCIDENTS.—The Secretary of Defense shall establish procedures that require an operationally critical contractor to report in a timely manner to component designated under subsection (a) each time a cyber incident occurs with respect to a network or information system of such operationally critical contractor.

''(c) PROCEDURE REQUIREMENTS.—

''(1) DESIGNATION AND NOTIFICATION.—The procedures established pursuant to subsection (a) shall include a process for—

''(A) designating operationally critical contractors; and

''(B) notifying a contractor that it has been designated as an operationally critical contractor.

''(2) RAPID REPORTING.—The procedures established pursuant to subsection (a) shall require each operationally critical contractor to rapidly report to the component of the Department designated pursuant to subsection (d)(2)(A) on each cyber incident with respect to any network or information systems of such contractor. Each such report shall include the following:

''(A) An assessment by the contractor of the effect of the cyber incident on the ability of the contractor to meet the contractual requirements of the Department.

''(B) The technique or method used in such cyber incident.

''(C) A sample of any malicious software, if discovered and isolated by the contractor, involved in such cyber incident.

''(D) A summary of information compromised by such cyber incident.

''(3) DEPARTMENT ASSISTANCE AND ACCESS TO EQUIPMENT AND INFORMATION BY DEPARTMENT PERSONNEL.—The procedures established pursuant to subsection (a) shall—

''(A) include mechanisms for Department personnel to, if requested, assist operationally critical contractors in detecting and mitigating penetrations; and

''(B) provide that an operationally critical contractor is only required to provide access to equipment or information as described in subparagraph (A) to determine whether information created by or for the Department in connection with any Department program was successfully exfiltrated from a network or information system of such contractor and, if so, what information was exfiltrated.

''(4) PROTECTION OF TRADE SECRETS AND OTHER INFORMATION.—The procedures established pursuant to subsection (a) shall provide for the reasonable protection of trade secrets, commercial or financial information, and information that can be used to identify a specific person.

''(5) DISSEMINATION OF INFORMATION.—The procedures established pursuant to subsection (a) shall limit the dissemination of information obtained or derived through the 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.

''(d) DEFINITIONS.—In this section:

''(1) CYBER INCIDENT.—The term 'cyber incident' means actions taken through the use of computer networks that result in an actual or potentially adverse effect on an information system or the information residing therein.

''(2) OPERATIONALLY CRITICAL CONTRACTOR.—The term 'operationally critical contractor' means a contractor designated by the Secretary for purposes of this section as a critical source of supply for airlift, sealift, intermodal transportation services, or logistical support that is essential to the mobilization, deployment, or sustainment of the Armed Forces in a contingency operation.''.

(b) ISSUANCE OF PROCEDURES.—The Secretary shall establish the procedures required by subsection (b) of section 391 of title 10, United States Code, as added by subsection (a) of this section, not later than 90 days after the date of the enactment of this Act.

(c) ASSESSMENT OF DEPARTMENT POLICIES.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—Not later than 90 days after the date of the enactment of the Act, the Secretary of Defense shall complete an assessment of—

(A) requirements that were in effect on the day before the date of the enactment of this Act for contractors to share information with Department components regarding cyber incidents (as defined in subsection (d) of such section 391) with respect to networks or information systems of contractors; and

(B) Department policies and systems for sharing information on cyber incidents with respect to networks or information systems of Department contractors.

(2) ACTIONS FOLLOWING ASSESSMENT.—Upon completion of the assessment required by paragraph (1), the Secretary shall—

(A) designate a Department component under subsection (a) of such section 391; and

(B) issue or revise guidance applicable to Department components that ensures the rapid sharing by the component designated pursuant to such section 391 or section 941 of the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2013 (10 U.S.C. 2224 note) of information relating to cyber incidents with respect to networks or information systems of contractors with other appropriate Department components.

(d) TABLE OF CHAPTERS AMENDMENT.—The table of chapters at the beginning of subtitle A of title 10, United States Code, and at the beginning of part I of such subtitle, are each amended by inserting after the item relating to chapter 18 the following new item:

''19. Cyber matters ..... 391''.

SEC. 1633. EXECUTIVE AGENTS FOR CYBER TEST AND TRAINING RANGES.

(a) EXECUTIVE AGENT.—Chapter 19 of title 10, United States Code, as added by section

1632 of this Act, is amended by adding at the end the following new section:

''§ 392. Executive agents for cyber test and training ranges

''(a) EXECUTIVE AGENT.—The Secretary of Defense, in consultation with the Principal Cyber Advisor, shall—

''(1) designate a senior official from among the personnel of the Department of Defense to act as the executive agent for cyber and information technology test ranges; and

''(2) designate a senior official from among the personnel of the Department of Defense to act as the executive agent for cyber and information technology training ranges.

''(b) ROLES, RESPONSIBILITIES, AND AUTHORITIES.—

''(1) ESTABLISHMENT.—The Secretary of Defense shall prescribe the roles, responsibilities, and authorities of the executive agents designated under subsection (a). Such roles, responsibilities, and authorities shall include the development of a biennial integrated plan for cyber and information technology test and training resources.

''(2) BIENNIAL INTEGRATED PLAN.—The biennial integrated plan required under paragraph (1) shall include plans for the following:

''(A) Developing and maintaining a comprehensive list of cyber and information technology ranges, test facilities, test beds, and other means of testing, training, and developing software, personnel, and tools for accommodating the mission of the Department. Such list shall include resources from both governmental and nongovernmental entities.

''(B) Organizing and managing designated cyber and information technology test ranges, including—

''(i) establishing the priorities for cyber and information technology ranges to meet Department objectives;

''(ii) enforcing standards to meet requirements specified by the United States Cyber Command, the training community, and the research, development, testing, and evaluation community;

''(iii) identifying and offering guidance on the opportunities for integration amongst the designated cyber and information technology ranges regarding test, training, and development functions;

''(iv) finding opportunities for cost reduction, integration, and coordination improvements for the appropriate cyber and information technology ranges;

''(v) adding or consolidating cyber and information technology ranges in the future to better meet the evolving needs of the cyber strategy and resource requirements of the Department;

''(vi) finding opportunities to continuously enhance the quality and technical expertise of the cyber and information technology test workforce through training and personnel policies; and

''(vii) coordinating with interagency and industry partners on cyber and information technology range issues.

''(C) Defining a cyber range architecture that—

''(i) may add or consolidate cyber and information technology ranges in the future to better meet the evolving needs of the cyber strategy and resource requirements of the Department;

''(ii) coordinates with interagency and industry partners on cyber and information technology range issues;

''(iii) allows for integrated closed loop testing in a secure environment of cyber and electronic warfare capabilities;

''(iv) supports science and technology development, experimentation, testing and training; and

''(v) provides for interconnection with other existing cyber ranges and other kinetic range facilities in a distributed manner.

''(D) Certifying all cyber range investments of the Department of Defense.

''(E) Performing such other assessments or analyses as the Secretary considers appropriate.

''(3) STANDARD FOR CYBER EVENT DATA.—The executive agents designated under subsection (a), in consultation with the Chief Information Officer of the Department of Defense, shall jointly select a standard language from open-source candidates for representing and communicating cyber event and threat data. Such language shall be machine-readable for the Joint Information Environment and associated test and training ranges.

''(c) SUPPORT WITHIN DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE.—The Secretary of Defense shall ensure that the military departments, Defense Agencies, and other components of the Department of Defense provide the executive agents designated under subsection (a) with the appropriate support and resources needed to perform the roles, responsibilities, and authorities of the executive agents.

''(d) COMPLIANCE WITH EXISTING DIRECTIVE.—The Secretary shall carry out this section in compliance with Directive 5101.1.

''(e) DEFINITIONS.—In this section:

''(1) The term 'designated cyber and information technology range' includes the National Cyber Range, the Joint Information Operations Range, the Defense Information Assurance Range, and the C4 Assessments Division of J6 of the Joint Staff.

''(2) The term 'Directive 5101.1' means Department of Defense Directive 5101.1, or any successor directive relating to the responsibilities of an executive agent of the Department of Defense.

''(3) The term 'executive agent' has the meaning given the term 'DoD Executive Agent' in Directive 5101.1.''.

(b) DESIGNATION AND ROLES AND RESPONSIBILITIES.—The Secretary of Defense shall—

(1) not later than 120 days after the date of the enactment of this Act, designate the executive agents required under subsection (a) of section 392 of title 10, United States Code, as added by subsection (a) of this section; and

(2) not later than one year after the date of the enactment of this Act, prescribe the roles, responsibilities, and authorities required under subsection (b) of such section 392.

(c) SELECTION OF STANDARD LANGUAGE.—Not later than June 1, 2015, the executive agents designated under subsection (a) of section 392 of title 10, United States Code, as added by subsection (a) of this section, shall select the standard language under subsection (b)(3) of such section 392.

(d) TABLE OF SECTIONS AMENDMENT.—The table of sections at the beginning of chapter 19 of title 10, United States Code, as added by section 1632 of this Act, is amended by adding at the end the following new item:

''392. Executive agents for cyber test and training ranges.''.

SEC. 1634. CYBERSPACE MAPPING.

(a) DESIGNATION OF NETWORK.—Not later than 60 days after the date of the enactment of this Act, the Secretary of Defense shall develop a plan to use a controlled laboratory environment or an existing network or network segment within the Department of Defense to identify network mapping capabilities to meet requirements of the United States Cyber Command.

(b) RECOMMENDATIONS.—Not later than 180 days after the date of the enactment of this Act, the Principal Cyber Advisor shall submit to the Secretary policy recommendations regarding the mapping of cyberspace to support the operational requirements of the United States Cyber Command.

SEC. 1635. REVIEW OF CROSS DOMAIN SOLUTION POLICY AND REQUIREMENT FOR CROSS DOMAIN SOLUTION STRATEGY.

(a) REVIEW OF POLICY.—The Secretary of Defense shall review the policies and guidance of the Department of Defense concerning the procurement, approval, and use of cross domain solutions by the Department of Defense.

(b) STRATEGY FOR CROSS DOMAIN SOLUTIONS.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—Not later than 180 days after the date of the enactment of this Act, the Secretary shall develop a strategy for procurement, approval, and use of cross domain solutions by the Department.

(2) ELEMENTS.—The strategy required by paragraph (1) shall include the following:

(A) Identification and assessment of the current cross domain solutions in use throughout the Department of Defense, including the relative capabilities of such solutions and any gaps in current capabilities.

(B) A determination of the requirements for cross domain solutions for enterprise applications as well as deployed warfighting operations, including operations with coalition partners.

(C) A plan to enable verification of compliance with Department of Defense policies regarding the use of cross domain solutions.

(D) A review of the current Department of Defense Information Assurance Certification and Accreditation Process for the applicability of such process to future virtualized cross domain technology.

(E) A plan to meet the cross domain solution requirements for the Defense Intelligence Information Enterprise that must operate within the Joint Information Environment and the Intelligence Community Information Technology Environment.

SEC. 1636. REQUIREMENT FOR STRATEGY TO DEVELOP AND DEPLOY DECRYPTION SERVICE FOR THE JOINT INFORMATION ENVIRONMENT.

(a) STRATEGY REQUIRED.—The Secretary of Defense shall develop a strategy to develop and deploy a decryption service that enables the efficient decryption and re-encryption of encrypted communications within the Joint Information Environment and through the Internet access points of the Joint Information Environment in a manner that allows the Secretary to inspect the content of such communications to detect cyber threats and insider threat activity.

(b) ELEMENTS.—The strategy required developed pursuant to subsection (a) shall include the following:

(1) Requirements.

(2) An estimate of the cost.

(3) An assessment of the added security benefit.

(4) An architecture.

(5) A concept of operations.

(c) CONGRESSIONAL BRIEFING.—Not later than October 1, 2015, the Secretary shall brief the congressional defense committees and the congressional intelligence committees (as defined in section 3 of the National Security Act of 1947 (50 U.S.C. 3003)) on the strategy developed under subsection (a).

SEC. 1637. ACTIONS TO ADDRESS ECONOMIC OR INDUSTRIAL ESPIONAGE IN CYBERSPACE.

(a) REPORT REQUIRED.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—Not later than 180 days after the date of the enactment of this Act, and annually thereafter through 2020, the President shall submit to the appropriate congressional committees a report on foreign economic and industrial espionage in cyberspace during the 12-month period preceding the submission of the report that—

(A) identifies—

(i) foreign countries that engage in economic or industrial espionage in cyberspace with respect to trade secrets or proprietary information owned by United States persons;

(ii) foreign countries identified under clause (i) that the President determines engage in the most egregious economic or industrial espionage in cyberspace with respect to such trade secrets or proprietary information (to be known as ''priority foreign countries'');

(iii) categories of technologies or proprietary information developed by United States persons that—

(I) are targeted for economic or industrial espionage in cyberspace; and

(II) to the extent practicable, have been appropriated through such espionage;

(iv) articles manufactured or otherwise produced using technologies or proprietary information described in clause (iii)(II); and

(v) to the extent practicable, services provided using such technologies or proprietary information;

(B) describes the economic or industrial espionage engaged in by the foreign countries identified under clauses (i) and (ii) of subparagraph (A); and

(C) describes—

(i) actions taken by the President to decrease the prevalence of economic or industrial espionage in cyberspace; and

(ii) the progress made in decreasing the prevalence of such espionage.

(2) DETERMINATION OF FOREIGN COUNTRIES ENGAGING IN ECONOMIC OR INDUSTRIAL ESPIONAGE IN CYBERSPACE.—For purposes of clauses (i) and (ii) of paragraph (1)(A), the President shall identify a foreign country as a foreign country that engages in economic or industrial espionage in cyberspace with respect to trade secrets or proprietary information owned by United States persons if the government of the foreign country—

(A) engages in economic or industrial espionage in cyberspace with respect to trade secrets or proprietary information owned by United States persons; or

(B) facilitates, supports, fails to prosecute, or otherwise permits such espionage by—

(i) individuals who are citizens or residents of the foreign country; or

(ii) entities that are organized under the laws of the foreign country or are otherwise subject to the jurisdiction of the government of the foreign country.

(3) FORM OF REPORT.—Each report required by paragraph (1) shall be submitted in unclassified form but may contain a classified annex.

(b) IMPOSITION OF SANCTIONS.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—The President may, pursuant to the International Emergency Economic Powers Act (50 U.S.C. 1701 et seq.), block and prohibit all transactions in all property and interests in property of each person described in paragraph (2), if such property and interests in property are in the United States, come within the United States, or are or come within the possession or control of a United States person.

(2) PERSONS DESCRIBED.—A person described in this paragraph is a foreign person the President determines knowingly requests, engages in, supports, facilitates, or benefits from the significant appropriation, through economic or industrial espionage in cyberspace, of technologies or proprietary information developed by United States persons.

(3) EXCEPTION.—The authority to impose sanctions under paragraph (1) shall not include the authority to impose sanctions on the importation of goods.

(4) IMPLEMENTATION; PENALTIES.—

(A) IMPLEMENTATION.—The President may exercise all authorities provided under sections 203 and 205 of the International Emergency Economic Powers Act (50 U.S.C. 1702 and 1704) to carry out this subsection.

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

(c) RULE OF CONSTRUCTION.—Nothing in this section shall be construed to affect the application of any penalty or the exercise of any authority provided for under any other provision of law.

(d) DEFINITIONS.—In this section:

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

(A) the Committee on Armed Services, the Committee on Banking, Housing, and Urban Affairs, the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation, the Committee on Homeland Security and Governmental Affairs, the Committee on Finance, the Committee on Foreign Relations, and the Select Committee on Intelligence of the Senate; and

(B) the Committee on Armed Services, the Committee on Energy and Commerce, the Committee on Homeland Security, the Committee on Financial Services, the Committee on Foreign Affairs, the Committee on Ways and Means, and the Permanent Select Committee on Intelligence of the House of Representatives.

(2) CYBERSPACE.—The term ''cyberspace''—

(A) means the interdependent network of information technology infrastructures; and

(B) includes the Internet, telecommunications networks, computer systems, and embedded processors and controllers.

(3) ECONOMIC OR INDUSTRIAL ESPIONAGE.—The term ''economic or industrial espionage'' means—

(A) stealing a trade secret or proprietary information or appropriating, taking, carrying away, or concealing, or by fraud, artifice, or deception obtaining, a trade secret or proprietary information without the authorization of the owner of the trade secret or proprietary information;

(B) copying, duplicating, downloading, uploading, destroying, transmitting, delivering, sending, communicating, or conveying a trade secret or proprietary information without the authorization of the owner of the trade secret or proprietary information; or

(C) knowingly receiving, buying, or possessing a trade secret or proprietary information that has been stolen or appropriated, obtained, or converted without the authorization of the owner of the trade secret or proprietary information.

(4) KNOWINGLY.—The term ''knowingly'', with respect to conduct, a circumstance, or a result, means that a person has actual knowledge, or should have known, of the conduct, the circumstance, or the result.

(5) OWN.—The term ''own'', with respect to a trade secret or proprietary information, means to hold rightful legal or equitable title to, or license in, the trade secret or proprietary information.

(6) PERSON.—The term ''person'' means an individual or entity.

(7) PROPRIETARY INFORMATION.—The term ''proprietary information'' means competitive bid preparations, negotiating strategies, executive emails, internal financial data, strategic business plans, technical designs, manufacturing processes, source code, data derived from research and development investments, and other commercially valuable information that a person has developed or obtained if—

(A) the person has taken reasonable measures to keep the information confidential; and

(B) the information is not generally known or readily ascertainable through proper means by the public.

(8) TECHNOLOGY.—The term ''technology'' has the meaning given that term in section 16 of the Export Administration Act of 1979 (50 U.S.C. App. 2415) (as in effect pursuant to the International Emergency Economic Powers Act (50 U.S.C. 1701 et seq.)).

(9) TRADE SECRET.—The term ''trade secret'' has the meaning given that term in section 1839 of title 18, United States Code.

(10) UNITED STATES PERSON.—The term ''United States person'' means—

(A) an individual who is a citizen or resident of the United States;

(B) an entity organized under the laws of the United States or any jurisdiction within the United States; or

(C) a person located in the United States.

SEC. 1638. SENSE OF CONGRESS REGARDING ROLE OF RESERVE COMPONENTS IN DEFENSE OF UNITED STATES AGAINST CYBER ATTACKS.

It is the sense of Congress that—

(1) members of the reserve components may possess knowledge of critical infrastructure in the States in which the members serve that may be of value for purposes of defending such infrastructure against cyber threats;

(2) traditional members of the reserve components and reserve component technicians may have experience in both the private and public sector that could benefit the readiness of the Department of Defense's cyber force and the development of cyber capabilities;

(3) the long-standing relationship the reserve components has with local and civil authorities may be beneficial for purposes of providing for a coordinated response to a cyber attack and defending against cyber threats;

(4) the States are already working to establish cyber partnerships with the reserve components; and

(5) the reserve components have a role in the defense of the United States against cyber threats and consideration should be given to how the reserve components might be integrated into a comprehensive national approach for cyber defense.

SEC. 1639. SENSE OF CONGRESS ON THE FUTURE OF THE INTERNET AND THE .MIL TOP-LEVEL DOMAIN.

It is the sense of Congress that the Secretary of Defense should—

(1) work within the existing interagency process underway as of the date of the enactment of this Act regarding the transfer of the remaining role of the United States Government in the functions of the Internet Assigned Numbers Authority to a global multistakeholder community and support transferring this role only if—

(A) assurances are provided for the protection of the current status of legacy top-level domain names and Internet Protocol address numbers, particularly those used by the Department of Defense and the components of the United States Government for national security purposes;

(B) mechanisms are institutionalized to uphold and protect consensus-based decision making in the multi-stakeholder approach; and

(C) existing stress-testing scenarios of the accountability process of the multi-stakeholder model can be confidently shown to work transparently, securely, and efficiently to maintain a free, open, and resilient Internet; and

(2) take all necessary steps to sustain the successful stewardship and good standing of the Internet root zone servers managed by components of the Department of Defense, including active participation, review, and analysis for transition planning documents and accountability stress testing.

Subtitle D—Nuclear Forces

SEC. 1641. PREPARATION OF ANNUAL BUDGET REQUEST REGARDING NUCLEAR WEAPONS.

Section 179(f) of title 10, United States Code, is amended by adding at the end the following new paragraphs:

''(3)(A) With respect to the preparation of a budget for a fiscal year to be submitted by the President to Congress under section 1105(a) of title 31, the Secretary of Defense may not agree to a proposed transfer of estimated nuclear budget request authority unless the Secretary of Defense submits to the congressional defense committees a report described in subparagraph (B).

''(B) A report described in this subparagraph is a report that includes the following:

''(i) Except as provided by subparagraph (C), certification that, during the fiscal year prior to the fiscal year covered by the budget for which the report is submitted, the Secretary of Energy obligated or expended any amounts covered by a proposed transfer of estimated nuclear budget request authority made for such prior fiscal year in a manner consistent with a memorandum of agreement that was developed by the Nuclear Weapons Council and entered into by the Secretary of Defense and the Secretary of Energy.

''(ii) A detailed assessment by the Nuclear Weapons Council regarding how the Administrator for Nuclear Security implemented any agreements and decisions of the Council made during such prior fiscal year.

''(iii) An assessment from each of the Chairman of the Joints Chiefs of Staff and the Commander of the United States Strategic Command regarding any effects to the military during such prior fiscal year that were caused by the delay or failure of the Administrator to implement any agreements or decisions described in clause (ii).

''(C) With respect to a report described in subparagraph (B), the Secretary may waive the requirement to include the certification described in clause (i) of such subparagraph if the Secretary—

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

''(ii) instead of the certification described in such clause (i), includes as part of such report—

''(I) a copy of the agreement that the Secretary has entered into with the Secretary of Energy regarding the manner and the purpose for which the Secretary of Energy will obligate or expend any amounts covered by a proposed transfer of estimated nuclear budget request authority for the fiscal year covered by the budget for which such report is submitted; and

''(II) an explanation for why the Secretary did not include such certification in such report.

''(4) The Secretary of Defense shall include with the defense budget materials for a fiscal year the memorandum of agreement described in subparagraph (B)(i) of paragraph (3), or the agreement described in subparagraph (C) of such paragraph, as the case may be, that covers such fiscal year.

''(5)(A) Not later than 30 days after the President submits to Congress the budget for a fiscal year under section 1105(a) of title 31, the Commander of the United States Strategic Command shall submit to the Chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff an assessment of—

''(i) whether such budget allows the Federal Government to meet the nuclear stockpile and stockpile stewardship program requirements during the fiscal year covered by the budget and the four subsequent fiscal years; and

''(ii) if the Commander determines that such budget does not allow the Federal Government to meet such requirements, a description of the steps being taken to meet such requirements.

''(B) Not later than 30 days after the date on which the Chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff receives the assessment of the Commander of the United States Strategic Command under subparagraph (A), the Chairman shall submit to the congressional defense committees—

''(i) such assessment as it was submitted to the Chairman; and

''(ii) any comments of the Chairman.

''(6) In this subsection:

''(A) The term 'budget' has the meaning given that term in section 231(f) of this title.

''(B) The term 'defense budget materials' has the meaning given that term in section 231(f) of this title.

''(C) The term 'proposed transfer of estimated nuclear budget request authority' means, in preparing a budget, a request for the Secretary of Defense to transfer an estimated amount of the proposed budget authority of the Secretary to the Secretary of Energy for purposes relating to nuclear weapons.''.

SEC. 1642. IMPROVEMENT TO BIENNIAL ASSESSMENT ON DELIVERY PLATFORMS FOR NUCLEAR WEAPONS AND THE NUCLEAR COMMAND AND CONTROL SYSTEM.

Section 492(a)(1) of title 10, United States Code, is amended by inserting '', and the ability to meet operational availability requirements for,'' after ''military effectiveness of''.

SEC. 1643. CONGRESSIONAL BUDGET OFFICE REVIEW OF COST ESTIMATES FOR NUCLEAR WEAPONS.

Section 1043 of the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2012 (Public Law 112–81; 125 Stat. 1576), as most recently amended by section 1054 of the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2014 (Public Law 113–66; 127 Stat. 861), is further amended by striking subsection (b) and inserting the following new subsection (b):

''(b) ESTIMATE OF COSTS BY CONGRESSIONAL BUDGET OFFICE.—

''(1) BUDGETS FOR ODD-NUMBERED FISCAL YEARS.—Not later than July 1 of each year in which the President transmits a covered odd-numbered fiscal year report, the Director of the Congressional Budget Office shall submit to the congressional defense committees a report that includes—

''(A) an estimate of the costs during the 10-year period beginning on the date of such covered odd-numbered fiscal year report associated with fielding and maintaining the current nuclear weapons and nuclear weapon delivery systems of the United States;

''(B) an estimate of the costs during such period of any life extension, modernization, or replacement of any current nuclear weapons or nuclear weapon delivery systems of the United States that is anticipated as of the date of such covered odd-numbered fiscal year report; and

''(C) an estimate of the relative percentage of total defense spending during such period represented by the costs estimated under subparagraphs (A) and (B).

''(2) BUDGETS FOR EVEN-NUMBERED FISCAL YEARS.—If the Director determines that a covered even-numbered fiscal year report contains a significant change that affects the estimates of the Director included in the report submitted under paragraph (1) in the year prior to the year in which such covered even-numbered fiscal year report is submitted, the Director shall submit to the congressional defense committees a letter describing such significant changes.

''(3) DEFINITIONS.—In this subsection:

''(A) The term 'covered even-numbered fiscal year report' means a report required to be transmitted under subsection (a)(1) not later than 30 days after the submission to Congress of the budget of the President for an even-numbered fiscal year.

''(B) The term 'covered odd-numbered fiscal year report' means a report required to be transmitted under subsection (a)(1) not later than 30 days after the submission to Congress of the budget of the President for an odd-numbered fiscal year.''.

SEC. 1644. RETENTION OF MISSILE SILOS.

(a) REQUIREMENT.—During the period in which the New START Treaty (as defined in section 494(a)(2)(D) of title 10, United States Code) is in effect, the Secretary of Defense shall preserve each intercontinental ballistic missile silo that contains a deployed missile as of the date of the enactment of this Act in, at minimum, a warm status that enables such silo to—

(1) remain a fully functioning element of the interconnected and redundant command and control system of the missile field; and

(2) be made fully operational with a deployed missile.

(b) RULE OF CONSTRUCTION.—Nothing in subsection (b) shall be construed to prohibit the Secretary of Defense from temporarily placing an intercontinental ballistic missile silo offline to perform maintenance activities.

SEC. 1645. PROCUREMENT AUTHORITY FOR CERTAIN PARTS OF INTERCONTINENTAL BALLISTIC MISSILE FUZES.

(a) IN GENERAL.—The Secretary of the Air Force may enter into contracts for the life-of-type procurement of covered parts of the intercontinental ballistic missile fuze.

(b) AVAILABILITY OF FUNDS.—Notwithstanding section 1502(a) of title 31, United States Code, of the amount authorized to be appropriated for fiscal year 2015 by section 101 and available for Missile Procurement, Air Force as specified in the funding table in section 4101, $4,700,000 shall be available for the procurement of covered parts pursuant to contracts entered into under subsection (a).

(c) 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. 1646. ASSESSMENT OF NUCLEAR WEAPON SECONDARY REQUIREMENT.

(a) ASSESSMENT.—The Secretary of Defense, in coordination with the Secretary of Energy and the Commander of the United States Strategic Command, shall assess the annual secondary production requirement needed to sustain a safe, secure, reliable, and effective nuclear deterrent.

(b) REPORT.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—Not later than 120 days after the date of the enactment of this Act, the Secretary of Defense, in coordination with the Secretary of Energy and the Commander of the United States Strategic Command, shall submit to the congressional defense committees a report regarding the assessment conducted under subsection (a).

(2) MATTERS INCLUDED.—The report under paragraph (1) shall include the following:

(A) An explanation of the rationale and assumptions that led to the current 50 to 80 secondaries per year production requirement, including the factors considered in determining such requirement.

(B) An analysis of whether there are any changes to such 50 to 80 secondaries per year

production requirement, including the reasons for any such changes.

(C) A description of how the secondary production requirement is affected by or related to—

(i) the demands of stockpile modernization, including the schedule for life extension programs;

(ii) the requirement for a responsive infrastructure, including the ability to hedge against technical failure and geopolitical risk; and

(iii) the number of secondaries held in reserve or the inactive stockpile, and the likelihood such secondaries may be reused.

(E) The proposed timeframe for achieving such 50 to 80 secondaries per year production requirement.

(3) FORM.—The report under paragraph (1) shall be submitted in unclassified form, but may include a classified annex.

SEC. 1647. CERTIFICATION ON NUCLEAR FORCE STRUCTURE.

Not later than 90 days after the date of the enactment of this Act, the Chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff, in coordination with the Commander of the United States Strategic Command, shall certify to the congressional defense committees that the plan for implementation of the New START Treaty (as defined in section 494(a)(2)(D) of title 10, United States Code) announced on April 8, 2014, will enable the United States to meet its obligations under such treaty in a manner that ensures the nuclear forces of the United States—

(1) are capable, survivable, and balanced; and

(2) maintain strategic stability, deterrence and extended deterrence, and allied assurance.

SEC. 1648. ADVANCE NOTICE AND REPORTS ON B61 LIFE EXTENSION PROGRAM.

(a) NOTIFICATION AND REPORTS.—Not later than 30 days before any decision is made to reduce the number of final production units for the B61 life extension program below the total number of such units planned in the stockpile stewardship and management plan required by section 4203 of the Atomic Energy Defense Act (50 U.S.C. 2523) for fiscal year 2015—

(1) the Chairman of the Nuclear Weapons Council established under section 179 of title 10, United States Code, shall submit to the congressional defense committees a report that includes—

(A) a notification of such decision;

(B) an explanation of the proposed changes to the life extension program; and

(C) a comprehensive discussion of the justification for such changes; and

(2) the Commander of the United States Strategic Command shall submit to the congressional defense committees a report that includes—

(A) an assessment of such changes to the life extension program;

(B) a description of the risks associated with such decision;

(C) an assessment of the impact of such decision on the ability of the United States Strategic Command to meet deterrence, extended deterrence, and assurance requirements during the expected lifetime of the B61–12 bomb; and

(D) such other matters as the Commander considers appropriate.

(b) FORM OF REPORTS.—Each report required by subsection (a) shall be submitted in unclassified form, but may include a classified annex.

SEC. 1649. NOTIFICATION AND REPORT CONCERNING REMOVAL OR CONSOLIDATION OF DUAL-CAPABLE AIRCRAFT FROM EUROPE.

(a) NOTIFICATION AND REPORT.—Not later than 90 days before the date on which the Secretary of Defense removes or consolidates dual-capable aircraft of the United States from the area of responsibility of the United States European Command, the Secretary shall notify the congressional defense committees of such proposed removal or consolidation. Such notification shall include a report explaining—

(1) how such removal or consolidation is in the national security interests of the United States and the allies of the United States, including the North Atlantic Treaty Organization Alliance; and

(2) whether, and in what respects, such proposed removal or consolidation is affected by—

(A) the armed forces of the Russian Federation continuing to illegally occupy Ukrainian territory;

(B) the Russian Federation deploying or preparing to deploy its nuclear weapons to Ukrainian territory;

(C) the Russian Federation not complying with the INF Treaty and other treaties and agreements to which it is a party; and

(D) the Russian Federation not complying with the CFE Treaty and not lifting its suspension of Russian observance of its treaty obligations.

(b) DEFINITIONS.—In this section:

(1) 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.

(2) The ''dual-capable aircraft'' means tactical fighter aircraft that can perform both conventional and nuclear missions.

(3) The term ''INF Treaty'' means the Treaty Between the United States of America and the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics on the Elimination of Their Intermediate-Range and Shorter-Range Missiles, commonly referred to as the Intermediate-Range Nuclear Forces (INF) Treaty, signed at Washington, December 8, 1987, and entered into force June 1, 1988.

SEC. 1650. REPORTS ON INSTALLATION OF NUCLEAR COMMAND, CONTROL, AND COMMUNICATIONS SYSTEMS AT HEADQUARTERS OF UNITED STATES STRATEGIC COMMAND.

(a) IN GENERAL.—Not later than 30 days after the date on which the budget of the President for a fiscal year is submitted to Congress pursuant to section 1105 of title 31, United States Code, the Commander of the United States Strategic Command shall submit to the congressional defense committees a report on the installation and operation of nuclear command, control, and communications systems associated with the construction of the headquarters of the United States Strategic Command.

(b) ELEMENTS.—The report required by subsection (a) shall address, with respect to the installation and operation of nuclear command, control, and communications systems associated with the construction of the headquarters of the United States Strategic Command, the following:

(1) Milestones and costs associated with installation of communications systems.

(2) Milestones and costs associated with integrating targeting and analysis planning tools.

(3) An assessment of progress on the upgrade of systems that existed before the date of the enactment of this Act, such as the Strategic Automated Command and Control System and the MILSTAR satellite communications system, for compatibility with such nuclear command, control, and communications systems.

(4) Such other information as the Commander of the United States Strategic Command considers necessary to assess adherence to overall cost, scope, and schedule milestones.

(c) TERMINATION.—The Commander of the United States Strategic Command shall not be required to submit a report under subsection (a) with the budget of the President for any fiscal year after the date on which the Commander certifies to the congressional defense committees that all milestones relating to the installation of nuclear command, control, and communications systems associated with the construction of the headquarters of the United States Strategic Command have been completed and such systems are fully operational.

SEC. 1651. REPORT ON PLANS FOR RESPONSE OF DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE TO INF TREATY VIOLATION.

(a) REPORT.—Not later than 180 days after the date of the enactment of this Act, the Secretary of Defense shall submit to the congressional defense committees a report containing a detailed description of any steps being taken or planned to be taken by the Secretary in response to actions of the Government of the Russian Federation in violation of its obligations under the INF Treaty in order to reduce the negative impact of such actions on the national security of the United States.

(b) ELEMENTS.—The report under subsection (a) shall include a description of any plans to conduct activities relating to the research, development, testing, or deployment of potential future military capabilities of the United States, including with respect to activities to modify, test, or deploy existing military systems, to deter or defend against the threat of intermediate-range nuclear force systems of Russia if Russia deploys such systems.

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

(d) INF TREATY DEFINED.—In this section, 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. 1652. STATEMENT OF POLICY ON THE NUCLEAR TRIAD.

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; and

(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.

SEC. 1653. SENSE OF CONGRESS ON DETERRENCE AND DEFENSE POSTURE OF THE NORTH ATLANTIC TREATY ORGANIZATION.

It is the sense of Congress that the United States reaffirms and remains committed to the policies enumerated by the North Atlantic Treaty Organization in the Deterrence and Defense Posture Review, dated May 20, 2012, and the Wales Summit Declaration of September 2014, including the following statements:

(1) As stated in the Deterrence and Defense Posture Review:

(A) ''The greatest responsibility of the Alliance is to protect and defend our territory and our populations against attack, as set out in Article 5 of the Washington Treaty. The Alliance does not consider any country to be its adversary. However, no one should doubt NATO's resolve if the security of any of its members were to be threatened. NATO will ensure that it maintains the full range of capabilities necessary to deter and defend against any threat to the safety and security of our populations, wherever it should arise. Allies' goal is to bolster deterrence as a core element of our collective defense and contribute to the indivisible security of the Alliance.''.

(B) ''Nuclear weapons are a core component of NATO's overall capabilities for deterrence and defense alongside conventional and missile defense forces. The review has shown that the Alliance's nuclear force posture currently meets the criteria for an effective deterrence and defense posture.''.

(C) ''The circumstances in which any use of nuclear weapons might have to be contemplated are extremely remote. As long as nuclear weapons exist, NATO will remain a nuclear alliance. The supreme guarantee of the security of the Allies is provided by the strategic nuclear forces of the Alliance, particularly those of the United States; the independent strategic forces of the United Kingdom and France, which have a deterrent role of their own, contribute to the overall deterrence and security of the Allies.''.

(D) ''NATO must have the full range of capabilities necessary to deter and defend against threats to the safety of its populations and the security of its territory, which is the Alliance's greatest responsibility.''.

(E) ''NATO is committed to maintaining an appropriate mix of nuclear, conventional, and missile defense capabilities for deterrence and defense to fulfill its commitments as set out in the Strategic Concept. These capabilities, underpinned by NATO's Integrated Command Structure, offer the strongest guarantee of the Alliance's security and will ensure that it is able to respond to a variety of challenges and unpredictable contingencies in a highly complex and evolving international security environment.''.

(2) As stated in the Wales Summit Declaration:

(A) ''Deterrence, based on an appropriate mix of nuclear, conventional, and missile defence capabilities, remains a core element of our overall strategy.''.

(B) ''Arms control, disarmament, and non-proliferation continue to play an important role in the achievement of the Alliance's security objectives. Both the success and failure of these efforts can have a direct impact on the threat environment of NATO. In this context, it is of paramount importance that disarmament and non-proliferation commitments under existing treaties are honoured, including the Intermediate-Range Nuclear Forces (INF) Treaty, which is a crucial element of Euro-Atlantic security. In that regard, Allies call on Russia to preserve the viability of the INF Treaty through ensuring full and verifiable compliance.''.

Subtitle E—Missile Defense Programs

SEC. 1661. 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 $350,972,000 may be provided to the Government of Israel to procure the Iron Dome short-range rocket defense system as specified in the funding table in section 4102, including for co-production of Iron Dome parts and components in the United States by industry of the United States.

(b) CONDITIONS.—

(1) AGREEMENT.—Funds described in subsection (a) to produce the Iron Dome short-range rocket defense program shall be available subject to the terms, conditions, and co-production targets specified for fiscal year 2015 in the ''Agreement Between the Department of Defense of the United States of America and the Ministry of Defense of the State of Israel Concerning Iron Dome Defense System Procurement,'' signed on March 5, 2014.

(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 congressional defense 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.

SEC. 1662. TESTING AND ASSESSMENT OF MISSILE DEFENSE SYSTEMS PRIOR TO PRODUCTION AND DEPLOYMENT.

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

(1) it is a high priority of the United States that the ballistic missile defense system should work in an operationally effective and cost-effective manner;

(2) prior to making final production decisions for such systems, and prior to the operational deployment of such systems, the United States should conduct operationally realistic intercept flight testing that should create sufficiently challenging operational conditions to establish confidence that such systems will work in an operationally effective and cost-effective manner when needed; and

(3) in order to achieve these objectives, and to avoid post-production and post-deployment problems, it is essential for the Department of Defense to follow a ''fly before you buy'' approach to adequately test and assess the elements of the ballistic missile defense system before final production decisions or operational deployment.

(b) SUCCESSFUL TESTING REQUIRED PRIOR TO FINAL PRODUCTION OR OPERATIONAL DEPLOYMENT.—The Secretary of Defense may not make a final production decision for, or operationally deploy, a covered system unless—

(1) the Secretary ensures that—

(A) sufficient and operationally realistic testing of the covered system is conducted to assess the performance of the covered system in order to inform a final production decision or an operational deployment decision; and

(B) the results of such testing have demonstrated a high probability that the covered system—

(i) will work in an operationally effective manner; and

(ii) has the ability to accomplish the intended mission of the covered system;

(2) the Director of Operational Test and Evaluation has carried out subsection (c) with respect to such covered system; and

(3) the Commander of the United States Strategic Command has carried out subsection (d) with respect to such covered system.

(c) ASSESSMENT BY DIRECTOR OF OPERATIONAL TEST AND EVALUATION.—The Director of Operational Test and Evaluation shall—

(1) provide to the Secretary the assessment of the Director, based on the available test data, of the sufficiency, adequacy, and results of the testing of each covered system, including an assessment of whether the covered system will be sufficiently effective, suitable, and survivable when needed; and

(2) submit to the congressional defense committees a written summary of such assessment.

(d) ASSESSMENT BY COMMANDER OF UNITED STATES STRATEGIC COMMAND.—The Commander of the United States Strategic Command shall—

(1) provide to the Secretary a military utility assessment of the operational utility of each covered system; and

(2) not later than 30 days after providing such assessment to the Secretary, submit to the congressional defense committees a written summary of such assessment.

(e) RULE OF CONSTRUCTION.—Nothing in this section shall be construed to alter, modify, or otherwise affect a determination of the Secretary with respect to the participation of the Missile Defense Agency in the Joint Capabilities Integration Development System or the acquisition reporting process under the Department of Defense Directive 5000 series.

(f) COVERED SYSTEM.—In this section, the term ''covered system'' means a new or substantially upgraded interceptor or weapon system of the ballistic missile defense system, other than the re-designed exo-atmospheric kill vehicle covered by the acquisition plan developed under section 1663.

SEC. 1663. ACQUISITION PLAN FOR RE-DESIGNED EXO-ATMOSPHERIC KILL VEHICLE.

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

(1) the existing models of the exo-atmospheric kill vehicle of the ground-based midcourse defense system are prototype designs that were developed and deployed without using traditional acquisition practices in order to provide an initial defensive capability for an emerging ballistic missile threat;

(2) consequently, while the deployed models of the exo-atmospheric kill vehicle have demonstrated an initial level of capability against a limited threat, such models do not have the degree of reliability, robustness, cost effectiveness, and performance that are desirable;

(3) the exo-atmospheric kill vehicle for the ground-based midcourse defense system needs to be re-designed to substantially improve the performance and reliability of such kill vehicles; and

(4) the Secretary of Defense should follow a robust and rigorous acquisition plan for the design, development, and testing of the re-designed exo-atmospheric kill vehicle.

(b) ACQUISITION PLAN REQUIRED.—The Secretary of Defense shall develop an acquisition plan for the re-design of the exo-atmospheric kill vehicle of the ground-based midcourse defense system that includes rigorous elements for system engineering, design, integration, development, testing, and evaluation.

(c) OBJECTIVES.—The objectives of the acquisition plan under subsection (b) shall be to ensure that the re-designed exo-atmospheric kill vehicle is operationally effective,

reliable, producible, cost effective, maintainable, and testable.

(d) APPROVAL OF ACQUISITION PLAN REQUIRED.—The acquisition plan under subsection (b) shall be subject to approval by the Under Secretary of Defense for Acquisition, Technology, and Logistics.

(e) TESTING REQUIRED.—Prior to operational deployment of the re-designed exo-atmospheric kill vehicle, the Secretary shall ensure that the re-designed kill vehicle has demonstrated, through successful, operationally realistic flight testing—

(1) a high probability of working in an operationally effective manner; and

(2) the ability to accomplish the intended mission of the re-designed kill vehicle, including against more complex emerging ballistic missile threats.

(f) REPORT REQUIRED.—Not later than 60 days after the date on which the Under Secretary of Defense for Acquisition, Technology, and Logistics approves the acquisition plan under subsection (d), the Director of the Missile Defense Agency shall submit to the congressional defense committees a report describing the acquisition plan and the manner in which the plan will meet the objectives described in subsection (c).

SEC. 1664. STUDY ON TESTING PROGRAM OF GROUND-BASED MIDCOURSE MISSILE DEFENSE SYSTEM.

(a) STUDY.— Not later than 120 days after the date of the enactment of this Act, the Secretary of Defense shall enter into a contract with a federally funded research and development center to conduct a study on the testing program of the ground-based midcourse missile defense system.

(b) ELEMENTS.—The study under subsection (a) shall include the following:

(1) An assessment of whether the testing program described in subsection (a) has established, as of the date of the study, that the ground-based midcourse missile defense system has a high probability of performing reliably and effectively against limited missile threats from North Korea and Iran under realistic operational conditions, including an explanation of the degree of confidence supporting such assessment.

(2) An assessment of whether the currently planned testing program, if implemented, is sufficient to establish reasonable confidence that the ground-based midcourse missile defense system has a high probability of performing reliably and effectively under realistic operational conditions against current and plausible near- and medium-term limited ballistic missile threats from North Korea and Iran.

(3) Any recommendations for improvements that could be made to the testing program to—

(A) achieve reasonable confidence that the system would be reliable and effective under realistic operational conditions; or

(B) improve test and cost efficiencies.

(c) REPORT.—Not later than one year after entering into the contract under subsection (a), the Secretary shall submit to the congressional defense committees a report containing the study. The report shall be submitted in unclassified form, but may include a classified annex.

SEC. 1665. SENSE OF CONGRESS AND REPORT ON HOMELAND BALLISTIC MISSILE DEFENSE.

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

(1) it is a national priority to defend the United States homeland against the threat of limited ballistic missile attack (whether accidental, unauthorized, or deliberate);

(2) although the currently deployed ground-based midcourse defense system provides a level of protection of the entire United States homeland, including the East Coast, against the threat of limited ballistic missile attack from North Korea and Iran, this capability needs to be improved to meet evolving ballistic missile threats;

(3) the initial step in this process of improvement is to correct the problems that caused the flight test failures with the current kill vehicles, and to improve the reliability of the deployed ground-based interceptor fleet;

(4) as indicated by senior officials of the Department of Defense, continued investments to enhance homeland defense sensor and discrimination capabilities are essential to improve the operational effectiveness and shot doctrine of the ground-based midcourse defense system;

(5) given limitations with the currently deployed exo-atmospheric kill vehicles, it is important to re-design the exo-atmospheric kill vehicle using a rigorous acquisition approach, including realistic testing, that can achieve a demonstrated capability as soon as practicable using sound acquisition principles and practices; and

(6) in order to stay ahead of evolving ballistic missile threats, the Department should design the next generation exo-atmospheric kill vehicle to take full advantage of improvements in sensors, discrimination, kill assessment, battle management, and command and control, including the potential to engage multiple objects.

(b) REPORT REQUIRED.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—Not later than 180 days after the date of the enactment of this Act, the Director of the Missile Defense Agency, in coordination with the Commander of the United States Northern Command, shall submit to the congressional defense committees a report setting forth the status of current and planned efforts to improve the homeland ballistic missile defense capability of the United States.

(2) ELEMENTS.—The report under paragraph (1) shall include the following:

(A) A detailed description of the current assessment of the threat to the United Sates from limited ballistic missile attack (whether accidental, unauthorized, or deliberate), particularly from countries such as North Korea and Iran, and an assessment of the projected future threat through 2023, including a discussion of confidence levels and uncertainties in such threat assessment.

(B) A detailed description of the status of efforts to correct the problems that caused the flight test failures of the capability enhancement-I and capability enhancement-II exo-atmospheric kill vehicles.

(C) A detailed description of the status of efforts to field the additional 14 ground-based interceptors planned for deployment at Fort Greely, Alaska, including the status of the refurbishment of Missile Field 1 at Fort Greely, and the operational impact of the additional interceptors.

(D) A detailed description of the plans and progress toward improving the capability, reliability, and availability of fielded ground-based interceptors, including progress toward improving the capabilities of ground-based interceptors deployed with upgraded capability enhancement-I and capability enhancement-II exo-atmospheric kill vehicles.

(E) A detailed description of the planned improvements to homeland ballistic missile defense sensor and discrimination capabilities, including through the use of additional sensor systems of the United States, and an assessment of the expected operational benefits of such improvements to homeland ballistic missile defense.

(F) A detailed description of the plans and efforts to redesign, develop, test, and field the exo-atmospheric kill vehicle for the ground-based midcourse defense system, and an explanation of the expected improvements of such kill vehicle with respect to capability, cost effectiveness, reliability, maintainability, and producibility.

(G) A detailed description of the plans for developing, testing, and fielding the next generation exo-atmospheric kill vehicle, and an explanation of how the anticipated capabilities are intended to remain ahead of evolving ballistic missile threats.

(H) A status of efforts on, and goals for, a common kill vehicle with multiple object kill capability, and an explanation of how such capability could keep the missile defense capability of the United States paced ahead of evolving ballistic missile threats.

(I) A detailed description of the options to improve the homeland ballistic missile defense capability that would respond to the emergence of a long-range ballistic missile threat from Iran, including an evaluation of the potential benefits and drawbacks of—

(i) the deployment of a missile defense interceptor site on the East Coast;

(ii) the deployment of a missile defense interceptor site in another location in the United States other than on the East Coast;

(iii) the deployment of a missile defense interceptor site in a location other than in the United States; and

(iv) the deployment of additional ground-based interceptors for the ground-based midcourse defense system at Fort Greely, Alaska, or Vandenberg Air Force Base, California, or both.

(J) Any other matters the Director considers appropriate.

(3) FORM.—The report under paragraph (1) shall be submitted in unclassified form, but may include a classified annex.

SEC. 1666. SENSE OF CONGRESS AND REPORT ON REGIONAL BALLISTIC MISSILE DEFENSE.

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

(1) the regional ballistic missile capabilities of countries such as Iran and North Korea pose a serious and growing threat to forward deployed forces of the United States, allies, and partner countries;

(2) given this growing threat, it is a high priority for the United States to develop, test, and deploy effective regional missile defense capabilities to provide the commanders of the geographic combatant commands with capabilities to meet the operational requirements of the commanders, and for allies and partners of the United States to improve their regional missile defense capabilities;

(3) the United States and its North Atlantic Treaty Organization partners should continue the development, testing, and implementation of phases 2 and 3 of the European Phased Adaptive Approach to defend forward deployed forces of the United States, allies, and partners in the North Atlantic Treaty Organization in Europe against the growing regional missile capability of Iran;

(4) the United States should continue efforts to improve regional missile defense capabilities in the Middle East, including its close cooperation with Israel and its efforts with countries of the Gulf Cooperation Council, in order to improve regional security against the growing regional missile capabilities of Iran; and

(5) the United States should continue to work closely with its allies in Asia, particularly Japan, South Korea, and Australia, to improve regional missile defense capabilities, particularly against the growing threat from North Korean ballistic missiles.

(b) REPORT REQUIRED.—Not later than 180 days after the date of the enactment of this Act, the Director of the Missile Defense

Agency, in coordination with the Commander of the United States Strategic Command, 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 setting forth the status and progress of efforts to improve the regional missile defense capabilities of the United States in Europe, the Middle East, and the Asia-Pacific region, including efforts and cooperation by allies and partner countries.

(c) ELEMENTS.—The report under subsection (b) shall include the following:

(1) A detailed description of the status of implementation (including on the basis of technical development and acquisition of systems and capabilities) of the European Phased Adaptive Approach, including—

(A) the status of efforts to develop, test, and deploy the capabilities planned for phases 2 and 3 of the European Phased Adaptive Approach;

(B) a detailed description of the current and projected defended area of each phase of the European Phased Adaptive Approach and the missile defense requirement for the capability provided under each such phase;

(C) a detailed description of current force structure plans of the United States and the North Atlantic Treaty Organization associated with the different phases of the European Phased Adaptive Approach at various alert conditions and readiness levels;

(D) a detailed explanation of the current concept of operations for phase 1 of the European Phased Adaptive Approach and information on phase 2, including—

(i) the arrangements for allocating the command of assets assigned to the missile defense of Europe between the Commander of the United States European Command and the Supreme Allied Commander, Europe;

(ii) an explanation of the circumstances under which such command would be allocated to each such commander; and

(iii) a description of the prioritization of defense of both the deployed forces of the United States and the territory of the member states of the North Atlantic Treaty Organization using available missile defense interceptor inventory;

(E) an explanation of the concept for the defense of assets of the European Phased Adaptive Approach in the event such assets are targeted by adversaries; and

(F) an explanation of the development and acquisition of the active layered theater ballistic missile defense system of the North Atlantic Treaty Organization, including the interoperability of such system with the ballistic missile defense system and other command and control systems of the United States.

(2) A detailed description of the status of efforts to improve the regional missile defense capabilities of the United States and the countries of the Gulf Cooperation Council in the Middle East against regional missile threats from Iran, including the progress made toward, and benefits of, multilateral cooperation and data sharing among the countries of the Gulf Cooperation Council with respect to multilateral integrated air and missile defense against threats from Iran.

(3) A detailed description of the progress of the United States and the allies of the United States in the Asia-Pacific region, particularly Japan, South Korea, and Australia, to improve regional ballistic missile defense capabilities and an assessment of the value of increasing cooperation, information sharing, and opportunities for additional interoperability on a bilateral and multilateral basis.

(4) A description of how the missile defense acquisitions of allies and partners of the United States, including the acquisition of missile defense technology of the United States, could be optimized to contribute to integrated and networked regional missile defense, including a description of any steps being taken to carry out such optimization.

(5) A detailed description of—

(A) the degree of coordination among the commanders of the geographic combatant commands with respect to integrated missile defense planning and operations, including obstacles and opportunities to improving such coordination and integrated capabilities; and

(B) efforts to integrate offensive and defensive forces, as specified in the ''Joint Integrated Air and Missile Defense Strategy: Vision 2020'' signed by the Chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff in December 2013.

(6) A detailed description of the phased and adaptive elements of the regional missile defense approaches of the United States tailored to the specific regional requirements in the areas of responsibility of the United States Central Command and the United States Pacific Command, including the role of missile defense capabilities of allies and partners of the United States in each region.

(7) A detailed description of the regional missile defense risk assessment and priorities of the commanders of the geographic combatant commands and a detailed description of the assessed ballistic missile threat facing each geographic combatant command through 2024.

(8) A detailed explanation of the contributions made by the regional missile defense capabilities of the United States to the defense of the United States.

(9) Such other matters as the Director considers appropriate.

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

TITLE XVII—NATIONAL COMMISSION ON THE FUTURE OF THE ARMY

Subtitle A—Establishment and Duties of Commission

Subtitle B—Related Limitations

Subtitle A—Establishment and Duties of Commission

SEC. 1701. SHORT TITLE.

This subtitle may be cited as the ''National Commission on the Future of the Army Act of 2014''.

SEC. 1702. NATIONAL COMMISSION ON THE FUTURE OF THE ARMY.

(a) ESTABLISHMENT.—There is established the National Commission on the Future of the Army (in this subtitle referred to as the ''Commission'').

(b) MEMBERSHIP.—

(1) COMPOSITION.—The Commission shall be composed of eight members, of whom—

(A) four shall be appointed by the President;

(B) one shall be appointed by the Chairman of the Committee on Armed Services of the Senate;

(C) one shall be appointed by the Ranking Member of the Committee on Armed Services of the Senate;

(D) one shall be appointed by the Chairman of the Committee on Armed Services of the House of Representatives; and

(E) one shall be appointed by the Ranking Member of the Committee on Armed Services of the House of Representatives.

(2) APPOINTMENT DATE.—The appointments of the members of the Commission shall be made not later than 90 days after the date of the enactment of this Act.

(3) EFFECT OF LACK OF APPOINTMENT BY APPOINTMENT DATE.—If one or more appointments under subparagraph (A) of paragraph (1) is not made by the appointment date specified in paragraph (2), the authority to make such appointment or appointments shall expire, and the number of members of the Commission shall be reduced by the number equal to the number of appointments so not made. If an appointment under subparagraph (B), (C), (D), or (E) of paragraph (1) is not made by the appointment date specified in paragraph (2), the authority to make an appointment under such subparagraph shall expire, and the number of members of the Commission shall be reduced by the number equal to the number otherwise appointable under such subparagraph.

(4) EXPERTISE.—In making appointments under this subsection, consideration should be given to individuals with expertise in national and international security policy and strategy, military forces capability, force structure design, organization, and employment, and reserve forces policy.

(c) PERIOD OF APPOINTMENT; VACANCIES.—Members shall be appointed for the life of the Commission. Any vacancy in the Commission shall not affect its powers, but shall be filled in the same manner as the original appointment.

(d) CHAIR AND VICE CHAIR.—The Commission shall select a Chair and Vice Chair from among its members.

(e) INITIAL MEETING.—Not later than 30 days after the date on which all members of the Commission have been appointed, the Commission shall hold its initial meeting.

(f) MEETINGS.—The Commission shall meet at the call of the Chair.

(g) QUORUM.—A majority of the members of the Commission shall constitute a quorum, but a lesser number of members may hold hearings.

SEC. 1703. DUTIES OF THE COMMISSION.

(a) STUDY ON STRUCTURE OF THE ARMY.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—The Commission shall undertake a comprehensive study of the structure of the Army, and policy assumptions related to the size and force mixture of the Army, in order—

(A) to make an assessment of the size and force mixture of the active component of the Army and the reserve components of the Army; and

(B) to make recommendations on the modifications, if any, of the structure of the Army related to current and anticipated mission requirements for the Army at acceptable levels of national risk and in a manner consistent with available resources and anticipated future resources.

(2) CONSIDERATIONS.—In undertaking the study required by subsection (a), the Commission shall give particular consideration to the following:

(A) An evaluation and identification of a structure for the Army that—

(i) has the depth and scalability to meet current and anticipated requirements of the combatant commands;

(ii) achieves cost-efficiency between the regular and reserve components of the Army, manages military risk, takes advantage of the strengths and capabilities of each, and considers fully burdened lifecycle costs;

(iii) ensures that the regular and reserve components of the Army have the capacity

needed to support current and anticipated homeland defense and disaster assistance missions in the United States;

(iv) provides for sufficient numbers of regular members of the Army to provide a base of trained personnel from which the personnel of the reserve components of the Army could be recruited;

(v) maintains a peacetime rotation force to avoid exceeding operational tempo goals of 1:2 for active members of the Army and 1:5 for members of the reserve components of the Army; and

(vi) manages strategic and operational risk by making tradeoffs among readiness, efficiency, effectiveness, capability, and affordability.

(B) An evaluation and identification of force generation policies for the Army with respect to size and force mixture in order to fulfill current and anticipated mission requirements for the Army in a manner consistent with available resources and anticipated future resources, including policies in connection with—

(i) readiness;

(ii) training;

(iii) equipment;

(iv) personnel; and

(v) maintenance of the reserve components as an operational reserve in order to maintain as much as possible the level of expertise and experience developed since September 11, 2001.

(C) An identification and evaluation of the distribution of responsibility and authority for the allocation of Army National Guard personnel and force structure to the States and territories.

(D) An identification and evaluation of the strategic basis or rationale, analytical methods, and decision-making processes for the allocation of Army National Guard personnel and force structure to the States and territories.

(b) STUDY ON TRANSFER OF CERTAIN AIRCRAFT.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—The Commission shall also conduct a study of a transfer of Army National Guard AH–64 Apache aircraft from the Army National Guard to the regular Army.

(2) CONSIDERATIONS.—In conducting the study required by paragraph (1), the Commission shall consider the factors specified in subsection (a)(2).

(c) REPORT.—Not later than February 1, 2016, the Commission shall submit to the President and the congressional defense committees a report setting forth a detailed statement of the findings and conclusions of the Commission as a result of the studies required by subsections (a) and (b), together with its recommendations for such legislative and administrative actions as the Commission considers appropriate in light of the results of the studies.

SEC. 1704. POWERS OF THE COMMISSION.

(a) HEARINGS.—The Commission may hold such hearings, sit and act at such times and places, take such testimony, and receive such evidence as the Commission considers advisable to carry out its duties under this subtitle.

(b) INFORMATION FROM FEDERAL AGENCIES.—The Commission may secure directly from any Federal department or agency such information as the Commission considers necessary to carry out its duties under this subtitle. Upon request of the Chair of the Commission, the head of such department or agency shall furnish such information to the Commission.

(c) POSTAL SERVICES.—The Commission may use the United States mails in the same manner and under the same conditions as other departments and agencies of the Federal Government.

SEC. 1705. COMMISSION PERSONNEL MATTERS.

(a) COMPENSATION OF MEMBERS.—Each member of the Commission who is not an officer or employee of the Federal Government may be compensated at a rate not to exceed the daily equivalent of the annual rate of $155,400 for each day (including travel time) during which such member is engaged in the performance of the duties of the Commission. All members of the Commission who are officers or employees of the United States shall serve without compensation in addition to that received for their services as officers or employees of the United States.

(b) TRAVEL EXPENSES.—The members of the Commission shall be allowed travel expenses, including per diem in lieu of subsistence, at rates authorized for employees of agencies under subchapter I of chapter 57 of title 5, United States Code, while away from their homes or regular places of business in the performance of services for the Commission.

(c) STAFF.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—The Chair of the Commission may, without regard to the civil service laws and regulations, appoint and terminate an executive director and such other additional personnel as may be necessary to enable the Commission to perform its duties. The employment of an executive director shall be subject to confirmation by the Commission.

(2) COMPENSATION.—The Chair of the Commission may fix the compensation of the executive director and other personnel without regard to chapter 51 and subchapter III of chapter 53 of title 5, United States Code, relating to classification of positions and General Schedule pay rates, except that the rate of pay for the executive director and other personnel may not exceed the rate payable for level V of the Executive Schedule under section 5316 of such title.

(d) DETAIL OF GOVERNMENT EMPLOYEES.—Any Federal Government employee may be detailed to the Commission without reimbursement, and such detail shall be without interruption or loss of civil service status or privilege.

(e) PROCUREMENT OF TEMPORARY AND INTERMITTENT SERVICES.—The Chair of the Commission may procure temporary and intermittent services under section 3109(b) of title 5, United States Code, at rates for individuals which do not exceed the daily equivalent of the annual rate of basic pay prescribed for level V of the Executive Schedule under section 5316 of such title.

SEC. 1706. TERMINATION OF THE COMMISSION.

The Commission shall terminate 90 days after the date on which the Commission submits its report under this subtitle.

SEC. 1707. FUNDING.

Amounts authorized to be appropriated for fiscal year 2015 by section 301 and available for operation and maintenance for the Army as specified in the funding table in section 4301 may be available for the activities of the Commission under this subtitle.

Subtitle B—Related Limitations

SEC. 1711. PROHIBITION ON USE OF FISCAL YEAR 2015 FUNDS TO REDUCE STRENGTHS OF ARMY PERSONNEL.

None of the funds authorized to be appropriated or otherwise made available for fiscal year 2015 for the Army may be used to reduce Army personnel below the end strength authorizations for personnel of the Army specified in section 401(1) for active duty personnel and section 411 for Selected Reserve personnel of the reserve components of the Army.

SEC. 1712. LIMITATIONS ON THE TRANSFER, INCLUDING PREPARATIONS FOR THE TRANSFER, OF AH-64 APACHE HELICOPTERS ASSIGNED TO THE ARMY NATIONAL GUARD.

(a) PROHIBITION ON TRANSFERS DURING FISCAL YEAR 2015.—During fiscal year 2015, the Secretary of Defense and the Secretary of the Army may not transfer any AH-64 Apache helicopters from the Army National Guard to the regular Army.

(b) ADDITIONAL LIMITATION ON AIRCRAFT OR PERSONNEL TRANSFERS AND RELATED ACTIVITIES.—In addition to the prohibition on transfers imposed by subsection (a), but subject to the exceptions provided in subsection (e), the Secretary of Defense and the Secretary of the Army may not, before March 31, 2016—

(1) divest, retire, or transfer, or prepare to divest, retire, or transfer, any AH-64 Apache helicopters from the Army National Guard to the regular Army; or

(2) reduce personnel related to any AH-64 Apache helicopters of the Army National Guard below the levels of such personnel as of September 30, 2014.

(c) CONTINUED READINESS OF AIRCRAFT AND PERSONNEL.—The Secretary of the Army shall ensure the continuing readiness of AH–64 Apache helicopters during fiscal year 2015 as necessary to meet the requirements of combatant commanders.

(d) EFFECT ON PERSONNEL ACTIONS AND TRAINING.—Notwithstanding the prohibition imposed by subsection (a), the limitation imposed by subsection (b), and the duty imposed by subsection (c), the Secretary of the Army may—

(1) carry out any personnel action, as determined to be appropriate by the Secretary, necessary to support Army aviation readiness and operations;

(2) conduct qualification and reclassification training for pilots, crew, and military occupational specialties related to Army Aviation; and

(3) continue flight training and advanced qualification courses for selected National Guard personnel related to AH-64 Apache helicopters in accordance with Army readiness requirements.

(e) EXCEPTIONS.—Subject to the Secretary of Defense certification required by subsection (f), the Secretary of the Army may—

(1) during the period beginning on the date of the enactment of this Act and ending on March 31, 2016, make preparations for the transfer of not more than 48 AH–64 Apache helicopters from the Army National Guard to the regular Army; and

(2) during the period beginning on October 1, 2015, and ending on March 31, 2016, transfer not more than 48 AH–64 Apache helicopters from the Army National Guard to the regular Army.

(f) CERTIFICATION REQUIRED.—The certification referred to in subsection (e) is a certification by the Secretary of Defense in writing to the congressional defense committees that the commencement of preparations to transfer AH-64 Apache helicopters pursuant to the exception provided by subsection (e)(1) or a transfer of AH-64 Apache helicopters pursuant to the exception provided by subsection (e)(2) would not create unacceptable risk—

(1) to the strategic depth or regeneration capacities of the Army; and

(2) to the Army National Guard in its role as the combat reserve of the Army.

DIVISION B—MILITARY CONSTRUCTION AUTHORIZATIONS

SEC. 2001. SHORT TITLE.

This division may be cited as the ''Military Construction Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2015''.

SEC. 2002. EXPIRATION OF AUTHORIZATIONS AND AMOUNTS REQUIRED TO BE SPECIFIED BY LAW.

(a) EXPIRATION OF AUTHORIZATIONS AFTER THREE YEARS.—Except as provided in subsection (b), all authorizations contained in titles XXI through XXVII and title XXIX of this division for military construction projects, land acquisition, family housing projects and facilities, and contributions to the North Atlantic Treaty Organization Security Investment Program (and authorizations of appropriations therefor) shall expire on the later of—

(1) October 1, 2017; or

(2) the date of the enactment of an Act authorizing funds for military construction for fiscal year 2018.

(b) EXCEPTION.—Subsection (a) shall not apply to authorizations for military construction projects, land acquisition, family housing projects and facilities, and contributions to the North Atlantic Treaty Organization Security Investment Program (and authorizations of appropriations therefor), for which appropriated funds have been obligated before the later of—

(1) October 1, 2017; or

(2) the date of the enactment of an Act authorizing funds for fiscal year 2018 for military construction projects, land acquisition, family housing projects and facilities, or contributions to the North Atlantic Treaty Organization Security Investment Program.

TITLE XXI—ARMY MILITARY CONSTRUCTION

SEC. 2101. AUTHORIZED ARMY CONSTRUCTION AND LAND ACQUISITION PROJECTS.

(a) INSIDE THE UNITED STATES.—Using amounts appropriated pursuant to the authorization of appropriations in section 2103(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
California	Concord	$15,200,000
	Fort Irwin	$45,000,000
Colorado	Fort Carson	$89,000,000
Hawaii	Fort Shafter	$311,400,000
Kentucky	Blue Grass Army Depot	$15,000,000
	Fort Campbell	$23,000,000
New York	Fort Drum	$27,000,000
Pennsylvania	Letterkenny Army Depot	$16,000,000
South Carolina	Fort Jackson	$52,000,000
Texas	Fort Hood	$46,000,000
Virginia	Fort Lee	$86,000,000
	Joint Base Langley-Eustis	$7,700,000

(b) OUTSIDE THE UNITED STATES.—Using amounts appropriated pursuant to the authorization of appropriations in section 2103(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 installations or locations outside the United States, and in the amount, set forth in the following table:

Army: Outside the United States

Country	Installation or Location	Amount
Guantanamo Bay	Guantanamo Bay	$23,800,000
Japan	Kadena Air Base	$10,600,000

SEC. 2102. FAMILY HOUSING.

(a) CONSTRUCTION AND ACQUISITION.—Using amounts appropriated pursuant to the authorization of appropriations in section 2103(a) and available for military family housing functions as specified in the funding table in section 4601, the Secretary of the Army may construct or acquire family housing units (including land acquisition and supporting facilities) at the installations or locations, in the number of units, and in the amounts set forth in the following table:

Army: Family Housing

State/Country	Installation	Units	Amount
Illinois	Rock Island	Family Housing New Construction	$19,500,000
Korea	Camp Walker	Family Housing New Construction	$57,800,000

(b) PLANNING AND DESIGN.—Using amounts appropriated pursuant to the authorization of appropriations in section 2103(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 $1,309,000.

SEC. 2103. AUTHORIZATION OF APPROPRIATIONS, ARMY.

(a) AUTHORIZATION OF APPROPRIATIONS.—Funds are hereby authorized to be appropriated for fiscal years beginning after September 30, 2014, for military construction, land acquisition, and military family housing functions of the Department of the Army as specified in the funding table in section 4601.

(b) LIMITATION ON TOTAL COST OF CONSTRUCTION PROJECTS.—Notwithstanding the cost variations authorized by section 2853 of title 10, United States Code, and any other cost variation authorized by law, the total cost of all projects carried out under section 2101 of this Act may not exceed the 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) $226,400,000 (the balance of the amount authorized under section 2101(a) for a Command and Control Facility at Fort Shafter, Hawaii).

(3) $46,000,000 (the balance of the amount authorized under section 2101(a) for a Simulations Center at Fort Hood, Texas).

(4) $86,000,000 (the balance of the amount authorized under section 2101(a) for an Advanced Individual Training Barracks Complex, Ph 3, at Fort Lee, Virginia).

(5) $6,000,000 (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).

(6) $78,000,000 (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).

SEC. 2104. MODIFICATION OF AUTHORITY TO CARRY OUT CERTAIN FISCAL YEAR 2004 PROJECT.

In the case of the authorization contained in the table in section 2101(a) of the Military Construction Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2004 (division B of Public Law 108–136; 117 Stat. 1697) for Picatinny Arsenal, New Jersey, for construction of an Explosives Research and Development Loading Facility at the installation, the Secretary of the Army may use available unobligated balances of amounts appropriated for military construction for the Army to complete work on the project within the scope specified for the project in the justification data provided to Congress as part of the request for authorization of the project.

SEC. 2105. MODIFICATION OF AUTHORITY TO CARRY OUT CERTAIN FISCAL YEAR 2013 PROJECTS.

(a) FORT DRUM.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—In executing the authorization contained in the table in section 2101(a) of the Military Construction Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2013 (division B of Public Law 112–239; 126 Stat. 2119) for Fort Drum, New York, for construction of an Aircraft Maintenance Hangar at the installation, the Secretary of the Army may provide a capital contribution to a public or private utility company in order for the utility company to extend the utility company's gas line to the installation boundary.

(2) NO CHANGE IN SCOPE.—The capital contribution under subsection (a) shall not be construed as a change in the scope of work under section 2853 of title 10, United States Code.

(b) FORT LEONARD WOOD.—In the case of the authorization contained in the table in section 2101(a) of the Military Construction Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2013 (division B of Public Law 112–239; 126 Stat. 2119) for Fort Leonard Wood, Missouri, for construction of Battalion Complex Facilities at the installation, the Secretary of the Army may construct the Battalion Headquarters with classrooms for a unit other than a Global Defense Posture Realignment unit.

(c) FORT MCNAIR.—In the case of the authorization contained in the table in section 2101(a) of the Military Construction Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2013 (division B of Public Law 112–239; 126 Stat. 2119) for Fort McNair, District of Columbia, for construction of a Vehicle Storage Building at the installation, the Secretary of the Army may construct up to 20,227 square feet of vehicle storage.

(d) FORT BELVOIR.—The table in section 2101(a) of the Military Construction Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2013 (division B of Public Law 112–239; 126 Stat. 2119) is amended in the item relating to Fort Belvoir, Virginia, by striking ''$94,000,000'' in the amount column and inserting ''$172,000,000''.

SEC. 2106. EXTENSION OF AUTHORIZATION OF CERTAIN FISCAL YEAR 2011 PROJECT.

(a) EXTENSION.—Notwithstanding section 2002 of the Military Construction Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2011 (division B of Public Law 111–383; 124 Stat. 4436), the authorization set forth in the table in subsection (b), as provided in section 2101 of that Act (124 Stat. 4437) and extended by section 2109 of the Military Construction Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2014 (division B of Public Law 113–66; 127 Stat. 988), shall remain in effect until October 1, 2015, or the date of the enactment of an Act authorizing funds for military construction for fiscal year 2016, whichever is later.

(b) TABLE.—The table referred to in subsection (a) is as follows:

Army: Extension of 2011 Project Authorization

State	Installation or Location	Project	Amount
Georgia	Fort Benning	Land Acquisition	$12,200,000

SEC. 2107. EXTENSION OF AUTHORIZATIONS OF CERTAIN FISCAL YEAR 2012 PROJECTS.

(a) EXTENSION.—Notwithstanding section 2002 of the Military Construction Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2012 (division B of Public Law 112–81; 125 Stat. 1660), the authorizations set forth in the table in subsection (b), as provided in section 2101 of that Act (125 Stat. 1661), shall remain in effect until October 1, 2015, or the date of the enactment of an Act authorizing funds for military construction for fiscal year 2016, whichever is later.

(b) TABLE.—The table referred to in subsection (a) as follows:

Army: Extension of 2012 Project Authorizations

State	Installation or Location	Project	Amount
Georgia	Fort Benning	Land Acquisition	$5,100,000
	Fort Benning	Land Acquisition	$25,000,000
North Carolina	Fort Bragg	Unmanned Aerial Vehicle Maintenance Hanger	$54,000,000
Texas	Fort Bliss	Applied Instruction Building	$8,300,000
	Fort Bliss	Vehicle Maintenance Facility	$19,000,000
	Fort Hood	Unmanned Aerial Vehicle Maintenance Hanger	$47,000,000
Virginia	Fort Belvoir	Road and Infrastructure Improvements	$25,000,000

SEC. 2108. LIMITATION ON CONSTRUCTION OF CADET BARRACKS AT UNITED STATES MILITARY ACADEMY, NEW YORK.

No amounts may be obligated or expended for the construction of increment 3 of the Cadet Barracks at the United States Military Academy, New York, as authorized by section 2101(a) of the Military Construction Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2013 (division B of Public Law 112–239; 126 Stat. 2119), until the Secretary of the Army certifies to the congressional defense committees that the Secretary intends to award a contract for the renovation of the MacArthur Long Barracks at the United States Military Academy concurrent with assuming beneficial occupancy of the renovated MacArthur Short Barracks at the United States Military Academy.

SEC. 2109. LIMITATION ON FUNDING FOR FAMILY HOUSING CONSTRUCTION AT CAMP WALKER, REPUBLIC OF KOREA.

(a) LIMITATION.—None of the funds authorized to be appropriated for fiscal year 2015 for construction of military family housing units at Camp Walker, Republic of Korea, may be obligated or expended until 30 days following the delivery of the report required under subsection (b).

(b) REPORT REQUIRED.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—Not later than March 1, 2015, the Secretary of the Army, in consultation with the Commander, U.S. Forces-Korea, shall submit to the congressional defense committees a report on future military family housing requirements in the Republic of Korea and potential courses of action for meeting those requirements.

(2) ELEMENTS.—The report required under paragraph (1) shall, at a minimum—

(A) identify the number of authorized Command Sponsored Families, by location, in the Republic of Korea;

(B) validate that the number of authorized Command Sponsored Families identified pursuant to subparagraph (A) is necessary for operational effectiveness;

(C) identify and validate each key and essential Command Sponsored Family billet requiring on-post housing in the Republic of Korea;

(D) identify and validate the number of authorized Command Sponsored Families in excess of key and essential requiring on-post housing in the Republic of Korea;

(E) identify the number and estimated cost of on-post family housing units required to support the validated requirements;

(F) contain a plan for meeting the on-post family housing requirements in the Republic of Korea, including the source of funding; and

(G) contain a prioritized list of planned military construction projects to be funded with Special Measures Agreement funds over the future-years defense plan, including a certification that each proposed project is a higher priority than family housing.

TITLE XXII—NAVY MILITARY CONSTRUCTION

SEC. 2201. AUTHORIZED NAVY CONSTRUCTION AND LAND ACQUISITION PROJECTS.

(a) INSIDE THE UNITED STATES.—Using amounts appropriated pursuant to the authorization of appropriations in section 2204(a) and available for military construction projects inside the United States as specified in the funding table in section 4601, the Secretary of the Navy may acquire real property and carry out military construction projects for the installations or locations inside the United States, and in the amounts, set forth in the following table:

Inside the United States

State	Installation or Location	Amount
Arizona	Yuma	$16,608,000
California	Bridgeport	$16,180,000
	Lemoore	$38,985,000
	San Diego	$47,110,000
District of Columbia	Naval Support Activity Washington	$31,735,000
Florida	Jacksonville	$30,235,000
	Mayport	$20,520,000
Guam	Joint Region Marianas	$50,651,000
Hawaii	Kaneohe Bay	$53,382,000
	Pearl Harbor	$9,698,000
Maryland	Annapolis	$120,112,000
	Indian Head	$15,346,000
	Patuxent River	$9,860,000
Nevada	Fallon	$31,262,000
North Carolina	Camp Lejeune	$50,706,000
	Cherry Point Marine Corps Air Station	$41,588,000
Pennsylvania	Philadelphia	$23,985,000
South Carolina	Charleston	$35,716,000
Virginia	Dahlgren	$27,313,000
	Norfolk	$39,274,000
	Portsmouth	$9,743,000
	Quantico	$12,613,000
	Yorktown	$26,988,000
Washington	Bangor	$13,833,000
	Bremerton	$16,401,000
	Port Angeles	$20,638,000
	Whidbey Island	$24,390,000

(b) OUTSIDE THE UNITED STATES.—Using amounts appropriated pursuant to the authorization of appropriations in section 2204(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 installation or location outside the United States, and in the amounts, set forth in the following table:

Navy: Outside the United States

Country	Installation or Location	Amount
Bahrain Island	Southwest Asia	$27,826,000
Djibouti	Camp Lemonier	$9,923,000
Japan	Iwakuni	$6,415,000
	Kadena Air Base	$19,411,000
	Marine Corps Air Station Futenma	$4,639,000
	Okinawa	$35,685,000
Spain	Rota	$20,233,000

SEC. 2202. FAMILY HOUSING.

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 $472,000.

SEC. 2203. IMPROVEMENTS TO MILITARY FAMILY HOUSING UNITS.

Subject to section 2825 of title 10, United States Code, and using amounts appropriated pursuant to the authorization of appropriations in section 2204(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 $15,940,000.

SEC. 2204. AUTHORIZATION OF APPROPRIATIONS, NAVY.

(a) AUTHORIZATION OF APPROPRIATIONS.—Funds are hereby authorized to be appropriated for fiscal years beginning after September 30, 2014, for military construction, land acquisition, and military family housing functions of the Department of the Navy as specified in the funding table in section 4601.

(b) LIMITATION ON TOTAL COST OF CONSTRUCTION PROJECTS.—Notwithstanding the cost variations authorized by section 2853 of title 10, United States Code, and any other cost variation authorized by law, the total cost of all projects carried out under section 2201 of this Act may not exceed the 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) $90,112,000 (the balance of the amount authorized under section 2201(a) for a Center for Cyber Security Studies Building at Annapolis, Maryland).

(3) $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).

(4) $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.

SEC. 2205. MODIFICATION OF AUTHORITY TO CARRY OUT CERTAIN FISCAL YEAR 2012 PROJECTS.

(a) YUMA.—In the case of the authorization contained in the table in section 2201(a) of the Military Construction Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2012 (division B of Public Law 112–81; 125 Stat. 1666), for Yuma, Arizona, for

construction of a Double Aircraft Maintenance Hangar, the Secretary of the Navy may construct up to approximately 70,000 square feet of additional apron to be utilized as a taxi-lane using amounts appropriated for this project pursuant to the authorization of appropriations in section 2204 of such Act (125 Stat. 1667).

(b) CAMP PENDELTON.—In the case of the authorization contained in the table in section 2201(a) of the Military Construction Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2012 (division B of Public Law 112–81; 125 Stat. 1666), for Camp Pendelton, California, for construction of an Infantry Squad Defense Range, the Secretary of the Navy may construct up to 9,000 square feet of vehicular bridge using amounts appropriated for this project pursuant to the authorization of appropriations in section 2204 of such Act (125 Stat. 1667).

(c) KINGS BAY.—In the case of the authorization contained in the table in section 2201(a) of the Military Construction Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2012 (division B of Public Law 112–81; 125 Stat. 1666), for Kings Bay, Georgia, for construction of a Crab Island Security Enclave, the Secretary of the Navy may expand the enclave fencing system to three layers of fencing and construct two elevated fixed fighting positions with associated supporting facilities using amounts appropriated for this project pursuant to the authorization of appropriations in section 2204 of such Act (125 Stat. 1667).

SEC. 2206. MODIFICATION OF AUTHORITY TO CARRY OUT CERTAIN FISCAL YEAR 2014 PROJECT.

In the case of the authorization contained in the table in section 2201(a) of the Military Construction Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2014 (division B of Public Law 113–66; 127 Stat. 989), for Yorktown, Virginia, for construction of Small Arms Ranges, the Secretary of the Navy may construct 240 square meters of armory, 48 square meters of Safety Officer/Target Storage Building, and 667 square meters of Range Operations Building using appropriations available for the project pursuant to the authorization of appropriations in section 2204 of such Act (127 Stat. 990).

SEC. 2207. EXTENSION OF AUTHORIZATIONS OF CERTAIN FISCAL YEAR 2011 PROJECTS.

(a) EXTENSION.—Notwithstanding section 2002 of the Military Construction Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2011 (division B of Public Law 111–383; 124 Stat. 4436), the authorizations set forth in the table in subsection (b), as provided in section 2201 of that Act (124 Stat. 4441) and extended by section 2207 of the Military Construction Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2014 (division B of Public Law 113–66; 127 Stat. 991), shall remain in effect until October 1, 2015, or the date of an Act authorizing funds for military construction for fiscal year 2016, whichever is later.

(b) TABLE.—The table referred to in subsection (a) is as follows:

Navy: Extension of 2011 Project Authorizations

State/Country	Installation or Location	Project	Amount
Bahrain	South West Asia	Navy Central Command Ammunition Magazines	$89,280,000
Guam	Naval Activities, Guam	Defense Access Roads Improvements	$66,730,000

SEC. 2208. EXTENSION OF AUTHORIZATIONS OF CERTAIN FISCAL YEAR 2012 PROJECTS.

(a) EXTENSION.—Notwithstanding section 2002 of the Military Construction Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2012 (division B of Public Law 112–81; 125 Stat. 1660), the authorizations set forth in the table in subsection (b), as provided in section 2201 of that Act (125 Stat. 1666), shall remain in effect until October 1, 2015, or the date of an Act authorizing funds for military construction for fiscal year 2016, whichever is later.

(b) TABLE.—The table referred to in subsection (a) is as follows:

Navy: Extension of 2012 Project Authorizations

State/Country	Installation or Location	Project	Amount
California	Camp Pendelton	North Area Waste Water Conveyance	$78,271,000
	Camp Pendelton	Infantry Squad Defense Range	$29,187,000
	Twentynine Palms	Land Expansion	$8,665,000
Florida	Jacksonville	P–8A Hangar Upgrades	$6,085,000
Georgia	Kings Bay	Crab Island Security Enclave	$52,913,000
	Kings Bay	WRA Land/Water Interface	$33,150,000
Maryland	Patuxent River	Aircraft Prototype Facility Phase 2	$45,844,000

TITLE XXIII—AIR FORCE MILITARY CONSTRUCTION

SEC. 2301. AUTHORIZED AIR FORCE CONSTRUCTION AND LAND ACQUISITION PROJECTS.

(a) INSIDE THE UNITED STATES.—Using amounts appropriated pursuant to the authorization of appropriations in section 2302(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	Clear Air Force Station	$11,500,000
Arizona	Luke Air Force Base	$26,800,000
Guam	Joint Region Marianas	$47,800,000
Kansas	McConnell Air Force Base	$34,400,000
Massachusetts	Hanscom Air Force Base	$13,500,000
Nevada	Nellis Air Force Base	$53,900,000
New Jersey	Joint Base McGuire-Dix-Lakehurst	$5,900,000
Oklahoma	Tinker Air Force Base	$111,000,000
Texas	Joint Base San Antonio	$5,800,000

(b) OUTSIDE THE UNITED STATES.—Using amounts appropriated pursuant to the authorization of appropriations in section 2302(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 project for the installation or location outside the United States, and in the amount, set forth in the following table:

Air Force: Outside the United States

Country	Installation or Location	Amount
United Kingdom	Royal Air Force Croughton	$92,223,000

SEC. 2302. AUTHORIZATION OF APPROPRIATIONS, AIR FORCE.

(a) AUTHORIZATION OF APPROPRIATIONS.—Funds are hereby authorized to be appropriated for fiscal years beginning after September 30, 2014, for military construction, 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) $107,000,000 (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. 2303. MODIFICATION OF AUTHORITY TO CARRY OUT CERTAIN FISCAL YEAR 2008 PROJECT.

In the case of the authorization contained in the table in section 2301(a) of the Military Construction Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2008 (division B of Public Law 110–181; 122 Stat. 515), for Shaw Air Force Base, South Carolina, for base infrastructure at that location, the Secretary of the Air Force may acquire fee or lesser real property interests in approximately 11.5 acres of land contiguous to Shaw Air Force Base for the project using funds appropriated to the Department of the Air Force for construction in years prior to fiscal year 2015.

SEC. 2304. EXTENSION OF AUTHORIZATION OF CERTAIN FISCAL YEAR 2011 PROJECT.

(a) EXTENSION.—Notwithstanding section 2002 of the Military Construction Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2011 (division B of Public Law 111–383; 124 Stat. 4436), the authorization set forth in the table in subsection (b), as provided in section 2301 of that Act (124 Stat. 4444) and extended by section 2307 of the Military Construction Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2014 (division B of Public Law 113–66; 127 Stat. 994), shall remain in effect until October 1, 2015, or the date of the enactment of an Act authorizing funds for military construction for fiscal year 2016, whichever is later.

(b) TABLE.—The table referred to in subsection (a) is as follows:

Air Force: Extension of 2011 Project Authorization

Country	Installation or Location	Project	Amount
Bahrain	Shaikh Isa Air Base	North Apron Expansion	$45,000,000.

SEC. 2305. EXTENSION OF 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 authorizations set forth in the table in subsection (b), as provided in section 2301 of that Act (125 Stat. 1670), shall remain in effect until October 1, 2015, or the date of the enactment of an Act authorizing funds for military construction for fiscal year 2016, whichever is later.

(b) TABLE.—The table referred to in subsection (a) is as follows:

Air Force: Extension of 2012 Project Authorization

State/Country	Installation or Location	Project	Amount
Italy	Sigonella Naval Air Station	UAS SATCOM Relay Pads and Facility	$15,000,000

TITLE XXIV—DEFENSE AGENCIES MILITARY CONSTRUCTION

Subtitle A—Defense Agency Authorizations

Subtitle B—Chemical Demilitarization Authorizations

Subtitle A—Defense Agency Authorizations

SEC. 2401. AUTHORIZED DEFENSE AGENCIES CONSTRUCTION AND LAND ACQUISITION PROJECTS.

(a) INSIDE THE UNITED STATES.—Using amounts appropriated pursuant to the authorization of appropriations in section 2403(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
Arizona	Fort Huachuca	$1,871,000
California	Camp Pendelton	$11,841,000
	Coronado	$70,340,000
	Lemoore	$52,500,000
Colorado	Peterson Air Force Base	$15,200,000
Georgia	Hunter Army Airfield	$7,692,000
	Robins Air Force Base	$19,900,000
Hawaii	Joint Base Pearl Harbor-Hickam	$52,900,000
Kentucky	Fort Campbell	$18,000,000
Maryland	Fort Meade	$54,207,000
	Joint Base Andrews	$18,300,000
Michigan	Selfridge Air National Guard Base	$35,100,000
Mississippi	Stennis	$27,547,000

Defense Agencies: Inside the United States—Continued

State	Installation or Location	Amount
Nevada	Fallon	$20,241,000
New Mexico	Cannon Air Force Base	$23,333,000
North Carolina	Camp Lejeune	$52,748,000
	Fort Bragg	$93,136,000
	Seymour Johnson AFB	$8,500,000
South Carolina	Beaufort	$40,600,000
South Dakota	Ellsworth Air Force Base	$8,000,000
Texas	Joint Base San Antonio	$38,300,000
Virginia	Craney Island	$36,500,000
	Defense Distribution Depot Richmond	$5,700,000
	Fort Belvoir	$7,239,000
	Joint Base Langley-Eustis	$41,200,000
	Joint Expeditionary Base Little Creek-Story	$39,588,000
	Pentagon	$15,100,000
CONUS Classified	Classified Location	$53,073,000

(b) OUTSIDE THE UNITED STATES.—Using amounts appropriated pursuant to the authorization of appropriations in section 2403(a) and available for military construction projects outside the United States as specified in the funding table in section 4601, the Secretary of Defense may acquire real property and carry out military construction projects for the installations or locations outside the United States, and in the amounts, set forth in the following table:

Defense Agencies: Outside the United States

Country	Installation or Location	Amount
Australia	Geraldton	$9,600,000
Belgium	Brussels	$79,544,000
Guantanamo Bay	Guantanamo Bay	$76,290,000
Japan	Misawa Air Base	$37,775,000
	Okinawa	$170,901,000
	Sasebo	$37,681,000

SEC. 2402. AUTHORIZED ENERGY CONSERVATION PROJECTS.

(a) INSIDE THE UNITED STATES.—Using amounts appropriated pursuant to the authorization of appropriations in section 2403(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
California	Edwards Air Force Base	$4,500,000
	Fort Hunter Liggett	$13,500,000
	Vandenberg Air Force Base	$2,965,000
Colorado	Fort Carson	$3,000,000
Florida	Eglin Air Force Base	$3,850,000
Georgia	Moody Air Force Base	$3,600,000
Hawaii	Marine Corps Base Hawaii	$8,460,000
Illinois	Great Lakes Naval Station	$2,190,000
Maine	Portsmouth Naval Shipyard	$2,740,000
Maryland	Fort Detrick	$2,100,000
Nebraska	Offutt Air Force Base	$2,869,000
Oklahoma	Tinker Air Force Base	$3,609,000
Oregon	Oregon City Armory	$9,400,000
Utah	Dugway Proving Ground	$15,400,000
Virginia	Naval Station Norfolk	$11,360,000
	Pentagon	$2,120,000
Various Locations	Various Locations	$25,112,000

(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
Diego Garcia	Naval Support Facility	$14,620,000
Japan	Fleet Activities Yokosuka	$8,030,000
Germany	Spangdahlem	$4,800,000
Various Locations	Various Locations	$5,776,000

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, 2013, for military construction, land acquisition, and military family housing functions of the Department of Defense (other than the military departments) as specified in the funding table in section 4601.

(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) $79,000 (the balance of the amount authorized under section 2401(a) of the Military Construction Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2013 (division B of Public Law 112–239; 126 Stat. 2128) for NSAW Recapitalize Building #1 at Fort Meade, Maryland).

(3) $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).

(4) $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. 2130), for a data center at Fort Meade, Maryland).

(5) $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).

(6) $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).

(7) $526,168,000 (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).

(8) $281,325,000 (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).

(9) $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).

SEC. 2404. EXTENSION OF AUTHORIZATIONS OF CERTAIN FISCAL YEAR 2011 PROJECTS.

(a) EXTENSION.—Notwithstanding section 2002 of the Military Construction Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2011 (division B of Public Law 111–383; 124 Stat. 4436), the authorizations set forth in the table in subsection (b), as provided in section 2401 of that Act (124 Stat. 4446), shall remain in effect until October 1, 2015, or the date of an Act authorizing funds for military construction for fiscal year 2016, whichever is later.

(b) TABLE.—The table referred to in subsection (a) is as follows:

Defense Agencies: Extension of 2011 Project Authorizations

State	Installation or Location	Project	Amount
District of Columbia	Bolling Air Force Base	Cooling Tower Expansion	$2,070,000
		DIAC Parking Garage	$13,586,000
		Electrical Upgrades	$1,080,000

SEC. 2405. EXTENSION OF AUTHORIZATIONS OF CERTAIN FISCAL YEAR 2012 PROJECTS.

(a) EXTENSION.—Notwithstanding section 2002 of the Military Construction Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2012 (division B of Public Law 112–81; 125 Stat. 1660), the authorizations set forth in the table in subsection (b), as provided in section 2401 of that Act (125 Stat. 1672), shall remain in effect until October 1, 2015, or the date of the enactment of an Act authorizing funds for military construction for fiscal year 2016, whichever is later.

(b) TABLE.—The table referred to in subsection (a) is as follows:

Defense Agencies: Extension of 2012 Project Authorizations

State/Country	Installation or Location	Project	Amount
California	Coronado	SOF Support Activity Operations Facility	$42,000,000
Germany	USAG Baumholder	Wetzel-Smith Elementary School	$59,419,000
Italy	USAG Vicenza	Vicenza High School	$41,864,000
Japan	Yokota Air Base	Yokota High School	$49,606,000
Virginia	Pentagon Reservation	Heliport Control Tower and Fire Station	$6,457,000
		Pedestrian Plaza	$2,285,000

SEC. 2406. LIMITATION ON PROJECT AUTHORIZATION TO CARRY OUT CERTAIN FISCAL YEAR 2015 PROJECTS PENDING SUBMISSION OF REPORT.

(a) LIMITATION.—No amounts may be obligated or expended for the military construction projects described in subsection (b) and otherwise authorized by section 2401(a) until the report described in subsection (c) has been submitted to the Committees on Armed Services of the Senate and the House of Representatives.

(b) COVERED PROJECTS.—The limitation imposed by subsection (a) applies to the following military construction projects:

(1) The construction of a human performance center facility at Joint Expeditionary Base Little Creek–Story, Virginia.

(2) The construction of a squadron operations facility at Cannon Air Force Base, New Mexico.

(c) REPORT DESCRIBED.—The report referred to in subsection (a) is the report on the review of Department of Defense efforts regarding the prevention of suicide among members of United States Special Operations Forces and their dependents required by section 582 of this Act.

Subtitle B—Chemical Demilitarization Authorizations

SEC. 2411. AUTHORIZATION OF APPROPRIATIONS, CHEMICAL DEMILITARIZATION CONSTRUCTION, DEFENSE-WIDE.

(a) AUTHORIZATION OF APPROPRIATIONS.—Funds are hereby authorized to be appropriated for fiscal years beginning after September 30, 2014, for military construction and land acquisition for chemical demilitarization, as specified in the funding table in section 4601.

(b) LIMITATION ON TOTAL COST OF CONSTRUCTION PROJECTS.—Notwithstanding the cost variations authorized by section 2853 of title 10, United States Code, and any other cost variation authorized by law, the total cost of all projects carried out under subsection (a) and the project described in paragraph (2) of this subsection 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) $2,049,000 (the balance of the amount authorized for ammunition demilitarization at Blue Grass Army Depot, Kentucky, by section 2401(a) of the Military Construction Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2000 (division B of Public Law 106–65; 113 Stat. 835), as most recently amended by section 2412 of the Military Construction Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2011 (division B Public Law 111–383; 124 Stat. 4450) and section 2412 of this Act.

SEC. 2412. MODIFICATION OF AUTHORITY TO CARRY OUT CERTAIN FISCAL YEAR 2000 PROJECT.

(a) MODIFICATION.—The table in section 2401(a) of the Military Construction Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2000 (division B of Public Law 106–65; 113 Stat. 835), as amended by section 2405 of the Military Construction Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2002 (division B of Public Law 107–107; 115 Stat. 1298), section 2405 of the Military Construction Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2003 (division B of Public Law 107–314; 116 Stat. 2698), section 2414 of the Military Construction Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2009 (division B of Public Law 110–417; 122 Stat. 4697), and section 2412 of the Military Construction Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2011 (division B of Public Law 111–383; 124 Stat. 4450), is amended—

(1) in the item relating to Blue Grass Army Depot, Kentucky, by striking ''$746,000,000'' in the amount column and inserting ''$780,000,000''; and

(2) by striking the amount identified as the total in the amount column and inserting ''$1,237,920,000''.

(b) CONFORMING AMENDMENT.—Section 2405(b)(3) of the Military Construction Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2000 (division B of Public Law 106–65; 113 Stat. 839), as amended by section 2405 of the Military Construction Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2002 (division B of Public Law 107–107; 115 Stat. 1298), section 2405 of the Military Construction Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2003 (division B of Public Law 107–314; 116 Stat. 2698), section 2414 of the Military Construction Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2009 (division B of Public Law 110–417; 122 Stat. 4697), and section 2412 of the Military Construction Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2011 (division B of Public Law 111–383; 124 Stat. 4450), is further amended by striking ''$723,200,000'' and inserting ''$757,200,000''.

TITLE XXV—NORTH ATLANTIC TREATY ORGANIZATION SECURITY INVESTMENT PROGRAM

SEC. 2501. AUTHORIZED NATO CONSTRUCTION AND LAND ACQUISITION PROJECTS.

The Secretary of Defense may make contributions for the North Atlantic Treaty Organization Security Investment Program as provided in section 2806 of title 10, United States Code, in an amount not to exceed the sum of the amount authorized to be appropriated for this purpose in section 2502 and the amount collected from the North Atlantic Treaty Organization as a result of construction previously financed by the United States.

SEC. 2502. AUTHORIZATION OF APPROPRIATIONS, NATO.

Funds are hereby authorized to be appropriated for fiscal years beginning after September 30, 2014, for contributions by the Secretary of Defense under section 2806 of title 10, United States Code, for the share of the United States of the cost of projects for the North Atlantic Treaty Organization Security Investment Program authorized by section 2501 as specified in the funding table in section 4601.

TITLE XXVI—GUARD AND RESERVE FORCES FACILITIES

Subtitle A—Project Authorizations and Authorization of Appropriations

SEC. 2601. AUTHORIZED ARMY NATIONAL GUARD CONSTRUCTION AND LAND ACQUISITION PROJECTS.

Using amounts appropriated pursuant to the authorization of appropriations in section 2606(a) and available for the National Guard and Reserve as specified in the funding table in section 4601, the Secretary of the Army may acquire real property and carry out military construction projects for the Army National Guard locations inside the United States, and in the amounts, set forth in the following table:

Army National Guard

State	Location	Amount
Delaware	Dagsboro	$10,800,000
Maine	Augusta	$32,000,000
Maryland	Havre De Grace	$12,400,000
Montana	Helena	$38,000,000
New Mexico	Alamogordo	$5,000,000
North Dakota	Valley City	$10,800,000
Vermont	North Hyde Park	$4,400,000
Washington	Yakima	$19,000,000

SEC. 2602. AUTHORIZED ARMY RESERVE CONSTRUCTION AND LAND ACQUISITION PROJECTS.

Using amounts appropriated pursuant to the authorization of appropriations in section 2606(a) and available for the National Guard and Reserve as specified in the funding table in section 4601, the Secretary of the Army may acquire real property and carry out military construction projects for the Army Reserve locations inside the United States, and in the amounts, set forth in the following table:

Army Reserve

State	Location	Amount
California	Fresno	$22,000,000
	March Air Force Base	$25,000,000
Colorado	Fort Carson	$5,000,000
Illinois	Arlington Heights	$26,000,000
Mississippi	Starkville	$9,300,000
New Jersey	Joint Base McGuire-Dix-Lakehurst	$26,000,000
New York	Mattydale	$23,000,000
Virginia	Fort Lee	$16,000,000

SEC. 2603. AUTHORIZED NAVY RESERVE AND MARINE CORPS RESERVE CONSTRUCTION AND LAND ACQUISITION PROJECTS.

Using amounts appropriated pursuant to the authorization of appropriations in section 2606(a) and available for the National Guard and Reserve as specified in section 4601, the Secretary of the Navy may acquire real property and carry out military construction projects for the Navy Reserve and Marine Corps Reserve locations inside the United States, and in the amounts, set forth in the following table:

Navy Reserve and Marine Corps Reserve

State	Location	Amount
Pennsylvania	Pittsburgh	$17,650,000

Navy Reserve and Marine Corps Reserve—Continued

State	Location	Amount
Washington	Naval Station Everett	$47,869,000
	Whidbey Island	$27,755,000

SEC. 2604. AUTHORIZED AIR NATIONAL GUARD CONSTRUCTION AND LAND ACQUISITION PROJECTS.

Using amounts appropriated pursuant to the authorization of appropriations in section 2606(a) and available for the National Guard and Reserve as specified in section 4601, the Secretary of the Air Force may acquire real property and carry out military construction projects for the Air National Guard locations inside the United States, and in the amounts, set forth in the following table:

Air National Guard

State	Location	Amount
Arkansas	Fort Smith Municipal Airport	$13,200,000
Connecticut	Bradley International Airport	$16,306,000
Iowa	Des Moines Municipal Airport	$8,993,000
Michigan	W.K. Kellog Regional Airport	$6,000,000
New Hampshire	Pease International Trade Port	$41,902,000
Pennsylvania	Horsham Air Guard Station (Willow Grove)	$5,662,000

SEC. 2605. AUTHORIZED AIR FORCE RESERVE CONSTRUCTION AND LAND ACQUISITION PROJECTS.

Using amounts appropriated pursuant to the authorization of appropriations in section 2606(a) and available for the National Guard and Reserve as specified in section 4601, the Secretary of the Air Force may acquire real property and carry out military construction projects for the Air Force Reserve locations inside the United States, and in the amounts, set forth in the following table:

Air Force Reserve

State	Location	Amount
Arizona	Davis-Monthan Air Force Base	$14,500,000
Georgia	Robins Air Force Base	$27,700,000
North Carolina	Seymour Johnson Air Force Base	$9,800,000
Texas	Forth Worth	$3,700,000

SEC. 2606. AUTHORIZATION OF APPROPRIATIONS, NATIONAL GUARD AND RESERVE.

(a) AUTHORIZATION OF APPROPRIATIONS.—Funds are hereby authorized to be appropriated for fiscal years beginning after September 30, 2014, for the costs of acquisition, architectural and engineering services, and construction of facilities for the Guard and Reserve Forces, and for contributions therefor, under chapter 1803 of title 10, United States Code (including the cost of acquisition of land for those facilities), as specified in the funding table in section 4601.

(b) LIMITATION ON TOTAL COST OF CONSTRUCTION PROJECTS.—Notwithstanding the cost variations authorized by section 2853 of title 10, United States Code, and any other cost variation authorized by law, the total cost of all projects carried out under sections 2601 through 2605 of this Act may not exceed the sum of the following:

(1) The total amount authorized to be appropriated under subsection (a), as specified in the funding table in section 4601.

(2) $10,800,000 (the balance of the amount authorized under section 2601 for a National Guard Vehicle Maintenance Shop at Dagsboro, Delaware).

(3) $19,000,000 (the balance of the amount authorized under section 2601 for an Enlisted Barracks, Transient Training at Yakima, Washington).

(4) $26,000,000 (the balance of the amount authorized under section 2602 for an Army Reserve Center at Arlington Heights, Illinois).

(5) $9,300,000 (the balance of the amount authorized under section 2602 for an Army Reserve Center at Starkville, Mississippi).

Subtitle B—Other Matters

SEC. 2611. MODIFICATION AND EXTENSION OF AUTHORITY TO CARRY OUT CERTAIN FISCAL YEAR 2012 PROJECTS.

(a) KANSAS CITY.—

(1) MODIFICATION.—In the case of the authorization contained in the table in section 2602 of the Military Construction Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2012 (division B of Public Law 112–81; 125 Stat. 1678), for Kansas City, Kansas, for construction of an Army Reserve Center at that location, the Secretary of the Army may, instead of constructing a new facility in Kansas City, construct a new facility in the vicinity of Kansas City, Kansas.

(2) DURATION OF AUTHORITY.—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 subsection (a) shall remain in effect until October 1, 2015, or the date of the enactment of an Act authorizing funds for military construction for fiscal year 2016, whichever is later.

(b) ATTLEBORO.—

(1) MODIFICATION.—In the case of the authorization contained in the table in section 2602 of the Military Construction Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2012 (division B of Public Law 112–81; 125 Stat. 1678), for Attleboro, Massachusetts, for construction of an Army Reserve Center at that location, the Secretary of the Army may, instead of constructing a new facility in Attleboro, construct a new facility in the vicinity of Attleboro, Massachusetts.

(2) DURATION OF AUTHORITY.—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 subsection (a) shall remain in effect until October 1, 2015, or the date of the enactment of an Act authorizing funds for military construction for fiscal year 2016, whichever is later.

SEC. 2612. MODIFICATION OF AUTHORITY TO CARRY OUT CERTAIN FISCAL YEAR 2013 PROJECTS.

(a) STORMVILLE.—In the case of the authorization contained in the table in section 2601 of the Military Construction Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2013 (division B of Public Law 112–239; 126 Stat. 2133) for Stormville, New York, for construction of a Combined Support Maintenance Shop Phase I, the Secretary of the Army may instead construct the facility at Camp Smith, New York, and build a 53,760 square foot maintenance facility in lieu of a 75,156 square foot maintenance facility.

(b) TUSTIN.—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 Tustin, California, for construction of an Army Reserve Center, the Secretary of the Army may construct the facility in the vicinity of Tustin instead of constructing the facility in Tustin.

SEC. 2613. MODIFICATION OF AUTHORITY TO CARRY OUT CERTAIN FISCAL YEAR 2014 PROJECT.

The table in section 2604 of the Military Construction Authorization Act for Fiscal year 2014 (division B of Public Law 113–66; 127 Stat. 1002) is amended in the item relating to Martin State Airport, Maryland, for construction of a CYBER/ISR Facility by striking ''$8,000,000'' in the amount column and inserting ''$12,900,000''.

SEC. 2614. EXTENSION OF AUTHORIZATION OF CERTAIN FISCAL YEAR 2011 PROJECTS.

(a) EXTENSION.—Notwithstanding section 2002 of the Military Construction Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2011 (division B of Public Law 111–383; 124 Stat. 4436), the authorizations set forth in the table in subsection (b), as provided in sections 2601 and

2602 of that Act (124 Stat. 4452, 4453) and extended by section 2612 of the Military Construction Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2014 (division B of Public Law 113–66; 127 Stat. 1003), shall remain in effect until October 1, 2015, or the date of the enactment of an Act authorizing funds for military construction for fiscal year 2016, whichever is later.

(b) TABLE.—The table referred to in subsection (a) is a follows:

Extension of 2011 National Guard and Reserve Project Authorizations

State	Installation or Location	Project	Amount
Puerto Rico	Camp Santiago	Multipurpose Machine Gun Range	$9,200,000
Virginia	Fort Story	Army Reserve Center	$11,000,000

TITLE XXVII—BASE REALIGNMENT AND CLOSURE ACTIVITIES

Subtitle A—Authorization of Appropriations

SEC. 2701. AUTHORIZATION OF APPROPRIATIONS FOR BASE REALIGNMENT AND CLOSURE ACTIVITIES FUNDED THROUGH DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE BASE CLOSURE ACCOUNT.

Funds are hereby authorized to be appropriated for fiscal years beginning after September 30, 2014, for base realignment and closure activities, including real property acquisition and military construction projects, as authorized by the Defense Base Closure and Realignment Act of 1990 (part A of title XXIX of Public Law 101–510; 10 U.S.C. 2687 note) and funded through the Department of Defense Base Closure Account established by section 2906 of such Act (as amended by section 2711 of the Military Construction Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2013 (division B of Public Law 112–239; 126 Stat. 2140)), as specified in the funding table in section 4601.

Subtitle B—Prohibition on Additional BRAC Round

SEC. 2711. PROHIBITION ON CONDUCTING ADDITIONAL BASE REALIGNMENT AND CLOSURE (BRAC) ROUND.

Nothing in this Act shall be construed to authorize an additional Base Realignment and Closure (BRAC) round.

Subtitle C—Other Matters

SEC. 2721. MODIFICATION OF PROPERTY DISPOSAL PROCEDURES UNDER BASE REALIGNMENT AND CLOSURE PROCESS.

(a) REPORT ON EXCESS PROPERTY.—Section 2905 of the Defense Base Closure and Realignment Act of 1990 (part A of title XXIX of Public Law 101–510; 10 U.S.C. 2687 note) is amended by inserting after subsection (e) the following new subsection:

''(f) REPORT ON DESIGNATION OF PROPERTY AS EXCESS INSTEAD OF SURPLUS.—(1) Not later than 180 days after the date on which real property located at a military installation closed or realigned under this part is declared excess, but not surplus, the Secretary of Defense shall submit to the congressional defense committees a report identifying the property and including the information required by paragraph (2). The Secretary shall update the report every 180 days thereafter until the property is either declared surplus or transferred to another Federal agency.

''(2) Each report under paragraph (1) shall include the following elements:

''(A) The reason for the excess designation.

''(B) The nature of the contemplated transfer.

''(C) The proposed timeline for the transfer.

''(D) Any impediments to completing the Federal agency screening process.''.

(b) EFFECT OF LACK OF RECOGNIZED REDEVELOPMENT AUTHORITY.—Section 2910(9) of the Defense Base Closure and Realignment Act of 1990 (part A of title XXIX of Public Law 101–510; 10 U.S.C. 2687 note) is amended—

(1) by striking ''The term'' and inserting ''(A) The term''; and

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

''(B) If no redevelopment authority referred to in subparagraph (A) exists with respect to a military installation, the term shall include the following:

''(i) The local government in whose jurisdiction the military installation is wholly located.

''(ii) A local government agency or State government agency designated by the chief executive officer of the State in which the military installation is located under subparagraph (B) of section 2905(b)(3) for the purpose of the consultation required by subparagraph (A) of such section.''.

TITLE XXVIII—MILITARY CONSTRUCTION GENERAL PROVISIONS

Subtitle A—Military Construction Program and Military Family Housing Changes

SEC. 2801. CONGRESSIONAL NOTIFICATION OF CONSTRUCTION PROJECTS, LAND ACQUISITIONS, AND DEFENSE ACCESS ROAD PROJECTS CONDUCTED UNDER AUTHORITIES OTHER THAN A MILITARY CONSTRUCTION AUTHORIZATION ACT.

Section 2802 of title 10, United States Code, is amended by adding at the end the following new subsection:

''(e)(1) If a construction project, land acquisition, or defense access road project described in paragraph (2) will be carried out pursuant to a provision of law other than a Military Construction Authorization Act, the Secretary concerned shall—

''(A) comply with the congressional notification requirement contained in the provision of law under which the construction project, land acquisition, or defense access road project will be carried out; or

''(B) in the absence of such a congressional notification requirement, submit to the congressional defense committees, in an electronic medium pursuant to section 480 of this title, a report describing the construction project, land acquisition, or defense access road project at least 15 days before commencing the construction project, land acquisition, or defense access road project.

''(2) Except as provided in paragraph (3), a construction project, land acquisition, or defense access road project subject to the notification requirement imposed by paragraph (1) is a construction project, land acquisition, or defense access road project that—

''(A) is not specifically authorized in a Military Construction Authorization Act;

''(B) will be carried out by a military department, Defense Agency, or Department of Defense Field Activity; and

''(C) will be located on a military installation.

''(3) This subsection does not apply to a construction project, land acquisition, or defense access road project described in paragraph (2) whose cost is less than or equal to the threshold amount specified in section 2805(b) of this title.''.

SEC. 2802. MODIFICATION OF AUTHORITY TO CARRY OUT UNSPECIFIED MINOR MILITARY CONSTRUCTION.

(a) UNSPECIFIED MINOR MILITARY CONSTRUCTION PROJECT DESCRIBED.—Subsection (a)(2) of section 2805 of title 10, United States Code, is amended—

(1) in the first sentence, by striking ''$2,000,000'' and inserting ''$3,000,000''; and

(2) in the second sentence, by striking ''$3,000,000'' and inserting ''$4,000,000''.

(b) INCREASED THRESHOLD FOR APPLICATION OF SECRETORY APPROVAL AND CONGRESSIONAL NOTIFICATION REQUIREMENTS.—Subsection (b)(1) of such section is amended by striking ''$750,000'' and inserting ''$1,000,000''.

(c) MAXIMUM AMOUNT OF OPERATION AND MAINTENANCE FUNDS AUTHORIZED TO BE USED FOR PROJECTS.—Subsection (c) of such section is amended by striking ''$750,000'' and inserting ''$1,000,000''.

SEC. 2803. CLARIFICATION OF AUTHORIZED USE OF PAYMENTS-IN-KIND AND IN-KIND CONTRIBUTIONS.

(a) PAYMENTS-IN-KIND AND IN-KIND CONTRIBUTIONS.—Subsection (f) of section 2687a of title 10, United States Code, is amended to read as follows:

''(f) AUTHORIZED USE OF PAYMENTS-IN-KIND AND IN-KIND CONTRIBUTIONS.—(1) A military construction project, as defined in chapter 159 of this title, may be accepted as payment-in-kind or as an in-kind contribution required by a bilateral agreement with a host country only if that military construction project is authorized by law.

''(2) Operations of United States forces may be funded through payment-in-kind or an in-kind contribution required by a bilateral agreement with a host country under this section only if the costs covered by such payment or contribution are included in the budget justification documents for the Department of Defense submitted to Congress in connection with the budget submitted under 1105 of title 31.

''(3) If funds previously appropriated for a military construction project or operating costs are subsequently addressed in an agreement for payment-in-kind or by an in-kind contribution required by a bilateral agreement with a host country, the Secretary of Defense shall return to the Treasury funds in the amount equal to the value of the appropriated funds.

''(4) This subsection does not apply to a military construction project that—

''(A) was specified in a bilateral agreement with a host country that was entered into before December 26, 2013;

''(B) was the subject of negotiation between the United States and a host country as of the date of the enactment of the Military Construction Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2015;

''(C) was accepted as payment-in-kind for the residual value of improvements made by the United States at military installations released to the host country under section 2921 of the Military Construction Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 1991 (division B of Public Law 101–510; 10 U.S.C. 2687 note) before December 26, 2013; or

''(D) subject to paragraph (6), will cost less than the cost specified in subsection (a)(2) of section 2805 of this title for certain unspecified minor military construction projects.

''(5) This subsection does not apply to an in-kind contribution toward operating costs that—

''(A) was specified in a bilateral agreement with a host country that was entered into before December 26, 2013;

''(B) was the subject of negotiation between the United States and a host country as of the date of the enactment of the Military Construction Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2015; or

''(C) was accepted as an in-kind contribution for the residual value of improvements made by the United States at military installations released to the host country under section 2921 of the Military Construction Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 1991 (division B of Public Law 101–510; 10 U.S.C. 2687 note) before December 26, 2013.

''(6) In the case of a military construction project excluded pursuant to paragraph (4)(D) whose cost will exceed the cost specified in subsection (b) of section 2805 of this title for certain unspecified minor military construction projects, the congressional notification requirements and waiting period specified in paragraph (2) of such subsection shall apply.''.

(b) CONFORMING AMENDMENTS.—Section 2802(d) of title 10, United States Code, is amended—

(1) in paragraph (1), by striking ''payment-in-kind contributions'' and inserting ''payments-in-kind or in-kind contributions'';

(2) by striking paragraph (3) and inserting the following new paragraph:

''(3) This subsection does not apply to a military construction project covered by one of the exceptions in section 2687a(f)(4) of this title.''; and

(3) in paragraph (4), by striking ''paragraph (3)(C)'' and inserting ''paragraph (3), by reference to section 2687a(f)(4)(D) of this title,''.

(c) CONGRESSIONAL NOTIFICATION.—

(1) NOTIFICATION REQUIRED.—During the period beginning on the date of the enactment of this Act and ending on the effective date specified in subsection (d), the Secretary of Defense shall submit to the congressional defense committees a written notification, at least 30 days before the initiation date for any military construction project to be built for Department of Defense personnel outside the United States using payments-in-kind or in-kind contributions.

(2) ELEMENTS OF NOTICE.—A written notifications under paragraph (1) shall include the following:

(A) The requirements for, and purpose and description of, the proposed military construction project.

(B) The cost of the proposed military construction project.

(C) The scope of the proposed military construction project.

(D) The schedule for the proposed military construction project.

(E) Such other details as the Secretary considers relevant.

(d) EFFECTIVE DATE.—The amendments made by this section shall take effect on the later of—

(1) September 30, 2016; or

(2) the date of the enactment of an Act authorizing funds for military construction for fiscal year 2017.

SEC. 2804. USE OF ONE-STEP TURN-KEY CONTRACTOR SELECTION PROCEDURES FOR ADDITIONAL FACILITY PROJECTS.

Section 2862 of title 10, United States Code, is amended to read as follows:

''§ 2862. Turn-key selection procedures

''(a) AUTHORITY TO USE FOR CERTAIN PURPOSES.—The Secretary concerned may use one-step turn-key selection procedures for the purpose of entering into a contract for any of the following purposes:

''(1) The construction of an authorized military construction project.

''(2) A repair project (as defined in section 2811(e) of this title) with an approved cost equal to or less than $4,000,000.

''(3) The construction of a facility as part of an authorized security assistance activity.

''(b) DEFINITIONS.—In this section:

''(1) The term 'one-step turn-key selection procedures' means procedures used for the selection of a contractor on the basis of price and other evaluation criteria to perform, in accordance with the provisions of a firm fixed-price contract, both the design and construction of a facility using performance specifications supplied by the Secretary concerned.

''(2) The term 'security assistance activity' means—

''(A) humanitarian and civic assistance authorized by sections 401 and 2561 of this title;

''(B) foreign disaster assistance authorized by section 404 of this title;

''(C) foreign military construction sales authorized by section 29 of the Arms Export Control Act (22 U.S.C. 2769);

''(D) foreign assistance authorized under sections 607 and 632 of the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961 (22 U.S.C. 2357, 2392); and

''(E) other international security assistance specifically authorized by law.''.

SEC. 2805. LIMITATIONS ON MILITARY CONSTRUCTION IN EUROPEAN COMMAND AREA OF RESPONSIBILITY AND EUROPEAN REASSURANCE INITIATIVE.

(a) EXTENSION OF CURRENT LIMITATION ON CONSTRUCTION PROJECTS.—Section 2809 of the Military Construction Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2014 (division B of Public Law 113–66; 127 Stat. 1013) is amended—

(1) in subsection (a), by inserting ''or the Military Construction Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2015'' after ''this division''; and

(2) in subsection (b)(1), by striking ''the date of the enactment of this Act'' and inserting ''December 26, 2013''.

(b) LIMITATION RELATED TO EUROPEAN REASSURANCE INITIATIVE.—The Secretary of Defense or the Secretary of a military department shall not award any contract in connection with a construction project authorized in title XXIX of this division to be carried out at an installation operated in the European Command area of responsibility until—

(1) the Secretary of Defense submits to the congressional defense committees a project notification that—

(A) includes a completed military construction project data sheet (DD 1391); and

(B) certifies that a pre-financing statement for eligible projects has been submitted through the North Atlantic Treaty Organization Security Investment Program; and

(2) subject to subsection (c), the expiration of the 21-day period beginning on the date the notification is received by the committees or, if earlier, the 14-day period beginning on the date on which a copy of the notification is provided in an electronic medium pursuant to section 480 of title 10, United States Code.

(c) RELATION TO CURRENT LIMITATION ON CONSTRUCTION PROJECTS.—The limitation imposed by subsection (b) is in addition to the limitation on construction projects carried out in the European Command area of responsibility imposed by section 2809 of the Military Construction Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2014 (division B of Public Law 113–66; 127 Stat. 1013), as amended by subsection (a).

SEC. 2806. EXTENSION OF TEMPORARY, LIMITED AUTHORITY TO USE OPERATION AND MAINTENANCE FUNDS FOR CONSTRUCTION PROJECTS IN CERTAIN AREAS OUTSIDE THE UNITED STATES.

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 2808 of the Military Construction Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2014 (division B of Public Law 112–239; 127 Stat. 1012), is further amended—

(1) in subsection (c)(1), by striking ''shall not exceed'' and all that follows through the period at the end and inserting ''shall not exceed $100,000,000 between October 1, 2014, and the earlier of December 31, 2015, or the date of the enactment of an Act authorizing funds for military activities of the Department of Defense for fiscal year 2016.''; and

(2) in subsection (h)—

(A) in paragraph (1), by striking ''December 31, 2014'' and inserting ''December 31, 2015''; and

(B) in paragraph (2), by striking ''fiscal year 2015'' and inserting ''fiscal year 2016''.

SEC. 2807. APPLICATION OF RESIDENTIAL BUILDING CONSTRUCTION STANDARDS.

If a residential building project (including repair or remodeling project) is authorized by this Act or will be carried out using amounts appropriated pursuant to an authorization of appropriations in this Act and the project will be designed and constructed to meet an above code green building standard or rating system, the Secretary of Defense or the Secretary of the military department concerned may use the ICC 700 National Green Building Standard, the LEED Green Building Standard System, the Green Globes Green Building Certification System, or an equivalent protocol developed using a voluntary consensus standard, as defined in Office of Management and Budget Circular Number A–119.

SEC. 2808. LIMITATION ON CONSTRUCTION OF NEW FACILITIES AT GUANTANAMO BAY, CUBA.

(a) LIMITATION.—None of the amounts authorized to be appropriated by this Act or otherwise made available for fiscal year 2015 for the Department of Defense may be used to construct 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, has enduring military value independent of a high value detention mission.

(b) RULE OF CONSTRUCTION.—Nothing in subsection (a) shall be construed as limiting the ability of the Department of Defense to obligate or expend available funds to correct a deficiency that is life-threatening, health-threatening, or safety-threatening.

Subtitle B—Real Property and Facilities Administration

SEC. 2811. RENEWALS, EXTENSIONS, AND SUCCEEDING LEASES FOR FINANCIAL INSTITUTIONS OPERATING ON MILITARY INSTALLATIONS.

Section 2667(h) of title 10, United States Code, is amended by adding at the end the following new paragraph:

''(4)(A) Paragraph (1) does not apply to a renewal, extension, or succeeding lease by the Secretary concerned with a financial institution selected in accordance with the Department of Defense Financial Management Regulation providing for the selection of financial institutions to operate on military installations if each of the following applies:

''(i) The on-base financial institution was selected before the date of the enactment of this paragraph or competitive procedures are used for the selection of any new financial institutions.

''(ii) A current and binding operating agreement is in place between the installation commander and the selected on-base financial institution.

''(B) The renewal, extension, or succeeding lease shall terminate upon the termination of the operating agreement described in subparagraph (A)(ii) associated with that lease.''.

SEC. 2812. DEPOSIT OF REIMBURSED FUNDS TO COVER ADMINISTRATIVE EXPENSES RELATING TO CERTAIN REAL PROPERTY TRANSACTIONS.

(a) AUTHORITY TO CREDIT REIMBURSED FUNDS TO ACCOUNTS CURRENTLY AVAILABLE.—Section 2695(c) of title 10, United States Code, is amended—

(1) by striking the first sentence and inserting the following: ''(1) Amounts collected by the Secretary of a military department under subsection (a) for administrative expenses shall be credited, at the option of the Secretary—

''(A) to the appropriation, fund, or account from which the expenses were paid; or

''(B) to an appropriate appropriation, fund, or account currently available to the Secretary for the purposes for which the expenses were paid.''; and

(2) in the second sentence, by striking ''Amounts so credited'' and inserting the following:

''(2) Amounts credited under paragraph (1)''.

(b) PROSPECTIVE APPLICABILITY.—The amendments made by subsection (a) shall not apply to administrative expenses related to a real property transaction referred to in section 2695(b) of title 10, United States Code, that were covered by the Secretary of a military department using amounts appropriated to the Secretary before the date of the enactment of this Act.

Subtitle C—Provisions Related to Asia-Pacific Military Realignment

SEC. 2821. REALIGNMENT OF MARINES CORPS FORCES IN ASIA-PACIFIC REGION.

(a) LIMITATION BASED ON COST ESTIMATES.—

(1) LIMITATION AMOUNT.—Pursuant to the Supplemental Environmental Impact Statement for the ''Guam and Commonwealth of the Northern Mariana Islands Military Relocation (2012 Roadmap Adjustments)'', the total amount obligated or expended from funds appropriated or otherwise made available for military construction for implementation of the Record of Decision for the relocation of Marine Corps forces to Guam associated with such Supplemental Environmental Impact Statement may not exceed $8,725,000,000, subject to such adjustment as may be made under paragraph (2).

(2) ADJUSTMENT OF LIMITATION AMOUNT.—The Secretary of the Navy may adjust the amount specified in paragraph (1) by the following:

(A) The amounts of increases or decreases in costs attributable to economic inflation after September 30, 2014.

(B) The amounts of increases or decreases in costs attributable to compliance with changes in Federal, Guam or Commonwealth of the Northern Mariana Islands, or local laws enacted after September 30, 2014.

(3) WRITTEN NOTICE OF ADJUSTMENT.—At the same time that the budget for a fiscal year is submitted to Congress under section 1105(a) of title 31, United States Code, the Secretary of the Navy shall submit to the congressional defense committees written notice of any adjustment to the amount specified in paragraph (1) made by the Secretary during the preceding fiscal year pursuant to the authority provided by paragraph (2).

(b) RESTRICTION ON DEVELOPMENT OF PUBLIC INFRASTRUCTURE.—

(1) RESTRICTION.—If the Secretary of Defense determines that any grant, cooperative agreement, transfer of funds to another Federal agency, or supplement of funds available under Federal programs administered by agencies other than the Department of Defense will result in the development (including repair, replacement, renovation, conversion, improvement, expansion, acquisition, or construction) of public infrastructure on Guam, the Secretary of Defense may not carry out such grant, transfer, cooperative agreement, or supplemental funding unless such grant, transfer, cooperative agreement, or supplemental funding—

(A) is specifically authorized by law; and

(B) will be used to carry out a public infrastructure project included in the report prepared by the Secretary of Defense under section 2822(d)(2) of the Military Construction Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2014 (division B of Public Law 113–66; 127 Stat. 1017), as in effect on the day before the date of the enactment of this Act.

(2) PUBLIC INFRASTRUCTURE DEFINED.—In this subsection, the term ''public infrastructure'' means any utility, method of transportation, item of equipment, or facility under the control of a public entity or State or local government that is used by, or constructed for the benefit of, the general public.

(c) REPEAL OF SUPERSEDED LAW.—Section 2822 of the Military Construction Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2014 (division B of Public Law 113–66; 127 Stat. 1016) is repealed. The repeal of such section does not affect the validity of the amendment made by subsection (f) of such section or the responsibilities of the Economic Adjustment Committee and the Secretary of Defense under subsection (d) of such section, as in effect on the day before the date of the enactment of this Act.

SEC. 2822. ESTABLISHMENT OF SURFACE DANGER ZONE, RITIDIAN UNIT, GUAM NATIONAL WILDLIFE REFUGE.

(a) AGREEMENT TO ESTABLISH.—In order to accommodate the operation of a live-fire training range complex on Andersen Air Force Base-Northwest Field and the management of the adjacent Ritidian Unit of the Guam National Wildlife Refuge, the Secretary of the Navy and the Secretary of the Interior, notwithstanding the National Wildlife Refuge System Administration Act of 1966 (16 U.S.C. 668dd et seq.), may enter into an agreement providing for the establishment and operation of a surface danger zone which overlays the Ritidian Unit or such portion thereof as the Secretaries consider necessary.

(b) ELEMENTS OF AGREEMENT.—The agreement to establish a surface danger zone over all or a portion of the Ritidian Unit of the

Guam National Wildlife Refuge shall include—

(1) measures to maintain the purposes of the Refuge; and

(2) as appropriate, measures, funded by the Secretary of the Navy from funds appropriated after the date of enactment of this Act and otherwise available to the Secretary, for the following purposes:

(A) Relocation and reconstruction of structures and facilities of the Refuge in existence as of the date of the enactment of this Act.

(B) Mitigation of impacts to wildlife species present on the Refuge or to be reintroduced in the future in accordance with applicable laws.

(C) Use of Department of Defense personnel to undertake conservation activities within the Ritidian Unit normally performed by Department of the Interior personnel, including habitat maintenance, maintaining the boundary fence, and conducting the brown tree snake eradication program.

(D) Openings and closures of the surface danger zone to the public as may be necessary.

Subtitle D—Land Conveyances

SEC. 2831. LAND CONVEYANCE, GORDO ARMY RESERVE CENTER, GORDO, ALABAMA.

(a) CONVEYANCE AUTHORIZED.—The Secretary of the Army may convey, without consideration, to the town of Gordo, Alabama (in this section referred to as the ''Town''), all right, title, and interest of the United States in and to a parcel of real property, including any improvements thereon, consisting of approximately 3.79 acres and containing the Gordo Army Reserve Center located at 25226 Highway 82 in Gordo, Alabama, for the purpose of permitting the Town to use the parcel for municipal government purposes, including use by municipal utilities management, the municipal police department, and municipal officials and use as a community center and polling place.

(b) REVERSIONARY INTEREST.—If the Secretary of the Army determines at any time that the real property conveyed under subsection (a) is not being used in accordance with the purpose of the conveyance specified in subsection (a), all right, title, and interest in and to such real property, including any improvements thereto, shall, at the option of the Secretary, revert to and become the property of the United States, and the United States shall have the right of immediate entry onto such real property. A determination by the Secretary under this subsection shall be made on the record after an opportunity for a hearing.

(c) ALTERNATIVE CONSIDERATION OPTION.—

(1) CONSIDERATION OPTION.—In lieu of exercising the reversionary interest under subsection (b), if the Secretary of the Army determines that the property conveyed under subsection (a) is not being used in accordance with the purpose of the conveyance, the Secretary may require the Town to pay to the United States an amount equal to the fair market value of the property, excluding the value of any improvements on the property constructed by the Town, as determined by the Secretary.

(2) TREATMENT OF CONSIDERATION RECEIVED.—Consideration received by the Secretary under paragraph (1) shall be deposited in the special account in the Treasury established for the Secretary under subsection (e) of section 2667 of title 10, United States Code, and shall be available to the Secretary for the same uses and subject to the same limitations as provided in that section.

(d) PAYMENT OF COST OF CONVEYANCE.—

(1) PAYMENT REQUIRED.—The Secretary of the Army shall require the Town 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 Town 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 Town.

(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.

(e) DESCRIPTION OF PROPERTY.—The exact acreage and legal description of the property to be conveyed under subsection (a) shall be determined by a survey satisfactory to the Secretary of the Army.

(f) ADDITIONAL TERMS AND CONDITIONS.—The Secretary of the Army may require such additional terms and conditions in connection with the conveyance as the Secretary considers appropriate to protect the interests of the United States.

SEC. 2832. LAND CONVEYANCE, WEST NOME TANK FARM, NOME, ALASKA.

(a) CONVEYANCE AUTHORIZED.—The Secretary of the Air Force may convey, without consideration, to the City of Nome, Alaska (in this section referred to as the ''City'') all right, title, and interest of the United States in and to a parcel of real property consisting of approximately seven acres, including improvements thereon, known as the USAF West Nome Tank Farm, and located adjacent to the City's port facilities along Port Road in Nome, Alaska, for the purpose of permitting the City to use the property for municipal purposes, including municipal office space, port development, fuel storage for the municipal power plant, and municipal public utility facilities.

(b) INTERIM LEASE.—Until such time as the real property described in subsection (a) may be conveyed to the City by deed, the Secretary of the Air Force may lease, without consideration, all or part of the real property to the City for municipal purposes, as described in such subsection.

(c) REVERSIONARY INTEREST AND ALTERNATIVE CONSIDERATION OPTION.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—If the Secretary of the Air Force determines at any time that the real property conveyed or leased to the City under this section is not being used for municipal purposes, then, at the option of the Secretary—

(A) all right, title, and interest in and to the real property, including any improvement thereto, shall revert to and become the property of the United States, and the United States shall have the right of immediate entry onto the property; or

(B) the Secretary may require the City to pay the Secretary an amount equal to the then current fair market value of the property, excluding the value of any improvements on the property constructed by the City, as determined by the Secretary.

(2) DETERMINATION PROCESS.—A determination by the Secretary under paragraph (1) shall be made on the record after an opportunity for a hearing.

(3) TREATMENT OF CASH PAYMENTS RECEIVED.—Any cash payment received by the Secretary under paragraph (1)(B) shall be deposited in the special account in the Treasury established for the Secretary under section 2667(e) of title 10, United State Code, and shall be available to the Secretary for the same uses and subject to the same limitations as provided in that section.

(d) PAYMENT OF COSTS.—

(1) PAYMENT REQUIRED.—The Secretary of the Air Force shall require the City to cover costs to be incurred by the Secretary, or to reimburse the Secretary for costs incurred by the Secretary, to carry out a conveyance or lease under this section, including survey costs, cost for environmental documentation, and other administrative costs related to the conveyance or lease. If amount are collected from the City in advance of the Secretary incurring the actual costs, and the amount collected exceeds the costs actually incurred by the Secretary to carry out the conveyance or lease, the Secretary shall refund the excess amount to the City.

(2) TREATMENT OF AMOUNTS RECEIVED.—Amounts received as reimbursement under paragraph (1) shall be credited to the fund or account that was used to cover the costs incurred by the Secretary in carrying out the conveyance or lease 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.

(e) DESCRIPTION OF PROPERTY.—The exact acreage and legal description of the real property to be conveyed or leased under this section shall be determined by a survey satisfactory to the Secretary of the Air Force.

(f) ADDITIONAL TERMS AND CONDITIONS.—The Secretary of the Air Force may require such additional terms and conditions in connection with a conveyance or lease under this section as the Secretary considers appropriate to protect the interests of the United States.

SEC. 2833. LAND CONVEYANCE, FORMER AIR FORCE NORWALK DEFENSE FUEL SUPPLY POINT, NORWALK, CALIFORNIA.

(a) CONVEYANCE AUTHORIZED.—The Secretary of the Air Force may convey, without consideration, to the City of Norwalk, California (in this section referred to as the ''City''), all right, title, and interest of the United States in and to the real property, including any improvements thereon, consisting of approximately 15 acres at the former Norwalk Defense Fuel Supply Point for the purpose of permitting the City to use the property for public purposes.

(b) PAYMENT OF COST OF CONVEYANCE.—

(1) PAYMENT REQUIRED.—The Secretary of the Air Force shall require the City to cover costs to be incurred by the Secretary, or to reimburse the Secretary for such costs incurred by the Secretary, to carry out the conveyance under subsection (a), including survey costs, costs for environmental documentation related to the conveyance, and any other administrative costs related to the conveyance. If amounts are collected from the City in advance of the Secretary incurring the actual costs, and the amount collected exceeds the costs actually incurred by the Secretary to carry out the conveyance, the Secretary shall refund the excess amount to the City.

(2) TREATMENT OF AMOUNTS RECEIVED.—Amounts received as reimbursement under paragraph (1) shall be credited to the fund or account that was used to cover those costs

incurred by the Secretary in carrying out the conveyance 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.

(c) DESCRIPTION OF PROPERTY.—The exact acreage and legal description of the property to be conveyed under subsection (a) shall be determined by a survey satisfactory to the Secretary of the Air Force.

(d) ADDITIONAL TERMS.—The Secretary of the Air Force may require such additional terms and conditions in connection with the conveyance as the Secretary considers appropriate to protect the interests of the United States.

SEC. 2834. TRANSFER OF ADMINISTRATIVE JURISDICTION AND ALTERNATIVE LAND CONVEYANCE AUTHORITY, FORMER WALTER REED ARMY HOSPITAL, DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.

(a) TRANSFER OF JURISDICTION AUTHORIZED.—

(1) TRANSFER AUTHORIZED.—The Secretary of the Army may transfer to the administrative jurisdiction of the Secretary of State a parcel of real property at former Walter Reed Army Hospital in the District of Columbia consisting of approximately 43.53 acres for the purpose of permitting the Secretary of State to develop a Foreign Missions Center on the property.

(2) DESCRIPTION OF PROPERTY.—The property authorized for transfer under this subsection includes the following:

(A) Building 3 (attached parking structure).

(B) Buildings 19, 21, 22, 25, 26, 29, 29a, 30, 35 (residences).

(C) Building 20 (Mologne House).

(D) Building 32 (Wagner Physical Fitness Center).

(E) Building 40 (Army Medical School–Walter Reed Institute of Research).

(F) Building 41 (Red Cross).

(G) Building 52 (warehouse and outpatient clinic).

(H) Building 53 (former post theater).

(I) Building 54 (The Armed Forces Institute of Pathology Building and former Military Medical Museum).

(J) Buildings 55 and 56 (Fisher Houses).

(K) Building 57 (Memorial Chapel).

(b) ALTERNATIVE CONVEYANCE AUTHORITY.—

(1) CONVEYANCE FOR PROTECTION OF PUBLIC HEALTH, INCLUDING RESEARCH.—If the transfer of administrative jurisdiction authorized by subsection (a) does not occur, the Secretary of the Army may convey, without consideration, to an authorized recipient described in paragraph (2) all right, title, and interest of the United States in and a parcel of real property at former Walter Reed Army Hospital consisting of approximately 13.25 acres and containing of the buildings specified in subparagraphs (A), (G), (H), and (I) of subsection (a) for the purpose of permitting the recipient to use the parcel for the protection of public health, including research.

(2) AUTHORIZED RECIPIENTS.—The conveyance authorized by this subsection may be made to the District of Columbia, a political subdivision or instrumentality of the District of Columbia, a tax-supported medical institution, or a hospital or similar institution not operated for profit that has been exempt from taxation under section 501(c) of the Internal Revenue Code of 1986.

(3) REVERSIONARY INTEREST.—If the Secretary of the Army determines at any time that real property conveyed under this subsection is not being used in accordance with the purpose of the conveyance specified in paragraph (1), all right, title, and interest in and to such real property, including any improvements thereto, shall, at the option of the Secretary, revert to and become the property of the United States, and the United States shall have the right of immediate entry onto such real property. A determination by the Secretary under this paragraph shall be made on the record after an opportunity for a hearing.

(4) PAYMENT OF COSTS OF CONVEYANCE.—

(A) PAYMENT REQUIRED.—The Secretary of the Army shall require the recipient of the property under this subsection 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 this subsection, including survey costs, costs for environmental documentation, and any other administrative costs related to the conveyance. If amounts are collected in advance of the Secretary incurring the actual costs, and the amount collected exceeds the costs actually incurred by the Secretary to carry out the conveyance, the Secretary shall refund the excess amount to the recipient of the property.

(B) TREATMENT OF AMOUNTS RECEIVED.—Amounts received as reimbursement under subparagraph (A) shall be credited to the fund or account that was used to cover those costs incurred by the Secretary in carrying out the conveyance. Amounts so credited shall be merged with amounts in such fund or account, and shall be available for the same purposes, and subject to the same conditions and limitations, as amounts in such fund or account.

(5) RELATION TO OTHER LAWS.—Section 2905(b) of the Defense Base Closure and Realignment Act of 1990 (title XXIX of Public Law 101–510; 10 U.S.C. 2687 note) and section 2696 of title 10, United States Code, shall not apply with respect to real property conveyed under this subsection.

(c) DESCRIPTION OF PROPERTIES.—The exact acreage and legal description of the real property to be transferred or conveyed under this section shall be determined by a survey satisfactory to the Secretary of the Army.

(d) ADDITIONAL TERMS AND CONDITIONS.—The Secretary of the Army may require such additional terms and conditions in connection with a transfer or conveyance under this section as the Secretary of the Army considers appropriate to protect the interests of the United States.

SEC. 2835. LAND CONVEYANCE, FORMER LYNN HAVEN FUEL DEPOT, LYNN HAVEN, FLORIDA.

(a) CONVEYANCE AUTHORIZED.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—The Secretary of the Air Force may convey to the City of Lynn Haven, Florida (in this section referred to as the ''City''), all right, title, and interest of the United States in and to a parcel of real property, including improvements thereon, consisting of approximately 144 acres at the former Lynn Haven Fuel Depot in Bay County, Florida.

(2) EXCLUDED PROPERTY.—The real property to be conveyed under paragraph (1) shall not include the portion of the former Lynn Haven Fuel Depot authorized to be conveyed by the Secretary to Florida State University by section 2843 of the Military Construction Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2008 (division B of Public Law 110–181; 122 Stat. 553).

(b) CONSIDERATION.—

(1) CONSIDERATION REQUIRED.—As consideration for the conveyance under subsection (a)(1), the City shall pay to the United States an amount equal to the fair market value of the real property to be conveyed, as determined by the Secretary of the Air Force.

(2) TREATMENT OF CONSIDERATION RECEIVED.—Consideration received by the Secretary under paragraph (1) shall be deposited in the special account in the Treasury established for the Secretary under subsection (e) of section 2667 of title 10, United States Code, and shall be available to the Secretary for the same uses and subject to the same limitations as provided in that section.

(c) DESCRIPTION OF PROPERTY.—The exact acreage and legal description of the real property to be conveyed under subsection (a)(1) shall be determined by a survey satisfactory to the Secretary of the Air Force.

(d) ADDITIONAL TERMS AND CONDITIONS.—The Secretary of the Air Force may require such additional terms and conditions in connection with the conveyance under subsection (a) as the Secretary considers appropriate to protect the interests of the United States.

SEC. 2836. TRANSFERS OF ADMINISTRATIVE JURISDICTION, CAMP FRANK D. MERRILL AND LAKE LANIER, GEORGIA.

(a) TRANSFERS REQUIRED.—

(1) CAMP FRANK D. MERRILL.—Not later than September 30, 2015, the Secretary of Agriculture shall transfer to the administrative jurisdiction of the Secretary of the Army for required Army force protection measures certain Federal land administered as part of the Chattahoochee National Forest, but permitted to the Secretary of the Army for Camp Frank D. Merrill in Dahlonega, Georgia, consisting of approximately 282 acres identified in the permit numbers 0018–01.

(2) LAKE LANIER PROPERTY.—In exchange for the land transferred under paragraph (1), the Secretary of the Army (acting through the Chief of Engineers) shall transfer to the administrative jurisdiction of the Secretary of Agriculture certain Federal land administered by the Army Corps of Engineers and consisting of approximately 10 acres adjacent to Lake Lanier at 372 Dunlap Landing Road, Gainesville, Georgia.

(b) USE OF TRANSFERRED LAND.—

(1) CAMP FRANK D. MERRILL.—

(A) IN GENERAL.—On receipt of the land under subsection (a)(1), the Secretary of the Army shall—

(i) continue to use the land for military purposes;

(ii) maintain a public access road through the land or provide for alternative public access in coordination with the Secretary of Agriculture; and

(iii) make accommodations for public access and enjoyment of the land, when such public use is consistent with Army mission and force protection requirements.

(B) RETURN OF JURISDICTION.—The land transferred under subsection (a)(1) shall return to the jurisdiction of the Secretary of Agriculture, based on the best interests of the United States, if the Secretary of the Army determines that the transferred land is no longer needed for military purposes.

(2) LAKE LANIER PROPERTY.—

(A) IN GENERAL.—On receipt of the land under subsection (a)(2), the Secretary of Agriculture shall use the land for administrative purposes.

(B) SALE OF LAND.—The Secretary of Agriculture may—

(i) sell or exchange land transferred under subsection (a)(2);

(ii) deposit the proceeds of a sale or exchange under clause (i) in the fund established under Public Law 90–171 (commonly known as the Sisk Act; 16 U.S.C. 484a); and

(iii) retain the proceeds for future acquisition of land within the Chattahoochee-Oconee National Forest, with the proceeds to remain available for expenditure without further appropriation or fiscal year limitation.

(c) USE AND OCCUPANCY OF NATIONAL FOREST SYSTEM LAND.—Use and occupancy of

National Forest System land by the Department of the Army, other than land transferred pursuant to this Act, shall continue to be subject to all laws (including regulations) applicable to the National Forest System.

(d) ENDANGERED SPECIES.—

(1) CRITICAL HABITAT DESIGNATION FOR DARTERS.—Nothing in the transfer required by subsection (a)(1) shall affect the prior designation of land within the Chattahoochee National Forest as critical habitat for the Etowah darter (Etheostoma etowahae) and the Holiday darter (Etheostoma brevistrum).

(2) FUTURE CRITICAL HABITAT LISTINGS AND DESIGNATIONS.—Nothing in the transfer required by subsection (a)(1) shall affect the operation of the Endangered Species Act of 1973 (16 U.S.C. 1531 et seq.) for future listing or designations of critical habitat.

(e) LEGAL DESCRIPTION AND MAP.—

(1) PREPARATION AND PUBLICATION.—The Secretary of the Army and the Secretary of Agriculture shall publish in the Federal Register a legal description and map of both parcels of land to be transferred under subsection (a).

(2) FORCE OF LAW.—The legal description and map filed under paragraph (1) for a parcel of land shall have the same force and effect as if included in this Act, except that the Secretaries may correct errors in the legal description and map.

(f) REIMBURSEMENT OF COSTS.—The Secretary of the Army shall reimburse the Secretary of Agriculture for all costs related to the transfer required by subsection (a), including, at a minimum, any costs incurred by the Secretary of Agriculture to assist in the preparation of the legal description and maps required by subsection (e).

SEC. 2837. LAND CONVEYANCE, JOINT BASE PEARL HARBOR-HICKAM, HAWAII.

(a) CONVEYANCE AUTHORIZED.—The Secretary of the Navy may convey, without consideration, to the Honolulu Authority for Rapid Transportation (in this section referred to as the ''Honolulu Authority''), all right, title, and interest of the United States in and to a parcel of real property, including any improvements thereon, consisting of approximately 1.2 acres at or in the nearby vicinity of Radford Drive and the Makalapa Gate of Joint Base Pearl Harbor-Hickam, for the purpose of permitting the Honolulu Authority to use the property as the location for a rail platform for the public benefit.

(b) CONDITION ON USE OF REVENUES.—If the property conveyed under subsection (a) is used, consistent with such subsection, for a public purpose that results in the generation of revenue for the Honolulu Authority, the Honolulu Authority shall agree to use the generated revenue only for passenger rail transit purposes by depositing the revenue in a fund designated for passenger rail transit use.

(c) PAYMENT OF COSTS OF CONVEYANCE.—

(1) PAYMENT REQUIRED.—The Secretary of the Navy shall require the Honolulu Authority to cover costs to be incurred by the Secretary, or to reimburse the Secretary for such costs incurred by the Secretary, to carry out the conveyance under subsection (a), including survey costs, costs for environmental documentation, and any other administrative costs related to the conveyance. If amounts are collected from the Honolulu Authority in advance of the Secretary incurring the actual costs, and the amount collected exceeds the costs actually incurred by the Secretary to carry out the conveyance, the Secretary shall refund the excess amount to the Honolulu Authority.

(2) TREATMENT OF AMOUNTS RECEIVED.—Amounts received as reimbursement under paragraph (1) shall be credited to the fund or account that was used to cover those costs incurred by the Secretary in carrying out the conveyance. Amounts so credited shall be merged with amounts in such fund or account, and shall be available for the same purposes, and subject to the same conditions and limitations, as amounts in such fund or account.

(d) DESCRIPTION OF PROPERTY.—The exact acreage and legal description of the property to be conveyed under subsection (a) shall be determined by a survey satisfactory to the Secretary of the Navy.

(e) ADDITIONAL TERMS AND CONDITIONS.—The Secretary of the Navy may require such additional terms and conditions in connection with the conveyance under subsection (a) as the Secretary considers appropriate to protect the interests of the United States.

SEC. 2838. MODIFICATION OF CONDITIONS ON LAND CONVEYANCE, JOLIET ARMY AMMUNITION PLANT, ILLINOIS.

Section 2922(c)(2) of the Military Construction Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 1996 (division B of Public Law 104–106; 110 Stat. 605), as added by section 2842 of the Military Construction Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2000 (division B of Public Law 106–65; 113 Stat. 863), is amended in the second sentence by striking ''23 years of operation'' and inserting ''38 years of operation''.

SEC. 2839. TRANSFER OF ADMINISTRATIVE JURISDICTION, CAMP GRUBER, OKLAHOMA.

(a) TRANSFER AUTHORIZED.—Upon a determination by the Secretary of the Army that the parcel of property at Camp Gruber, Oklahoma, conveyed by the war asset deed dated June 29, 1949, between the United States of America and the State of Oklahoma, or any portion thereof, is needed for national defense purposes, including military training, and that the transfer of the parcel is in the best interest of the Department of the Army, the Administrator of General Services shall execute the reversionary clause in the deed and immediately transfer administrative jurisdiction to the Department of the Army.

(b) DESCRIPTION OF PROPERTY.—The exact acreage and legal description of any real property to be transferred under subsection (a) may be determined by a survey satisfactory to the Secretary of the Army.

(c) ADDITIONAL TERM AND CONDITIONS.—The Secretary of the Army may require such additional terms and conditions in connection with a transfer under subsection (a) as the Secretary considers appropriate to protect the interests of the United States.

SEC. 2840. CONVEYANCE, JOINT BASE CHARLESTON, SOUTH CAROLINA.

(a) CONVEYANCE AUTHORIZED.—The Secretary of the Air Force may convey to the City of Hanahan (in this section referred to as the ''City'') all right, title, and interest of the United States in and to a parcel of real property, including any improvements thereon, consisting of approximately 53 total acres at Joint Base Charleston, South Carolina, for the purpose of accommodating the City's recreation needs.

(b) CONSIDERATION.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—As consideration for the conveyance under subsection (a), the City shall provide the United States with consideration in an amount that is acceptable to the Secretary, whether by cash payment, in-kind consideration as described under paragraph (2), or a combination thereof.

(2) IN-KIND CONSIDERATION.—In-kind consideration provided by the City under paragraph (1) may include the acquisition, construction, provision, improvement, maintenance, repair, or restoration (including environmental restoration), or combination thereof, of any facilities or infrastructure relating to the needs of Joint Base Charleston, South Carolina, that the Secretary considers acceptable.

(3) PUBLIC BENEFIT CONVEYANCE.—A public benefit conveyance may also be used to transfer the property under subsection (a) to the City for public use. The property use must benefit the community as a whole, including use for parks and recreation.

(c) PAYMENT OF COSTS OF CONVEYANCE.—

(1) PAYMENT REQUIRED.—The Secretary of the Air Force may require the City to cover costs to be incurred by the Secretary, or to reimburse the Secretary for costs incurred by the Secretary, to carry out the conveyance under subsection (a), including survey costs, costs related to environmental documentation, and other administrative costs related to the conveyance. If amounts paid to the Secretary in advance exceed the costs actually incurred by the Secretary to carry out the conveyance, the Secretary shall refund the excess amount to the City.

(2) TREATMENT OF AMOUNTS RECEIVED.—Amounts received under paragraph (1) as reimbursement for costs incurred by the Secretary to carry out the conveyance 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 conveyance. Amounts so credited shall be merged with amounts in such fund or account and shall be available for the same purposes, and subject to the same conditions and limitations, as amounts in such fund or account.

(d) DESCRIPTION OF PROPERTY.—The exact acreage and legal description of the property to be conveyed under subsection (a) shall be determined by a survey satisfactory to the Secretary of the Air Force.

(e) ADDITIONAL TERMS AND CONDITIONS.—The Secretary of the Air Force may require such additional terms and conditions in connection with the conveyance under subsection (a) as the Secretary considers appropriate to protect the interests of the United States.

SEC. 2841. LAND EXCHANGES, ARLINGTON COUNTY, VIRGINIA.

(a) EXCHANGES AUTHORIZED.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—The Secretary of Defense may convey—

(A) to Arlington County, Virginia (in this section referred to as the ''County''), all right, title, and interest of the United States in and to one or more parcels of real property, together with any improvements thereon, located south of Columbia Pike and west of South Joyce Street in Arlington County, Virginia; and

(B) to the Commonwealth of Virginia (in this section referred to as the ''Commonwealth''), all right, title, and interest of the United States in and to one or more parcels of property east of Joyce Street in Arlington County, Virginia, necessary for the realignment of Columbia Pike and the Washington Boulevard-Columbia Pike interchange, as well as for future improvements to Interstate 395 ramps.

(2) PHASING.—The conveyances authorized by this subsection may be accomplished through a phasing of several exchanges if necessary.

(b) CONSIDERATION.—As consideration for the conveyances of real property under subsection (a), the Secretary of Defense shall receive—

(1) from the County, all right, title, and interest of the County in and to one or more parcels of real property in the area known as the Southgate Road right-of-way, Columbia Pike right-of-way, and South Joyce Street right-of-way located in Arlington County, Virginia; and

(2) from the Commonwealth, all right, title, and interest of the Commonwealth in and to one or more parcels of property in the area known as the Columbia Pike right-of-way, and the Washington Boulevard-Columbia Pike interchange.

(c) SELECTION OF PROPERTY FOR CONVEYANCE.—The Memorandum of Understanding

between the Department of the Army and Arlington County signed in January 2013 shall be used as a guide in determining the properties to be exchanged under this section. After consultation with the Commonwealth and the County, the Secretary of Defense shall determine the exact parcels to be exchanged, and such determination shall be final. In selecting the properties to be exchanged under subsections (a) and (b), the parties shall, within their respective authorities, seek—

(1) to remove existing barriers to contiguous expansion of Arlington National Cemetery north of Columbia Pike through a realignment of Southgate Road to the western boundary of the former Navy Annex site;

(2) to provide the County with sufficient property to construct a museum that honors the history of Freedman's Village, as well as any other County or public use that is compatible with a location immediately adjacent to Arlington National Cemetery; and

(3) to support the realignment and straightening of Columbia Pike, a redesign of the Washington Boulevard-Columbia Pike interchange, and future improvements to the Interstate 395 ramps.

(d) DESCRIPTION OF PROPERTY.—The exact acreage and legal description of the real property to be conveyed under this section shall be determined by surveys satisfactory to the Secretary of Defense, in consultation with the Commonwealth and the County.

(e) TERMS AND CONDITIONS.—The conveyances of real property authorized under this section shall be accomplished by one or more exchange agreements upon terms and conditions mutually satisfactory to the Secretary of Defense, the Commonwealth, and the County.

(f) REPEAL OF OBSOLETE AUTHORITY.—Section 2881 of the Military Construction Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2005 (division B of Public Law 108–375; 118 Stat. 2153) is repealed. The repeal of such section does not affect the amendments made by subsections (g) and (h) of such section.

Subtitle E—Military Memorials, Monuments, and Museums

SEC. 2851. ACCEPTANCE OF IN-KIND GIFTS ON BEHALF OF HERITAGE CENTER FOR THE NATIONAL MUSEUM OF THE UNITED STATES ARMY.

Section 4772(c)(2)(A) of title 10, United States Code, is amended by striking ''accept funds from the Army Historical Foundation'' and insert ''accept funds and in-kind gifts, including services, construction materials, and equipment used in construction, from the Army Historical Foundation and other persons''.

SEC. 2852. MT. SOLEDAD VETERANS MEMORIAL, SAN DIEGO, CALIFORNIA.

(a) REQUIREMENT TO CONVEY MT. SOLEDAD VETERANS MEMORIAL.—Subject to subsections (b) and (d), the Secretary of Defense shall convey all right, title, and interest of the United States in and to the Mt. Soledad Veterans Memorial in San Diego, California, to the Mount Soledad Memorial Association, Inc.

(b) CONTINGENCIES.—The requirement under subsection (a) to convey the Memorial to the Association is contingent upon—

(1) an agreement between the Association and the Secretary of the Defense regarding consideration to be paid by the Association as described in subsection (c); and

(2) the Association's agreement to accept the Memorial subject to the conditions described in subsection (d).

(c) CONSIDERATION.—

(1) DETERMINATION OF CONSIDERATION.—The Secretary of Defense shall convey the Memorial to the Association for consideration that, as determined by the Secretary, reasonably reflects—

(A) the price paid by the United States to purchase the Memorial pursuant to Public Law 109–272 (16 U.S.C. 431 note);

(B) significant reductions in the market value of the Memorial as a result of the conditions imposed by subsection (d); and

(C) any additional equities the Association may have, such as prior occupancy and any improvements made to the Memorial.

(2) TIME FOR PAYMENT.—The amount of consideration determined under paragraph (1) need not be received by the United States in full before conveyance of the Memorial. The consideration may be paid over a period of time or through installments, or such other financial instruments or arrangements, as may be reasonably convenient for the Secretary and the Association.

(d) CONDITIONS OF CONVEYANCE.—The conveyance of the Memorial under subsection (a) shall be subject to the following conditions:

(1) The Memorial shall be accepted in its condition at the time of the conveyance, commonly known as conveyance ''as is''.

(2) The Association, and any successive owner of the Memorial, shall maintain and use the Memorial as a veterans memorial in perpetuity.

(3) If the Secretary of Defense determines that the Memorial is ever put to a use other than as a veterans memorial, the United States shall have the right, at its election, to reacquire all right, title, and interest in and to the Memorial without any right of compensation to the owner or any other person. Any election to reacquire the Memorial under the authority of this paragraph shall be temporary and solely for the purpose of conveying, as expeditiously as practicable, the Memorial to another entity subject to the same conditions in this subsection.

(e) DEFINITIONS.—In this section:

(1) The term ''Association'' means the Mount Soledad Memorial Association, Inc.

(2) The terms ''Mt. Soledad Veterans Memorial'' and ''Memorial'' mean the memorial in San Diego, California, acquired by the United States pursuant to Public Law 109–272 (16 U.S.C. 431 note).

(3) The term ''veterans memorial'' means a display of commemorative objects, such as tablets, statuary, and other fixtures, that—

(A) pays tribute to those persons who served in the Armed Forces of the United States; and

(B) is unencumbered by structures not intended for the purpose specified in subparagraph (A).

SEC. 2853. ESTABLISHMENT OF MEMORIAL TO THE VICTIMS OF THE SHOOTING AT THE WASHINGTON NAVY YARD ON SEPTEMBER 16, 2013.

(a) MEMORIAL AUTHORIZED.—The Secretary of the Navy may permit a third party to establish and maintain a memorial dedicated to the victims of the shooting attack at the Washington Navy Yard that occurred on September 16, 2013.

(b) LOCATION OF MEMORIAL.—The Secretary of the Navy may permit the memorial authorized by subsection (a) to be established at the Washington Navy Yard.

(c) ESTABLISHMENT OF ACCOUNT.—An account shall be established on the books of the Treasury for the purpose of managing contributions received pursuant to paragraph (d).

(d) ACCEPTANCE OF CONTRIBUTIONS.—The Secretary of the Navy may establish procedures under which the Secretary may solicit and accept monetary contributions or gifts of property for the purpose of the activities described in subsection (a).

(e) DEPOSIT OF CONTRIBUTIONS.—Without regard to the limitations set forth under section 2601(c)(2) of title 10, United States Code, amounts collected by the Secretary of the Navy under subsection (d) shall be—

(1) credited as discretionary offsetting collections in the account established under subsection (c); and

(2) available, to the extent and in amounts provided in advance in appropriations Acts, until expended for the purposes described in subsection (a).

(f) USE OF FEDERAL FUNDS PROHIBITED.—Federal funds may not be used to design, procure, prepare, install, or maintain the memorial authorized by subsection (a).

(g) CONDITION.—The memorial authorized by subsection (a) may not be established until the Secretary of the Navy determines that an assured source of non-Federal funding has been established for the design, procurement, installation, and maintenance of the memorial in perpetuity.

(h) DESIGN OF MEMORIAL.—The final design of the memorial authorized by subsection (a) shall be subject to the approval of the Secretary of the Navy.

Subtitle F—Designations

SEC. 2861. REDESIGNATION OF THE ASIA-PACIFIC CENTER FOR SECURITY STUDIES AS THE DANIEL K. INOUYE ASIA-PACIFIC CENTER FOR SECURITY STUDIES.

(a) REDESIGNATION.—The Department of Defense regional center for security studies known as the Asia-Pacific Center for Security Studies is hereby renamed the ''Daniel K. Inouye Asia-Pacific Center for Security Studies''.

(b) CONFORMING AMENDMENTS.—

(1) REFERENCE TO REGIONAL CENTERS FOR STRATEGIC STUDIES.—Section 184(b)(2)(B) of title 10, United States Code, is amended by striking ''Asia-Pacific Center for Security Studies'' and inserting ''Daniel K. Inouye Asia-Pacific Center for Security Studies''.

(2) ACCEPTANCE OF GIFTS AND DONATIONS.—Section 2611(a)(2)(B) of such title is amended by striking ''Asia-Pacific Center for Security Studies'' and inserting ''Daniel K. Inouye Asia-Pacific Center for Security Studies''.

(c) REFERENCES.—Any reference to the Department of Defense Asia-Pacific Center for Security Studies in any law, regulation, map, document, record, or other paper of the United States shall be deemed to be a reference to the Daniel K. Inouye Asia-Pacific Center for Security Studies.

Subtitle G—Other Matters

SEC. 2871. REPORT ON PHYSICAL SECURITY AT DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE FACILITIES.

(a) REPORT REQUIRED.—Not later than April 30, 2015, the Secretary of Defense shall submit to the congressional defense committees a report setting forth a summary of the actions taken by the Department of Defense to respond to recommendations resulting from the reviews of security standards following the November 2009 shootings at Fort Hood, Texas, and the September 2013 shootings at the Washington Navy Yard, District of Columbia, which included an assessment of the ability of the Department to detect, prevent, and respond to future incidents of violence at Department facilities.

(b) ELEMENTS OF REPORT.—The report required by subsection (a) shall include the following:

(1) A summary of the recommendations resulting from the security standards reviews referred to in subsection (a).

(2) A description of the actions taken on each recommendation.

(3) An assessment of current and planned physical security capabilities at Department facilities, and their ability to meet Department physical security requirements.

(4) An identification and assessment of known and potential physical security shortfalls at Department facilities.

(5) An assessment of the ability of the Department to eliminate or mitigate shortfalls

in physical security at Department facilities, including recommendations on means to increase physical security at such facilities and the funding required to implement such means.

TITLE XXIX—OVERSEAS CONTINGENCY OPERATIONS MILITARY CONSTRUCTION

SEC. 2901. AUTHORIZED ARMY CONSTRUCTION AND LAND ACQUISITION PROJECT.

The Secretary of the Army may acquire real property and carry out the military construction project for the installation outside the United States, and in the amount, set forth in the following table:

Army: Outside the United States

Country	Installation	Amount
Romania	Mihail Kogalniceanu	$37,000,000

SEC. 2902. AUTHORIZED AIR FORCE CONSTRUCTION AND LAND ACQUISITION PROJECTS.

The Secretary of the Air Force may acquire real property and carry out the military construction projects for the installations outside the United States, and in the amounts, set forth in the following table:

Air Force: Outside the United States

Country	Installation	Amount
Bulgaria	Graf Ignatievo	$3,200,000
Estonia	Amari	$24,780,000
Italy	Camp Darby	$44,450,000
Latvia	Lielvarde	$10,710,000
Lithuania	Siauliai	$13,120,000
Poland	Lask	$22,400,000
Romania	Camp Turzii	$2,900,000

SEC. 2903. AUTHORIZED DEFENSE AGENCY CONSTRUCTION AND LAND ACQUISITION PROJECT.

The Secretary of Defense may acquire real property and carry out the military construction project for the installation outside the United States, and in the amount, set forth in the following table:

Defense Agency: Outside the United States

Installation	Defense Agency	Amount
Worldwide Classified	National Security Agency	$46,000,000

SEC. 2904. AUTHORIZATION OF APPROPRIATIONS.

Funds are hereby authorized to be appropriated for fiscal years beginning after September 30, 2014, for the military construction projects outside the United States authorized by this title as specified in the funding table in section 4602.

TITLE XXX—NATURAL RESOURCES RELATED GENERAL PROVISIONS

Subtitle A—Land Conveyances and Related Matters

Subtitle B—Public Lands and National Forest System Management

Subtitle C—National Park System Units

Subtitle D—National Park System Studies, Management, and Related Matters

Subtitle E—Wilderness and Withdrawals

Subtitle A—Land Conveyances and Related Matters

SEC. 3001. LAND CONVEYANCE, WAINWRIGHT, ALASKA.

(a) DEFINITIONS.—In this section:

(1) CORPORATION.—The term ''Corporation'' means the Olgoonik Corporation, an Alaska Native Corporation established under the Alaska Native Claims Settlement Act (43 U.S.C. 1601 et seq.).

(2) SECRETARY.—The term ''Secretary'' means the Secretary of the Interior.

(b) CONVEYANCE.—Not later than 180 days after the date of enactment of this Act and after the date of completion of the appraisal required under subsection (d)(1)(B), the Secretary shall convey to the Corporation by quitclaim deed, for the amount of consideration determined under subsection (d)(1), all right, title, and interest of the United States in and to a parcel of real property described in subsection (c).

(c) DESCRIPTION OF PROPERTY.—The parcel to be conveyed under subsection (b) consists of approximately 1,518 acres and improvements comprising a former Distant Early Warning Line site in the National Petroleum Reserve in Alaska near Wainwright, Alaska, and described as United States Survey Number 5252 located within the Umiat Meridian.

(d) TERMS AND CONDITIONS.—

(1) CONSIDERATION.—

(A) IN GENERAL.—As consideration for the conveyance of the property under subsection (b), the Corporation shall pay to the Secretary an amount equal to not less than the fair market value of the conveyed property, to be determined as provided in subparagraph (B).

(B) APPRAISAL.—The fair market value of the property to be conveyed under subsection (b) shall be determined based on an appraisal that is conducted—

(i) by an independent appraiser selected by the Secretary; and

(ii) in accordance with the Uniform Appraisal Standards for Federal Land Acquisitions and the Uniform Standards of Professional Appraisal Practice.

(2) ADDITIONAL TERMS AND CONDITIONS.—The Secretary may require such additional terms and conditions in connection with the conveyance under subsection (a) as the Secretary considers appropriate to protect the interests of the United States.

SEC. 3002. SEALASKA LAND ENTITLEMENT FINALIZATION.

(a) DEFINITIONS.—In this section:

(1) MAPS.—The term ''maps'' means the maps entitled ''Sealaska Land Entitlement Finalization'', numbered 1 through 18, and dated June 14, 2013.

(2) SEALASKA.—The term ''Sealaska'' means the Sealaska Corporation, a Regional Native Corporation established under the Alaska Native Claims Settlement Act (43 U.S.C. 1601 et seq.).

(3) SECRETARY.—The term ''Secretary'' means the Secretary of the Interior.

(4) STATE.—The term ''State'' means the State of Alaska.

(b) FINALIZATION OF ENTITLEMENT.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—If, not later than 90 days after the date of enactment of this Act, the Secretary receives a corporate resolution adopted by the board of directors of Sealaska agreeing to accept the conveyance of land described in paragraph (2) in accordance with this section as full and final satisfaction of the remaining land entitlement of Sealaska under section 14(h) of the Alaska Native Claims Settlement Act (43 U.S.C. 1613(h)), the Secretary shall—

(A) implement the provisions of this section; and

(B) charge the entitlement pool under section 14(h)(8) of the Alaska Native Claims Settlement Act (43 U.S.C. 1613(h)(8)) 70,075 acres, reduced by the number of acres deducted under paragraph (2)(B), in fulfillment of the remaining land entitlement for Sealaska under that Act, notwithstanding whether the surveyed acreage of the 18 parcels of land generally depicted on the maps as ''Sealaska Selections'' and patented under subsection (c) is less than or more than 69,585 acres, reduced by the number of acres deducted under paragraph (2)(B).

(2) FINAL ENTITLEMENT.—

(A) IN GENERAL.—Except as provided in subparagraph (B), the 70,075 acres of land described in paragraph (1) shall consist of—

(i) the 18 parcels of Federal land comprising approximately 69,585 acres that is generally depicted as ''Sealaska Selections'' on the maps; and

(ii) a total of not more than 490 acres of Federal land for cemetery sites and historical places comprised of parcels that are applied for in accordance with subsection (d).

(B) DEDUCTION.—

(i) IN GENERAL.—The Secretary shall deduct from the number of acres of Federal land described in subparagraph (A)(i) the number of acres of Federal land for which the Secretary has issued a conveyance under section 14(h)(8) of the Alaska Native Claims Settlement Act (43 U.S.C. 1613(h)(8)) during the period beginning on August 1, 2012, and ending on the date of receipt of the resolution under paragraph (1).

(ii) AGREEMENT.—The Secretary, the Secretary of Agriculture, and Sealaska shall negotiate in good faith to make a mutually agreeable adjustment to the parcel of Federal land generally depicted on the maps numbered 1 and 18 to implement the deduction of acres required by clause (i).

(3) EFFECT OF ACCEPTANCE.—The resolution filed by Sealaska in accordance with paragraph (1) shall—

(A) be final and irrevocable; and

(B) without any further administrative action by the Secretary, result in—

(i) the relinquishment of all existing selections made by Sealaska under section 14(h)(8) of the Alaska Native Claims Settlement Act (43 U.S.C. 1613(h)(8)); and

(ii) the termination of all withdrawals by section 16 of the Alaska Native Claims Settlement Act (43 U.S.C. 1615), except to the extent a selection by a Village Corporation under subsections (b) and (d) of section 16 of the Alaska Native Claims Settlement Act (43 U.S.C. 1615) remains pending, until the date on which those selections are resolved.

(4) FAILURE TO ACCEPT.—If Sealaska fails to file the resolution in accordance with paragraph (1)—

(A) the provisions of this section shall cease to be effective, except as otherwise provided in this subsection;

(B) the Secretary shall, not later than 5 years after the date of enactment of this Act, complete the interim conveyance of the remaining land entitlement to Sealaska under section 14(h)(8) of the Alaska Native Claims Settlement Act (43 U.S.C. 1613(h)(8)) from prioritized selections on file with the Secretary on the date of enactment of this Act; and

(C)(i) the remaining land entitlement of Sealaska under section 14(h)(8) of the Alaska Native Claims Settlement Act (43 U.S.C. 1613(h)(8)) shall be 70,075 acres, provided that the Secretary shall deduct the number of acres of Federal land for which the Secretary has issued a conveyance under section 14(h)(8) of that Act (43 U.S.C. 1613(h)(8)) during the period beginning on August 1, 2012, and ending 90 days after the date of enactment of this Act; and

(ii) if the Governor of the State does not approve the prioritized selections of Sealaska in the Saxman or Yakutat withdrawal areas as required by section 14(h)(8)(B) of the Alaska Native Claims Settlement Act (43 U.S.C. 1613(h)(8)(B)) by the date that is 42 months after the date of enactment of this Act, the Secretary shall reject those selections and fulfill the remaining land entitlement of Sealaska from the remaining prioritized selections on file with the Secretary on the date of enactment of this Act.

(5) SCOPE OF LAW.—Except as provided in paragraphs (4) and (6), this section provides the exclusive authority under which the remaining land entitlement of Sealaska under section 14(h) of the Alaska Native Claims Settlement Act (43 U.S.C. 1613(h)) may be fulfilled.

(6) EFFECT.—Nothing in this section affects any land that is—

(A) the subject of an application under subsection (h)(1) of section 14 of the Alaska Native Claims Settlement Act (43 U.S.C. 1613) that is pending on the date of enactment of this Act; and

(B) conveyed in accordance with that subsection.

(c) CONVEYANCES TO SEALASKA.—

(1) INTERIM CONVEYANCE.—

(A) IN GENERAL.—Subject to valid existing rights, paragraphs (3), (4), and (5), subsection (b)(2), and subsection (e)(1), the Secretary shall complete the interim conveyance of the 18 parcels of Federal land comprising approximately 69,585 acres generally depicted on the maps by the date that is 60 days after the date of receipt of the resolution under subsection (b)(1), subject to the Secretary identifying and reserving, by the date that is 2 years after the date of enactment of this Act, any easement under section 17(b) of the Alaska Native Claims Settlement Act (43 U.S.C. 1616(b)) that could have been reserved prior to the interim conveyance.

(B) FAILURE TO RESERVE EASEMENTS BY DEADLINE.—If the Secretary does not complete the reservation of easements under subparagraph (A) by the date that is 2 years after the date of enactment of this Act, the Secretary shall reserve the easements as soon as practicable after that date.

(2) WITHDRAWAL.—

(A) IN GENERAL.—Subject to valid existing rights, the Federal land described in paragraph (1) is withdrawn from—

(i) all forms of appropriation under the public land laws;

(ii) location, entry, and patent under the mining laws;

(iii) disposition under laws relating to mineral or geothermal leasing; and

(iv) selection under the Act of July 7, 1958 (commonly known as the ''Alaska Statehood Act'') (48 U.S.C. note prec. 21; Public Law 85–508).

(B) TERMINATION.—The withdrawal under subparagraph (A) shall remain in effect until—

(i) if Sealaska fails to file a resolution in accordance with subsection (b)(1), the date that is 90 days after the date of enactment of this Act; or

(ii) the date on which the Federal land is conveyed under paragraph (1).

(3) TREATMENT OF LAND CONVEYED.—Except as otherwise provided in this section, any land conveyed to Sealaska under paragraph (1) shall be—

(A) considered to be land conveyed by the Secretary under section 14(h)(8) of the Alaska Native Claims Settlement Act (43 U.S.C. 1613(h)(8)); and

(B) subject to all laws (including regulations) applicable to entitlements under section 14(h)(8) of the Alaska Native Claims Settlement Act (43 U.S.C. 1613(h)(8)), including section 907(d) of the Alaska National Interest Lands Conservation Act (43 U.S.C. 1636(d)).

(4) EASEMENTS.—

(A) PUBLIC EASEMENTS.—

(i) IN GENERAL.—The interim conveyance and patents for the land under paragraph (1) shall be subject to the reservation of public easements under section 17(b) of the Alaska Native Claims Settlement Act (43 U.S.C. 1616(b)).

(ii) TERMINATION.—No public easement reserved on land conveyed under paragraph (1) shall be terminated without publication of notice of the proposed termination in the Federal Register.

(iii) RESERVATION OF EASEMENTS.—In the interim conveyance and patents for the land under paragraph (1), the Secretary shall reserve the right of the Secretary to amend the interim conveyance and patents to include reservations of public easements under section 17(b) of the Alaska Native Claims Settlement Act (43 U.S.C. 1616(b)) until the completion of the easement reservation process.

(B) CONSERVATION EASEMENTS.—

(i) IN GENERAL.—In the interim conveyance and patents for the land under paragraph (1), the Secretary shall reserve a conservation easement to protect the aquatic and riparian habitat extending 100 feet on each side of the anadromous water bodies depicted as ''100 Foot Conservation Easement'' on the maps numbered 3, 4, and 6.

(ii) PROHIBITION.—The commercial harvest of timber within the conservation easements described in clause (i) shall be prohibited, except that Sealaska may, for the purpose of harvesting timber outside of the conservation easement—

(I) maintain roads within the conservation easement that are in existence on the date of enactment of this Act; and

(II) construct temporary roads and yarding corridors across the conservation easements in accordance with the applicable National Forest System construction standards.

(iii) ADMINISTRATION.—The Secretary of Agriculture shall administer the conservation easements described in clause (i).

(C) RESEARCH EASEMENT.—In the interim conveyance and patent for the land generally depicted on the map numbered 7, the Secretary shall reserve an easement—

(i) to access and continue Forest Service research activities on the study plots located on the land; and

(ii) that shall remain in effect for a 10-year period beginning on the date of enactment of this Act.

(D) KOSCUISKO ISLAND ROAD EASEMENT.—

(i) IN GENERAL.—Concurrently with the conveyance of land under paragraph (1), the Secretary shall grant to Sealaska an easement on Koscuisko Island providing access to and use by Sealaska of the sort yard and all other upland facilities at the sort yard that are associated with the transfer of logs to the marine environment, subject to—

(I) the agreement under clause (iii); and

(II) the agreement under subsection (e)(2).

(ii) SCOPE OF THE EASEMENT.—The easement under clause (i) shall enable Sealaska—

(I) to construct, use, and maintain a road connecting the National Forest System Road known as ''Cape Pole Road'' to the National Forest System Road known as ''South Shipley Bay Road'' within the corridor depicted on the map numbered 3;

(II) to use, maintain, and if necessary, reconstruct the National Forest System Road known as ''South Shipley Bay Road'' referred to in subclause (I) to access the sort yard and associated upland facilities at Shipley Bay; and

(III) to use, maintain, and expand the sort yard and associated upland facilities at Shipley Bay that are within the area depicted on the map numbered 3.

(iii) ROADS AND FACILITIES USE AGREEMENT.—In addition to the agreement under subsection (e)(2), the Secretary of Agriculture and Sealaska shall enter into an agreement relating to the access, use, maintenance, and improvement of the roads and facilities under this subparagraph.

(iv) EFFECT.—Nothing in this subparagraph preempts or otherwise affects State or local regulatory authority.

(5) HUNTING, FISHING, AND RECREATION.—

(A) IN GENERAL.—Any land conveyed under paragraph (1) that is located outside a withdrawal area designated under section 16(a) of the Alaska Native Claims Settlement Act (43 U.S.C. 1615(a)) shall remain open and available to subsistence uses, noncommercial recreational hunting and fishing, and other noncommercial recreational uses by the public under applicable law—

(i) without liability on the part of Sealaska, except for willful acts, to any user as a result of the use; and

(ii) subject to—

(I) any reasonable restrictions that may be imposed by Sealaska on the public use—

(aa) to ensure public safety;

(bb) to minimize conflicts between recreational and commercial uses;

(cc) to protect cultural resources;

(dd) to conduct scientific research; or

(ee) to provide environmental protection; and

(II) the condition that Sealaska post on any applicable property, in accordance with State law, notices of the restrictions on use.

(B) EFFECT.—Access provided to any individual or entity under subparagraph (A) shall not—

(i) create an interest in any third party in the land conveyed under paragraph (1); or

(ii) provide standing to any third party in any review of, or challenge to, any determination by Sealaska with respect to the management or development of the land conveyed under paragraph (1), except as against Sealaska for the management of public access under subparagraph (A).

(d) CEMETERY SITES AND HISTORICAL PLACES.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—Notwithstanding section 14(h)(1)(E) of the Alaska Native Claims Settlement Act (43 U.S.C. 1613(h)(1)(E)), Sealaska may submit applications for the conveyance under section 14(h)(1)(A) of the Alaska Native Claims Settlement Act (43 U.S.C. 1613(h)(1)(A)) of not more than 76 cemetery sites and historical places—

(A) that are listed in the document entitled ''Sealaska Cemetery Sites and Historical Places'' and dated October 17, 2012;

(B) that are cemetery sites and historical places included in the report by Wilsey and Ham, Inc., entitled ''1975 Native Cemetery and Historic Sites of Southeast Alaska (Preliminary Report)'' and dated October 1975;

(C) for which Sealaska has not previously submitted an application; and

(D) that are not located within a conservation system unit (as defined in section 102 of the Alaska National Interest Lands Conservation Act (16 U.S.C. 3102)).

(2) PROCEDURE FOR EVALUATING APPLICATIONS.—Except as otherwise provided in this subsection, the Secretary shall consider all applications submitted under this subsection in accordance with the criteria and procedures set forth in applicable regulations in effect as of the date of enactment of this Act.

(3) CONVEYANCE.—If approved under the procedures described in paragraph (2), the Secretary shall convey cemetery sites and historical places that result in the conveyance of a total of approximately 490 acres of Federal land comprised of parcels that are—

(A) applied for in accordance with this subsection; and

(B) subject to—

(i) valid existing rights;

(ii) the public access provisions of paragraph (7);

(iii) the condition that the conveyance of land for the site listed under paragraph (1)(A) as ''Bay of Pillars Portage'' is limited to not more than 25 acres in T.60 S., R.72 E., Sec. 28, Copper River Meridian; and

(iv) the condition that any access to or use of the cemetery sites and historical places shall be consistent with the management plans for adjacent public land, if the management plans are more restrictive than the laws (including regulations) applicable under paragraph (9).

(4) TIMELINE.—No application for a cemetery site or historical place may be submitted under paragraph (1) after the date

that is 2 years after the date of enactment of this Act.

(5) CONSULTATION WITH RECOGNIZED TRIBAL ENTITY.—Sealaska shall—

(A) consult with any affected federally recognized Indian tribe before submitting any application for a cemetery site or historical place located within the vicinity of the Indian tribe; and

(B) include with each application described in subparagraph (A) a statement that the required consultation was carried out in accordance with that subparagraph.

(6) SELECTION OF ADDITIONAL CEMETERY SITES.—If Sealaska submits timely applications to the Secretary in accordance with paragraphs (1), (4), and (5), for all 76 sites listed under paragraph (1)(A), and the Secretary rejects any of those applications in whole or in part—

(A) not later than 2 years after the date on which the Secretary completes the conveyance of eligible cemetery sites and historical places applied for under paragraph (1), and subject to paragraph (5), Sealaska may submit applications for the conveyance under section 14 (h)(1)(A) of the Alaska Native Claims Settlement Act (43 U.S.C. 1613(h)(1)(A)) of additional cemetery sites that are not located in a conservation system unit described in paragraph (1)(D), the total acreage of which, together with the cemetery sites and historical places previously conveyed by the Secretary under paragraph (3), shall not exceed 490 acres; and

(B) the Secretary shall—

(i) consider any applications for the conveyance of additional cemetery sites in accordance with paragraph (2); and

(ii) if the applications are approved, provide for the conveyance of the sites in accordance with paragraph (3).

(7) PUBLIC ACCESS.—

(A) IN GENERAL.—Subject to subparagraph (B), any land conveyed under this subsection shall be subject to—

(i) the reservation of public easements under section 17(b) of the Alaska Native Claims Settlement Act (43 U.S.C. 1616(b));

(ii) public access across the conveyed land in cases in which no reasonable alternative access around the land is available, without liability to Sealaska, except for willful acts, to any user by reason of the use; and

(iii) public access to and along any Class I stream described in section 705(e) of the Alaska National Interest Lands Conservation Act (16 U.S.C. 539d(e)) for noncommercial recreational and subsistence fishing, without liability to Sealaska, except for willful acts, to any user by reason of the use.

(B) LIMITATIONS.—The public access and use under clauses (ii) and (iii) of subparagraph (A) shall be subject to—

(i) any reasonable restrictions that may be imposed by Sealaska on the public access and use—

(I) to ensure public safety;

(II) to protect and conduct research on the historic, archaeological, and cultural resources of the conveyed land; or

(III) to provide environmental protection;

(ii) the condition that Sealaska post on any applicable property, in accordance with State law, notices of the restrictions on the public access and use; and

(iii) the condition that the public access and use shall not be incompatible with or in derogation of the values of the area as a cemetery site or historical place, as provided in section 2653.11 of title 43, Code of Federal Regulations (or a successor regulation).

(C) EFFECT.—Access provided to any individual or entity by subparagraph (A) shall not—

(i) create an interest in any third party in the land conveyed under this subsection; or

(ii) provide standing to any third party in any review of, or challenge to, any determination by Sealaska with respect to the management or development of the land conveyed under this subsection, except as against Sealaska for the management of public access under subparagraph (B).

(8) PROHIBITION ON TRANSFER OR LOSS.—

(A) PROHIBITION ON TRANSFER.—Notwithstanding any other provision of law, Sealaska shall not—

(i) alienate, transfer, assign, mortgage, or pledge any cemetery site or historical place conveyed under this subsection to any person or entity other than the United States; or

(ii) permit development or improvement of the cemetery site or historical place for any use which is incompatible with, or is in derogation of, the values of the area as a cemetery site or historical place.

(B) PROHIBITION ON LOSS.—Notwithstanding any other provision of law, any cemetery site or historical place conveyed to Sealaska under this subsection shall be exempt from—

(i) adverse possession and similar claims based on estoppel;

(ii) title 11 of the United States Code or a successor law, any other insolvency or moratorium law, or any other law generally affecting creditors' rights;

(iii) judgments in any action at law or in equity to recover sums owed or penalties incurred by Sealaska or any employee, officer, director, or shareholder of Sealaska, except for liens from real property taxes; and

(iv) involuntary distributions or conveyances to any person or entity other than the United States related to the involuntary dissolution of Sealaska.

(9) TREATMENT OF LAND CONVEYED.—Except as otherwise provided in this section, any land conveyed to Sealaska under this subsection shall be—

(A) considered land conveyed by the Secretary under section 14(h)(1) of the Alaska Native Claims Settlement Act (43 U.S.C. 1613(h)(1)); and

(B) subject to all laws (including regulations) applicable to conveyances under section 14(h)(1) of the Alaska Native Claims Settlement Act (43 U.S.C. 1613(h)(1)), including section 907(d) of the Alaska National Interest Lands Conservation Act (43 U.S.C. 1636(d)).

(e) MISCELLANEOUS.—

(1) SPECIAL USE AUTHORIZATIONS.—

(A) IN GENERAL.—On the conveyance of land to Sealaska under subsection (c)(1)—

(i) any guiding or outfitting special use authorization issued by the Forest Service for the use of the conveyed land shall terminate; and

(ii) as a condition of the conveyance and consistent with section 14(g) of the Alaska Native Claims Settlement Act (43 U.S.C. 1613(g)), Sealaska shall issue the holder of the special use authorization terminated under clause (i) an authorization to continue the authorized use, subject to the terms and conditions that were in the special use authorization issued by the Forest Service, for—

(I) the remainder of the term of the authorization; and

(II) 1 additional consecutive 10-year renewal period.

(B) NOTICE OF COMMERCIAL ACTIVITIES.—Sealaska and any holder of a guiding or outfitting authorization under this paragraph shall have a mutual obligation, subject to the guiding or outfitting authorization, to inform the other party of any commercial activities prior to engaging in the activities on the land conveyed to Sealaska under subsection (c)(1).

(C) NEGOTIATION OF NEW TERMS.—Nothing in this paragraph precludes Sealaska and the holder of a guiding or outfitting authorization from negotiating a new mutually agreeable guiding or outfitting authorization.

(D) LIABILITY.—Neither Sealaska nor the United States shall bear any liability, except for willful acts of Sealaska or the United States, regarding the use and occupancy of any land conveyed to Sealaska under this section, as provided in any outfitting or guiding authorization under this paragraph.

(2) ROADS AND FACILITIES.—Not later than 1 year after the date of enactment of this Act, the Secretary of Agriculture and Sealaska shall negotiate in good faith to develop a binding agreement—

(A) for the use of National Forest System roads and related transportation facilities by Sealaska; and

(B) the use of Sealaska roads and related transportation facilities by the Forest Service.

(3) TRADITIONAL TRADE AND MIGRATION ROUTES.—

(A) IDENTIFICATION OF ROUTES.—

(i) THE INSIDE PASSAGE.—The route from Yakutat to Dry Bay, as generally depicted on the map entitled ''Traditional Trade and Migration Route, Neix naax aan náx—The Inside Passage'' and dated April 22, 2013, shall be known as ''Neix naax aan náx'' (''The Inside Passage'').

(ii) CANOE ROAD.—The route from the Bay of Pillars to Port Camden, as generally depicted on the map entitled ''Traditional Trade and Migration Route, Yakwdeiyí—Canoe Road'' and dated April 22, 2013, shall be known as ''Yakwdeiyí'' (''Canoe Road'').

(iii) THE PEOPLE'S ROAD.—The route from Portage Bay to Duncan Canal, as generally depicted on the map entitled ''Traditional Trade and Migration Route, Lingít Deiyí—The People's Road'' and dated April 22, 2013, shall be known as ''Lingít Deiyí'' (''The People's Road'').

(B) ACCESS TO TRADITIONAL TRADE AND MIGRATION ROUTES.—The culturally and historically significant trade and migration routes described in subparagraph (A) shall be open to travel by Sealaska and the public in accordance with applicable law, subject to such terms, conditions, and special use authorizations as the Secretary of Agriculture may require.

(4) TONGASS NATIONAL FOREST YOUNG GROWTH MANAGEMENT.—

(A) IN GENERAL.—Notwithstanding subsection (m) of section 6 of the Forest and Rangeland Renewable Resources Planning Act of 1974 (16 U.S.C. 1604) and in addition to the authority provided under that subsection and the terms of section 705(a) of the Alaska National Interest Lands Conservation Act (16 U.S.C. 539d(a)), the Secretary of Agriculture may allow the harvest of trees prior to the culmination of mean annual increment of growth in areas that are available for commercial timber harvest under the Tongass National Forest Land and Resource Management Plan to facilitate the transition from commercial timber harvest of old growth stands.

(B) LIMITATION.—Any sale of trees pursuant to the authority granted under subparagraph (A) shall not—

(i) exceed 15,000 acres during the 10-year period beginning on the date of enactment of this Act, with an annual maximum of 3,000 acres sold;

(ii) exceed a total of 50,000 acres, with an annual maximum of 5,000 acres sold after the first 10-year period;

(iii) be advertised if the indicated rate is deficit (defined as the value of the timber is not sufficient to cover all logging and stumpage costs and provide a normal profit and risk allowance under the appraisal process of the Forest Service) when appraised using a residual value appraisal; or

(iv) apply to land withdrawn under subsection (c)(2).

(C) APPLICABLE LAW.—Nothing in this section affects the requirement under section 705(a) of the Alaska National Interest Lands Conservation Act (16 U.S.C. 539d(a)) that the Forest Service seek to meet demand for timber from the Tongass National Forest.

(5) EFFECT ON OTHER LAWS.—

(A) IN GENERAL.—Nothing in this section delays the duty of the Secretary to convey land to—

(i) the State under the Act of July 7, 1958 (commonly known as the ''Alaska Statehood Act'') (48 U.S.C. note prec. 21; Public Law 85–508); or

(ii) a Native Corporation under—

(I) the Alaska Native Claims Settlement Act (43 U.S.C. 1601 et seq.); or

(II) the Alaska Land Transfer Acceleration Act (43 U.S.C. 1611 note; Public Law 108–452).

(B) CONVEYANCES.—The Secretary shall promptly proceed with the conveyance of all land necessary to fulfill the final entitlement of all Native Corporations in accordance with—

(i) the Alaska Native Claims Settlement Act (43 U.S.C. 1601 et seq.); and

(ii) the Alaska Land Transfer Acceleration Act (43 U.S.C. 1611 note; Public Law 108–452).

(C) FISH AND WILDLIFE.—Nothing in this section enlarges or diminishes the responsibility and authority of the State with respect to the management of fish and wildlife on public land in the State.

(6) ESCROW FUNDS.—If Sealaska files the resolution in accordance with subsection (b)(1)—

(A) the escrow requirements of section 2 of Public Law 94–204 (43 U.S.C. 1613 note) shall apply to proceeds (including interest) derived from the land withdrawn under subsection (c)(2) from the date of receipt of the resolution; and

(B) Sealaska shall have no right to any proceeds (including interest) held pursuant to the escrow requirements of section 2 of Public Law 94–204 (43 U.S.C. 1613 note) that were derived from land originally withdrawn for selection by section 16 of the Alaska Native Claims Settlement Act (43 U.S.C. 1615), but not conveyed.

(7) MAPS.—

(A) AVAILABILITY.—Each map referred to in this section shall be available in the appropriate offices of the Secretary and the Secretary of Agriculture.

(B) CORRECTIONS.—The Secretary of Agriculture may make any necessary correction to a clerical or typographical error in a map referred to in this section.

(f) CONSERVATION AREAS.—

(1) LUD II MANAGEMENT AREAS.—If Sealaska files a resolution in accordance with subsection (b)(1), section 508 of the Alaska National Interest Lands Conservation Act (Public Law 96–487; 104 Stat. 4428) is amended by adding at the end the following:

''(13) BAY OF PILLARS.—Certain land which comprises approximately 20,863 acres, as generally depicted on the map entitled 'Bay of Pillars LUD II Management Area—Proposed' and dated June 14, 2013.

''(14) KUSHNEAHIN CREEK.—Certain land which comprises approximately 33,613 acres, as generally depicted on the map entitled 'Kushneahin Creek LUD II Management Area—Proposed' and dated June 14, 2013.

''(15) NORTHERN PRINCE OF WALES.—Certain land which comprises approximately 8,728 acres, as generally depicted on the map entitled 'Northern Prince of Wales LUD II Management Area—Proposed' and dated June 14, 2013.

''(16) WESTERN KOSCIUSKO.—Certain land which comprises approximately 8,012 acres, as generally depicted on the map entitled 'Western Kosciusko LUD II Management Area—Proposed' and dated June 14, 2013.

''(17) EASTERN KOSCIUSKO.—Certain land which comprises approximately 1,664 acres, as generally depicted on the map entitled 'Eastern Kosciusko LUD II Management Area—Proposed' and dated June 14, 2013.

''(18) SARKAR LAKES.—Certain land which comprises approximately 24,509 acres, as generally depicted on the map entitled 'Sarkar Lakes LUD II Management Area—Proposed' and dated June 14, 2013.

''(19) HONKER DIVIDE.—Certain land which comprises approximately 19,805 acres, as generally depicted on the map entitled 'Honker Divide LUD II Management Area—Proposed' and dated June 14, 2013.

''(20) EEK LAKE AND SUKKWAN ISLAND.—Certain land which comprises approximately 34,873 acres, as generally depicted on the map entitled 'Eek Lake and Sukkwan Island LUD II Management Area—Proposed' and dated June 14, 2013.''.

(2) NO BUFFER ZONES.—

(A) IN GENERAL.—The designation of the conservation areas by paragraphs (13) through (20) of section 508 of the Alaska National Interest Lands Conservation Act (Public Law 96–487; 104 Stat. 4428) (as added by paragraph (1)) (referred to in this subsection as the ''conservation areas'') is not intended to lead to the creation of protective perimeters or buffer zones around the conservation areas.

(B) OUTSIDE ACTIVITIES.—The fact that activities outside of the conservation areas are not consistent with the purposes of the conservation areas or can be seen or heard within the conservation areas shall not preclude the activities or uses outside the boundary of the conservation areas.

(g) REINSTATEMENT TO SEALASKA CORPORATION.—

(1) DEFINITION OF AFFECTED INDIVIDUAL.—In this subsection, the term ''affected individual'' means Michael G. Faber, who—

(A) is a former resident of the State of Alaska; and

(B) was previously enrolled in Sealaska under roll number 13–752–39665–01.

(2) REVOCATION OF MEMBERSHIP IN METLAKATLA INDIAN COMMUNITY.—Effective on the date on which the affected individual submits written notice to the Metlakatla Indian Community revoking the membership of the affected individual in the Metlakatla Indian Community, the membership of the affected individual in the Metlakatla Indian Community shall be considered to be revoked.

(3) REINSTATEMENT.—Notwithstanding any other provision of law, pursuant to section 5 of the Alaska Native Claims Settlement Act (43 U.S.C. 1604), the Secretary shall, immediately after the affected individual submits the notice under paragraph (2), update the shareholder roll of Sealaska to include the affected individual.

(4) SHAREHOLDER STATUS.—As of the date on which the affected individual is added to the shareholder roll of Sealaska under paragraph (3), it is the intent of Congress that Sealaska—

(A) reinstate the affected individual to the shareholder roll of Sealaska; and

(B) ensure the provision to the affected individual of the number of shares originally allocated to the affected individual by Sealaska.

(5) EFFECT OF SUBSECTION.—Nothing in this subsection provides to the affected individual any retroactive benefit relating to membership in—

(A) Sealaska; or

(B) the Metlakatla Indian Community.

SEC. 3003. SOUTHEAST ARIZONA LAND EXCHANGE AND CONSERVATION.

(a) PURPOSE.—The purpose of this section is to authorize, direct, facilitate, and expedite the exchange of land between Resolution Copper and the United States.

(b) DEFINITIONS.—In this section:

(1) APACHE LEAP.—The term ''Apache Leap'' means the approximately 807 acres of land depicted on the map entitled ''Southeast Arizona Land Exchange and Conservation Act of 2011–Apache Leap'' and dated March 2011.

(2) FEDERAL LAND.—The term ''Federal land'' means the approximately 2,422 acres of land located in Pinal County, Arizona, depicted on the map entitled ''Southeast Arizona Land Exchange and Conservation Act of 2011–Federal Parcel–Oak Flat'' and dated March 2011.

(3) INDIAN TRIBE.—The term ''Indian tribe'' has the meaning given the term in section 4 of the Indian Self-Determination and Education Assistance Act (25 U.S.C. 450b).

(4) NON-FEDERAL LAND.—The term ''non-Federal land'' means the parcels of land owned by Resolution Copper that are described in subsection (d)(1) and, if necessary to equalize the land exchange under subsection (c), subsection (c)(5)(B)(i)(I).

(5) OAK FLAT CAMPGROUND.—The term ''Oak Flat Campground'' means the approximately 50 acres of land comprising approximately 16 developed campsites depicted on the map entitled ''Southeast Arizona Land Exchange and Conservation Act of 2011–Oak Flat Campground'' and dated March 2011.

(6) OAK FLAT WITHDRAWAL AREA.—The term ''Oak Flat Withdrawal Area'' means the approximately 760 acres of land depicted on the map entitled ''Southeast Arizona Land Exchange and Conservation Act of 2011–Oak Flat Withdrawal Area'' and dated March 2011.

(7) RESOLUTION COPPER.—The term ''Resolution Copper'' means Resolution Copper Mining, LLC, a Delaware limited liability company, including any successor, assign, affiliate, member, or joint venturer of Resolution Copper Mining, LLC.

(8) SECRETARY.—The term ''Secretary'' means the Secretary of Agriculture.

(9) STATE.—The term ''State'' means the State of Arizona.

(10) TOWN.—The term ''Town'' means the incorporated town of Superior, Arizona.

(11) RESOLUTION MINE PLAN OF OPERATIONS.—The term ''Resolution mine plan of operations'' means the mine plan of operations submitted to the Secretary by Resolution Copper in November, 2013, including any amendments or supplements.

(c) LAND EXCHANGE.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—Subject to the provisions of this section, if Resolution Copper offers to convey to the United States all right, title, and interest of Resolution Copper in and to the non-Federal land, the Secretary is authorized and directed to convey to Resolution Copper, all right, title, and interest of the United States in and to the Federal land.

(2) CONDITIONS ON ACCEPTANCE.—Title to any non-Federal land conveyed by Resolution Copper to the United States under this section shall be in a form that—

(A) is acceptable to the Secretary, for land to be administered by the Forest Service and the Secretary of the Interior, for land to be administered by the Bureau of Land Management; and

(B) conforms to the title approval standards of the Attorney General of the United States applicable to land acquisitions by the Federal Government.

(3) CONSULTATION WITH INDIAN TRIBES.—

(A) IN GENERAL.—The Secretary shall engage in government-to-government consultation with affected Indian tribes concerning

issues of concern to the affected Indian tribes related to the land exchange.

(B) IMPLEMENTATION.—Following the consultations under paragraph (A), the Secretary shall consult with Resolution Copper and seek to find mutually acceptable measures to—

(i) address the concerns of the affected Indian tribes; and

(ii) minimize the adverse effects on the affected Indian tribes resulting from mining and related activities on the Federal land conveyed to Resolution Copper under this section.

(4) APPRAISALS.—

(A) IN GENERAL.—As soon as practicable after the date of enactment of this Act, the Secretary and Resolution Copper shall select an appraiser to conduct appraisals of the Federal land and non-Federal land in compliance with the requirements of section 254.9 of title 36, Code of Federal Regulations.

(B) REQUIREMENTS.—

(i) IN GENERAL.—Except as provided in clause (ii), an appraisal prepared under this paragraph shall be conducted in accordance with nationally recognized appraisal standards, including—

(I) the Uniform Appraisal Standards for Federal Land Acquisitions; and

(II) the Uniform Standards of Professional Appraisal Practice.

(ii) FINAL APPRAISED VALUE.—After the final appraised values of the Federal land and non-Federal land are determined and approved by the Secretary, the Secretary shall not be required to reappraise or update the final appraised value—

(I) for a period of 3 years beginning on the date of the approval by the Secretary of the final appraised value; or

(II) at all, in accordance with section 254.14 of title 36, Code of Federal Regulations (or a successor regulation), after an exchange agreement is entered into by Resolution Copper and the Secretary.

(iii) IMPROVEMENTS.—Any improvements made by Resolution Copper prior to entering into an exchange agreement shall not be included in the appraised value of the Federal land.

(iv) PUBLIC REVIEW.—Before consummating the land exchange under this section, the Secretary shall make the appraisals of the land to be exchanged (or a summary thereof) available for public review.

(C) APPRAISAL INFORMATION.—The appraisal prepared under this paragraph shall include a detailed income capitalization approach analysis of the market value of the Federal land which may be utilized, as appropriate, to determine the value of the Federal land, and shall be the basis for calculation of any payment under subsection (e).

(5) EQUAL VALUE LAND EXCHANGE.—

(A) IN GENERAL.—The value of the Federal land and non-Federal land to be exchanged under this section shall be equal or shall be equalized in accordance with this paragraph.

(B) SURPLUS OF FEDERAL LAND VALUE.—

(i) IN GENERAL.—If the final appraised value of the Federal land exceeds the value of the non-Federal land, Resolution Copper shall—

(I) convey additional non-Federal land in the State to the Secretary or the Secretary of the Interior, consistent with the requirements of this section and subject to the approval of the applicable Secretary;

(II) make a cash payment to the United States; or

(III) use a combination of the methods described in subclauses (I) and (II), as agreed to by Resolution Copper, the Secretary, and the Secretary of the Interior.

(ii) AMOUNT OF PAYMENT.—The Secretary may accept a payment in excess of 25 percent of the total value of the land or interests conveyed, notwithstanding section 206(b) of the Federal Land Policy and Management Act of 1976 (43 U.S.C. 1716(b)).

(iii) DISPOSITION AND USE OF PROCEEDS.—Any amounts received by the United States under this subparagraph shall be deposited in the fund established under Public Law 90–171 (commonly known as the ''Sisk Act''; 16 U.S.C. 484a) and shall be made available to the Secretary for the acquisition of land or interests in land in Region 3 of the Forest Service.

(C) SURPLUS OF NON-FEDERAL LAND.—If the final appraised value of the non-Federal land exceeds the value of the Federal land—

(i) the United States shall not make a payment to Resolution Copper to equalize the value; and

(ii) except as provided in subsection (h), the surplus value of the non-Federal land shall be considered to be a donation by Resolution Copper to the United States.

(6) OAK FLAT WITHDRAWAL AREA.—

(A) PERMITS.—Subject to the provisions of this paragraph and notwithstanding any withdrawal of the Oak Flat Withdrawal Area from the mining, mineral leasing, or public land laws, the Secretary, upon enactment of this Act, shall issue to Resolution Copper—

(i) if so requested by Resolution Copper, within 30 days of such request, a special use permit to carry out mineral exploration activities under the Oak Flat Withdrawal Area from existing drill pads located outside the Area, if the activities would not disturb the surface of the Area; and

(ii) if so requested by Resolution Copper, within 90 days of such request, a special use permit to carry out mineral exploration activities within the Oak Flat Withdrawal Area (but not within the Oak Flat Campground), if the activities are conducted from a single exploratory drill pad which is located to reasonably minimize visual and noise impacts on the Campground.

(B) CONDITIONS.—Any activities undertaken in accordance with this paragraph shall be subject to such reasonable terms and conditions as the Secretary may require.

(C) TERMINATION.—The authorization for Resolution Copper to undertake mineral exploration activities under this paragraph shall remain in effect until the Oak Flat Withdrawal Area land is conveyed to Resolution Copper in accordance with this section.

(7) COSTS.—As a condition of the land exchange under this section, Resolution Copper shall agree to pay, without compensation, all costs that are—

(A) associated with the land exchange and any environmental review document under paragraph (9); and

(B) agreed to by the Secretary.

(8) USE OF FEDERAL LAND.—The Federal land to be conveyed to Resolution Copper under this section shall be available to Resolution Copper for mining and related activities subject to and in accordance with applicable Federal, State, and local laws pertaining to mining and related activities on land in private ownership.

(9) ENVIRONMENTAL COMPLIANCE.—

(A) IN GENERAL.—Except as otherwise provided in this section, the Secretary shall carry out the land exchange in accordance with the requirements of the National Environmental Policy Act of 1969 (42 U.S.C. 4321 et seq.).

(B) ENVIRONMENTAL ANALYSIS.—Prior to conveying Federal land under this section, the Secretary shall prepare a single environmental impact statement under the National Environmental Policy Act of 1969 (42 U.S.C. 4321 et seq.), which shall be used as the basis for all decisions under Federal law related to the proposed mine and the Resolution mine plan of operations and any related major Federal actions significantly affecting the quality of the human environment, including the granting of any permits, rights-of-way, or approvals for the construction of associated power, water, transportation, processing, tailings, waste disposal, or other ancillary facilities.

(C) IMPACTS ON CULTURAL AND ARCHEOLOGICAL RESOURCES.—The environmental impact statement prepared under subparagraph (B) shall—

(i) assess the effects of the mining and related activities on the Federal land conveyed to Resolution Copper under this section on the cultural and archeological resources that may be located on the Federal land; and

(ii) identify measures that may be taken, to the extent practicable, to minimize potential adverse impacts on those resources, if any.

(D) EFFECT.—Nothing in this paragraph precludes the Secretary from using separate environmental review documents prepared in accordance with the National Environmental Policy Act of 1969 (42 U.S.C. 4321 et seq.) or other applicable laws for exploration or other activities not involving—

(i) the land exchange; or

(ii) the extraction of minerals in commercial quantities by Resolution Copper on or under the Federal land.

(10) TITLE TRANSFER.—Not later than 60 days after the date of publication of the final environmental impact statement, the Secretary shall convey all right, title, and interest of the United States in and to the Federal land to Resolution Copper.

(d) CONVEYANCE AND MANAGEMENT OF NON-FEDERAL LAND.—

(1) CONVEYANCE.—On receipt of title to the Federal land, Resolution Copper shall simultaneously convey—

(A) to the Secretary, all right, title, and interest that the Secretary determines to be acceptable in and to—

(i) the approximately 147 acres of land located in Gila County, Arizona, depicted on the map entitled ''Southeast Arizona Land Exchange and Conservation Act of 2011–Non-Federal Parcel–Turkey Creek'' and dated March 2011;

(ii) the approximately 148 acres of land located in Yavapai County, Arizona, depicted on the map entitled ''Southeast Arizona Land Exchange and Conservation Act of 2011–Non-Federal Parcel–Tangle Creek'' and dated March 2011;

(iii) the approximately 149 acres of land located in Maricopa County, Arizona, depicted on the map entitled ''Southeast Arizona Land Exchange and Conservation Act of 2011–Non-Federal Parcel–Cave Creek'' and dated March 2011;

(iv) the approximately 640 acres of land located in Coconino County, Arizona, depicted on the map entitled ''Southeast Arizona Land Exchange and Conservation Act of 2011–Non-Federal Parcel–East Clear Creek'' and dated March 2011; and

(v) the approximately 110 acres of land located in Pinal County, Arizona, depicted on the map entitled ''Southeast Arizona Land Exchange and Conservation Act of 2011–Non-Federal Parcel–Apache Leap South End'' and dated March 2011; and

(B) to the Secretary of the Interior, all right, title, and interest that the Secretary of the Interior determines to be acceptable in and to—

(i) the approximately 3,050 acres of land located in Pinal County, Arizona, identified as ''Lands to DOI'' as generally depicted on the map entitled ''Southeast Arizona Land Exchange and Conservation Act of 2011–Non-Federal Parcel–Lower San Pedro River'' and dated July 6, 2011;

(ii) the approximately 160 acres of land located in Gila and Pinal Counties, Arizona,

identified as ''Lands to DOI'' as generally depicted on the map entitled ''Southeast Arizona Land Exchange and Conservation Act of 2011–Non-Federal Parcel–Dripping Springs'' and dated July 6, 2011; and

(iii) the approximately 940 acres of land located in Santa Cruz County, Arizona, identified as ''Lands to DOI'' as generally depicted on the map entitled ''Southeast Arizona Land Exchange and Conservation Act of 2011–Non-Federal Parcel–Appleton Ranch'' and dated July 6, 2011.

(2) MANAGEMENT OF ACQUIRED LAND.—

(A) LAND ACQUIRED BY THE SECRETARY.—

(i) IN GENERAL.—Land acquired by the Secretary under this section shall—

(I) become part of the national forest in which the land is located; and

(II) be administered in accordance with the laws applicable to the National Forest System.

(ii) BOUNDARY REVISION.—On the acquisition of land by the Secretary under this section, the boundaries of the national forest shall be modified to reflect the inclusion of the acquired land.

(iii) LAND AND WATER CONSERVATION FUND.—For purposes of section 7 of the Land and Water Conservation Fund Act of 1965 (16 U.S.C. 4601–9), the boundaries of a national forest in which land acquired by the Secretary is located shall be deemed to be the boundaries of that forest as in existence on January 1, 1965.

(B) LAND ACQUIRED BY THE SECRETARY OF THE INTERIOR.—

(i) SAN PEDRO NATIONAL CONSERVATION AREA.—

(I) IN GENERAL.—The land acquired by the Secretary of the Interior under paragraph (1)(B)(i) shall be added to, and administered as part of, the San Pedro National Conservation Area in accordance with the laws (including regulations) applicable to the Conservation Area.

(II) MANAGEMENT PLAN.—Not later than 2 years after the date on which the land is acquired, the Secretary of the Interior shall update the management plan for the San Pedro National Conservation Area to reflect the management requirements of the acquired land.

(ii) DRIPPING SPRINGS.—Land acquired by the Secretary of the Interior under paragraph (1)(B)(ii) shall be managed in accordance with the Federal Land Policy and Management Act of 1976 (43 U.S.C. 1701 et seq.) and applicable land use plans.

(iii) LAS CIENEGAS NATIONAL CONSERVATION AREA.—Land acquired by the Secretary of the Interior under paragraph (1)(B)(iii) shall be added to, and administered as part of, the Las Cienegas National Conservation Area in accordance with the laws (including regulations) applicable to the Conservation Area.

(e) VALUE ADJUSTMENT PAYMENT TO UNITED STATES.—

(1) ANNUAL PRODUCTION REPORTING.—

(A) REPORT REQUIRED.—As a condition of the land exchange under this section, Resolution Copper shall submit to the Secretary of the Interior an annual report indicating the quantity of locatable minerals produced during the preceding calendar year in commercial quantities from the Federal land conveyed to Resolution Copper under subsection (c). The first report is required to be submitted not later than February 15 of the first calendar year beginning after the date of commencement of production of valuable locatable minerals in commercial quantities from such Federal land. The reports shall be submitted February 15 of each calendar year thereafter.

(B) SHARING REPORTS WITH STATE.—The Secretary shall make each report received under subparagraph (A) available to the State.

(C) REPORT CONTENTS.—The reports under subparagraph (A) shall comply with any recordkeeping and reporting requirements prescribed by the Secretary or required by applicable Federal laws in effect at the time of production.

(2) PAYMENT ON PRODUCTION.—If the cumulative production of valuable locatable minerals produced in commercial quantities from the Federal land conveyed to Resolution Copper under subsection (c) exceeds the quantity of production of locatable minerals from the Federal land used in the income capitalization approach analysis prepared under subsection (c)(4)(C), Resolution Copper shall pay to the United States, by not later than March 15 of each applicable calendar year, a value adjustment payment for the quantity of excess production at the same rate assumed for the income capitalization approach analysis prepared under subsection (c)(4)(C).

(3) STATE LAW UNAFFECTED.—Nothing in this subsection modifies, expands, diminishes, amends, or otherwise affects any State law relating to the imposition, application, timing, or collection of a State excise or severance tax.

(4) USE OF FUNDS.—

(A) SEPARATE FUND.—All funds paid to the United States under this subsection shall be deposited in a special fund established in the Treasury and shall be available, in such amounts as are provided in advance in appropriation Acts, to the Secretary and the Secretary of the Interior only for the purposes authorized by subparagraph (B).

(B) AUTHORIZED USE.—Amounts in the special fund established pursuant to subparagraph (A) shall be used for maintenance, repair, and rehabilitation projects for Forest Service and Bureau of Land Management assets.

(f) WITHDRAWAL.—Subject to valid existing rights, Apache Leap and any land acquired by the United States under this section are withdrawn from all forms of—

(1) entry, appropriation, or disposal under the public land laws;

(2) location, entry, and patent under the mining laws; and

(3) disposition under the mineral leasing, mineral materials, and geothermal leasing laws.

(g) APACHE LEAP SPECIAL MANAGEMENT AREA.—

(1) DESIGNATION.—To further the purpose of this section, the Secretary shall establish a special management area consisting of Apache Leap, which shall be known as the ''Apache Leap Special Management Area'' (referred to in this subsection as the ''special management area'').

(2) PURPOSE.—The purposes of the special management area are—

(A) to preserve the natural character of Apache Leap;

(B) to allow for traditional uses of the area by Native American people; and

(C) to protect and conserve the cultural and archeological resources of the area.

(3) SURRENDER OF MINING AND EXTRACTION RIGHTS.—As a condition of the land exchange under subsection (c), Resolution Copper shall surrender to the United States, without compensation, all rights held under the mining laws and any other law to commercially extract minerals under Apache Leap.

(4) MANAGEMENT.—

(A) IN GENERAL.—The Secretary shall manage the special management area in a manner that furthers the purposes described in paragraph (2).

(B) AUTHORIZED ACTIVITIES.—The activities that are authorized in the special management area are—

(i) installation of seismic monitoring equipment on the surface and subsurface to protect the resources located within the special management area;

(ii) installation of fences, signs, or other measures necessary to protect the health and safety of the public; and

(iii) operation of an underground tunnel and associated workings, as described in the Resolution mine plan of operations, subject to any terms and conditions the Secretary may reasonably require.

(5) PLAN.—

(A) IN GENERAL.—Not later than 3 years after the date of enactment of this Act, the Secretary, in consultation with affected Indian tribes, the Town, Resolution Copper, and other interested members of the public, shall prepare a management plan for the Apache Leap Special Management Area.

(B) CONSIDERATIONS.—In preparing the plan under subparagraph (A), the Secretary shall consider whether additional measures are necessary to—

(i) protect the cultural, archaeological, or historical resources of Apache Leap, including permanent or seasonal closures of all or a portion of Apache Leap; and

(ii) provide access for recreation.

(6) MINING ACTIVITIES.—The provisions of this subsection shall not impose additional restrictions on mining activities carried out by Resolution Copper adjacent to, or outside of, the Apache Leap area beyond those otherwise applicable to mining activities on privately owned land under Federal, State, and local laws, rules and regulations.

(h) CONVEYANCES TO TOWN OF SUPERIOR, ARIZONA.—

(1) CONVEYANCES.—On request from the Town and subject to the provisions of this subsection, the Secretary shall convey to the Town the following:

(A) Approximately 30 acres of land as depicted on the map entitled ''Southeast Arizona Land Exchange and Conservation Act of 2011–Federal Parcel–Fairview Cemetery'' and dated March 2011.

(B) The reversionary interest and any reserved mineral interest of the United States in the approximately 265 acres of land located in Pinal County, Arizona, as depicted on the map entitled ''Southeast Arizona Land Exchange and Conservation Act of 2011–Federal Reversionary Interest–Superior Airport'' and dated March 2011.

(C) The approximately 250 acres of land located in Pinal County, Arizona, as depicted on the map entitled ''Southeast Arizona Land Exchange and Conservation Act of 2011–Federal Parcel–Superior Airport Contiguous Parcels'' and dated March 2011.

(2) PAYMENT.—The Town shall pay to the Secretary the market value for each parcel of land or interest in land acquired under this subsection, as determined by appraisals conducted in accordance with subsection (c)(4).

(3) SISK ACT.—Any payment received by the Secretary from the Town under this subsection shall be deposited in the fund established under Public Law 90–171 (commonly known as the ''Sisk Act'') (16 U.S.C. 484a) and shall be made available to the Secretary for the acquisition of land or interests in land in Region 3 of the Forest Service.

(4) TERMS AND CONDITIONS.—The conveyances under this subsection shall be subject to such terms and conditions as the Secretary may require.

(i) MISCELLANEOUS PROVISIONS.—

(1) REVOCATION OF ORDERS; WITHDRAWAL.—

(A) REVOCATION OF ORDERS.—Any public land order that withdraws the Federal land from appropriation or disposal under a public land law shall be revoked to the extent necessary to permit disposal of the land.

(B) WITHDRAWAL.—On the date of enactment of this Act, if the Federal land or any Federal interest in the non-Federal land to

be exchanged under subsection (c) is not withdrawn or segregated from entry and appropriation under a public land law (including mining and mineral leasing laws and the Geothermal Steam Act of 1970 (30 U.S.C. 1001 et seq.)), the land or interest shall be withdrawn, without further action required by the Secretary concerned, from entry and appropriation. The withdrawal shall be terminated—

(i) on the date of consummation of the land exchange; or

(ii) if Resolution Copper notifies the Secretary in writing that it has elected to withdraw from the land exchange pursuant to section 206(d) of the Federal Land Policy and Management Act of 1976, as amended (43 U.S.C. 1716(d)).

(C) RIGHTS OF RESOLUTION COPPER.—Nothing in this section shall interfere with, limit, or otherwise impair, the unpatented mining claims or rights currently held by Resolution Copper on the Federal land, nor in any way change, diminish, qualify, or otherwise impact Resolution Copper's rights and ability to conduct activities on the Federal land under such unpatented mining claims and the general mining laws of the United States, including the permitting or authorization of such activities.

(2) MAPS, ESTIMATES, AND DESCRIPTIONS.—

(A) MINOR ERRORS.—The Secretary concerned and Resolution Copper may correct, by mutual agreement, any minor errors in any map, acreage estimate, or description of any land conveyed or exchanged under this section.

(B) CONFLICT.—If there is a conflict between a map, an acreage estimate, or a description of land in this section, the map shall control unless the Secretary concerned and Resolution Copper mutually agree otherwise.

(C) AVAILABILITY.—On the date of enactment of this Act, the Secretary shall file and make available for public inspection in the Office of the Supervisor, Tonto National Forest, each map referred to in this section.

(3) PUBLIC ACCESS IN AND AROUND OAK FLAT CAMPGROUND.—As a condition of conveyance of the Federal land, Resolution Copper shall agree to provide access to the surface of the Oak Flat Campground to members of the public, including Indian tribes, to the maximum extent practicable, consistent with health and safety requirements, until such time as the operation of the mine precludes continued public access for safety reasons, as determined by Resolution Copper.

SEC. 3004. LAND EXCHANGE, CIBOLA NATIONAL WILDLIFE REFUGE, ARIZONA, AND BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT LAND IN RIVERSIDE COUNTY, CALIFORNIA.

(a) DEFINITIONS.—In this section—

(1) MAP 1.—The term ''Map 1'' means the map entitled ''Specified Parcel of Public Land in California'' and dated July 18, 2014.

(2) MAP 2.—The term ''Map 2'' means the map entitled ''River Bottom Farm Lands'' and dated July 18, 2014.

(b) LAND EXCHANGE.—

(1) CONVEYANCE OF BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT LAND.—In exchange for the land described in paragraph (2), the Secretary of the Interior shall convey to River Bottom Farms of La Paz County, Arizona, all right, title and interest of the United States in and to certain Federal land administered by the Secretary through the Bureau of Land Management consisting of a total of approximately 80 acres in Riverside County, California, identified as ''Parcel A'' on Map 1. The conveyed land shall be subject to valid existing rights, including easements, rights-of-way, utility lines, and any other valid encumbrances on the land as of the date of the conveyance under this section.

(2) CONSIDERATION.—As consideration for the conveyance of the Federal land under paragraph (1), River Bottom Farms shall convey to the United States all right, title, and interest of River Bottom Farms in and to two parcels of land contiguous to the Cibola National Wildlife Refuge in La Paz County, Arizona, consisting of a total of approximately 40 acres in La Paz County, Arizona, identified as ''Parcel 301–05–005B–9'' and ''Parcel 301–05–008–0'' on Map 2.

(3) EQUAL VALUE EXCHANGE.—The values of the Federal land and non-Federal land to be exchanged under this section shall be equal or equalized by the payment of cash to the Secretary by River Bottom Farms, if appropriate, pursuant to section 206(b) of the Federal Land Policy Management Act (43 U.S.C. 1716(b)). The value of the land shall be determined by the Secretary through an appraisal performed by a qualified appraiser mutually agreed to by the Secretary and River Bottom Farms and performed in conformance with the Uniform Appraisal Standards for Federal Land Acquisitions (U.S. Department of Justice, December 2000). If the final appraised value of the non-Federal land (''Parcel 301–05–005B–9'' and ''Parcel 301–05–008–0'' on Map 2) exceeds the value of the Federal land (''Parcel A'' on Map 1), the surplus value of the non-Federal land shall be considered to be a donation by River Bottom Farms to the United States.

(4) EXCHANGE TIMETABLE.—The Secretary shall complete the land exchange under this section not later than 1 year after the date of the expiration of any existing Bureau of Land Management lease agreement or agreements affecting the Federal land (''Parcel A'' on Map 1) to be exchanged under this section, unless the Secretary and River Bottom Farms mutually agree to extend such deadline.

(5) ADMINISTRATION OF ACQUIRED LAND.—The land acquired by the Secretary under paragraph (2) shall become part of the Cibola National Wildlife Refuge and be administered in accordance with the laws and regulations generally applicable to the National Wildlife Refuge System.

SEC. 3005. SPECIAL RULES FOR INYO NATIONAL FOREST, CALIFORNIA, LAND EXCHANGE.

(a) AUTHORITY TO ACCEPT LANDS OUTSIDE BOUNDARIES OF INYO NATIONAL FOREST.—In any land exchange involving the conveyance of certain National Forest System land located within the boundaries of Inyo National Forest in California, as shown on the map titled ''Federal Parcel Mammoth Base Facility'' and dated June 29, 2011, the Secretary of Agriculture may accept for acquisition in the exchange certain non-Federal lands in California lying outside the boundaries of Inyo National Forest, as shown on the maps titled ''DWP Parcel – Interagency Visitor Center Parcel'' and ''DWP Parcel – Town of Bishop Parcel'' and dated June 29, 2011, if the Secretary determines that acquisition of the non-Federal lands is desirable for National Forest System purposes.

(b) CASH EQUALIZATION PAYMENT; USE.—In an exchange described in subsection (a), the Secretary of Agriculture may accept a cash equalization payment in excess of 25 percent. Any such cash equalization payment shall be deposited into the account in the Treasury of the United States established by Public Law 90–171 (commonly known as the Sisk Act; 16 U.S.C. 484a) and shall be made available to the Secretary for the acquisition of land for addition to the National Forest System.

(c) RULE OF CONSTRUCTION.—Nothing in this section shall be construed to grant the Secretary of Agriculture new land exchange authority. This section modifies the use of land exchange authorities already available to the Secretary as of the date of the enactment of this Act.

SEC. 3006. LAND EXCHANGE, TRINITY PUBLIC UTILITIES DISTRICT, TRINITY COUNTY, CALIFORNIA, THE BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT, AND THE FOREST SERVICE.

(a) LAND EXCHANGE REQUIRED.—If not later than three years after enactment of this Act, the Utilities District conveys to the Secretary of the Interior all right, title, and interest of the Utilities District in and to Parcel A, subject to such terms and conditions as the Secretary of the Interior may require, the Secretary of Agriculture shall convey Parcel B to the Utilities District, subject to such terms and conditions as the Secretary of Agriculture may require, including the reservation of easements for all roads and trails considered to be necessary for administrative purposes and to ensure public access to National Forest System lands.

(b) AVAILABILITY OF MAPS AND LEGAL DESCRIPTIONS.—Maps are entitled ''Trinity County Land Exchange Act of 2014 – Parcel A'' and ''Trinity County Land Exchange Act of 2014 – Parcel B'', both dated March 24, 2014. The maps shall be on file and available for public inspection in the Office of the Chief of the Forest Service and the appropriate office of the Bureau of Land Management. With the agreement of the parties to the conveyances under subsection (a), the Secretary of the Interior and the Secretary of Agriculture may make technical corrections to the maps and legal descriptions.

(c) EQUAL VALUE EXCHANGE.—

(1) LAND EXCHANGE PROCESS.—The land exchange under this section shall be an equal value exchange. Except as provided in paragraph (3), the Secretary of the Interior and the Secretary of Agriculture shall carry out the land exchange in accordance with section 206 of the Federal Land Policy and Management Act of 1976 (43 U.S.C. 1716).

(2) APPRAISAL OF PARCELS.—The values of Parcel A and Parcel B shall by determined by appraisals performed by a qualified appraiser mutually agreed to by the parties to the conveyances under subsection (a). The appraisals shall be approved by the Secretary of Interior and the Secretary of Agriculture and conducted in conformity with the Uniform Appraisal Standards for Federal Land.

(3) CASH EQUALIZATION.—If the values of Parcel A and Parcel B are not equal, the values may be equalized through the use of a cash equalization payment, however, if the final appraised value of Parcel A exceeds the value of Parcel B, the surplus value of Parcel A shall be considered to be a donation by the Utilities District. Notwithstanding section 206(b) of the Federal Land Policy and Management Act of 1976 (43 U.S.C. 1716(b)), a cash equalization payment may be made in excess of 25 percent of the appraised value of the Parcel B.

(d) DISPOSITION OF PROCEEDS.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—Any cash equalization payment received by the United States under subsection (c) shall be deposited in the fund established under Public Law 90–171 (16 U.S.C. 484a; commonly known as the Sisk Act).

(2) USE OF PROCEEDS.—Amounts deposited under paragraph (1) shall be available to the Secretary of Agriculture, without further appropriation and until expended, for the improvement, maintenance, reconstruction, or construction of a facility or improvement for the National Forest System.

(e) SURVEY.—The exact acreage and legal description of Parcel A and Parcel B shall be determined by a survey satisfactory to the Secretary of the Interior and the Secretary of Agriculture.

(f) COSTS.—As a condition of the land exchange under subsection (a), the Utilities District shall pay the costs associated with—

(1) the surveys described in subsection (e);

(2) the appraisals described in subsection (c)(2); and

(3) any other reasonable administrative or remediation cost determined by the Secretary of Agriculture.

(g) MANAGEMENT OF ACQUIRED LAND.—Upon the acquisition of Parcel A, the Secretary of the Interior, acting through the Redding Field Office of the Bureau of Land Management, shall administer Parcel A as public land in accordance with the Federal Land Policy and Management Act of 1976 (43 U.S.C. 1701 et seq.) and the laws and regulations applicable to public land administered by the Bureau of Land Management, except that public recreation and public access to and for recreation shall be the highest and best use of Parcel A.

(h) COMPLETION OF LAND EXCHANGE.—Once the Utilities District offers to convey Parcel A to the Secretary of the Interior, the Secretary of Agriculture shall complete the conveyance of Parcel B not later than one year after the date of enactment of this Act.

(i) DEFINITIONS.—For the purposes of this section:

(1) PARCEL A.—The term ''Parcel A'' means the approximately 47 acres of land, known as the ''Sky Ranch parcel'', adjacent to public land administered by the Redding Field Office of the Bureau of Land Management as depicted on the map entitled ''Trinity County Land Exchange Act of 2014 – Parcel A'', dated March 24, 2014, more particularly described as a portion of Mineral Survey 178, south Highway 299, generally located in the S1/2 of the S1/2 of Section 7 and the N1/2 of the N1/2 of Section 8, Township 33 North, Range 10 West, Mount Diablo Meridian.

(2) PARCEL B.—The term ''Parcel B'' means the approximately 100 acres land in the Shasta-Trinity National Forest in the State of California near the Weaverville Airport in Trinity County as depicted on the map entitled ''Trinity County Land Exchange Act of 2014 – Parcel B'' dated March 24, 2014, more particularly described as Lot 8, SW1/4 SE1/4, and S1/2 N1/2 SE, Section 31, Township 34 North, Range 9 West, Mount Diablo Meridian.

(3) UTILITIES DISTRICT.—The term ''Utilities District'' means the Trinity Public Utilities District of Trinity County, California.

SEC. 3007. IDAHO COUNTY, IDAHO, SHOOTING RANGE LAND CONVEYANCE.

(a) DEFINITIONS.—In this section:

(1) COUNTY.—The term ''County'' means Idaho County in the State of Idaho.

(2) MAP.—The term ''map'' means the map entitled ''Idaho County Land Conveyance'' and dated April 11, 2014.

(3) SECRETARY.—The term ''Secretary'' means the Secretary of the Interior.

(b) CONVEYANCE OF LAND TO IDAHO COUNTY.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—As soon as practicable after notification by the County and subject to valid existing rights, the Secretary shall convey to the County, without consideration, all right, title, and interest of the United States in and to the land described in paragraph (2).

(2) DESCRIPTION OF LAND.—The land referred to in paragraph (1) consists of approximately 31 acres of land managed by the Bureau of Land Management and generally depicted on the map as ''Conveyance Area''.

(3) MAP AND LEGAL DESCRIPTION.—

(A) IN GENERAL.—As soon as practicable after the date of enactment of this Act, the Secretary shall finalize the legal description of the parcel to be conveyed under this section.

(B) MINOR ERRORS.—The Secretary may correct any minor error in—

(i) the map; or

(ii) the legal description.

(C) AVAILABILITY.—The map and legal description shall be on file and available for public inspection in the appropriate offices of the Bureau of Land Management.

(4) USE OF CONVEYED LAND.—The land conveyed under this section shall be used only—

(A) as a shooting range; or

(B) for any other public purpose consistent with uses allowed under the Act of June 14, 1926 (commonly known as the ''Recreation and Public Purposes Act'') (43 U.S.C. 869 et seq.).

(5) ADMINISTRATIVE COSTS.—The Secretary shall require the County to pay all survey costs and other administrative costs necessary for the preparation and completion of any patents for, and transfers of title to, the land described in paragraph (2).

(6) CONDITIONS.—As a condition of the conveyance under paragraph (1), the County shall agree—

(A) to pay any administrative costs associated with the conveyance including the costs of any environmental, wildlife, cultural, or historical resources studies;

(B) to release and indemnify the United States from any claims or liabilities that may arise from uses carried out on the land described in paragraph (2) on or before the date of the enactment of this Act by the United States or any person; and

(C) to accept such reasonable terms and conditions as the Secretary determines necessary.

(7) REVERSION.—If the land conveyed under this section ceases to be used for a public purpose in accordance with paragraph (4), the land shall, at the discretion of the Secretary, revert to the United States.

SEC. 3008. SCHOOL DISTRICT 318, MINNESOTA, LAND EXCHANGE.

(a) PURPOSES.—The purposes of this section are—

(1) to provide greater safety to the students of the Robert J. Elkington Middle School and the families of those students in Grand Rapids, Minnesota; and

(2) to promote the mission of the United States Geological Survey.

(b) DEFINITIONS.—In this section:

(1) DISTRICT.—The term ''District'' means Minnesota Independent School District number 318 in Grand Rapids, Minnesota.

(2) FEDERAL LAND.—

(A) IN GENERAL.—The term ''Federal land'' means the parcel of approximately 1.3 acres of United States Geological Survey land identified as USGS Parcel 91-016-4111 on the map, which was transferred to the Department of the Interior by the General Services Administration by a letter dated July 22, 1965.

(B) INCLUSION.—The term ''Federal land'' includes any structures on the land described in subparagraph (A).

(3) MAP.—The term ''map'' means each of the maps entitled ''USGS and School Parcel Locations'' and dated January 15, 2014.

(4) NON-FEDERAL LAND.—

(A) IN GENERAL.—The term ''non-Federal land'' means the parcel of approximately 1.6 acres of District land identified as School Parcel 91-540-1210 on the map.

(B) INCLUSION.—The term ''non-Federal land'' includes any structures on the land described in subparagraph (A).

(5) SECRETARY.—The term ''Secretary'' means the Secretary of the Interior.

(c) AUTHORIZATION OF EXCHANGE.—If the District offers to convey to the United States all right, title, and interest of the District in and to the non-Federal land, the Secretary shall—

(1) accept the offer; and

(2) convey to the District all right, title, and interest of the United States in and to the Federal land.

(d) VALUATION.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—The value of the Federal land and non-Federal land to be exchanged under subsection (c) shall be determined—

(A) by an independent appraiser selected by the Secretary; and

(B) in accordance with the Uniform Appraisal Standards for Federal Land Acquisitions and the Uniform Standards of Professional Appraisal Practice.

(2) APPROVAL.—Appraisals conducted under paragraph (1) shall be submitted to the Secretary for approval.

(3) CASH EQUALIZATION PAYMENTS.—

(A) IN GENERAL.—If the value of the Federal land and non-Federal land to be exchanged under subsection (c) is not of equal value, the value shall be equalized through a cash equalization payment.

(B) USE OF AMOUNTS.—Amounts received by the United States under subparagraph (A) shall be deposited in the Treasury and credited to miscellaneous receipts.

SEC. 3009. NORTHERN NEVADA LAND CONVEYANCES.

(a) LAND CONVEYANCE TO YERINGTON, NEVADA.—

(1) DEFINITIONS.—In this subsection:

(A) CITY.—The term ''City'' means the city of Yerington, Nevada.

(B) FEDERAL LAND.—The term ''Federal land'' means the land located in Lyon County and Mineral County, Nevada, that is identified on the map as ''City of Yerington Sustainable Development Conveyance Lands''.

(C) MAP.—The term ''map'' means the map entitled ''Yerington Land Conveyance'' and dated December 19, 2012.

(D) SECRETARY.—The term ''Secretary'' means the Secretary of the Interior.

(2) CONVEYANCES OF LAND TO CITY OF YERINGTON, NEVADA.—

(A) IN GENERAL.—Not later than 180 days after the date of enactment of this Act, subject to valid existing rights and to such terms and conditions as the Secretary determines to be necessary and notwithstanding the land use planning requirements of sections 202 and 203 of the Federal Land Policy and Management Act of 1976 (43 U.S.C. 1712, 1713), the Secretary shall convey to the City, subject to the agreement of the City, all right, title, and interest of the United States in and to the Federal land identified on the map.

(B) APPRAISAL TO DETERMINE FAIR MARKET VALUE.—The Secretary shall determine the fair market value of the Federal land to be conveyed—

(i) in accordance with the Federal Land Policy and Management Act of 1976 (43 U.S.C. 1701 et seq.); and

(ii) based on an appraisal that is conducted in accordance with—

(I) the Uniform Appraisal Standards for Federal Land Acquisition; and

(II) the Uniform Standards of Professional Appraisal Practice.

(C) AVAILABILITY OF MAP.—The map shall be on file and available for public inspection in the appropriate offices of the Bureau of Land Management.

(D) APPLICABLE LAW.—Beginning on the date on which the Federal land is conveyed to the City, the development of and conduct of activities on the Federal land shall be subject to all applicable Federal laws (including regulations).

(E) COSTS.—As a condition of the conveyance of the Federal land under subparagraph (A), the City shall pay—

(i) an amount equal to the appraised value determined in accordance with subparagraph (B); and

(ii) all costs related to the conveyance, including all surveys, appraisals, and other administrative costs associated with the conveyance of the Federal land to the City under subparagraph (A).

(3) NATIVE AMERICAN CULTURAL AND RELIGIOUS USES.—Nothing in this subsection alters or diminishes the treaty rights of any Indian tribe.

(b) CONVEYANCE OF CERTAIN FEDERAL LAND TO CITY OF CARLIN, NEVADA.—

(1) DEFINITIONS.—In this subsection:

(A) CITY.—The term ''City'' means the City of Carlin, Nevada.

(B) FEDERAL LAND.—The term ''Federal land'' means the approximately 1,329 acres of land located in the City of Carlin, Nevada, that is identified on the map as ''Carlin Selected Parcels''.

(C) MAP.—The term ''map'' means the map entitled ''Proposed Carlin, Nevada Land Sales'' map dated October 25, 2013.

(D) SECRETARY.—The term ''Secretary'' means the Secretary of the Interior.

(2) CONVEYANCE.—Subject to valid existing rights and notwithstanding the land use planning requirements of sections 202 and 203 of the Federal Land Policy and Management Act of 1976 (43 U.S.C. 1712, 1713), the Secretary shall convey to the City all right, title, and interest of the United States to and in the Federal land.

(3) CONSIDERATION.—As consideration for the conveyance authorized under paragraph (2), the City shall pay to the Secretary an amount equal to the appraised value of the Federal land, as determined under paragraph (4).

(4) APPRAISAL.—The Secretary shall conduct an appraisal of the Federal land in accordance with—

(A) the Uniform Standards for Federal Land Acquisitions; and

(B) the Uniform Standards of Professional Appraisal Practice.

(5) AVAILABILITY OF MAP.—The map shall be on file and available for public inspection in the appropriate offices of the Bureau of Land Management.

(6) COSTS.—At closing for the conveyance authorized under paragraph (2) the City shall pay or reimburse the Secretary, as appropriate, for the reasonable transaction and administrative personnel costs associated with the conveyance authorized under such paragraph, including the costs of title searches, maps, and boundary and cadastral surveys.

(7) RELEASE OF UNITED STATES.—Upon making the conveyance under paragraph (2), notwithstanding any other provision of law, the United States is released from any and all liabilities or claims of any kind or nature arising from the presence, release, or threat of release of any hazardous substance, pollutant, contaminant, petroleum product (or derivative of a petroleum product of any kind), solid waste, mine materials or mining related features (including tailings, overburden, waste rock, mill remnants, pits, or other hazards resulting from the presence of mining related features) on the Federal land in existence on or before the date of the conveyance.

(8) WITHDRAWAL.—Subject to valid existing rights, the Federal land identified for conveyance shall be withdrawn from all forms of—

(A) entry, appropriation, or disposal under the public land laws;

(B) location, entry, and patent under the mining laws; and

(C) disposition under the mineral leasing, mineral materials and geothermal leasing laws.

(c) CONVEYANCE TO THE CITY OF FERNLEY, NEVADA.—

(1) DEFINITIONS.—In this subsection:

(A) CITY.—The term ''City'' means the city of Fernley, Nevada.

(B) FEDERAL LAND.—The term ''Federal land'' means the land located in the City that is identified as ''Proposed Sale Parcels'' on the map.

(C) MAP.—The term ''map'' means the map entitled ''Proposed Fernley, Nevada, Land Sales'' and dated January 25, 2013.

(D) SECRETARY.—The term ''Secretary'' means the Secretary of the Interior.

(2) CONVEYANCE AUTHORIZED.—Subject to valid existing rights and notwithstanding the land use planning requirements of sections 202 and 203 of the Federal Land Policy and Management Act of 1976 (43 U.S.C. 1712, 1713), not later than 180 days after the date on which the Secretary receives a request from the City for the conveyance of the Federal land, the Secretary shall convey to the City, without consideration, all right, title, and interest of the United States to and in the Federal land.

(3) USE OF CONVEYED LAND.—

(A) IN GENERAL.—The Federal land conveyed under paragraph (2)—

(i) may be used by the City for any public purposes consistent with the Act of June 14, 1926 (commonly known as the ''Recreation and Public Purposes Act'') (43 U.S.C. 869 et seq.); and

(ii) shall not be disposed of by the City.

(B) REVERSION.—If the City ceases to use a parcel of the Federal land conveyed under paragraph (2) in accordance with subparagraph (A)—

(i) title to the parcel shall revert to the Secretary, at the option of the Secretary; and

(ii) the City shall be responsible for any reclamation necessary to revert the parcel to the United States.

(4) AVAILABILITY OF MAP.—The map shall be on file and available for public inspection in the appropriate offices of the Bureau of Land Management.

(5) RESERVATION OF EASEMENTS AND RIGHTS-OF-WAY.—The City and the Commissioner of Reclamation may retain easements or rights-of-way on the Federal land to be conveyed, including easements or rights-of-way that the Commissioner of Reclamation determines are necessary to carry out—

(A) the operation and maintenance of the Truckee Canal Irrigation District Canal; or

(B) the Newlands Project.

(6) COSTS.—At closing for the conveyance authorized under paragraph (2), the City shall pay or reimburse the Secretary, as appropriate, for the reasonable transaction and administrative personnel costs associated with the conveyance authorized under that paragraph, including the costs of title searches, maps, and boundary and cadastral surveys.

(7) RELEASE OF UNITED STATES.—On conveyance of the Federal land under paragraph (2), notwithstanding any other provision of law, the United States is released from any and all liabilities or claims of any kind or nature arising from the presence, release, or threat of release of any hazardous substance, pollutant, contaminant, petroleum product (or derivative of a petroleum product of any kind), solid waste, mine materials, or mining related features (including tailings, overburden, waste rock, mill remnants, pits, or other hazards resulting from the presence of mining related features) on the Federal land in existence before or on the date of the conveyance.

(8) ACQUISITION OF FEDERAL REVERSIONARY INTEREST.—

(A) REQUEST.—After the date of conveyance of the Federal land under paragraph (2), the City may submit to the Secretary a request to acquire the Federal reversionary interest in all or any portion of the Federal land.

(B) APPRAISAL.—

(i) IN GENERAL.—Not later than 180 days after the date of receipt of a request under subparagraph (A), the Secretary shall complete an appraisal of the Federal reversionary interest in the Federal land requested by the City under that subparagraph.

(ii) REQUIREMENT.—The appraisal under clause (i) shall be completed in accordance with—

(I) the Uniform Appraisal Standards for Federal Land Acquisitions; and

(II) the Uniform Standards of Professional Appraisal Practice.

(C) CONVEYANCE REQUIRED.—If, by the date that is 1 year after the date of completion of the appraisal under subparagraph (B), the City submits to the Secretary an offer to acquire the Federal reversionary requested under subparagraph (A), the Secretary shall, not later than the date that is 30 days after the date on which the offer is submitted, convey to the City the reversionary interest covered by the offer.

(D) CONSIDERATION.—As consideration for the conveyance of the Federal reversionary interest under subparagraph (C), the City shall pay to the Secretary an amount equal to the appraised value of the Federal reversionary interest, as determined under subparagraph (B).

(E) COSTS OF CONVEYANCE.—As a condition of the conveyance under subparagraph (C), all costs associated with the conveyance (including the cost of the appraisal under subparagraph (B)), shall be paid by the City.

(d) CONVEYANCE OF FEDERAL LAND, STOREY COUNTY, NEVADA.—

(1) DEFINITIONS.—In this subsection:

(A) COUNTY.—The term ''County'' means Storey County, Nevada.

(B) FEDERAL LAND.—The term ''Federal land'' means the approximately 1,745 acres of Federal land identified on the map as ''BLM Owned–County Request Transfer''.

(C) MAP.—The term ''map'' means the map entitled ''Restoring Storey County Act'' and dated November 20, 2012.

(D) MINING TOWNSITE.—The term ''mining townsite'' means the real property—

(i) located in the Virginia City townsite within the County;

(ii) owned by the Federal Government; and

(iii) on which improvements were constructed based on the belief that—

(I) the property had been or would be acquired from the Federal Government by the entity operating the relevant mine on the date of construction; or

(II) the individual or entity that made the improvements had a valid claim for acquiring the property from the Federal Government.

(E) SECRETARY.—The term ''Secretary'' means the Secretary of the Interior.

(2) MINING CLAIM VALIDITY REVIEW.—

(A) IN GENERAL.—The Secretary shall carry out an expedited program to examine each unpatented mining claim (including each unpatented mining claim for which a patent application has been filed) within the mining townsite.

(B) DETERMINATION OF VALIDITY.—With respect to a mining claim described in subparagraph (A), if the Secretary determines that the elements of a contest are present, the Secretary shall immediately determine the validity of the mining claim.

(C) DECLARATION BY SECRETARY.—If the Secretary determines a mining claim to be invalid under subparagraph (B), as soon as practicable after the date of the determination, the Secretary shall declare the mining claim to be null and void.

(D) TREATMENT OF VALID MINING CLAIMS.—

(i) IN GENERAL.—Each mining claim that the Secretary determines to be valid under subparagraph (B) shall be maintained in compliance with the general mining laws and paragraph (3)(B)(ii).

(ii) EFFECT ON HOLDERS.—A holder of a mining claim described in clause (i) shall not be entitled to a patent.

(E) ABANDONMENT OF CLAIM.—The Secretary shall provide—

(i) a public notice that each mining claim holder may affirmatively abandon the claim of the mining claim holder prior to the validity review under subparagraph (B); and

(ii) to each mining claim holder an opportunity to abandon the claim of the mining claim holder before the date on which the land that is subject to the mining claim is conveyed.

(3) CONVEYANCE TO COUNTY.—

(A) CONVEYANCE.—

(i) IN GENERAL.—Subject to valid existing rights and notwithstanding the land use planning requirements of sections 202 and 203 of the Federal Land Policy and Management Act of 1976 (43 U.S.C. 1712, 1713), after completing the mining claim validity review under paragraph (2)(B), if requested by the County, the Secretary shall convey to the County, by quitclaim deed, all surface rights of the United States in and to the Federal land, including any improvements on the Federal land, in accordance with this paragraph.

(ii) RESERVATION OF RIGHTS.—All mineral and geothermal rights in and to the Federal land are reserved to the United States

(B) VALID MINING CLAIMS.—

(i) IN GENERAL.—With respect to each parcel of land located in a mining townsite subject to a valid mining claim, the Secretary shall—

(I) reserve the mineral rights in and to the mining townsite; and

(II) otherwise convey, without consideration, the remaining right, title, and interest of the United States in and to the mining townsite (including improvements to the mining townsite), as identified for conveyance on the map.

(ii) PROCEDURES AND REQUIREMENTS.—Each valid mining claim shall be subject to each procedure and requirement described in section 9 of the Act of December 29, 1916 (43 U.S.C. 299) (commonly known as the ''Stockraising Homestead Act of 1916'') (including regulations).

(4) RECIPIENTS.—

(A) IN GENERAL.—In the case of a mining townsite conveyed under paragraph (3)(B)(i)(II) for which a valid interest is proven by 1 or more individuals in accordance with chapter 244.2825 of the Nevada Revised Statutes, the County shall reconvey the property to the 1 or more individuals by appropriate deed or other legal conveyance in accordance with that chapter.

(B) AUTHORITY OF COUNTY.—The County shall not be required to recognize a claim under this paragraph that is submitted on a date that is later than 5 years after the date of enactment of this Act.

(5) VALID EXISTING RIGHTS.—The conveyance of a mining townsite under paragraph (3) shall be subject to valid existing rights, including any easement or other right-of-way or lease in existence as of the date of the conveyance.

(6) WITHDRAWALS.—Subject to valid rights in existence on the date of enactment of this Act, and except as otherwise provided in this Act, the mining townsite is withdrawn from—

(A) all forms of entry, appropriation, and disposal under the public land laws;

(B) location, entry, and patent under the mining laws; and

(C) disposition under all laws pertaining to mineral and geothermal leasing or mineral materials.

(7) SURVEY.—A mining townsite to be conveyed by the United States under paragraph (3) shall be sufficiently surveyed as a whole to legally describe the land for patent conveyance.

(8) CONVEYANCE OF TERMINATED MINING CLAIMS.—If a mining claim determined by the Secretary to be valid under paragraph (2)(B) is abandoned, invalidated, or otherwise returned to the Bureau of Land Management, the mining claim shall be—

(A) withdrawn in accordance with paragraph (6); and

(B) subject to the agreement of the owner, conveyed to the owner of the surface rights covered by the mining claim.

(9) RELEASE.—On completion of the conveyance of a mining townsite under paragraph (3), the United States shall be relieved from liability for, and shall be held harmless from, any claim arising from the presence of an improvement or material on the mining townsite.

(10) SENSE OF CONGRESS REGARDING DEADLINE FOR REVIEW AND CONVEYANCES.—It is the sense of Congress that the examination of the unpatented mining claims under paragraph (2) and the conveyances under paragraph (3) should be completed by not later than 18 months after the date of enactment of this Act.

(e) ELKO MOTOCROSS LAND CONVEYANCE.—

(1) DEFINITIONS.—In this subsection:

(A) COUNTY.—The term ''county'' means the county of Elko, Nevada.

(B) MAP.—The term ''map'' means the map entitled ''Elko Motocross Park'' and dated April 19, 2013.

(C) SECRETARY.—The term ''Secretary'' means the Secretary of the Interior, acting through the Director of the Bureau of Land Management.

(2) AUTHORIZATION OF CONVEYANCE.—As soon as practicable after the date of enactment of this Act, subject to valid existing rights and the provisions of this subsection, if requested by the county the Secretary shall convey to the county, without consideration, all right, title, and interest of the United States in and to the land described in paragraph (3).

(3) DESCRIPTION OF LAND.—The land referred to in paragraph (2) consists of approximately 275 acres of land managed by the Bureau of Land Management, Elko District, Nevada, as generally depicted on the map as ''Elko Motocross Park''.

(4) MAP AND LEGAL DESCRIPTION.—

(A) IN GENERAL.—As soon as practicable after the date of enactment of this Act, the Secretary shall finalize the legal description of the parcel to be conveyed under this subsection.

(B) MINOR ERRORS.—The Secretary may correct any minor error in the map or the legal description.

(C) AVAILABILITY.—The map and legal description shall be on file and available for public inspection in the appropriate offices of the Bureau of Land Management.

(5) USE OF CONVEYED LAND.—The land conveyed under this subsection shall be used only as a motocross, bicycle, off-highway vehicle, or stock car racing area, or for any other public purpose consistent with uses allowed under the Act of June 14, 1926 (commonly known as the ''Recreation and Public Purposes Act'') (43 U.S.C. 869 et seq.).

(6) ADMINISTRATIVE COSTS.—The Secretary shall require the county to pay all survey costs and other administrative costs necessary for the preparation and completion of any patents for, and transfers of title to, the land described in paragraph (3).

(f) LAND TO BE HELD IN TRUST FOR THE TE-MOAK TRIBE OF WESTERN SHOSHONE INDIANS OF NEVADA (ELKO BAND).—

(1) DEFINITIONS.—In this subsection:

(A) MAP.—The term ''map'' means the map entitled ''Te-moak Tribal Land Expansion'' and dated April 19, 2013.

(B) SECRETARY.—The term ''Secretary'' means the Secretary of the Interior, acting through the Director of the Bureau of Land Management.

(C) TRIBE.—The term ''Tribe'' means the Te-moak Tribe of Western Shoshone Indians of Nevada (Elko Band).

(2) LAND TO BE HELD IN TRUST.—Subject to valid existing rights, all right, title, and interest of the United States in and to the land described in paragraph (3)—

(A) shall be held in trust by the United States for the benefit and use of the Tribe; and

(B) shall be part of the reservation of the Tribe.

(3) DESCRIPTION OF LAND.—The land referred to in paragraph (2) is the approximately 373 acres of land administered by the Bureau of Land Management, as generally depicted on the map as ''Expansion Area''.

(4) MAP.—The map shall be on file and available for public inspection in the appropriate offices of the Bureau of Land Management.

(5) SURVEY.—Not later than 180 days after the date of enactment of this Act, the Secretary shall complete a survey of the boundary lines to establish the boundaries of the land taken into trust under paragraph (2).

(6) USE OF TRUST LAND.—

(A) GAMING.—Land taken into trust under paragraph (2) shall not be eligible, or considered to have been taken into trust, for class II gaming or class III gaming (as those terms are defined in section 4 of the Indian Gaming Regulatory Act (25 U.S.C. 2703)).

(B) GENERAL USES.—

(i) IN GENERAL.—The Tribe shall use the land taken into trust under paragraph (2) only for—

(I) traditional and customary uses;

(II) stewardship conservation for the benefit of the Tribe; or

(III) residential or recreational development.

(ii) OTHER USES.—If the Tribe uses any portion of the land taken into trust under paragraph (2) for a purpose other than a purpose described in clause (i), the Tribe shall pay to the Secretary an amount that is equal to the fair market value of the portion of the land, as determined by an appraisal.

(C) THINNING; LANDSCAPE RESTORATION.—With respect to the land taken into trust under paragraph (2), the Secretary, in consultation and coordination with the Tribe, may carry out any fuels reduction and other landscape restoration activities on the land that is beneficial to the Tribe and the Bureau of Land Management.

(g) NAVAL AIR STATION FALLON LAND CONVEYANCE.—

(1) TRANSFER OF DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR LAND.—

(A) IN GENERAL.—Not later than 180 days after the date of enactment of this Act, the Secretary of the Interior shall transfer to the Secretary of the Navy, without reimbursement, the Federal land described in subparagraph (B).

(B) DESCRIPTION OF FEDERAL LAND.—The Federal land referred to in subparagraph (A) is the parcel of approximately 400 acres of land under the jurisdiction of the Secretary of the Interior that—

(i) is adjacent to Naval Air Station Fallon in Churchill County, Nevada; and

(ii) was withdrawn under Public Land Order 6834 (NV–943–4214–10; N–37875).

(C) MANAGEMENT.—On transfer of the Federal land described under subparagraph (B) to the Secretary of the Navy, the Secretary of the Navy shall have full jurisdiction, custody, and control of the Federal land.

(2) WATER RIGHTS.—

(A) WATER RIGHTS.—Nothing in this subsection shall be construed—

(i) to establish a reservation in favor of the United States with respect to any water or water right on land transferred by this subsection; or

(ii) to authorize the appropriation of water on land transferred by this subsection except in accordance with applicable State law.

(B) EFFECT ON PREVIOUSLY ACQUIRED OR RESERVED WATER RIGHTS.—This subsection shall not be construed to affect any water rights acquired or reserved by the United States before the date of enactment of this Act.

SEC. 3010. SAN JUAN COUNTY, NEW MEXICO, FEDERAL LAND CONVEYANCE.

(a) DEFINITIONS.—In this section:

(1) FEDERAL LAND.—The term ''Federal land'' means the approximately 19 acres of Federal surface estate generally depicted as ''Lands Authorized for Conveyance'' on the map.

(2) LANDOWNER.—The term ''landowner'' means the plaintiffs in the case styled Blancett v. United States Department of the Interior, et al., No. 10–cv–00254–JAP–KBM, United States District Court for the District of New Mexico.

(3) MAP.—The term ''map'' means the map entitled ''San Juan County Land Conveyance'' and dated June 20, 2012.

(4) SECRETARY.—The term ''Secretary'' means the Secretary of the Interior.

(5) STATE.—The term ''State'' means the State of New Mexico.

(b) CONVEYANCE OF CERTAIN FEDERAL LAND IN SAN JUAN COUNTY, NEW MEXICO.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—On request of the landowner, the Secretary shall, under such terms and conditions as the Secretary may prescribe and subject to valid existing rights, convey to the landowner all right, title, and interest of the United States in and to any portion of the Federal land (including any improvements or appurtenances to the Federal land) by sale.

(2) SURVEY; ADMINISTRATIVE COSTS.—

(A) SURVEY.—The exact acreage and legal description of the Federal land to be conveyed under paragraph (1) shall be determined by a survey approved by the Secretary.

(B) COSTS.—The administrative costs associated with the conveyance shall be paid by the landowner.

(3) CONSIDERATION.—

(A) IN GENERAL.—As consideration for the conveyance of the Federal land under paragraph (1), the landowner shall pay to the Secretary an amount equal to the fair market value of the Federal land conveyed, as determined under subparagraph (B).

(B) APPRAISAL.—The fair market value of any Federal land that is conveyed under paragraph (1) shall be determined by an appraisal acceptable to the Secretary that is performed in accordance with—

(i) the Uniform Appraisal Standards for Federal Land Acquisitions;

(ii) the Uniform Standards of Professional Appraisal Practice; and

(iii) any other applicable law (including regulations).

(4) DISPOSITION AND USE OF PROCEEDS.—

(A) DISPOSITION OF PROCEEDS.—The Secretary shall deposit the proceeds of any conveyance of Federal land under paragraph (1) in a special account in the Treasury for use in accordance with subparagraph (B).

(B) USE OF PROCEEDS.—Amounts deposited under subparagraph (A) shall be available to the Secretary, without further appropriation and until expended, for the acquisition of land or interests in land from willing sellers in the State or the State of Arizona for bald eagle habitat protection.

(5) ADDITIONAL TERMS AND CONDITIONS.—The Secretary may require such additional terms and conditions for a conveyance under paragraph (1) as the Secretary determines to be appropriate to protect the interests of the United States.

(6) WITHDRAWAL.—Subject to valid existing rights, the Federal land is withdrawn from—

(A) location, entry, and patent under the mining laws; and

(B) disposition under all laws relating to mineral and geothermal leasing or mineral materials.

SEC. 3011. LAND CONVEYANCE, UINTA-WASATCH-CACHE NATIONAL FOREST, UTAH.

(a) CONVEYANCE REQUIRED.—On the request of Brigham Young University submitted to the Secretary of Agriculture not later than one year after the date of the enactment of this Act, the Secretary shall convey, not later than one year after receiving the request, to Brigham Young University all right, title, and interest of the United States in and to an approximately 80-acre parcel of National Forest System land in the Uinta-Wasatch-Cache National Forest in the State of Utah, as generally depicted on the map entitled ''Upper Y Mountain Trail and Y Conveyance Act'' and dated June 6, 2013, subject to valid existing rights and by quitclaim deed.

(b) CONSIDERATION.—

(1) CONSIDERATION REQUIRED.—As consideration for the land conveyed under subsection (a), Brigham Young University shall pay to the Secretary an amount equal to the fair market value of the land, as determined by an appraisal approved by the Secretary and conducted in conformity with the Uniform Appraisal Standards for Federal Land Acquisitions and section 206 of the Federal Land Policy and Management Act of 1976 (43 U.S.C. 1716).

(2) DEPOSIT.—The consideration received by the Secretary under paragraph (1) shall be deposited in the general fund of the Treasury to reduce the Federal deficit.

(c) PUBLIC ACCESS TO Y MOUNTAIN TRAIL.—After the conveyance under subsection (a), Brigham Young University will—

(1) continue to allow the same reasonable public access to the trailhead and portion of the Y Mountain Trail already owned by Brigham Young University as of the date of the enactment of this Act that Brigham Young University has historically allowed; and

(2) allow that same reasonable public access to the portion of the Y Mountain Trail and the ''Y'' symbol located on the land described in subsection (a).

(d) SURVEY AND ADMINISTRATIVE COSTS.—The exact acreage and legal description of the land to be conveyed under subsection (a) shall be determined by a survey satisfactory to the Secretary. Brigham Young University shall pay the reasonable costs of survey, appraisal, and any administrative analyses required by law.

SEC. 3012. CONVEYANCE OF CERTAIN LAND TO THE CITY OF FRUIT HEIGHTS, UTAH.

(a) DEFINITIONS.—In this section:

(1) CITY.—The term ''City'' means the city of Fruit Heights, Utah.

(2) MAP.—The term ''map'' means the map entitled ''Proposed Fruit Heights City Conveyance'' and dated September 13, 2012.

(3) NATIONAL FOREST SYSTEM LAND.—The term ''National Forest System land'' means the approximately 100 acres of National Forest System land, as depicted on the map.

(4) SECRETARY.—The term ''Secretary'' means the Secretary of Agriculture.

(b) IN GENERAL.—The Secretary shall convey to the City, without consideration, all right, title, and interest of the United States in and to the National Forest System land.

(c) SURVEY.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—If determined by the Secretary to be necessary, the exact acreage and legal description of the National Forest System land shall be determined by a survey approved by the Secretary.

(2) COSTS.—The City shall pay the reasonable survey and other administrative costs associated with a survey conducted under paragraph (1).

(d) EASEMENT.—As a condition of the conveyance under subsection (b), the Secretary shall reserve an easement to the National Forest System land for the Bonneville Shoreline Trail.

(e) USE OF NATIONAL FOREST SYSTEM LAND.—As a condition of the conveyance under subsection (b), the City shall use the National Forest System land only for public purposes.

(f) REVERSIONARY INTEREST.—In the quitclaim deed to the City for the National Forest System land, the Secretary shall provide that the National Forest System land shall revert to the Secretary, at the election of the Secretary, if the National Forest System land is used for other than a public purpose.

SEC. 3013. LAND CONVEYANCE, HANFORD SITE, WASHINGTON.

(a) CONVEYANCE REQUIRED.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—Not later than September 30, 2015, the Secretary of Energy shall convey to the Community Reuse Organization of the Hanford Site (in this section referred to as the ''Organization'') all right, title, and interest of the United States in and to two parcels of real property, including any improvements thereon, consisting of approximately 1,341 acres and 300 acres, respectively, of the Hanford Reservation, as requested by the Organization on May 31, 2011, and October 13, 2011, and as depicted within the proposed boundaries on the map titled ''Attachment 2–Revised Map'' included in the October 13, 2011, letter.

(2) MODIFICATION OF CONVEYANCE.—Upon the agreement of the Secretary and the Organization, the Secretary may adjust the boundaries of one or both of the parcels specified for conveyance under paragraph (1).

(b) CONSIDERATION.—As consideration for the conveyance under subsection (a), the Organization shall pay to the United States an amount equal to the estimated fair market value of the conveyed real property, as determined by the Secretary of Energy, except that the Secretary may convey the property without consideration or for consideration below the estimated fair market value of the property if the Organization—

(1) agrees that the net proceeds from any sale or lease of the property (or any portion thereof) received by the Organization during at least the seven-year period beginning on the date of such conveyance will be used to support the economic redevelopment of, or related to, the Hanford Site; and

(2) executes the agreement for such conveyance and accepts control of the real property within a reasonable time.

(c) EXPEDITED NOTIFICATION TO CONGRESS.—Except as provided in subsection (d)(2), the enactment of this section shall be construed to satisfy any notice to Congress otherwise required for the land conveyance required by this section.

(d) ADDITIONAL TERMS AND CONDITIONS.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—The Secretary of Energy may require such additional terms and conditions in connection with the conveyance under subsection (a) as the Secretary deems necessary to protect the interests of the United States.

(2) CONGRESSIONAL NOTIFICATION.—If the Secretary uses the authority provided by paragraph (1) to impose a term or condition on the conveyance, the Secretary shall submit to Congress written notice of the term or condition and the reason for imposing the term or condition.

SEC. 3014. RANCH A WYOMING CONSOLIDATION AND MANAGEMENT IMPROVEMENT.

(a) DEFINITIONS.—In this section:

(1) SECRETARY.—The term ''Secretary'' means the Secretary of Agriculture, acting through the Chief of the Forest Service.

(2) STATE.—The term ''State'' means the State of Wyoming.

(b) CONVEYANCE.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—Upon the request of the State submitted to the Secretary not later than 180 days after the date of enactment of this Act, the Secretary shall convey to the State, without consideration and by quitclaim deed, all right, title and interest of the United States in and to the parcel of National Forest System land described in paragraph (2).

(2) DESCRIPTION OF LAND.—The parcel of land referred to in paragraph (1) is approximately 10 acres of National Forest System land located on the Black Hills National Forest, in Crook County, State of Wyoming more specifically described as the E½ NE¼ NW¼ SE¼ less the south 50 feet, W½ NW¼ NE¼ SE¼ less the south 50 feet, Section 24, Township 52 North, Range 61 West Sixth P.M.

(3) TERMS AND CONDITIONS.—The conveyance under paragraph (1) shall be—

(A) subject to valid existing rights; and

(B) made notwithstanding the requirements of subsection (a) of section 1 of Public Law 104–276.

(4) SURVEY.—If determined by the Secretary to be necessary, the exact acreage and legal description of the land to be conveyed under paragraph (1) shall be determined by a survey that is approved by the Secretary and paid for by the State.

(c) AMENDMENTS.—Section 1 of the Act of October 9, 1996 (Public Law 104–276) is amended—

(1) by striking subsection (b); and

(2) by designating subsection (c) as subsection (b).

Subtitle B—Public Lands and National Forest System Management

SEC. 3021. BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT PERMIT PROCESSING.

(a) PROGRAM TO IMPROVE FEDERAL PERMIT COORDINATION.—Section 365 of the Energy Policy Act of 2005 (42 U.S.C. 15924) is amended—

(1) in the section heading, by striking ''**PILOT**'';

(2) by striking ''Pilot Project'' each place it appears and inserting ''Project'';

(3) in subsection (b)(2), by striking ''Wyoming, Montana, Colorado, Utah, and New Mexico'' and inserting ''the States in which Project offices are located'';

(4) in subsection (d)—

(A) in the subsection heading, by striking ''PILOT''; and

(B) by adding at the end the following:

''(8) Any other State, district, or field office of the Bureau of Land Management determined by the Secretary.'';

(5) by striking subsection (e) and inserting the following:

''(e) REPORT TO CONGRESS.—Not later than February 1 of the first fiscal year beginning after the date of enactment of the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2015 and each February 1 thereafter, the Secretary shall report to the Chairman and ranking minority Member of the Committee on Energy and Natural Resources of the Senate and the Committee on Natural Resources of the House of Representatives, which shall include—

''(1) the allocation of funds to each Project office for the previous fiscal year; and

''(2) the accomplishments of each Project office relating to the coordination and processing of oil and gas use authorizations during that fiscal year.'';

(6) in subsection (h), by striking paragraph (6) and inserting the following:

''(6) the States in which Project offices are located.'';

(7) by striking subsection (i); and

(8) by redesignating subsection (j) as subsection (i).

(b) BLM OIL AND GAS PERMIT PROCESSING FEE.—Section 35 of the Mineral Leasing Act (30 U.S.C. 191) is amended by adding at the end the following:

''(d) BLM OIL AND GAS PERMIT PROCESSING FEE.—

''(1) IN GENERAL.—Notwithstanding any other provision of law, for each of fiscal years 2016 through 2026, the Secretary, acting through the Director of the Bureau of Land Management, shall collect a fee for each new application for a permit to drill that is submitted to the Secretary.

''(2) AMOUNT.—The amount of the fee shall be $9,500 for each new application, as indexed for United States dollar inflation from October 1, 2015 (as measured by the Consumer Price Index).

''(3) USE.—Of the fees collected under this subsection for a fiscal year, the Secretary shall transfer—

''(A) for each of fiscal years 2016 through 2019—

''(i) 15 percent to the field offices that collected the fees and used to process protests, leases, and permits under this Act, subject to appropriation; and

''(ii) 85 percent to the BLM Permit Processing Improvement Fund established under subsection (c)(2)(B) (referred to in this subsection as the 'Fund'); and

''(B) for each of fiscal years 2020 through 2026, all of the fees to the Fund.

''(4) ADDITIONAL COSTS.—During each of fiscal years of 2016 through 2026, the Secretary shall not implement a rulemaking that would enable an increase in fees to recover additional costs related to processing applications for permits to drill.''.

(c) BLM PERMIT PROCESSING IMPROVEMENT FUND.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—Section 35(c) of the Mineral Leasing Act (30 U.S.C. 191(c)) is amended by striking paragraph (3) and inserting the following:

''(3) USE OF FUND.—

''(A) IN GENERAL.—The Fund shall be available to the Secretary of the Interior for expenditure, without further appropriation and without fiscal year limitation, for the coordination and processing of oil and gas use authorizations on onshore Federal and Indian trust mineral estate land.

''(B) ACCOUNTS.—The Secretary shall divide the Fund into—

''(i) a Rental Account (referred to in this subsection as the 'Rental Account') comprised of rental receipts collected under this section; and

''(ii) a Fee Account (referred to in this subsection as the 'Fee Account') comprised of fees collected under subsection (d).

''(4) RENTAL ACCOUNT.—

''(A) IN GENERAL.—The Secretary shall use the Rental Account for—

''(i) the coordination and processing of oil and gas use authorizations on onshore Federal and Indian trust mineral estate land under the jurisdiction of the Project offices identified under section 365(d) of the Energy Policy Act of 2005 (42 U.S.C. 15924(d)); and

''(ii) training programs for development of expertise related to coordinating and processing oil and gas use authorizations.

''(B) ALLOCATION.—In determining the allocation of the Rental Account among Project offices for a fiscal year, the Secretary shall consider—

''(i) the number of applications for permit to drill received in a Project office during the previous fiscal year;

''(ii) the backlog of applications described in clause (i) in a Project office;

''(iii) publicly available industry forecasts for development of oil and gas resources under the jurisdiction of a Project office; and

''(iv) any opportunities for partnership with local industry organizations and educational institutions in developing training programs to facilitate the coordination and processing of oil and gas use authorizations.

''(5) FEE ACCOUNT.—

''(A) IN GENERAL.—The Secretary shall use the Fee Account for the coordination and processing of oil and gas use authorizations on onshore Federal and Indian trust mineral estate land.

''(B) ALLOCATION.—The Secretary shall transfer not less than 75 percent of the revenues collected by an office for the processing of applications for permits to the State office of the State in which the fees were collected.''.

(2) INTEREST ON OVERPAYMENT ADJUSTMENT.—Section 111(h) of the Federal Oil and Gas Royalty Management Act of 1982 (30 U.S.C. 1721(h)) is amended in the first sentence by striking ''the rate'' and all that follows through the period at the end of the sentence and inserting ''a rate equal to the sum of the Federal short-term rate determined under section 6621(b) of the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 plus 1 percentage point.''.

SEC. 3022. INTERNET-BASED ONSHORE OIL AND GAS LEASE SALES.

(a) AUTHORIZATION.—Section 17(b)(1) of the Mineral Leasing Act (30 U.S.C. 226(b)(1)) is amended—

(1) in subparagraph (A), in the third sentence, by inserting '', except as provided in subparagraph (C)'' after ''by oral bidding''; and

(2) by adding at the end the following:

''(C) In order to diversify and expand the Nation's onshore leasing program to ensure the best return to the Federal taxpayer, reduce fraud, and secure the leasing process, the Secretary may conduct onshore lease sales through Internet-based bidding methods. Each individual Internet-based lease sale shall conclude within 7 days.''.

(b) REPORT.—Not later than 90 days after the tenth Internet-based lease sale conducted under the amendment made by subsection (a), the Secretary of the Interior shall analyze the first 10 such lease sales and report to Congress the findings of the analysis. The report shall include—

(1) estimates on increases or decreases in such lease sales, compared to sales conducted by oral bidding, in—

(A) the number of bidders;

(B) the average amount of bid;

(C) the highest amount bid; and

(D) the lowest bid;

(2) an estimate on the total cost or savings to the Department of the Interior as a result of such sales, compared to sales conducted by oral bidding; and

(3) an evaluation of the demonstrated or expected effectiveness of different structures for lease sales which may provide an opportunity to better maximize bidder participation, ensure the highest return to the Federal taxpayers, minimize opportunities for fraud or collusion, and ensure the security and integrity of the leasing process.

SEC. 3023. GRAZING PERMITS AND LEASES.

Section 402 of the Federal Land Policy and Management Act of 1976 (43 U.S.C. 1752) is amended—

(1) in subsection (c)—

(A) by redesignating paragraphs (1), (2), and (3) as subparagraphs (A), (B), and (C), respectively;

(B) by striking ''So long as'' and inserting the following:

''(1) RENEWAL OF EXPIRING OR TRANSFERRED PERMIT OR LEASE.—During any period in which''; and

(C) by adding at the end the following:

''(2) CONTINUATION OF TERMS UNDER NEW PERMIT OR LEASE.—The terms and conditions in a grazing permit or lease that has expired, or was terminated due to a grazing preference transfer, shall be continued under a new permit or lease until the date on which the Secretary concerned completes any environmental analysis and documentation for the permit or lease required under the National Environmental Policy Act of 1969 (42 U.S.C. 4321 et seq.) and other applicable laws.

''(3) COMPLETION OF PROCESSING.—As of the date on which the Secretary concerned completes the processing of a grazing permit or lease in accordance with paragraph (2), the permit or lease may be canceled, suspended, or modified, in whole or in part.

''(4) ENVIRONMENTAL REVIEWS.—The Secretary concerned shall seek to conduct environmental reviews on an allotment or multiple allotment basis, to the extent practicable, if the allotments share similar ecological conditions, for purposes of compliance with the National Environmental Policy Act of 1969 (42 U.S.C. 4321 et seq.) and other applicable laws.'';

(2) by redesignating subsection (h) as subsection (j); and

(3) by inserting after subsection (g) the following:

''(h) NATIONAL ENVIRONMENTAL POLICY ACT OF 1969.—

''(1) IN GENERAL.—The issuance of a grazing permit or lease by the Secretary concerned may be categorically excluded from the requirement to prepare an environmental assessment or an environmental impact statement under the National Environmental Policy Act of 1969 (42 U.S.C. 4321 et seq.) if—

''(A) the issued permit or lease continues the current grazing management of the allotment; and

''(B) the Secretary concerned—

''(i) has assessed and evaluated the grazing allotment associated with the lease or permit; and

''(ii) based on the assessment and evaluation under clause (i), has determined that the allotment—

''(I) with respect to public land administered by the Secretary of the Interior—

''(aa) is meeting land health standards; or

''(bb) is not meeting land health standards due to factors other than existing livestock grazing; or

''(II) with respect to National Forest System land administered by the Secretary of Agriculture—

''(aa) is meeting objectives in the applicable land and resource management plan; or

''(bb) is not meeting the objectives in the applicable land resource management plan due to factors other than existing livestock grazing.

''(2) TRAILING AND CROSSING.—The trailing and crossing of livestock across public land and National Forest System land and the implementation of trailing and crossing practices by the Secretary concerned may be categorically excluded from the requirement to prepare an environmental assessment or an environmental impact statement under the National Environmental Policy Act of 1969 (42 U.S.C. 4321 et seq.).

''(i) PRIORITY AND TIMING FOR COMPLETION OF ENVIRONMENTAL ANALYSES.—The Secretary concerned, in the sole discretion of the Secretary concerned, shall determine the priority and timing for completing each required environmental analysis with respect to a grazing allotment, permit, or lease based on—

''(1) the environmental significance of the grazing allotment, permit, or lease; and

''(2) the available funding for the environmental analysis.''.

SEC. 3024. CABIN USER AND TRANSFER FEES.

(a) IN GENERAL.—The Secretary of Agriculture (referred to in this section as the ''Secretary'') shall establish a fee in accordance with this section for the issuance of a special use permit for the use and occupancy of National Forest System land for recreational residence purposes.

(b) INTERIM FEE.—During the period beginning on January 1, 2014, and ending on the last day of the calendar year during which the current appraisal cycle is completed under subsection (c), the Secretary shall assess an interim annual fee for recreational residences on National Forest System land that is an amount equal to the lesser of—

(1) the fee determined under the Cabin User Fee Fairness Act of 2000 (16 U.S.C. 6201 et seq.), subject to the requirement that any increase over the fee assessed during the previous year shall be limited to not more than 25 percent; or

(2) $5,600.

(c) COMPLETION OF CURRENT APPRAISAL CYCLE.—Not later than 1 year after the date of the enactment of this Act, the Secretary shall complete the current appraisal cycle, including receipt of timely second appraisals, for recreational residences on National Forest System land in accordance with the Cabin User Fee Fairness Act of 2000 (16 U.S.C. 6201 et seq.) (referred to in this section as the ''current appraisal cycle'').

(d) LOT VALUE.—Only appraisals conducted and approved by the Secretary in accordance with the Cabin User Fee Fairness Act of 2000 (16 U.S.C. 6201 et seq.) during the current appraisal cycle shall be used to establish the base value assigned to the lot, subject to the adjustment in subsection (e). If a second appraisal—

(1) was approved by the Secretary, the value established by the second appraisal shall be the base value assigned to the lot; or

(2) was not approved by the Secretary, the value established by the initial appraisal shall be the base value assigned to the lot.

(e) ADJUSTMENT.—On the date of completion of the current appraisal cycle, and before assessing a fee under subsection (f), the Secretary shall make a 1-time adjustment to the value of each appraised lot on which a recreational residence is located to reflect any change in value occurring after the date of the most recent appraisal for the lot, in accordance with the 4th quarter of 2012 National Association of Homebuilders/Wells Fargo Housing Opportunity Index.

(f) ANNUAL FEE.—

(1) BASE.—After the date on which appraised lot values have been adjusted in accordance with subsection (e), the annual fee assessed prospectively by the Secretary for recreational residences on National Forest System land shall be in accordance with the following tiered fee structure:

Fee Tier	Approximate Percent of Permits Nationally	Fee Amount
Tier 1	6 percent	$650
Tier 2	16 percent	$1,150
Tier 3	26 percent	$1,650
Tier 4	22 percent	$2,150
Tier 5	10 percent	$2,650
Tier 6	5 percent	$3,150
Tier 7	5 percent	$3,650
Tier 8	3 percent	$4,150
Tier 9	3 percent	$4,650
Tier 10	3 percent	$5,150
Tier 11	1 percent	$5,650.

(2) INFLATION ADJUSTMENT.—The Secretary shall increase or decrease the annual fees set forth in the table under paragraph (1) to reflect changes in the Implicit Price Deflator for the Gross Domestic Product published by the Bureau of Economic Analysis of the Department of Commerce, applied on a 5-year rolling average.

(3) ACCESS AND OCCUPANCY ADJUSTMENT.—

(A) IN GENERAL.—The Secretary shall by regulation establish criteria pursuant to which the annual fee determined in accordance with this section may be suspended or reduced temporarily if access to, or the occupancy of, the recreational residence is significantly restricted.

(B) APPEAL.—The Secretary shall by regulation grant the cabin owner the right of an administrative appeal of the determination made in accordance with subparagraph (A) whether to suspend or reduce temporarily the annual fee.

(g) PERIODIC REVIEW.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—Beginning on the date that is 10 years after the date of the enactment of this Act, the Secretary shall submit to the Committee on Energy and Natural Resources of the Senate and the Committee on Natural Resources of the House of Representatives a report that—

(A) analyzes the annual fees set forth in the table under subsection (f) to ensure that the fees reflect fair value for the use of the land for recreational residence purposes, taking into account all use limitations and restrictions (including any limitations and restrictions imposed by the Secretary); and

(B) includes any recommendations of the Secretary with respect to modifying the fee system.

(2) LIMITATION.—The use of appraisals shall not be required for any modifications to the fee system based on the recommendations under paragraph (1)(B).

(h) CABIN TRANSFER FEES.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—The Secretary shall establish a fee in the amount of $1,200 for the issuance of a new recreational residence permit due to a change of ownership of the recreational residence.

(2) ADJUSTMENTS.—The Secretary shall annually increase or decrease the transfer fee established under paragraph (1) to reflect changes in the Implicit Price Deflator for the Gross Domestic Product published by the Bureau of Economic Analysis of the Department of Commerce, applied on a 5-year rolling average.

(i) EFFECT.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—Nothing in this section limits or restricts any right, title, or interest of the United States in or to any land or resource in the National Forest System.

(2) ALASKA.—The Secretary shall not establish or impose a fee or condition under this section for permits in the State of Alaska that is inconsistent with section 1303(d) of the Alaska National Interest Lands Conservation Act (16 U.S.C. 3193(d)).

(j) RETENTION OF FEES.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—Beginning 10 years after the date of the enactment of this Act, the Secretary may retain, and expend, for the purposes described in paragraph (2), any fees collected under this section without further appropriation.

(2) USE.—Amounts made available under paragraph (1) shall be used to administer the recreational residence program and other recreation programs carried out on National Forest System land.

(k) REPEAL OF CABIN USER FEE FAIRNESS ACT OF 2000.—Effective on the date of the assessment of annual permit fees in accordance with subsection (f) (as certified to Congress by the Secretary), the Cabin User Fee Fairness Act of 2000 (16 U.S.C. 6201 et seq.) is repealed.

Subtitle C—National Park System Units

SEC. 3030. ADDITION OF ASHLAND HARBOR BREAKWATER LIGHT TO THE APOSTLE ISLANDS NATIONAL SEASHORE.

Public Law 91–424 (16 U.S.C. 460w et seq.) is amended as follows:

(1) In the first section as follows:

(A) In the matter preceding subsection (a)—

(i) by striking ''islands and shoreline'' and inserting ''islands, shoreline, and light stations''; and

(ii) by inserting ''historic,'' after ''scenic,''.

(B) In subsection (a)—

(i) by striking ''the area'' and inserting ''The area''; and

(ii) by striking ''; and'' and inserting a period.

(C) In subsection (b), by striking the final period.

(D) By inserting after ''1985.'' the following:

''(c) ASHLAND HARBOR BREAKWATER LIGHT.—

''(1) The Ashland Harbor Breakwater Light generally depicted on the map titled 'Ashland Harbor Breakwater Light Addition to Apostle Islands National Lakeshore' and dated February 11, 2014, located at the end of the breakwater on Chequamegon Bay, Wisconsin.

''(2) Congress does not intend for the designation of the property under paragraph (1) to create a protective perimeter or buffer zone around the boundary of that property.''.

(2) In section 6 as follows:

(A) By striking ''The lakeshore'' and inserting:

''(a) IN GENERAL.—The lakeshore''.

(B) By inserting ''this section and'' before ''the provisions of''.

(C) By adding after subsection (a) the following:

''(b) FEDERAL USE.—Notwithstanding subsection (c) of the first section—

''(1) the Secretary of the department in which the Coast Guard is operating may operate, maintain, keep, locate, inspect, repair, and replace any Federal aid to navigation located at the Ashland Harbor Breakwater Light for as long as such aid is needed for navigational purposes; and

''(2) in carrying out the activities described in paragraph (1), such Secretary may enter, at any time, the Ashland Harbor Breakwater Light or any Federal aid to navigation at the Ashland Harbor Breakwater Light, for as long as such aid is needed for navigational purposes, without notice to the extent that it is not possible to provide advance notice.

''(c) CLARIFICATION OF AUTHORITY.—Pursuant to existing authorities, the Secretary may enter into agreements with the City of Ashland, County of Ashland, and County of Bayfield, Wisconsin, for the purpose of cooperative law enforcement and emergency services within the boundaries of the lakeshore.''.

SEC. 3031. BLACKSTONE RIVER VALLEY NATIONAL HISTORICAL PARK.

(a) PURPOSE.—The purpose of this section is to establish the Blackstone River Valley National Historical Park—

(1) to help preserve, protect, and interpret the nationally significant resources that exemplify the industrial heritage of the Blackstone River Valley for the benefit and inspiration of future generations;

(2) to support the preservation, protection, and interpretation of the urban, rural, and agricultural landscape features (including the Blackstone River and Canal) of the region that provide an overarching context for the industrial heritage of the Blackstone River Valley;

(3) to educate the public about—

(A) the nationally significant sites and districts that convey the industrial history of the Blackstone River Valley; and

(B) the significance of the Blackstone River Valley to the past and present of the United States; and

(4) to support and enhance the network of partners in the protection, improvement, management, and operation of related resources and facilities throughout the John H. Chafee Blackstone River Valley National Heritage Corridor.

(b) DEFINITIONS.—In this section:

(1) NATIONAL HERITAGE CORRIDOR.—The term ''National Heritage Corridor'' means the John H. Chafee Blackstone River Valley National Heritage Corridor.

(2) PARK.—The term ''Park'' means the Blackstone River Valley National Historical Park established by subsection (c)(1).

(3) SECRETARY.—The term ''Secretary'' means the Secretary of the Interior.

(4) STATES.—The term ''States'' means—

(A) the State of Massachusetts; and

(B) the State of Rhode Island.

(c) BLACKSTONE RIVER VALLEY NATIONAL HISTORICAL PARK.—

(1) ESTABLISHMENT.—There is established in the States a unit of the National Park System, to be known as the ''Blackstone River Valley National Historical Park''.

(2) HISTORIC SITES AND DISTRICTS.—The Park shall include—

(A) Blackstone River State Park; and

(B) the following resources, as described in Management Option 3 of the study entitled ''Blackstone River Valley Special Resource Study—Study Report 2011'':

(i) Old Slater Mill National Historic Landmark District.

(ii) Slatersville Historic District.

(iii) Ashton Historic District.

(iv) Whitinsville Historic District.

(v) Hopedale Village Historic District.

(vi) Blackstone River and the tributaries of Blackstone River.

(vii) Blackstone Canal.

(3) ACQUISITION OF LAND; PARK BOUNDARY.—

(A) LAND ACQUISITION.—

(i) IN GENERAL.—The Secretary may acquire land or interests in land that are considered contributing historic resources in the historic sites and districts described in paragraph (2)(B) for inclusion in the Park boundary by donation, purchase from a willing seller with donated or appropriated funds, or exchange.

(ii) NO CONDEMNATION.—No land or interest in land may be acquired for the Park by condemnation.

(B) PARK BOUNDARY.—On a determination by the Secretary that a sufficient quantity of land or interests in land has been acquired to constitute a manageable park unit, the Secretary shall establish a boundary for the Park by publishing a boundary map in the Federal Register.

(C) OTHER RESOURCES.—The Secretary may include in the Park boundary any resources that are the subject of an agreement with the States or a subdivision of the States entered into under paragraph (4)(D).

(D) BOUNDARY ADJUSTMENT.—On the acquisition of additional land or interests in land under subparagraph (A), or on entering an agreement under subparagraph (C), the boundary of the Park shall be adjusted to reflect the acquisition or agreement by publishing a Park boundary map in the Federal Register.

(E) AVAILABILITY OF MAP.—The maps referred to in this paragraph shall be available for public inspection in the appropriate offices of the National Park Service.

(F) ADMINISTRATIVE FACILITIES.—The Secretary may acquire not more than 10 acres in Woonsocket, Rhode Island for the development of administrative, curatorial, maintenance, or visitor facilities for the Park.

(G) LIMITATION.—Land owned by the States or a political subdivision of the States may be acquired under this paragraph only by donation.

(4) ADMINISTRATION.—

(A) IN GENERAL.—The Secretary shall administer land within the boundary of the Park in accordance with—

(i) this subsection; and

(ii) the laws generally applicable to units of the National Park System, including—

(I) the National Park Service Organic Act (16 U.S.C. 1 et seq.); and

(II) the Act of August 21, 1935 (16 U.S.C. 461 et seq.).

(B) GENERAL MANAGEMENT PLAN.—

(i) IN GENERAL.—Not later than 3 years after the date on which funds are made available to carry out this subsection, the Secretary shall prepare a general management plan for the Park—

(I) in consultation with the States and other interested parties; and

(II) in accordance with section 12(b) of the National Park System General Authorities Act (16 U.S.C. 1a–7(b)).

(ii) REQUIREMENTS.—The plan shall consider ways to use preexisting or planned visitor facilities and recreational opportunities developed in the National Heritage Corridor, including—

(I) the Blackstone Valley Visitor Center, Pawtucket, Rhode Island;

(II) the Captain Wilbur Kelly House, Blackstone River State Park, Lincoln, Rhode Island;

(III) the Museum of Work and Culture, Woonsocket, Rhode Island;

(IV) the River Bend Farm/Blackstone River and Canal Heritage State Park, Uxbridge, Massachusetts;

(V) the Worcester Blackstone Visitor Center, located at the former Washburn & Moen wire mill facility, Worcester, Massachusetts;

(VI) the Route 295 Visitor Center adjacent to Blackstone River State Park; and

(VII) the Blackstone River Bikeway.

(C) RELATED SITES.—The Secretary may provide technical assistance, visitor services, interpretive tours, and educational programs to sites and resources in the National Heritage Corridor that are located outside the boundary of the Park and associated with the purposes for which the Park is established.

(D) COOPERATIVE AGREEMENTS.—

(i) IN GENERAL.—To further the purposes of this subsection and notwithstanding chapter 63 of title 31, United States Code, the Secretary may enter into cooperative agreements with the States, political subdivisions of the States, nonprofit organizations (including the local coordinating entity for the National Heritage Corridor), and other interested parties—

(I) to provide technical assistance, interpretation, and educational programs in the historic sites and districts described in paragraph (2)(B); and

(II) subject to the availability of appropriations and clauses (ii) and (iii), to provide not more than 50 percent of the cost of any natural, historic, or cultural resource protection project in the Park that is consistent with the general management plan prepared under subparagraph (B).

(ii) MATCHING REQUIREMENT.—As a condition of the receipt of funds under clause (i)(II), the Secretary shall require that any Federal funds made available under a cooperative agreement entered into under this paragraph are to be matched on a 1-to-1 basis by non-Federal funds.

(iii) REIMBURSEMENT.—Any payment made by the Secretary under clause (i)(ii) shall be subject to an agreement that the conversion, use, or disposal of the project for purposes that are inconsistent with the purposes of this subsection, as determined by the Secretary, shall result in a right of the United States to reimbursement of the greater of—

(I) the amount provided by the Secretary to the project under clause (i)(II); or

(II) an amount equal to the increase in the value of the project that is attributable to the funds, as determined by the Secretary at the time of the conversion, use, or disposal.

(iv) PUBLIC ACCESS.—Any cooperative agreement entered into under this subparagraph shall provide for reasonable public access to the resources covered by the cooperative agreement.

(5) DEDICATION; MEMORIAL.—

(A) IN GENERAL.—Congress dedicates the Park to John H. Chafee, the former United States Senator from Rhode Island, in recognition of—

(i) the role of John H. Chafee in the preservation of the resources of the Blackstone River Valley and the heritage corridor that bears the name of John H. Chafee; and

(ii) the decades of the service of John H. Chafee to the people of Rhode Island and the United States.

(B) MEMORIAL.—The Secretary shall display a memorial at an appropriate location in the Park that recognizes the role of John H. Chafee in preserving the resources of the Blackstone River Valley for the people of the United States.

SEC. 3032. COLTSVILLE NATIONAL HISTORICAL PARK.

(a) DEFINITIONS.—In this section:

(1) CITY.—The term ''city'' means the city of Hartford, Connecticut.

(2) COMMISSION.—The term ''Commission'' means the Coltsville National Historical Park Advisory Commission established by subsection (k)(1).

(3) HISTORIC DISTRICT.—The term ''Historic District'' means the Coltsville Historic District.

(4) MAP.—The term ''map'' means the map entitled ''Coltsville National Historical Park—Proposed Boundary'', numbered T25/102087, and dated May 11, 2010.

(5) PARK.—The term ''park'' means the Coltsville National Historical Park in the State of Connecticut.

(6) SECRETARY.—The term ''Secretary'' means the Secretary of the Interior.

(7) STATE.—The term ''State'' means the State of Connecticut.

(b) ESTABLISHMENT.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—Subject to paragraph (2), there is established in the State a unit of the National Park System to be known as the ''Coltsville National Historical Park''.

(2) CONDITIONS FOR ESTABLISHMENT.—The park shall not be established until the date on which the Secretary determines that—

(A) the Secretary has acquired by donation sufficient land or an interest in land within the boundary of the park to constitute a manageable unit;

(B) the State, city, or private property owner, as appropriate, has entered into a written agreement with the Secretary to donate at least 10,000 square feet of space in the East Armory which would include facilities for park administration and visitor services; and

(C) the Secretary has entered into a written agreement with the State, city, or other public entity, as appropriate, providing that land owned by the State, city, or other public entity within the Coltsville Historic District shall be managed consistent with this section.

(3) NOTICE.—Not later than 30 days after the date on which the Secretary makes a determination under paragraph (2), the Secretary shall publish in the Federal Register notice of the establishment of the park.

(c) BOUNDARIES.—The park shall include and provide appropriate interpretation and viewing of the following sites, as generally depicted on the map:

(1) The East Armory.

(2) The Church of the Good Shepherd.

(3) The Caldwell/Colt Memorial Parish House.

(4) Colt Park.

(5) The Potsdam Cottages.

(6) Armsmear.

(7) The James Colt House.

(d) AVAILABILITY OF MAP.—The map shall be on file and available for public inspection in appropriate offices of the National Park Service.

(e) COLLECTIONS.—The Secretary may enter into a written agreement with the State of Connecticut State Library, Wadsworth Atheneum, and the Colt Trust, or other public entities, as appropriate, to gain appropriate access to Colt-related artifacts for the purposes of having items routinely on display in the East Armory or within other areas of the park to enhance the visitor experience.

(f) ADMINISTRATION.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—The Secretary shall administer the park in accordance with—

(A) this section; and

(B) the laws generally applicable to units of the National Park System, including—

(i) the National Park Service Organic Act (16 U.S.C. 1 et seq.); and

(ii) the Act of August 21, 1935 (16 U.S.C. 461 et seq.).

(2) STATE AND LOCAL JURISDICTION.—Nothing in this section enlarges, diminishes, or modifies any authority of the State, or any political subdivision of the State (including the city)—

(A) to exercise civil and criminal jurisdiction; or

(B) to carry out State laws (including regulations) and rules on non-Federal land located within the boundary of the park.

(g) COOPERATIVE AGREEMENTS.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—As the Secretary determines to be appropriate to carry out this section, the Secretary may enter into cooperative agreements to carry out this section, under which the Secretary may identify, interpret, restore, rehabilitate, and provide technical assistance for the preservation of nationally significant properties within the boundary of the park.

(2) RIGHT OF ACCESS.—A cooperative agreement entered into under paragraph (1) shall provide that the Secretary, acting through the Director of the National Park Service, shall have the right of access at all reasonable times to all public portions of the property covered by the agreement for the purposes of—

(A) conducting visitors through the properties; and

(B) interpreting the properties for the public.

(3) CHANGES OR ALTERATIONS.—No changes or alterations shall be made to any properties covered by a cooperative agreement entered into under paragraph (1) unless the Secretary and the other party to the agreement agree to the changes or alterations.

(4) CONVERSION, USE, OR DISPOSAL.—Any payment by the Secretary under this subsection shall be subject to an agreement that the conversion, use, or disposal of a project for purposes contrary to the purposes of this section, as determined by the Secretary, shall entitle the United States to reimbursement in an amount equal to the greater of—

(A) the amounts made available to the project by the United States; or

(B) the portion of the increased value of the project attributable to the amounts made available under this subsection, as determined at the time of the conversion, use, or disposal.

(5) MATCHING FUNDS.—

(A) IN GENERAL.—As a condition of the receipt of funds under this subsection, the Secretary shall require that any Federal funds made available under a cooperative agreement shall be matched on a 1-to-1 basis by non-Federal funds.

(B) FORM.—With the approval of the Secretary, the non-Federal share required under subparagraph (A) may be in the form of donated property, goods, or services from a non-Federal source, fairly valued.

(h) ACQUISITION OF LAND.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—The Secretary is authorized to acquire land and interests in land by donation, purchase with donated or appropriated funds, or exchange, except that land or interests in land owned by the State or any political subdivision of the State may be acquired only by donation.

(2) NO CONDEMNATION.—The Secretary may not acquire any land or interest in land for the purposes of this section by condemnation.

(i) TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE AND PUBLIC INTERPRETATION.—The Secretary may provide technical assistance and public interpretation of related historic and cultural resources within the boundary of the historic district.

(j) MANAGEMENT PLAN.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—Not later than 3 fiscal years after the date on which funds are made available to carry out this section, the Secretary, in consultation with the Commission, shall complete a management plan for the park in accordance with—

(A) section 12(b) of Public Law 91–383 (commonly known as the ''National Park Service General Authorities Act'') (16 U.S.C. 1a–7(b)); and

(B) other applicable laws.

(2) COST SHARE.—The management plan shall include provisions that identify costs to be shared by the Federal Government, the State, and the city, and other public or private entities or individuals for necessary capital improvements to, and maintenance and operations of, the park.

(3) SUBMISSION TO CONGRESS.—On completion of the management plan, the Secretary shall submit the management plan to—

(A) the Committee on Natural Resources of the House of Representatives; and

(B) the Committee on Energy and Natural Resources of the Senate.

(k) COLTSVILLE NATIONAL HISTORICAL PARK ADVISORY COMMISSION.—

(1) ESTABLISHMENT.—There is established a Commission to be known as the ''Coltsville National Historical Park Advisory Commission''.

(2) DUTY.—The Commission shall advise the Secretary in the development and implementation of the management plan.

(3) MEMBERSHIP.—

(A) COMPOSITION.—The Commission shall be composed of 11 members, to be appointed by the Secretary, of whom—

(i) 2 members shall be appointed after consideration of recommendations submitted by the Governor of the State;

(ii) 1 member shall be appointed after consideration of recommendations submitted by the State Senate President;

(iii) 1 member shall be appointed after consideration of recommendations submitted by the Speaker of the State House of Representatives;

(iv) 2 members shall be appointed after consideration of recommendations submitted by the Mayor of Hartford, Connecticut;

(v) 2 members shall be appointed after consideration of recommendations submitted by Connecticut's 2 United States Senators;

(vi) 1 member shall be appointed after consideration of recommendations submitted by Connecticut's First Congressional District Representative;

(vii) 2 members shall have experience with national parks and historic preservation;

(viii) all appointments must have significant experience with and knowledge of the Coltsville Historic District; and

(ix) 1 member of the Commission must live in the Sheldon/Charter Oak neighborhood within the Coltsville Historic District.

(B) INITIAL APPOINTMENTS.—The Secretary shall appoint the initial members of the Commission not later than the earlier of—

(i) the date that is 30 days after the date on which the Secretary has received all of the recommendations for appointments under subparagraph (A); or

(ii) the date that is 30 days after the park is established.

(4) TERM; VACANCIES.—

(A) TERM.—

(i) IN GENERAL.—A member shall be appointed for a term of 3 years.

(ii) REAPPOINTMENT.—A member may be reappointed for not more than 1 additional term.

(B) VACANCIES.—A vacancy on the Commission shall be filled in the same manner as the original appointment was made.

(5) MEETINGS.—The Commission shall meet at the call of—

(A) the Chairperson; or

(B) a majority of the members of the Commission.

(6) QUORUM.—A majority of the Commission shall constitute a quorum.

(7) CHAIRPERSON AND VICE CHAIRPERSON.—

(A) IN GENERAL.—The Commission shall select a Chairperson and Vice Chairperson from among the members of the Commission.

(B) VICE CHAIRPERSON.—The Vice Chairperson shall serve as Chairperson in the absence of the Chairperson.

(C) TERM.—A member may serve as Chairperson or Vice Chairperson for not more than 1 year in each office.

(8) COMMISSION PERSONNEL MATTERS.—

(A) COMPENSATION OF MEMBERS.—

(i) IN GENERAL.—Members of the Commission shall serve without compensation.

(ii) TRAVEL EXPENSES.—Members of the Commission shall be allowed travel expenses, including per diem in lieu of subsistence, at rates authorized for an employee of an agency under subchapter I of chapter 57 of title 5, United States Code, while away from the home or regular place of business of the member in the performance of the duty of the Commission.

(B) STAFF.—

(i) IN GENERAL.—The Secretary shall provide the Commission with any staff members and technical assistance that the Secretary, after consultation with the Commission, determines to be appropriate to enable the Commission to carry out the duty of the Commission.

(ii) DETAIL OF EMPLOYEES.—The Secretary may accept the services of personnel detailed from the State or any political subdivision of the State.

(9) FACA NONAPPLICABILITY.—Section 14(b) of the Federal Advisory Committee Act (5 U.S.C. App.) shall not apply to the Commission.

(10) TERMINATION.—

(A) IN GENERAL.—Unless extended under subparagraph (B), the Commission shall terminate on the date that is 10 years after the date of the enactment of this Act.

(B) EXTENSION.—

(i) RECOMMENDATION.—Eight years after the date of the enactment of this Act, the Commission shall make a recommendation to the Secretary if a body of its nature is still necessary to advise on the development of the park.

(ii) TERM OF EXTENSION.—If, based on a recommendation under clause (i), the Secretary determines that the Commission is still necessary, the Secretary may extend the life of the Commission for not more than 10 years.

SEC. 3033. FIRST STATE NATIONAL HISTORICAL PARK.

(a) DEFINITIONS.—In this section:

(1) HISTORICAL PARK.—The term ''historical park'' means the First State National Historical Park.

(2) MAP.—The term ''map'' means the map with pages numbered 1–6 entitled ''First State National Historical Park, New Castle, Kent, Sussex Counties, DE and Delaware County, PA, Proposed Boundary'', numbered T19/80,000G, and dated October 2014.

(3) SECRETARY.—The term ''Secretary'' means the Secretary of the Interior.

(b) ESTABLISHMENT.—

(1) REDESIGNATION OF FIRST STATE NATIONAL MONUMENT.—

(A) IN GENERAL.—The First State National Monument is redesignated as the First State National Historical Park, as generally depicted on the map.

(B) AVAILABILITY OF FUNDS.—Any funds available for purposes of the First State National Monument shall be available for purposes of the historical park.

(C) REFERENCES.—Any references in a law, regulation, document, record, map, or other paper of the United States to the First State National Monument shall be considered to be a reference to the historical park.

(2) PURPOSES.—The purposes of the historical park are to preserve, protect, and interpret the nationally significant cultural and historic resources that are associated with—

(A) early Dutch, Swedish, and English settlement of the Colony of Delaware and portions of the Colony of Pennsylvania; and

(B) the role of Delaware—

(i) in the birth of the United States; and

(ii) as the first State to ratify the Constitution.

(3) INCLUSION OF ADDITIONAL HISTORIC SITES.—In addition to sites included in the historical park (as redesignated by paragraph (1)(A)) as of the date of enactment of this section, the Secretary may include the following sites within the boundary of the historical park, as generally depicted on the map:

(A) Fort Christina National Historic Landmark in New Castle County, Delaware, as depicted on page 3 of 6 of the map.

(B) Old Swedes Church National Historic Landmark in New Castle County, Delaware, as depicted on page 3 of 6 of the map.

(C) John Dickinson Plantation National Historic Landmark in Kent County, Delaware, as depicted on page 5 of 6 of the map.

(D) Ryves Holt House in Sussex County, Delaware, as depicted on page 6 of 6 of the map.

(c) ADMINISTRATION.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—The Secretary shall administer the historical park in accordance with—

(A) this section; and

(B) the laws generally applicable to units of the National Park System, including—

(i) the National Park System Organic Act (16 U.S.C. 1 et seq.); and

(ii) the Act of August 21, 1935 (16 U.S.C. 461 et seq.).

(2) LAND ACQUISITION.—

(A) METHODS.—

(i) IN GENERAL.—Except as provided in clause (ii), the Secretary may acquire all or a portion of any of the sites described in subsection (b)(3), including easements or other interests in land, by purchase from a willing seller, donation, or exchange.

(ii) DONATION ONLY.—The Secretary may acquire only by donation all or a portion of the property identified as ''Area for Potential Addition by Donation'' on page 2 of 6 of the map.

(iii) LIMITATION.—No land or interest land may be acquired for inclusion in the historical park by condemnation.

(B) BOUNDARY ADJUSTMENT.—On acquisition of land or an interest in land under subparagraph (A), the boundary of the historical park shall be adjusted to reflect the acquisition.

(3) INTERPRETIVE TOURS.—The Secretary may provide interpretive tours to sites and resources in the State that are located outside the boundary of the historical park and associated with the purposes for which the historical park is established, including—

(A) Fort Casimir;

(B) DeVries Monument;

(C) Amstel House;

(D) Dutch House; and

(E) Zwaanendael Museum.

(4) COOPERATIVE AGREEMENTS.—

(A) IN GENERAL.—The Secretary may enter into a cooperative agreement with the State of Delaware, political subdivisions of the State of Delaware, institutions of higher education, nonprofit organizations, and individuals to mark, interpret, and restore nationally significant historic or cultural resources within the boundaries of the historical park, if the cooperative agreement provides for reasonable public access to the resources.

(B) COST-SHARING REQUIREMENT.—

(i) FEDERAL SHARE.—The Federal share of the total cost of any activity carried out under a cooperative agreement entered into

under subparagraph (A) shall be not more than 50 percent.

(ii) FORM OF NON-FEDERAL SHARE.—The non-Federal share may be in the form of in-kind contributions or goods or services fairly valued.

(5) MANAGEMENT PLAN.—

(A) IN GENERAL.—Not later than 3 fiscal years after the date on which funds are made available to carry out this paragraph, the Secretary shall complete a management plan for the historical park.

(B) APPLICABLE LAW.—The management plan shall be prepared in accordance with section 12(b) of the National Park System General Authorities Act (16 U.S.C. 1a–7(b)) and other applicable laws.

(d) NATIONAL LANDMARK STUDY.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—Not later than 3 years after the date on which funds are made available to carry out this section, the Secretary shall complete a study assessing the historical significance of additional properties in the State of Delaware that are associated with the purposes of historical park.

(2) REQUIREMENTS.—The study prepared under paragraph (1) shall include an assessment of the potential for designating the additional properties as National Historic Landmarks.

(e) OFFSET.—Section 7302(f) of the Omnibus Public Land Management Act of 2009 (16 U.S.C. 469n(f)) is amended by inserting before the period at the end the following: '', except that the amount authorized to be appropriated to carry out this section not appropriated as of the date of enactment of the First State National Historical Park Act shall be reduced by $6,500,000''.

SEC. 3034. GETTYSBURG NATIONAL MILITARY PARK.

(a) BOUNDARY REVISION.—Section 1(b) of Public Law 101–377 (16 U.S.C. 430g–4(b)) is amended—

(1) by striking ''include the'' and insert ''include—

''(1) the'';

(2) at the end of paragraph (1) (as designated by paragraph (1)), by striking the period and inserting ''; and''; and

(3) by adding at the end the following:

''(2) the properties depicted as 'Proposed Addition' on the map entitled 'Gettysburg National Military Park Proposed Boundary Addition', numbered 305/80,045, and dated January, 2010 (2 sheets), including—

''(A) the property commonly known as the 'Gettysburg Train Station'; and

''(B) the property located adjacent to Plum Run in Cumberland Township.''.

(b) ACQUISITION OF LAND.—Section 2(a) of Public Law 101–377 (16 U.S.C. 430g–5(a)) is amended—

(1) in the first sentence, by striking ''The Secretary'' and inserting the following:

''(1) AUTHORITY TO ACQUIRE LAND.—The Secretary'';

(2) in the second sentence, by striking ''In acquiring'' and inserting the following:

''(2) MINIMUM FEDERAL INTERESTS.—In acquiring''; and

(3) by adding at the end the following:

''(3) METHOD OF ACQUISITION FOR CERTAIN LAND.—Notwithstanding paragraph (1), the Secretary may acquire the properties added to the park by section 1(b)(2) only by donation.''.

SEC. 3035. HARRIET TUBMAN UNDERGROUND RAILROAD NATIONAL HISTORICAL PARK, MARYLAND.

(a) DEFINITIONS.—In this section:

(1) HISTORICAL PARK.—The term ''historical park'' means the Harriet Tubman Underground Railroad National Historical Park established by subsection (b)(1)(A).

(2) MAP.—The term ''map'' means the map entitled ''Harriet Tubman Underground Railroad National Historical Park, Proposed Boundary and Authorized Acquisition Areas'', numbered T20/80,001A, and dated March 2014.

(3) SECRETARY.—The term ''Secretary'' means the Secretary of the Interior.

(4) STATE.—The term ''State'' means the State of Maryland.

(b) HARRIET TUBMAN UNDERGROUND RAILROAD NATIONAL HISTORICAL PARK.—

(1) ESTABLISHMENT.—

(A) IN GENERAL.—There is established as a unit of the National Park System the Harriet Tubman Underground Railroad National Historical Park in the State, consisting of the area depicted on the map as ''Harriet Tubman Underground Railroad National Historical Park Boundary''.

(B) BOUNDARY.—The boundary of the historical park shall consist of—

(i) the land described in subparagraph (A); and

(ii) any land and interests in land acquired under paragraph (3).

(C) AVAILABILITY OF MAP.—The map shall be on file and available for public inspection in appropriate offices of the National Park Service.

(2) PURPOSE.—The purpose of the historical park is to preserve and interpret for the benefit of present and future generations the historical, cultural, and natural resources associated with the life of Harriet Tubman and the Underground Railroad.

(3) LAND ACQUISITION.—

(A) IN GENERAL.—The Secretary may acquire land and interests in land within the areas depicted on the map as ''Authorized Acquisition Areas for the National Historical Park'' only by purchase from willing sellers, donation, or exchange.

(B) LIMITATION.—The Secretary may not acquire land or an interest in land for purposes of this section by condemnation.

(C) BOUNDARY ADJUSTMENT.—On acquisition of land or an interest in land under subparagraph (A), the boundary of the historical park shall be adjusted to reflect the acquisition.

(c) ADMINISTRATION.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—The Secretary shall administer the historical park and the portion of the Harriet Tubman Underground Railroad National Monument administered by the National Park Service as a single unit of the National Park System, which shall be known as the ''Harriet Tubman Underground Railroad National Historical Park''.

(2) APPLICABLE LAW.—The Secretary shall administer the historical park in accordance with this section, Presidential Proclamation Number 8943 (78 Fed. Reg. 18763), and the laws generally applicable to units of the National Park System, including—

(A) the National Park System Organic Act (16 U.S.C. 1 et seq.); and

(B) the Act of August 21, 1935 (16 U.S.C. 461 et seq.).

(3) INTERAGENCY AGREEMENT.—Not later than 1 year after the date of enactment of this Act, the Director of the National Park Service and the Director of the United States Fish and Wildlife Service shall enter into an agreement to allow the National Park Service to provide for archeological research and the public interpretation of historic resources located within the boundary of the Blackwater National Wildlife Refuge that are associated with the life of Harriet Tubman, consistent with the management requirements of the Refuge.

(4) INTERPRETIVE TOURS.—The Secretary may provide interpretive tours to sites and resources located outside the boundary of the historical park in Caroline, Dorchester, and Talbot Counties, Maryland, relating to the life of Harriet Tubman and the Underground Railroad.

(5) LAND USES AND AGREEMENTS.—Nothing in this section affects—

(A) land within the boundaries of the Blackwater National Wildlife Refuge;

(B) agreements between the Secretary and private landowners regarding hunting, fishing, farming, or other activities; or

(C) land use rights of private property owners within or adjacent to the historical park or the Harriet Tubman Underground Railroad National Monument, including activities or uses on private land that can be seen or heard within the historical park or the Harriet Tubman Underground Railroad National Monument.

(6) AGREEMENTS.—

(A) IN GENERAL.—The Secretary may enter into an agreement with the State, political subdivisions of the State, colleges and universities, non-profit organizations, and individuals—

(i) to mark, interpret, and restore nationally significant historic or cultural resources relating to the life of Harriet Tubman or the Underground Railroad within the boundaries of the historical park, if the agreement provides for reasonable public access; or

(ii) to conduct research relating to the life of Harriet Tubman and the Underground Railroad.

(B) VISITOR CENTER.—The Secretary may enter into an agreement to design, construct, operate, and maintain a joint visitor center on land owned by the State—

(i) to provide for National Park Service visitor and interpretive facilities for the historical park; and

(ii) to provide to the Secretary, at no additional cost, sufficient office space to administer the historical park.

(C) COST-SHARING REQUIREMENT.—

(i) FEDERAL SHARE.—The Federal share of the total cost of any activity carried out under this paragraph shall not exceed 50 percent.

(ii) FORM OF NON-FEDERAL SHARE.—The non-Federal share of the cost of carrying out an activity under this paragraph may be in the form of in-kind contributions or goods or services fairly valued.

(d) GENERAL MANAGEMENT PLAN.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—Not later than 3 years after the date on which funds are made available to carry out this section, the Secretary shall prepare a general management plan for the historical park in accordance with section 12(b) of the National Park Service General Authorities Act (16 U.S.C. 1a–7(b)).

(2) CONSULTATION.—The general management plan shall be prepared in consultation with the State (including political subdivisions of the State).

(3) PUBLIC COMMENT.—The Secretary shall—

(A) hold not less than 1 public meeting in the area of the historical park on the proposed general management plan, including opportunity for public comment; and

(B) publish the draft general management plan on the internet and provide an opportunity for public comment on the plan.

(4) COORDINATION.—The Secretary shall coordinate the preparation and implementation of the management plan with—

(A) the Blackwater National Wildlife Refuge;

(B) the Harriet Tubman National Historical Park established by section 3(b)(1)(A); and

(C) the National Underground Railroad Network to Freedom.

SEC. 3036. HARRIET TUBMAN NATIONAL HISTORICAL PARK, AUBURN, NEW YORK.

(a) DEFINITIONS.—In this section:

(1) HISTORICAL PARK.—The term ''historical park'' means the Harriet Tubman National Historical Park established by subsection (b)(1)(A).

(2) HOME.—The term ''Home'' means The Harriet Tubman Home, Inc., located in Auburn, New York.

(3) MAP.—The term ''map'' means the map entitled ''Harriet Tubman National Historical Park'', numbered T18/80,000, and dated March 2009.

(4) SECRETARY.—The term ''Secretary'' means the Secretary of the Interior.

(5) STATE.—The term ''State'' means the State of New York.

(b) HARRIET TUBMAN NATIONAL HISTORICAL PARK.—

(1) ESTABLISHMENT.—

(A) IN GENERAL.—Subject to subparagraph (B), there is established the Harriet Tubman National Historical Park in Auburn, New York, as a unit of the National Park System.

(B) DETERMINATION BY SECRETARY.—The historical park shall not be established until the date on which the Secretary determines that a sufficient quantity of land, or interests in land, has been acquired to constitute a manageable park unit.

(C) NOTICE.—Not later than 30 days after the date on which the Secretary makes a determination under subparagraph (B), the Secretary shall publish in the Federal Register notice of the establishment of the historical park.

(D) MAP.—The map shall be on file and available for public inspection in appropriate offices of the National Park Service.

(2) BOUNDARY.—The historical park shall include the Harriet Tubman Home, the Tubman Home for the Aged, the Thompson Memorial AME Zion Church and Rectory, and associated land, as identified in the area entitled ''National Historical Park Proposed Boundary'' on the map.

(3) PURPOSE.—The purpose of the historical park is to preserve and interpret for the benefit of present and future generations the historical, cultural, and natural resources associated with the life of Harriet Tubman.

(4) LAND ACQUISITION.—

(A) IN GENERAL.—The Secretary may acquire land and interests in land within the areas depicted on the map by purchase from a willing seller, donation, or exchange.

(B) NO CONDEMNATION.—No land or interest in land within the areas depicted on the map may be acquired by condemnation.

(c) ADMINISTRATION.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—The Secretary shall administer the historical park in accordance with this section and the laws generally applicable to units of the National Park System, including—

(A) the National Park System Organic Act (16 U.S.C. 1 et seq.); and

(B) the Act of August 21, 1935 (16 U.S.C. 461 et seq.).

(2) INTERPRETIVE TOURS.—The Secretary may provide interpretive tours to sites and resources located outside the boundary of the historical park in Auburn, New York, relating to the life of Harriet Tubman.

(3) AGREEMENTS.—

(A) IN GENERAL.—The Secretary may enter into an agreement with the owner of any land within the historical park to mark, interpret, or restore nationally significant historic or cultural resources relating to the life of Harriet Tubman, if the agreement provides that—

(i) the Secretary shall have the right of access to any public portions of the land covered by the agreement to allow for—

(I) access at reasonable times by historical park visitors to the land; and

(II) interpretation of the land for the public; and

(ii) no changes or alterations shall be made to the land except by mutual agreement of the Secretary and the owner of the land.

(B) RESEARCH.—The Secretary may enter into an agreement with the State, political subdivisions of the State, institutions of higher education, the Home and other nonprofit organizations, and individuals to conduct research relating to the life of Harriet Tubman.

(C) COST-SHARING REQUIREMENT.—

(i) FEDERAL SHARE.—The Federal share of the total cost of any activity carried out under this paragraph shall not exceed 50 percent.

(ii) FORM OF NON-FEDERAL SHARE.—The non-Federal share may be in the form of in-kind contributions or goods or services fairly valued.

(D) ATTORNEY GENERAL.—

(i) IN GENERAL.—The Secretary shall submit to the Attorney General for review any agreement under this paragraph involving religious property or property owned by a religious institution.

(ii) FINDING.—No agreement subject to review under this subparagraph shall take effect until the date on which the Attorney General issues a finding that the proposed agreement does not violate the Establishment Clause of the first amendment to the Constitution.

(d) GENERAL MANAGEMENT PLAN.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—Not later than 3 years after the date on which funds are made available to carry out this section, the Secretary shall prepare a general management plan for the historical park in accordance with section 12(b) of the National Park Service General Authorities Act (16 U.S.C. 1a–7(b)).

(2) COORDINATION.—The Secretary shall coordinate the preparation and implementation of the management plan with—

(A) the Harriet Tubman Underground Railroad National Historical Park established by section 2(b)(1); and

(B) the National Underground Railroad Network to Freedom.

(e) OFFSET.—Section 101(b)(12) of the Water Resources Development Act of 1996 (Public Law 104–303; 110 Stat. 3667) is amended by striking ''$53,852,000'' and inserting ''$29,852,000''.

SEC. 3037. HINCHLIFFE STADIUM ADDITION TO PATERSON GREAT FALLS NATIONAL HISTORICAL PARK.

(a) PATERSON GREAT FALLS NATIONAL HISTORICAL PARK BOUNDARY ADJUSTMENT.—Section 7001 of the Omnibus Public Land Management Act of 2009 (16 U.S.C. 410lll) is amended as follows:

(1) In subsection (b)(3)—

(A) by striking ''The Park shall'' and inserting ''(A) The Park shall'';

(B) by redesignating subparagraphs (A) through (G) as clauses (i) through (vii), respectively; and

(C) by adding at the end the following:

''(B) In addition to the lands described in subparagraph (A), the Park shall include the approximately 6 acres of land containing Hinchliffe Stadium and generally depicted as the 'Boundary Modification Area' on the map entitled 'Paterson Great Falls National Historical Park, Proposed Boundary Modification', numbered T03/120,155, and dated April 2014, which shall be administered as part of the Park in accordance with subsection (c)(1) and section 3 of the Hinchliffe Stadium Heritage Act.''.

(2) In subsection (b)(4), by striking ''The Map'' and inserting ''The Map and the map referred to in paragraph (3)(B)''.

(3) In subsection (c)(4)—

(A) in subparagraph (A), by striking ''The Secretary'' and inserting ''Except as provided in subparagraphs (B) and (C), the Secretary''; and

(B) by inserting after subparagraph (B) the following:

''(C) HINCHLIFFE STADIUM.—The Secretary may not acquire fee title to Hinchliffe Stadium, but may acquire a preservation easement in Hinchliffe Stadium if the Secretary determines that doing so will facilitate resource protection of the stadium.''.

(b) ADDITIONAL CONSIDERATIONS FOR HINCHLIFFE STADIUM.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—In administering the approximately 6 acres of land containing Hinchliffe Stadium and generally depicted as the ''Boundary Modification Area'' on the map entitled ''Paterson Great Falls National Historical Park, Proposed Boundary Modification'', numbered T03/120,155, and dated April 2014, the Secretary of the Interior—

(A) may not include non-Federal property within the approximately 6 acres of land as part of Paterson Great Falls National Historical Park without the written consent of the owner;

(B) may not acquire by condemnation any land or interests in land within the approximately 6 acres of land; and

(C) shall not construe the inclusion of Hinchliffe Stadium made by this section to create buffer zones outside the boundaries of the Paterson Great Falls National Historical Park.

(2) OUTSIDE ACTIVITIES.—The fact that activities can be seen or head from within the approximately 6 acres of land described in paragraph (1) shall not preclude such activities outside the boundary of the Paterson Great Falls National Historical Park.

SEC. 3038. LOWER EAST SIDE TENEMENT NATIONAL HISTORIC SITE.

Public Law 105–378 is amended—

(1) in section 101(a)—

(A) in paragraph (4), by striking ''the Lower East Side Tenement at 97 Orchard Street in New York City is an outstanding survivor'' and inserting ''the Lower East Side Tenements at 97 and 103 Orchard Street in New York City are outstanding survivors''; and

(B) in paragraph (5), by striking ''the Lower East Side Tenement is'' and inserting ''the Lower East Side Tenements are'';

(2) in section 102—

(A) in paragraph (1), by striking ''Lower East Side Tenement found at 97 Orchard Street'' and inserting ''Lower East Side Tenements found at 97 and 103 Orchard Street''; and

(B) in paragraph (2), by striking ''which owns and operates the tenement building at 97 Orchard Street'' and inserting ''which owns and operates the tenement buildings at 97 and 103 Orchard Street'';

(3) in section 103(a), by striking ''the Lower East Side Tenement at 97 Orchard Street, in the City of New York, State of New York, is designated'' and inserting ''the Lower East Side Tenements at 97 and 103 Orchard Street, in the City of New York, State of New York, are designated''; and

(4) in section 104(d), by striking ''the property at 97 Orchard Street'' and inserting ''the properties at 97 and 103 Orchard Street''.

SEC. 3039. MANHATTAN PROJECT NATIONAL HISTORICAL PARK.

(a) PURPOSES.—The purposes of this section are—

(1) to preserve and protect for the benefit of present and future generations the nationally significant historic resources associated with the Manhattan Project;

(2) to improve public understanding of the Manhattan Project and the legacy of the Manhattan Project through interpretation of the historic resources associated with the Manhattan Project;

(3) to enhance public access to the Historical Park consistent with protection of public safety, national security, and other aspects of the mission of the Department of Energy; and

(4) to assist the Department of Energy, Historical Park communities, historical societies, and other interested organizations

and individuals in efforts to preserve and protect the historically significant resources associated with the Manhattan Project.

(b) DEFINITIONS.—In this section:

(1) HISTORICAL PARK.—The term ''Historical Park'' means the Manhattan Project National Historical Park established under subsection (c).

(2) MANHATTAN PROJECT.—The term ''Manhattan Project'' means the Federal military program to develop an atomic bomb ending on December 31, 1946.

(3) SECRETARY.—The term ''Secretary'' means the Secretary of the Interior.

(c) ESTABLISHMENT OF MANHATTAN PROJECT NATIONAL HISTORICAL PARK.—

(1) ESTABLISHMENT.—

(A) DATE.—Not later than 1 year after the date of enactment of this section, there shall be established as a unit of the National Park System the Manhattan Project National Historical Park.

(B) AREAS INCLUDED.—The Historical Park shall consist of facilities and areas listed under paragraph (2) as determined by the Secretary, in consultation with the Secretary of Energy. The Secretary shall include the area referred to in paragraph (2)(C)(i), the B Reactor National Historic Landmark, in the Historical Park.

(2) ELIGIBLE AREAS.—The Historical Park may only be comprised of one or more of the following areas, or portions of the areas, as generally depicted in the map titled ''Manhattan Project National Historical Park Sites'', numbered 540/108,834–C, and dated September 2012:

(A) OAK RIDGE, TENNESSEE.—Facilities, land, or interests in land that are—

(i) Buildings 9204–3 and 9731 at the Department of Energy Y–12 National Security Complex;

(ii) the X–10 Graphite Reactor at the Department of Energy Oak Ridge National Laboratory;

(iii) the K–25 Building site at the Department of Energy East Tennessee Technology Park;

(iv) the former Guest House located at 210 East Madison Road; and

(v) at other sites in Oak Ridge, Tennessee, that are not depicted on the map but are determined by the Secretary to be suitable and appropriate for inclusion in the Historical Park, except that sites administered by the Secretary of Energy may be included only with the concurrence of the Secretary of Energy.

(B) LOS ALAMOS, NEW MEXICO.—Facilities, land, or interests in land that are—

(i) within the Los Alamos Scientific Laboratory National Historic Landmark District, or any addition to the Landmark District proposed in the National Historic Landmark Nomination—Los Alamos Scientific Laboratory (LASL) NHL District (Working Draft of NHL Revision), Los Alamos National Laboratory document LA–UR 12–00387 (January 26, 2012);

(ii) the former East Cafeteria located at 1670 Nectar Street; and

(iii) the former dormitory located at 1725 17th Street.

(C) HANFORD, WASHINGTON.—Facilities, land, or interests in land on the Department of Energy Hanford Nuclear Reservation that are—

(i) the B Reactor National Historic Landmark;

(ii) the Hanford High School in the town of Hanford and Hanford Construction Camp Historic District;

(iii) the White Bluffs Bank building in the White Bluffs Historic District;

(iv) the warehouse at the Bruggemann's Agricultural Complex;

(v) the Hanford Irrigation District Pump House; and

(vi) the T Plant (221–T Process Building).

(d) AGREEMENT.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—Not later than 1 year after the date of enactment of this section, the Secretary and the Secretary of Energy (acting through the Oak Ridge, Los Alamos, and Richland site offices) shall enter into an agreement governing the respective roles of the Secretary and the Secretary of Energy in administering the facilities, land, or interests in land under the administrative jurisdiction of the Department of Energy that is to be included in the Historical Park under subsection (c)(2), including provisions for enhanced public access, management, interpretation, and historic preservation.

(2) RESPONSIBILITIES OF THE SECRETARY.—Any agreement under paragraph (1) shall provide that the Secretary shall—

(A) have decisionmaking authority for the content of historic interpretation of the Manhattan Project for purposes of administering the Historical Park; and

(B) ensure that the agreement provides an appropriate advisory role for the National Park Service in preserving the historic resources covered by the agreement.

(3) RESPONSIBILITIES OF THE SECRETARY OF ENERGY.—Any agreement under paragraph (1) shall provide that the Secretary of Energy—

(A) shall ensure that the agreement appropriately protects public safety, national security, and other aspects of the ongoing mission of the Department of Energy at the Oak Ridge Reservation, Los Alamos National Laboratory, and Hanford Site;

(B) may consult with and provide historical information to the Secretary concerning the Manhattan Project;

(C) shall retain responsibility, in accordance with applicable law, for any environmental remediation or activities relating to structural safety that may be necessary in or around the facilities, land, or interests in land governed by the agreement; and

(D) shall retain authority and legal obligations for historic preservation and general maintenance, including to ensure safe access, in connection with the Department's Manhattan Project resources.

(4) AMENDMENTS.—The agreement under paragraph (1) may be amended, including to add to the Historical Park facilities, land, or interests in land within the eligible areas described in subsection (c)(2) that are under the jurisdiction of the Secretary of Energy.

(e) PUBLIC PARTICIPATION.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—The Secretary shall consult with interested State, county, and local officials, organizations, and interested members of the public—

(A) before executing any agreement under subsection (d); and

(B) in the development of the general management plan under subsection (f)(2).

(2) NOTICE OF DETERMINATION.—Not later than 30 days after the date on which an agreement under subsection (d) is entered into, the Secretary shall publish in the Federal Register notice of the establishment of the Historical Park, including an official boundary map.

(3) AVAILABILITY OF MAP.—The official boundary map published under paragraph (2) shall be on file and available for public inspection in the appropriate offices of the National Park Service. The map shall be updated to reflect any additions to the Historical Park from eligible areas described in subsection (c)(2).

(4) ADDITIONS.—Any land, interest in land, or facility within the eligible areas described in subsection (c)(2) that is acquired by the Secretary or included in an amendment to the agreement under subsection (d)(4) shall be added to the Historical Park.

(f) ADMINISTRATION.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—The Secretary shall administer the Historical Park in accordance with—

(A) this section; and

(B) the laws generally applicable to units of the National Park System, including—

(i) the National Park System Organic Act (16 U.S.C. 1 et seq.); and

(ii) the Act of August 21, 1935 (16 U.S.C. 461 et seq.).

(2) GENERAL MANAGEMENT PLAN.—Not later than 3 years after the date on which funds are made available to carry out this subsection, the Secretary, with the concurrence of the Secretary of Energy, with respect to land administered by the Secretary of Energy, and in consultation and collaboration with the Oak Ridge, Los Alamos and Richland Department of Energy site offices, shall complete a general management plan for the Historical Park in accordance with section 12(b) of Public Law 91–383 (commonly known as the National Park Service General Authorities Act; 16 U.S.C. 1a–7(b)).

(3) INTERPRETIVE TOURS.—The Secretary may, subject to applicable law, provide interpretive tours of historically significant Manhattan Project sites and resources in the States of Tennessee, New Mexico, and Washington that are located outside the boundary of the Historical Park.

(4) LAND ACQUISITION.—

(A) IN GENERAL.—The Secretary may acquire land and interests in land within the eligible areas described in subsection (c)(2) by—

(i) transfer of administrative jurisdiction from the Department of Energy by agreement between the Secretary and the Secretary of Energy;

(ii) donation;

(iii) exchange; or

(iv) in the case of land and interests in land within the eligible areas described in subparagraphs (A) and (B) of subsection (c)(2), purchase from a willing seller.

(B) NO USE OF CONDEMNATION.—The Secretary may not acquire by condemnation any land or interest in land under this section.

(C) FACILITIES.—The Secretary may acquire land or interests in land in the vicinity of the Historical Park for visitor and administrative facilities.

(5) DONATIONS; COOPERATIVE AGREEMENTS.—

(A) FEDERAL FACILITIES.—

(i) IN GENERAL.—The Secretary may enter into one or more agreements with the head of a Federal agency to provide public access to, and management, interpretation, and historic preservation of, historically significant Manhattan Project resources under the jurisdiction or control of the Federal agency.

(ii) DONATIONS; COOPERATIVE AGREEMENTS.—The Secretary may accept donations from, and enter into cooperative agreements with, State governments, units of local government, tribal governments, organizations, or individuals to further the purpose of an interagency agreement entered into under clause (i) or to provide visitor services and administrative facilities within reasonable proximity to the Historical Park.

(B) TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE.—The Secretary may provide technical assistance to State, local, or tribal governments, organizations, or individuals for the management, interpretation, and historic preservation of historically significant Manhattan Project resources not included within the Historical Park.

(C) DONATIONS TO DEPARTMENT OF ENERGY.—For the purposes of this section, or for the purpose of preserving and providing access to historically significant Manhattan Project resources, the Secretary of Energy may accept, hold, administer, and use gifts,

bequests, and devises (including labor and services).

(g) ADJACENT MANAGEMENT.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—Nothing in this section creates a protective perimeter or buffer zone around the boundary of the Historical Park.

(2) ACTIVITIES OUTSIDE THE BOUNDARY OF THE HISTORICAL PARK.—The fact that an activity or use on land outside the boundary of the Historical Park can be seen or heard from within the boundary shall not preclude the activity or use outside the boundary of the Historical Park.

(h) NO CAUSE OF ACTION.—Nothing in this section shall be construed to create a cause of action with respect to activities outside or adjacent to the established boundary of the Historical Park.

SEC. 3040. NORTH CASCADES NATIONAL PARK AND STEPHEN MATHER WILDERNESS.

Title II of the Washington Park Wilderness Act of 1988 (16 U.S.C. 1132 note; Public Law 100–668) is amended by adding at the end the following:

"SEC. 207. BOUNDARY ADJUSTMENTS FOR ROAD.

''(a) IN GENERAL.—The Secretary may adjust the boundaries of the North Cascades National Park and the Stephen Mather Wilderness in order to provide a 100-foot-wide corridor along which the Stehekin Valley Road may be rebuilt—

''(1) outside of the floodplain between milepost 12.9 and milepost 22.8;

''(2) within the boundaries of the North Cascades National Park; and

''(3) outside of the boundaries of the Stephen Mather Wilderness.

''(b) NO NET LOSS OF LANDS.—The boundary adjustments made under this section shall be such that equal acreage amounts are exchanged between the Stephen Mather Wilderness and the North Cascades National Park, resulting in no net loss of acreage to either the Stephen Mather Wilderness or the North Cascades National Park.''.

SEC. 3041. OREGON CAVES NATIONAL MONUMENT AND PRESERVE.

(a) DEFINITIONS.—In this section:

(1) MAP.—The term ''map'' means the map entitled ''Oregon Caves National Monument and Preserve'', numbered 150/80,023, and dated May 2010.

(2) MONUMENT.—The term ''Monument'' means the Oregon Caves National Monument established by Presidential Proclamation Number 876 (36 Stat. 2497), dated July 12, 1909.

(3) NATIONAL MONUMENT AND PRESERVE.—The term ''National Monument and Preserve'' means the Oregon Caves National Monument and Preserve designated by subsection (b)(1)(A).

(4) NATIONAL PRESERVE.—The term ''National Preserve'' means the National Preserve designated by subsection (b)(1)(B).

(5) SECRETARY.—The term ''Secretary'' means the Secretary of the Interior.

(6) SECRETARY CONCERNED.—The term ''Secretary concerned'' means—

(A) the Secretary of Agriculture (acting through the Chief of the Forest Service), with respect to National Forest System land; and

(B) the Secretary of the Interior, with respect to land managed by the Bureau of Land Management.

(7) STATE.—The term ''State'' means the State of Oregon.

(b) DESIGNATIONS; LAND TRANSFER; BOUNDARY ADJUSTMENT.—

(1) DESIGNATIONS.—

(A) IN GENERAL.—The Monument and the National Preserve shall be administered as a single unit of the National Park System and collectively known and designated as the ''Oregon Caves National Monument and Preserve''.

(B) NATIONAL PRESERVE.—The approximately 4,070 acres of land identified on the map as ''Proposed Addition Lands'' shall be designated as a National Preserve.

(2) TRANSFER OF ADMINISTRATIVE JURISDICTION.—

(A) IN GENERAL.—Administrative jurisdiction over the land designated as a National Preserve under paragraph (1)(B) is transferred from the Secretary of Agriculture to the Secretary, to be administered as part of the National Monument and Preserve.

(B) EXCLUSION OF LAND.—The boundaries of the Rogue River-Siskiyou National Forest are adjusted to exclude the land transferred under subparagraph (A).

(3) BOUNDARY ADJUSTMENT.—The boundary of the National Monument and Preserve is modified to exclude approximately 4 acres of land—

(A) located in the City of Cave Junction; and

(B) identified on the map as the ''Cave Junction Unit''.

(4) AVAILABILITY OF MAP.—The map shall be on file and available for public inspection in the appropriate offices of the National Park Service.

(5) REFERENCES.—Any reference in a law, map, regulation, document, paper, or other record of the United States to the Monument shall be considered to be a reference to the ''Oregon Caves National Monument and Preserve''.

(c) ADMINISTRATION.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—The Secretary shall administer the National Monument and Preserve in accordance with—

(A) this section;

(B) Presidential Proclamation Number 876 (36 Stat. 2497), dated July 12, 1909; and

(C) any law (including regulations) generally applicable to units of the National Park System, including the National Park Service Organic Act (16 U.S.C. 1 et seq.).

(2) FIRE MANAGEMENT.—As soon as practicable after the date of enactment of this Act, in accordance with paragraph (1), the Secretary shall—

(A) revise the fire management plan for the Monument to include the land transferred under subsection (b)(2)(A); and

(B) in accordance with the revised plan, carry out hazardous fuel management activities within the boundaries of the National Monument and Preserve.

(3) EXISTING FOREST SERVICE CONTRACTS.—

(A) IN GENERAL.—The Secretary shall—

(i) allow for the completion of any Forest Service stewardship or service contract executed as of the date of enactment of this Act with respect to the National Preserve; and

(ii) recognize the authority of the Secretary of Agriculture for the purpose of administering a contract described in clause (i) through the completion of the contract.

(B) TERMS AND CONDITIONS.—All terms and conditions of a contract described in subparagraph (A)(i) shall remain in place for the duration of the contract.

(C) LIABILITY.—The Forest Service shall be responsible for any liabilities relating to a contract described in subparagraph (A)(i).

(4) GRAZING.—

(A) IN GENERAL.—Subject to subparagraph (B), the Secretary may allow the grazing of livestock within the National Preserve to continue as authorized under permits or leases in existence as of the date of enactment of this Act.

(B) APPLICABLE LAW.—Grazing under subparagraph (A) shall be—

(i) at a level not greater than the level at which the grazing exists as of the date of enactment of this Act, as measured in Animal Unit Months; and

(ii) in accordance with each applicable law (including National Park Service regulations).

(5) FISH AND WILDLIFE.—The Secretary shall permit hunting and fishing on land and waters within the National Preserve in accordance with applicable Federal and State laws, except that the Secretary may, in consultation with the Oregon Department of Fish and Wildlife, designate zones in which, and establish periods during which, no hunting or fishing shall be permitted for reasons of public safety, administration, or compliance by the Secretary with any applicable law (including regulations).

(d) VOLUNTARY GRAZING LEASE OR PERMIT DONATION PROGRAM.—

(1) DONATION OF LEASE OR PERMIT.—

(A) ACCEPTANCE BY SECRETARY CONCERNED.—The Secretary concerned shall accept a grazing lease or permit that is donated by a lessee or permittee for—

(i) the Big Grayback Grazing Allotment located in the Rogue River-Siskiyou National Forest; and

(ii) the Billy Mountain Grazing Allotment located on a parcel of land that is managed by the Secretary (acting through the Director of the Bureau of Land Management).

(B) TERMINATION.—With respect to each grazing permit or lease donated under subparagraph (A), the Secretary shall—

(i) terminate the grazing permit or lease; and

(ii) ensure a permanent end to grazing on the land covered by the grazing permit or lease.

(2) EFFECT OF DONATION.—A lessee or permittee that donates a grazing lease or grazing permit (or a portion of a grazing lease or grazing permit) under this section shall be considered to have waived any claim to any range improvement on the associated grazing allotment or portion of the associated grazing allotment, as applicable.

(e) WILD AND SCENIC RIVER DESIGNATIONS.—

(1) DESIGNATION.—Section 3(a) of the Wild and Scenic Rivers Act (16 U.S.C. 1274(a)) is amended by adding at the end the following:

''(208) RIVER STYX, OREGON.—The subterranean segment of Cave Creek, known as the River Styx, to be administered by the Secretary of the Interior as a scenic river.''.

(2) POTENTIAL ADDITIONS.—

(A) IN GENERAL.—Section 5(a) of the Wild and Scenic Rivers Act (16 U.S.C. 1276(a)) is amended by adding at the end the following:

''(141) OREGON CAVES NATIONAL MONUMENT AND PRESERVE, OREGON.—

''(A) CAVE CREEK, OREGON.—The 2.6-mile segment of Cave Creek from the headwaters at the River Styx to the boundary of the Rogue River Siskiyou National Forest.

''(B) LAKE CREEK, OREGON.—The 3.6-mile segment of Lake Creek from the headwaters at Bigelow Lakes to the confluence with Cave Creek.

''(C) NO NAME CREEK, OREGON.—The 0.6-mile segment of No Name Creek from the headwaters to the confluence with Cave Creek.

''(D) PANTHER CREEK.—The 0.8-mile segment of Panther Creek from the headwaters to the confluence with Lake Creek.

''(E) UPPER CAVE CREEK.—The segment of Upper Cave Creek from the headwaters to the confluence with River Styx.''.

(B) STUDY; REPORT.—Section 5(b) of the Wild and Scenic Rivers Act (16 U.S.C. 1276(b)) is amended by adding at the end the following:

''(20) OREGON CAVES NATIONAL MONUMENT AND PRESERVE, OREGON.—Not later than 3 years after the date on which funds are made available to carry out this paragraph, the Secretary shall—

''(A) complete the study of the Oregon Caves National Monument and Preserve segments described in subsection (a)(141); and

''(B) submit to Congress a report containing the results of the study.''.

SEC. 3042. SAN ANTONIO MISSIONS NATIONAL HISTORICAL PARK.

Section 201 of Public Law 95–629 (16 U.S.C. 410ee) is amended—

(1) by striking ''SEC. 201. (a) In order'' and inserting the following:

''SEC. 201. SAN ANTONIO MISSIONS NATIONAL HISTORICAL PARK.

''(a) ESTABLISHMENT.—

''(1) IN GENERAL.—In order''; and

(2) in subsection (a)—

(A) in the second sentence, by striking ''The park shall also'' and inserting the following:

''(2) ADDITIONAL LAND.—The park shall also'';

(B) in the third sentence, by striking ''After advising the'' and inserting the following:

''(4) REVISIONS.—After advising the''; and

(C) by inserting after paragraph (2) (as designated by subparagraph (A)) the following:

''(3) BOUNDARY MODIFICATION.—

''(A) IN GENERAL.—The boundary of the park is modified to include approximately 137 acres, as depicted on the map entitled 'San Antonio Missions National Historical Park Proposed Boundary Addition', numbered 472/113,006A, and dated June 2012.

''(B) AVAILABILITY OF MAP.—The map described in subparagraph (A) shall be on file and available for inspection in the appropriate offices of the National Park Service.

''(C) ACQUISITION OF LAND.—The Secretary of the Interior may acquire the land or any interest in the land described in subparagraph (A) only by donation or exchange.''.

SEC. 3043. VALLES CALDERA NATIONAL PRESERVE, NEW MEXICO.

(a) DEFINITIONS.—In this section:

(1) ELIGIBLE EMPLOYEE.—The term ''eligible employee'' means a person who was a full-time or part-time employee of the Trust during the 180-day period immediately preceding the date of enactment of this Act.

(2) FUND.—The term ''Fund'' means the Valles Caldera Fund established by section 106(h)(2) of the Valles Caldera Preservation Act (16 U.S.C. 698v–4(h)(2)).

(3) PRESERVE.—The term ''Preserve'' means the Valles Caldera National Preserve in the State.

(4) SECRETARY.—The term ''Secretary'' means the Secretary of the Interior.

(5) STATE.—The term ''State'' means the State of New Mexico.

(6) TRUST.—The term ''Trust'' means the Valles Caldera Trust established by section 106(a) of the Valles Caldera Preservation Act (16 U.S.C. 698v–4(a)).

(b) DESIGNATION OF VALLES CALDERA NATIONAL PRESERVE AS A UNIT OF THE NATIONAL PARK SYSTEM.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—To protect, preserve, and restore the fish, wildlife, watershed, natural, scientific, scenic, geologic, historic, cultural, archaeological, and recreational values of the area, the Valles Caldera National Preserve is designated as a unit of the National Park System.

(2) BOUNDARY.—

(A) IN GENERAL.—The boundary of the Preserve shall consist of approximately 89,900 acres of land as depicted on the map entitled ''Valles Caldera National Preserve Proposed Boundary'', numbered P80/102,036C, and dated November 4, 2014.

(B) AVAILABILITY OF MAP.—The map described in subparagraph (A) shall be on file and available for public inspection in appropriate offices of the National Park Service.

(3) MANAGEMENT.—

(A) APPLICABLE LAW.—The Secretary shall administer the Preserve in accordance with—

(i) this section; and

(ii) the laws generally applicable to units of the National Park System, including—

(I) the National Park Service Organic Act (16 U.S.C. 1 et seq.); and

(II) the Act of August 21, 1935 (16 U.S.C. 461 et seq.).

(B) MANAGEMENT COORDINATION.—The Secretary may coordinate the management and operations of the Preserve with the Bandelier National Monument.

(C) MANAGEMENT PLAN.—

(i) IN GENERAL.—Not later than 3 fiscal years after the date on which funds are made available to implement this subparagraph, the Secretary shall prepare a management plan for the Preserve.

(ii) APPLICABLE LAW.—The management plan shall be prepared in accordance with—

(I) section 12(b) of Public Law 91–383 (commonly known as the ''National Park Service General Authorities Act'') (16 U.S.C. 1a–7(b)); and

(II) any other applicable laws.

(iii) CONSULTATION.—The management plan shall be prepared in consultation with—

(I) the Secretary of Agriculture;

(II) State and local governments;

(III) Indian tribes and pueblos, including the Pueblos of Jemez, Santa Clara, and San Ildefonso; and

(IV) the public.

(4) ACQUISITION OF LAND.—

(A) IN GENERAL.—The Secretary may acquire land and interests in land within the boundaries of the Preserve by—

(i) purchase from a willing seller with donated or appropriated funds; or

(ii) donation.

(B) PROHIBITION OF CONDEMNATION.—No land or interest in land within the boundaries of the Preserve may be acquired by condemnation.

(C) ADMINISTRATION OF ACQUIRED LAND.—On acquisition of any land or interests in land under subparagraph (A), the acquired land or interests in land shall be administered as part of the Preserve.

(5) SCIENCE AND EDUCATION PROGRAM.—

(A) IN GENERAL.—The Secretary shall—

(i) until the date on which a management plan is completed in accordance with paragraph (3)(C), carry out the science and education program for the Preserve established by the Trust; and

(ii) beginning on the date on which a management plan is completed in accordance with paragraph (3)(C), establish a science and education program for the Preserve that—

(I) allows for research and interpretation of the natural, historic, cultural, geologic and other scientific features of the Preserve;

(II) provides for improved methods of ecological restoration and science-based adaptive management of the Preserve; and

(III) promotes outdoor educational experiences in the Preserve.

(B) SCIENCE AND EDUCATION CENTER.—As part of the program established under subparagraph (A)(ii), the Secretary may establish a science and education center outside the boundaries of the Preserve in Jemez Springs, New Mexico.

(6) GRAZING.—The Secretary shall allow the grazing of livestock within the Preserve to continue—

(A) at levels and locations determined by the Secretary to be appropriate, consistent with this section; and

(B) to the extent the use furthers scientific research or interpretation of the ranching history of the Preserve.

(7) HUNTING, FISHING, AND TRAPPING.—

(A) IN GENERAL.—Except as provided in subparagraph (B), the Secretary shall permit hunting, fishing, and trapping on land and water within the Preserve in accordance with applicable Federal and State law.

(B) ADMINISTRATIVE EXCEPTIONS.—The Secretary may designate areas in which, and establish limited periods during which, no hunting, fishing, or trapping shall be permitted under subparagraph (A) for reasons of public safety, administration, or compliance with applicable law.

(C) AGENCY AGREEMENT.—Except in an emergency, regulations closing areas within the Preserve to hunting, fishing, or trapping under this paragraph shall be made in consultation with the appropriate agency of the State having responsibility for fish and wildlife administration.

(D) SAVINGS CLAUSE.—Nothing in this section affects any jurisdiction or responsibility of the State with respect to fish and wildlife in the Preserve.

(8) ECOLOGICAL RESTORATION.—

(A) IN GENERAL.—The Secretary shall undertake activities to improve the health of forest, grassland, and riparian areas within the Preserve, including any activities carried out in accordance with title IV of the Omnibus Public Land Management Act of 2009 (16 U.S.C. 7301 et seq.).

(B) AGREEMENTS.—The Secretary may enter into agreements with adjacent pueblos to coordinate activities carried out under subparagraph (A) on the Preserve and adjacent pueblo land.

(9) WITHDRAWAL.—Subject to valid existing rights, all land and interests in land within the boundaries of the Preserve are withdrawn from—

(A) entry, disposal, or appropriation under the public land laws;

(B) location, entry, and patent under the mining laws; and

(C) operation of the mineral leasing laws, geothermal leasing laws, and mineral materials laws.

(10) VOLCANIC DOMES AND OTHER PEAKS.—

(A) IN GENERAL.—Except as provided in subparagraph (C), for the purposes of preserving the natural, cultural, religious, archaeological, and historic resources of the volcanic domes and other peaks in the Preserve described in subparagraph (B) within the area of the domes and peaks above 9,600 feet in elevation or 250 feet below the top of the dome, whichever is lower—

(i) no roads or buildings shall be constructed; and

(ii) no motorized access shall be allowed.

(B) DESCRIPTION OF VOLCANIC DOMES.—The volcanic domes and other peaks referred to in subparagraph (A) are—

(i) Redondo Peak;

(ii) Redondito;

(iii) South Mountain;

(iv) San Antonio Mountain;

(v) Cerro Seco;

(vi) Cerro San Luis;

(vii) Cerros Santa Rosa;

(viii) Cerros del Abrigo;

(ix) Cerro del Medio;

(x) Rabbit Mountain;

(xi) Cerro Grande;

(xii) Cerro Toledo;

(xiii) Indian Point;

(xiv) Sierra de los Valles; and

(xv) Cerros de los Posos.

(C) EXCEPTION.—Subparagraph (A) shall not apply in cases in which construction or motorized access is necessary for administrative purposes (including ecological restoration activities or measures required in emergencies to protect the health and safety of persons in the area).

(11) TRADITIONAL CULTURAL AND RELIGIOUS SITES.—

(A) IN GENERAL.—The Secretary, in consultation with Indian tribes and pueblos, shall ensure the protection of traditional cultural and religious sites in the Preserve.

(B) ACCESS.—The Secretary, in accordance with Public Law 95–341 (commonly known as

the ''American Indian Religious Freedom Act'') (42 U.S.C. 1996)—

(i) shall provide access to the sites described in subparagraph (A) by members of Indian tribes or pueblos for traditional cultural and customary uses; and

(ii) may, on request of an Indian tribe or pueblo, temporarily close to general public use 1 or more specific areas of the Preserve to protect traditional cultural and customary uses in the area by members of the Indian tribe or pueblo.

(C) PROHIBITION ON MOTORIZED ACCESS.—The Secretary shall maintain prohibitions on the use of motorized or mechanized travel on Preserve land located adjacent to the Santa Clara Indian Reservation, to the extent the prohibition was in effect on the date of enactment of this Act.

(12) CALDERA RIM TRAIL.—

(A) IN GENERAL.—Not later than 3 years after the date of enactment of this Act, the Secretary, in consultation with the Secretary of Agriculture, affected Indian tribes and pueblos, and the public, shall study the feasibility of establishing a hiking trail along the rim of the Valles Caldera on—

(i) land within the Preserve; and

(ii) National Forest System land that is adjacent to the Preserve.

(B) AGREEMENTS.—On the request of an affected Indian tribe or pueblo, the Secretary and the Secretary of Agriculture shall seek to enter into an agreement with the Indian tribe or pueblo with respect to the Caldera Rim Trail that provides for the protection of—

(i) cultural and religious sites in the vicinity of the trail; and

(ii) the privacy of adjacent pueblo land.

(13) VALID EXISTING RIGHTS.—Nothing in this section affects valid existing rights.

(c) TRANSFER OF ADMINISTRATIVE JURISDICTION.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—Administrative jurisdiction over the Preserve is transferred from the Secretary of Agriculture and the Trust to the Secretary, to be administered as a unit of the National Park System, in accordance with subsection (b).

(2) EXCLUSION FROM SANTA FE NATIONAL FOREST.—The boundaries of the Santa Fe National Forest are modified to exclude the Preserve.

(3) INTERIM MANAGEMENT.—

(A) MEMORANDUM OF AGREEMENT.—Not later than 90 days after the date of enactment of this Act, the Secretary and the Trust shall enter into a memorandum of agreement to facilitate the orderly transfer to the Secretary of the administration of the Preserve.

(B) EXISTING MANAGEMENT PLANS.—Notwithstanding the repeal made by subsection (d)(1), until the date on which the Secretary completes a management plan for the Preserve in accordance with subsection (b)(3)(C), the Secretary may administer the Preserve in accordance with any management activities or plans adopted by the Trust under the Valles Caldera Preservation Act (16 U.S.C. 698v et seq.), to the extent the activities or plans are consistent with subsection (b)(3)(A).

(C) PUBLIC USE.—The Preserve shall remain open to public use during the interim management period, subject to such terms and conditions as the Secretary determines to be appropriate.

(4) VALLES CALDERA TRUST.—

(A) TERMINATION.—The Trust shall terminate 180 days after the date of enactment of this Act unless the Secretary determines that the termination date should be extended to facilitate the transitional management of the Preserve.

(B) ASSETS AND LIABILITIES.—

(i) ASSETS.—On termination of the Trust—

(I) all assets of the Trust shall be transferred to the Secretary; and

(II) any amounts appropriated for the Trust shall remain available to the Secretary for the administration of the Preserve.

(ii) ASSUMPTION OF OBLIGATIONS.—

(I) IN GENERAL.—On termination of the Trust, the Secretary shall assume all contracts, obligations, and other liabilities of the Trust.

(II) NEW LIABILITIES.—

(aa) BUDGET.—Not later than 90 days after the date of enactment of this Act, the Secretary and the Trust shall prepare a budget for the interim management of the Preserve.

(bb) WRITTEN CONCURRENCE REQUIRED.—The Trust shall not incur any new liabilities not authorized in the budget prepared under item (aa) without the written concurrence of the Secretary.

(C) PERSONNEL.—

(i) HIRING.—The Secretary and the Secretary of Agriculture may hire employees of the Trust on a noncompetitive basis for comparable positions at the Preserve or other areas or offices under the jurisdiction of the Secretary or the Secretary of Agriculture.

(ii) SALARY.—Any employees hired from the Trust under clause (i) shall be subject to the provisions of chapter 51, and subchapter III of chapter 53, title 5, United States Code, relating to classification and General Schedule pay rates.

(iii) INTERIM RETENTION OF ELIGIBLE EMPLOYEES.—For a period of not less than 180 days beginning on the date of enactment of this Act, all eligible employees of the Trust shall be—

(I) retained in the employment of the Trust;

(II) considered to be placed on detail to the Secretary; and

(III) subject to the direction of the Secretary.

(iv) TERMINATION FOR CAUSE.—Nothing in this subparagraph precludes the termination of employment of an eligible employee for cause during the period described in clause (iii).

(D) RECORDS.—The Secretary shall have access to all records of the Trust pertaining to the management of the Preserve.

(E) VALLES CALDERA FUND.—

(i) IN GENERAL.—Effective on the date of enactment of this Act, the Secretary shall assume the powers of the Trust over the Fund.

(ii) AVAILABILITY AND USE.—Any amounts in the Fund as of the date of enactment of this Act shall be available to the Secretary for use, without further appropriation, for the management of the Preserve.

(d) REPEAL OF VALLES CALDERA PRESERVATION ACT.—

(1) REPEAL.—On the termination of the Trust, the Valles Caldera Preservation Act (16 U.S.C. 698v et seq.) is repealed.

(2) EFFECT OF REPEAL.—Notwithstanding the repeal made by paragraph (1)—

(A) the authority of the Secretary of Agriculture to acquire mineral interests under section 104(e) of the Valles Caldera Preservation Act (16 U.S.C. 698v–2(e)) is transferred to the Secretary and any proceeding for the condemnation of, or payment of compensation for, an outstanding mineral interest pursuant to the transferred authority shall continue;

(B) the provisions in section 104(g) of the Valles Caldera Preservation Act (16 U.S.C. 698v–2(g)) relating to the Pueblo of Santa Clara shall remain in effect; and

(C) the Fund shall not be terminated until all amounts in the Fund have been expended by the Secretary.

(3) BOUNDARIES.—The repeal of the Valles Caldera Preservation Act (16 U.S.C. 698v et seq.) shall not affect the boundaries as of the date of enactment of this Act (including maps and legal descriptions) of—

(A) the Preserve;

(B) the Santa Fe National Forest (other than the modification made by subsection (c)(2));

(C) Bandelier National Monument; and

(D) any land conveyed to the Pueblo of Santa Clara.

SEC. 3044. VICKSBURG NATIONAL MILITARY PARK.

(a) ACQUISITION OF LAND.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—The Secretary of the Interior (referred to in this section as the ''Secretary'') may acquire the land or any interests in land within the area identified as ''Modified Core Battlefield'' for the Port Gibson Unit, the Champion Hill Unit, and the Raymond Unit as generally depicted on the map entitled ''Vicksburg National Military Park—Proposed Battlefield Additions'', numbered 306/100986A (4 sheets), and dated July 2012.

(2) METHODS OF ACQUISITION.—Land may be acquired under paragraph (1) by donation, purchase with donated or appropriated funds, or exchange, except that land owned by the State of Mississippi or any political subdivisions of the State may be acquired only by donation.

(b) AVAILABILITY OF MAP.—The map described in subsection (a)(1) shall be on file and available for public inspection in the appropriate offices of the National Park Service.

(c) BOUNDARY ADJUSTMENT.—On the acquisition of land by the Secretary under this section—

(1) the acquired land shall be added to Vicksburg National Military Park;

(2) the boundary of the Vicksburg National Military Park shall be adjusted to reflect the acquisition of the land; and

(3) the acquired land shall be administered as part of the Vicksburg National Military Park in accordance with applicable laws (including regulations).

Subtitle D—National Park System Studies, Management, and Related Matters

SEC. 3050. REVOLUTIONARY WAR AND WAR OF 1812 AMERICAN BATTLEFIELD PROTECTION PROGRAM.

Section 7301(c) of the Omnibus Public Land Management Act of 2009 (Public Law 111–11) is amended as follows:

(1) In paragraph (1)—

(A) by striking subparagraph (A) and inserting the following:

''(A) BATTLEFIELD REPORT.—The term 'battlefield report' means, collectively—

''(i) the report entitled 'Report on the Nation's Civil War Battlefields', prepared by the Civil War Sites Advisory Commission, and dated July 1993; and

''(ii) the report entitled 'Report to Congress on the Historic Preservation of Revolutionary War and War of 1812 Sites in the United States', prepared by the National Park Service, and dated September 2007.''; and

(B) in subparagraph (C)(ii), by striking ''Battlefield Report'' and inserting ''battlefield report''.

(2) In paragraph (2), by inserting ''eligible sites or'' after ''acquiring''.

(3) In paragraph (3), by inserting ''an eligible site or'' after ''acquire''.

(4) In paragraph (4), by inserting ''an eligible site or'' after ''acquiring''.

(5) In paragraph (5), by striking ''An'' and inserting ''An eligible site or an''.

(6) By redesignating paragraph (6) as paragraph (9).

(7) By inserting after paragraph (5) the following new paragraphs:

''(6) WILLING SELLERS.—Acquisition of land or interests in land under this subsection shall be from willing sellers only.

''(7) REPORT.—Not later than 5 years after the date of the enactment of this paragraph, the Secretary shall submit to Congress a report on the activities carried out under this subsection, including a description of—

''(A) preservation activities carried out at the battlefields and associated sites identified in the battlefield report during the period between publication of the battlefield report and the report required under this paragraph;

''(B) changes in the condition of the battlefields and associated sites during that period; and

''(C) any other relevant developments relating to the battlefields and associated sites during that period.

''(8) PROHIBITION ON LOBBYING.—None of the funds provided pursuant to this section shall be used in any way, directly or indirectly, to influence congressional action on any legislation or appropriation matters pending before Congress.''.

(8) In paragraph (9) (as redesignated by paragraph (6)), by striking ''2013'' and inserting ''2021''.

SEC. 3051. SPECIAL RESOURCE STUDIES.

(a) IN GENERAL.—The Secretary of the Interior (referred to in this section as the ''Secretary'') shall conduct a special resource study regarding each area, site, and issue identified in subsection (b) to evaluate—

(1) the national significance of the area, site, or issue; and

(2) the suitability and feasibility of designating such an area or site as a unit of the National Park System.

(b) STUDIES.—The areas, sites, and issues referred to in subsection (a) are the following:

(1) LOWER MISSISSIPPI RIVER, LOUISIANA.—Sites along the lower Mississippi River in the State of Louisiana, including Fort St. Philip, Fort Jackson, the Head of Passes, and any related and supporting historical, cultural, or recreational resource located in Plaquemines Parish, Louisiana.

(2) BUFFALO SOLDIERS.—The role of the Buffalo Soldiers in the early years of the National Park System, including an evaluation of appropriate ways to enhance historical research, education, interpretation, and public awareness of the story of the stewardship role of the Buffalo Soldiers in the National Parks, including ways to link the story to the development of National Parks and the story of African-American military service following the Civil War.

(3) ROTA, COMMONWEALTH OF NORTHERN MARIANA ISLANDS.—Prehistoric, historic, and limestone forest sites on the island of Rota, Commonwealth of the Northern Mariana Islands.

(4) PRISON SHIP MONUMENT, NEW YORK.—The Prison Ship Martyrs' Monument in Fort Greene Park, Brooklyn, New York.

(5) FLUSHING REMONSTRANCE, NEW YORK.—The John Bowne House, located at 3701 Bowne Street, Queens, New York, the Friends Meeting House located at 137-17 Northern Boulevard, Queens, New York, and other resources in the vicinity of Flushing, New York, relating to the history of religious freedom during the era of the signing of the Flushing Remonstrance.

(6) WEST HUNTER STREET BAPTIST CHURCH, GEORGIA.—The historic West Hunter Street Baptist Church, located at 775 Martin Luther King Jr. Drive, SW, Atlanta, Georgia, and the block on which the church is located.

(7) MILL SPRINGS BATTLEFIELD, KENTUCKY.—The area encompassed by the National Historic Landmark designations relating to the 1862 Battle of Mill Springs located in Pulaski and Wayne Counties in the State of Kentucky.

(8) NEW PHILADELPHIA, ILLINOIS.—The New Philadelphia archeological site and surrounding land in the State of Illinois.

(c) CRITERIA.—In conducting a study under this section, the Secretary shall use the criteria for the study of areas for potential inclusion in the National Park System described in section 8(c) of Public Law 91–383 (commonly known as the ''National Park System General Authorities Act'') (16 U.S.C. 1a–5(c)).

(d) CONTENTS.—Each study authorized by this section shall—

(1) determine the suitability and feasibility of designating the applicable area or site as a unit of the National Park System;

(2) include cost estimates for any necessary acquisition, development, operation, and maintenance of the applicable area or site;

(3) include an analysis of the effect of the applicable area or site on—

(A) existing commercial and recreational activities;

(B) the authorization, construction, operation, maintenance, or improvement of energy production and transmission or other infrastructure in the area; and

(C) the authority of State and local governments to manage those activities;

(4) include an identification of any authorities, including condemnation, that will compel or permit the Secretary to influence or participate in local land use decisions (such as zoning) or place restrictions on non-Federal land if the applicable area or site is designated as a unit of the National Park System; and

(5) identify alternatives for the management, administration, and protection of the applicable area or site.

(e) REPORT.—Not later than 3 years after the date on which funds are made available to carry out a study authorized by this section, the Secretary shall submit to the Committee on Natural Resources of the House of Representatives and the Committee on Energy and Natural Resources of the Senate a report the describes—

(1) the findings and recommendations of the study; and

(2) any applicable recommendations of the Secretary.

SEC. 3052. NATIONAL HERITAGE AREAS AND CORRIDORS.

(a) EXTENSION OF NATIONAL HERITAGE AREA AUTHORITIES.—

(1) EXTENSIONS.—

(A) Section 12 of Public Law 100–692 (16 U.S.C. 461 note; 102 Stat. 4558; 112 Stat. 3258; 123 Stat. 1292; 127 Stat. 420; 128 Stat. 314) is amended—

(i) in subsection (c)(1), by striking ''2015'' and inserting ''2021''; and

(ii) in subsection (d), by striking ''2015'' and inserting ''2021''.

(B) Division II of Public Law 104–333 (16 U.S.C. 461 note) is amended by striking ''2015'' each place it appears in the following sections and inserting ''2021'':

(i) Section 107 (110 Stat. 4244; 127 Stat. 420; 128 Stat. 314).

(ii) Section 408 (110 Stat. 4256; 127 Stat. 420; 128 Stat. 314).

(iii) Section 507 (110 Stat. 4260; 127 Stat. 420; 128 Stat. 314).

(iv) Section 707 (110 Stat. 4267; 127 Stat. 420; 128 Stat. 314).

(v) Section 809 (110 Stat. 4275; 122 Stat. 826; 127 Stat. 420; 128 Stat. 314).

(vi) Section 910 (110 Stat. 4281; 127 Stat. 420; 128 Stat. 314).

(C) Section 109 of Public Law 105–355 (16 U.S.C. 461 note; 112 Stat. 3252) is amended by striking ''September 30, 2014'' and inserting ''September 30, 2021''.

(D) Public Law 106–278 (16 U.S.C. 461 note) is amended—

(i) in section 108 (114 Stat. 818; 127 Stat. 420; 128 Stat. 314), by striking ''2015'' and inserting ''2021''; and

(ii) in section 209 (114 Stat. 824), by striking ''the date that is 15 years after the date of enactment of this title'' and inserting ''September 30, 2021''.

(E) Section 157(i) of Public Law 106-291 (16 U.S.C. 461 note; 114 Stat. 967) is amended by striking ''2015'' and inserting ''2021''.

(F) Section 7 of Public Law 106–319 (16 U.S.C. 461 note; 114 Stat. 1284) is amended by striking ''2015'' and inserting ''2021''.

(G) Title VIII of division B of H.R. 5666 (Appendix D) as enacted into law by section 1(a)(4) of Public Law 106–554 (16 U.S.C. 461 note; 114 Stat. 2763, 2763A-295; 123 Stat. 1294) is amended—

(i) in section 804(j), by striking ''the day occurring 15 years after the date of enactment of this title'' and inserting ''September 30, 2021''; and

(ii) by adding at the end the following:

''SEC. 811. TERMINATION OF ASSISTANCE.

''The authority of the Secretary to provide financial assistance under this title shall terminate on September 30, 2021.''.

(H) Section 106(b) of Public Law 103–449 (16 U.S.C. 461 note; 108 Stat. 4755; 113 Stat. 1726; 123 Stat. 1291) is amended, by striking ''2015'' and inserting ''2021''.

(2) CONDITIONAL EXTENSION OF AUTHORITIES.—

(A) IN GENERAL.—The amendments made by paragraph (1) (other than the amendments made by clauses (iii) and (iv) of paragraph (1)(B)), shall apply only through September 30, 2020, unless the Secretary of the Interior (referred to in this section as the ''Secretary'')—

(i) conducts an evaluation of the accomplishments of the national heritage areas extended under paragraph (1), in accordance with subparagraph (B); and

(ii) prepares a report in accordance with subparagraph (C) that recommends a future role for the National Park Service with respect to the applicable national heritage area.

(B) EVALUATION.—An evaluation conducted under subparagraph (A)(i) shall—

(i) assess the progress of the local management entity with respect to—

(I) accomplishing the purposes of the authorizing legislation for the national heritage area; and

(II) achieving the goals and objectives of the approved management plan for the national heritage area;

(ii) analyze the investments of Federal, State, tribal, and local government and private entities in each national heritage area to determine the impact of the investments; and

(iii) review the management structure, partnership relationships, and funding of the national heritage area for purposes of identifying the critical components for sustainability of the national heritage area.

(C) REPORT.—Based on the evaluation conducted under subparagraph (A)(i), the Secretary shall submit to the Committee on Energy and Natural Resources of the Senate and the Committee on Natural Resources of the House of Representatives a report that includes recommendations for the future role of the National Park Service with respect to the national heritage area.

(b) JOHN H. CHAFEE BLACKSTONE RIVER VALLEY NATIONAL HERITAGE CORRIDOR AMENDMENTS.—Public Law 99–647 (16 U.S.C. 461 note; 100 Stat. 3625) is amended—

(1) in the first sentence of section 2 (110 Stat. 4202), by striking ''the map entitled

'Blackstone River Valley National Heritage Corridor Boundary Map', numbered BRV–80–80,011, and dated May 2, 1993'' and inserting ''the map entitled 'John H. Chafee Blackstone River Valley National Heritage Corridor—Proposed Boundary', numbered 022/111530, and dated November 10, 2011'';

(2) in section 7 (120 Stat. 1858; 125 Stat. 155)—

(A) in the section heading, by striking ''**TERMINATION OF COMMISSION**'' and inserting ''**TERMINATION OF COMMISSION; DESIGNATION OF LOCAL COORDINATING ENTITY**'';

(B) by striking ''The Commission'' and inserting the following:

''(a) IN GENERAL.—The Commission''; and

(C) by adding at the end the following:

''(b) LOCAL COORDINATING ENTITY.—

''(1) DESIGNATION.—The Commission shall select, subject to the approval of the Secretary, a qualified nonprofit organization to be the local coordinating entity for the Corridor (referred to in this section as the 'local coordinating entity').

''(2) IMPLEMENTATION OF MANAGEMENT PLAN.—The local coordinating entity shall assume the duties of the Commission for the implementation of the Cultural Heritage and Land Management Plan developed and approved under section 6.

''(c) USE OF FUNDS.—For the purposes of carrying out the management plan, the local coordinating entity may use amounts made available under this Act—

''(1) to make grants to the States of Massachusetts and Rhode Island (referred to in this section as the 'States'), political subdivisions of the States, nonprofit organizations, and other persons;

''(2) to enter into cooperative agreements with or provide technical assistance to the States, political subdivisions of the States, nonprofit organizations, Federal agencies, and other interested parties;

''(3) to hire and compensate staff, including individuals with expertise in—

''(A) natural, historical, cultural, educational, scenic, and recreational resource conservation;

''(B) economic and community development; or

''(C) heritage planning;

''(4) to obtain funds or services from any source, including funds and services provided under any other Federal law or program;

''(5) to contract for goods or services; and

''(6) to support activities of partners and any other activities that further the purposes of the Corridor and are consistent with the approved management plan.'';

(3) in section 8 (120 Stat. 1858)—

(A) in subsection (b)—

(i) by striking ''The Secretary'' and inserting the following:

''(1) IN GENERAL.—The Secretary''; and

(ii) by adding at the end the following:

''(2) COOPERATIVE AGREEMENTS.—Notwithstanding chapter 63 of title 31, United States Code, the Secretary may enter into cooperative agreements with the local coordinating entity selected under paragraph (1) and other public or private entities for the purpose of—

''(A) providing technical assistance; or

''(B) implementing the plan under section 6(c).''; and

(B) by striking subsection (d) and inserting the following:

''(d) TRANSITION MEMORANDUM OF UNDERSTANDING.—The Secretary shall enter into a memorandum of understanding with the local coordinating entity to ensure—

''(1) the appropriate transition of management of the Corridor from the Commission to the local coordinating entity; and

''(2) coordination regarding the implementation of the Cultural Heritage and Land Management Plan.'';

(4) in section 10 (104 Stat. 1018; 120 Stat. 1858)—

(A) in subsection (a), by striking ''in which the Commission is in existence'' and inserting ''until September 30, 2021''; and

(B) by striking subsection (c); and

(5) by adding at the end the following:

''SEC. 11. REFERENCES TO THE COMMISSION.

''For purposes of sections 6, 8 (other than section 8(d)(1)), 9, and 10, a reference to the 'Commission' shall be considered to be a reference to the local coordinating entity.''.

(c) NATIONAL HERITAGE AREA REDESIGNATIONS.—

(1) REDESIGNATION OF THE LAST GREEN VALLEY NATIONAL HERITAGE CORRIDOR.—

(A) IN GENERAL.—The Quinebaug and Shetucket Rivers Valley National Heritage Corridor Act of 1994 (16 U.S.C. 461 note; Public Law 103–449) is amended—

(i) in section 103—

(I) in the heading, by striking ''**QUINEBAUG AND SHETUCKET RIVERS VALLEY NATIONAL HERITAGE CORRIDOR**'' and inserting ''**LAST GREEN VALLEY NATIONAL HERITAGE CORRIDOR**''; and

(II) in subsection (a), by striking ''the Quinebaug and Shetucket Rivers Valley National Heritage Corridor'' and inserting ''The Last Green Valley National Heritage Corridor''; and

(ii) in section 108(2), by striking ''the Quinebaug and Shetucket Rivers Valley National Heritage Corridor under'' and inserting ''The Last Green Valley National Heritage Corridor established by''.

(B) REFERENCES.—Any reference in a law, map, regulation, document, paper, or other record of the United States to the Quinebaug and Shetucket Rivers Valley National Heritage Corridor shall be deemed to be a reference to the ''The Last Green Valley National Heritage Corridor''.

(2) REDESIGNATION OF MOTORCITIES NATIONAL HERITAGE AREA.—

(A) IN GENERAL.—The Automobile National Heritage Area Act of 1998 (16 U.S.C. 461 note; Public Law 105–355) is amended—

(i) in section 102—

(I) in subsection (a)—

(aa) in paragraph (7), by striking ''Automobile National Heritage Area Partnership'' and inserting ''MotorCities National Heritage Area Partnership''; and

(bb) in paragraph (8), by striking ''Automobile National Heritage Area'' each place it appears and inserting ''MotorCities National Heritage Area''; and

(II) in subsection (b)—

(aa) in the matter preceding paragraph (1), by striking ''Automobile National Heritage Area'' and inserting ''MotorCities National Heritage Area''; and

(bb) in paragraph (2), by striking ''Automobile National Heritage Area'' and inserting ''MotorCities National Heritage Area'';

(ii) in section 103—

(I) in paragraph (2), by striking ''Automobile National Heritage Area'' and inserting ''MotorCities National Heritage Area''; and

(II) in paragraph (3), by striking ''Automobile National Heritage Area Partnership'' and inserting ''MotorCities National Heritage Area Partnership'';

(iii) in section 104—

(I) in the heading, by striking ''**AUTOMOBILE NATIONAL HERITAGE AREA**'' and inserting ''**MOTORCITIES NATIONAL HERITAGE AREA**''; and

(II) in subsection (a), by striking ''Automobile National Heritage Area'' and inserting ''MotorCities National Heritage area''; and

(iv) in section 106, in the heading, by striking ''**AUTOMOBILE NATIONAL HERITAGE AREA PARTNERSHIP**'' and inserting ''**MOTORCITIES NATIONAL HERITAGE AREA PARTNERSHIP**''.

(B) REFERENCES.—Any reference in a law, map, regulation, document, paper, or other record of the United State to the Automobile National Heritage Area shall be deemed to be a reference to the ''MotorCities National Heritage Area''.

SEC. 3053. NATIONAL HISTORIC SITE SUPPORT FACILITY IMPROVEMENTS.

(a) IMPROVEMENT.—The Secretary of the Interior, acting through the Director of the National Park Service (referred to in this section as the ''Secretary''), may make improvements to a support facility, including a visitor center, for a National Historic Site operated by the National Park Service if the project—

(1) is conducted using amounts included in the budget of the National Park Service in effect on the date on which the project is authorized;

(2) is subject to a 50 percent non-Federal cost-sharing requirement; and

(3) is conducted in an area in which the National Park Service was authorized by law in effect before the date of enactment of this Act to establish a support facility.

(b) OPERATION AND USE.—The Secretary may operate and use all or part of a support facility, including a visitor center, for a National Historic Site operated by the National Park Service—

(1) to carry out duties associated with operating and supporting the National Historic Site; and

(2) only in accordance with an agreement between the Secretary and the unit of local government in which the support facility is located.

SEC. 3054. NATIONAL PARK SYSTEM DONOR ACKNOWLEDGMENT.

(a) DEFINITIONS.—In this section:

(1) DONOR ACKNOWLEDGMENT.—The term ''donor acknowledgment'' means an appropriate statement or credit acknowledging a donation.

(2) NATIONAL PARK SYSTEM.—The term ''National Park System'' includes each program and individual unit of the National Park System.

(3) SECRETARY.—The term ''Secretary'' means the Secretary of the Interior.

(b) DONOR ACKNOWLEDGMENTS IN UNITS OF NATIONAL PARK SYSTEM.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—The Secretary may authorize a donor acknowledgment to recognize a donation to—

(A) the National Park Service; or

(B) the National Park System.

(2) RESTRICTIONS.—A donor acknowledgment shall not be used to state or imply—

(A) recognition of the donor or any product or service of the donor as an official sponsor, or any similar form of recognition, of the National Park Service or the National Park System;

(B) a National Park Service endorsement of the donor or any product or service of the donor; or

(C) naming rights to any unit of the National Park System or a National Park System facility, including a visitor center.

(3) REQUIREMENTS.—

(A) DISPLAY.—A donor acknowledgment shall be displayed—

(i) in a manner that is approved by the Secretary; and

(ii) for a period of time, as determined by the Secretary, that is commensurate with the amount of the contribution and the life of the structure.

(B) GUIDELINES.—The Secretary shall establish donor acknowledgment guidelines that take into account the unique requirements of individual units and programs of the National Park System.

(C) USE OF SLOGANS PROHIBITED.—A donor acknowledgment shall not permit the use of—

(i) an advertising slogan; or

(ii) a statement or credit promoting or opposing a political candidate or issue.

(4) PLACEMENT.—

(A) VISITOR AND ADMINISTRATIVE FACILITIES.—A donor acknowledgment may be located on or inside a visitor center or administrative facility of the National Park System (including in a specific room or section) or any other appropriate location, such as on a donor recognition wall or plaque.

(B) OUTSIDE.—A donor acknowledgment may be located in an area outside of a visitor or administrative facility described in subparagraph (A), including a bench, brick, pathway, area of landscaping, or plaza.

(C) PROJECTS.—A donor acknowledgment may be located near a park construction or restoration project, if the donation directly relates to the project.

(D) VEHICLES.—A donor acknowledgment may be placed on a National Park Service vehicle, if the donation directly relates to the vehicle.

(E) LIMITATION.—Any donor acknowledgment associated with a historic structure or placed outside a park restoration project—

(i) shall be freestanding; and

(ii) shall not obstruct a natural or historical site or view.

(5) PRINTED, DIGITAL, AND MEDIA PLATFORMS.—The Secretary may authorize the use of donor acknowledgments under this subsection to include donor acknowledgments on printed, digital, and media platforms, including brochures or Internet websites relating to a specific unit of the National Park System.

(c) COMMEMORATIVE WORKS ACT AMENDMENTS.—Section 8905 of title 40, United States Code, is amended—

(1) in subsection (b), by striking paragraph (7); and

(2) by adding at the end the following:

''(c) DONOR CONTRIBUTIONS.—

''(1) ACKNOWLEDGMENT OF DONOR CONTRIBUTION.—Except as otherwise provided in this subsection, the Secretary of the Interior or Administrator of General Services, as applicable, may permit a sponsor to acknowledge donor contributions at the commemorative work.

''(2) REQUIREMENTS.—An acknowledgment under paragraph (1) shall—

''(A) be displayed—

''(i) inside an ancillary structure associated with the commemorative work; or

''(ii) as part of a manmade landscape feature at the commemorative work; and

''(B) conform to applicable National Park Service or General Services Administration guidelines for donor recognition, as applicable.

''(3) LIMITATIONS.—An acknowledgment under paragraph (1) shall—

''(A) be limited to an appropriate statement or credit recognizing the contribution;

''(B) be displayed in a form in accordance with National Park Service and General Services Administration guidelines;

''(C) be displayed for a period of up to 10 years, with the display period to be commensurate with the level of the contribution, as determined in accordance with the plan and guidelines described in subparagraph (B);

''(D) be freestanding; and

''(E) not be affixed to—

''(i) any landscape feature at the commemorative work; or

''(ii) any object in a museum collection.

''(4) COST.—The sponsor shall bear all expenses related to the display of donor acknowledgments under paragraph (1).

''(5) APPLICABILITY.—This subsection shall apply to any commemorative work dedicated after January 1, 2010.''.

(d) EFFECT OF SECTION.—Nothing in this section or an amendment made by this section—

(1) requires the Secretary to accept a donation; or

(2) modifies section 145 of Public Law 108–108 (16 U.S.C. 1a–1 note; 117 Stat. 1280).

SEC. 3055. COIN TO COMMEMORATE 100TH ANNIVERSARY OF THE NATIONAL PARK SERVICE.

(a) COIN SPECIFICATIONS.—

(1) DENOMINATIONS.—The Secretary of the Treasury (in this section referred to as the ''Secretary'') shall mint and issue the following coins:

(A) $5 GOLD COINS.—Not more than 100,000 $5 coins, which shall—

(i) weigh 8.359 grams;

(ii) have a diameter of 0.850 inches; and

(iii) contain 90 percent gold and 10 percent alloy.

(B) $1 SILVER COINS.—Not more than 500,000 $1 coins, which shall—

(i) weigh 26.73 grams;

(ii) have a diameter of 1.500 inches; and

(iii) contain 90 percent silver and 10 percent copper.

(C) HALF DOLLAR CLAD COINS.—Not more than 750,000 half dollar coins, which shall—

(i) weigh 11.34 grams;

(ii) have a diameter of 1.205 inches; and

(iii) be minted to the specifications for half dollar coins, contained in section 5112(b) of title 31, United States Code.

(2) LEGAL TENDER.—The coins minted under this section shall be legal tender, as provided in section 5103 of title 31, United States Code.

(3) NUMISMATIC ITEMS.—For purposes of sections 5134 and 5136 of title 31, United States Code, all coins minted under this section shall be considered to be numismatic items.

(b) DESIGN OF COINS.—

(1) DESIGN REQUIREMENTS.—

(A) IN GENERAL.—The design of the coins minted under this section shall be emblematic of the 100th anniversary of the National Park Service.

(B) DESIGNATION AND INSCRIPTIONS.—On each coin minted under this section there shall be—

(i) a designation of the face value of the coin;

(ii) an inscription of the year ''2016''; and

(iii) inscriptions of the words ''Liberty'', ''In God We Trust'', ''United States of America'', and ''E Pluribus Unum''.

(2) SELECTION.—The design for the coins minted under this section shall be—

(A) selected by the Secretary after consultation with—

(i) the National Park Service;

(ii) the National Park Foundation; and

(iii) the Commission of Fine Arts; and

(B) reviewed by the Citizens Coinage Advisory Committee.

(c) ISSUANCE OF COINS.—

(1) QUALITY OF COINS.—Coins minted under this section shall be issued in uncirculated and proof qualities.

(2) PERIOD FOR ISSUANCE.—The Secretary may issue coins minted under this section only during the period beginning on January 1, 2016, and ending on December 31, 2016.

(d) SALE OF COINS.—

(1) SALE PRICE.—The coins issued under this section shall be sold by the Secretary at a price equal to the sum of—

(A) the face value of the coins;

(B) the surcharge provided in subsection (e)(1) with respect to the coins; and

(C) the cost of designing and issuing the coins (including labor, materials, dies, use of machinery, overhead expenses, marketing, and shipping).

(2) BULK SALES.—The Secretary shall make bulk sales of the coins issued under this section at a reasonable discount.

(3) PREPAID ORDERS.—

(A) IN GENERAL.—The Secretary shall accept prepaid orders for the coins minted under this section before the issuance of such coins.

(B) DISCOUNT.—Sale prices with respect to prepaid orders under subparagraph (A) shall be at a reasonable discount.

(e) SURCHARGES.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—All sales of coins minted under this section shall include a surcharge as follows:

(A) A surcharge of $35 per coin for the $5 coin.

(B) A surcharge of $10 per coin for the $1 coin.

(C) A surcharge of $5 per coin for the half dollar coin.

(2) DISTRIBUTION.—

(A) IN GENERAL.—Subject to section 5134(f) of title 31, United States Code, all surcharges which are received by the Secretary from the sale of coins issued under this section shall be promptly paid by the Secretary to the National Park Foundation for projects and programs that help preserve and protect resources under the stewardship of the National Park Service and promote public enjoyment and appreciation of those resources.

(B) PROHIBITION ON LAND ACQUISITION.—Surcharges paid to the National Park Foundation pursuant to subparagraph (A) may not be used for land acquisition.

(3) AUDITS.—The National Park Foundation shall be subject to the audit requirements of section 5134(f)(2) of title 31, United States Code, with regard to the amounts received by the Foundation under paragraph (2).

(4) LIMITATIONS.—Notwithstanding paragraph (1), no surcharge may be included with respect to the issuance under this section of any coin during a calendar year if, as of the time of such issuance, the issuance of such coin would result in the number of commemorative coin programs issued during such year to exceed the annual 2 commemorative coin program issuance limitation under section 5112(m)(1) of title 31, United States Code (as in effect on the date of the enactment of this Act). The Secretary of the Treasury may issue guidance to carry out this paragraph.

(f) FINANCIAL ASSURANCES.—The Secretary shall take such actions as may be necessary to ensure that—

(1) minting and issuing coins under this section will not result in any net cost to the United States Government; and

(2) no funds, including applicable surcharges, shall be disbursed to any recipient designated in subsection (e) until the total cost of designing and issuing all of the coins authorized by this section (including labor, materials, dies, use of machinery, overhead expenses, marketing, and shipping) is recovered by the United States Treasury, consistent with sections 5112(m) and 5134(f) of title 31, United States Code.

(g) BUDGET COMPLIANCE.—The budgetary effects of this section, for the purpose of complying with the Statutory Pay-As-You-Go Act of 2010, shall be determined by reference to the latest statement titled ''Budgetary Effects of PAYGO Legislation'' for this section, submitted for printing in the Congressional Record by the Chairman of the Committee on the Budget of the House of Representatives, provided that such statement has been submitted prior to the vote on passage.

SEC. 3056. COMMISSION TO STUDY THE POTENTIAL CREATION OF A NATIONAL WOMEN'S HISTORY MUSEUM.

(a) DEFINITIONS.—In this section:

(1) COMMISSION.—The term ''Commission'' means the Commission to Study the Potential Creation of a National Women's History Museum established by subsection (b)(1).

(2) MUSEUM.—The term ''Museum'' means the National Women's History Museum.

(b) ESTABLISHMENT OF COMMISSION.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—There is established the Commission to Study the Potential Creation of a National Women's History Museum.

(2) MEMBERSHIP.—The Commission shall be composed of 8 members, of whom—

(A) 2 members shall be appointed by the majority leader of the Senate;

(B) 2 members shall be appointed by the Speaker of the House of Representatives;

(C) 2 members shall be appointed by the minority leader of the Senate; and

(D) 2 members shall be appointed by the minority leader of the House of Representatives.

(3) QUALIFICATIONS.—Members of the Commission shall be appointed to the Commission from among individuals, or representatives of institutions or entities, who possess—

(A)(i) a demonstrated commitment to the research, study, or promotion of women's history, art, political or economic status, or culture; and

(ii)(I) expertise in museum administration;

(II) expertise in fundraising for nonprofit or cultural institutions;

(III) experience in the study and teaching of women's history;

(IV) experience in studying the issue of the representation of women in art, life, history, and culture at the Smithsonian Institution; or

(V) extensive experience in public or elected service;

(B) experience in the administration of, or the planning for, the establishment of, museums; or

(C) experience in the planning, design, or construction of museum facilities.

(4) PROHIBITION.—No employee of the Federal Government may serve as a member of the Commission.

(5) DEADLINE FOR INITIAL APPOINTMENT.—The initial members of the Commission shall be appointed not later than the date that is 90 days after the date of enactment of this Act.

(6) VACANCIES.—A vacancy in the Commission—

(A) shall not affect the powers of the Commission; and

(B) shall be filled in the same manner as the original appointment was made.

(7) CHAIRPERSON.—The Commission shall, by majority vote of all of the members, select 1 member of the Commission to serve as the Chairperson of the Commission.

(c) DUTIES OF THE COMMISSION.—

(1) REPORTS.—

(A) PLAN OF ACTION.—The Commission shall submit to the President and Congress a report containing the recommendations of the Commission with respect to a plan of action for the establishment and maintenance of a National Women's History Museum in Washington, DC.

(B) REPORT ON ISSUES.—The Commission shall submit to the President and Congress a report that addresses the following issues:

(i) The availability and cost of collections to be acquired and housed in the Museum.

(ii) The impact of the Museum on regional women history-related museums.

(iii) Potential locations for the Museum in Washington, DC, and its environs.

(iv) Whether the Museum should be part of the Smithsonian Institution.

(v) The governance and organizational structure from which the Museum should operate.

(vi) Best practices for engaging women in the development and design of the Museum.

(vii) The cost of constructing, operating, and maintaining the Museum.

(C) DEADLINE.—The reports required under subparagraphs (A) and (B) shall be submitted not later than the date that is 18 months after the date of the first meeting of the Commission.

(2) FUNDRAISING PLAN.—

(A) IN GENERAL.—The Commission shall develop a fundraising plan to support the establishment, operation, and maintenance of the Museum through contributions from the public.

(B) CONSIDERATIONS.—In developing the fundraising plan under subparagraph (A), the Commission shall consider—

(i) the role of the National Women's History Museum (a nonprofit, educational organization described in section 501(c)(3) of the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 that was incorporated in 1996 in Washington, DC, and dedicated for the purpose of establishing a women's history museum) in raising funds for the construction of the Museum; and

(ii) issues relating to funding the operations and maintenance of the Museum in perpetuity without reliance on appropriations of Federal funds.

(C) INDEPENDENT REVIEW.—The Commission shall obtain an independent review of the viability of the plan developed under subparagraph (A) and such review shall include an analysis as to whether the plan is likely to achieve the level of resources necessary to fund the construction of the Museum and the operations and maintenance of the Museum in perpetuity without reliance on appropriations of Federal funds.

(D) SUBMISSION.—The Commission shall submit the plan developed under subparagraph (A) and the review conducted under subparagraph (C) to the Committees on Transportation and Infrastructure, House Administration, Natural Resources, and Appropriations of the House of Representatives and the Committees on Rules and Administration, Energy and Natural Resources, and Appropriations of the Senate.

(3) LEGISLATION TO CARRY OUT PLAN OF ACTION.—Based on the recommendations contained in the report submitted under subparagraphs (A) and (B) of paragraph (1), the Commission shall submit for consideration to the Committees on Transportation and Infrastructure, House Administration, Natural Resources, and Appropriations of the House of Representatives and the Committees on Rules and Administration, Energy and Natural Resources, and Appropriations of the Senate recommendations for a legislative plan of action to establish and construct the Museum.

(4) NATIONAL CONFERENCE.—Not later than 18 months after the date on which the initial members of the Commission are appointed under subsection (b), the Commission may, in carrying out the duties of the Commission under this subsection, convene a national conference relating to the Museum, to be comprised of individuals committed to the advancement of the life, art, history, and culture of women.

(d) DIRECTOR AND STAFF OF COMMISSION.—

(1) DIRECTOR AND STAFF.—

(A) IN GENERAL.—The Commission may employ and compensate an executive director and any other additional personnel that are necessary to enable the Commission to perform the duties of the Commission.

(B) RATES OF PAY.—Rates of pay for persons employed under subparagraph (A) shall be consistent with the rates of pay allowed for employees of a temporary organization under section 3161 of title 5, United States Code.

(2) NOT FEDERAL EMPLOYMENT.—Any individual employed under this section shall not be considered a Federal employee for the purpose of any law governing Federal employment.

(3) TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE.—

(A) IN GENERAL.—Subject to subparagraph (B), on request of the Commission, the head of a Federal agency may provide technical assistance to the Commission.

(B) PROHIBITION.—No Federal employees may be detailed to the Commission.

(e) ADMINISTRATIVE PROVISIONS.—

(1) COMPENSATION.—

(A) IN GENERAL.—A member of the Commission—

(i) shall not be considered to be a Federal employee for any purpose by reason of service on the Commission; and

(ii) shall serve without pay.

(B) TRAVEL EXPENSES.—A member of the Commission shall be allowed a per diem allowance for travel expenses, at rates consistent with those authorized under subchapter I of chapter 57 of title 5, United States Code.

(2) GIFTS, BEQUESTS, DEVISES.—The Commission may solicit, accept, use, and dispose of gifts, bequests, or devises of money, services, or real or personal property for the purpose of aiding or facilitating the work of the Commission.

(3) FEDERAL ADVISORY COMMITTEE ACT.—The Commission shall not be subject to the Federal Advisory Committee Act (5 U.S.C. App.).

(f) TERMINATION.—The Commission shall terminate on the date that is 30 days after the date on which the final versions of the reports required under section (c)(1) are submitted.

(g) FUNDING.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—The Commission shall be solely responsible for acceptance of contributions for, and payment of the expenses of, the Commission.

(2) PROHIBITION.—No Federal funds may be obligated to carry out this section.

SEC. 3057. CAPE HATTERAS NATIONAL SEASHORE RECREATIONAL AREA.

(a) DEFINITIONS.—In this section:

(1) FINAL RULE.—The term ''Final Rule'' means the final rule entitled ''Special Regulations, Areas of the National Park System, Cape Hatteras National Seashore—Off-Road Vehicle Management'' (77 Fed. Reg. 3123 (January 23, 2012)).

(2) NATIONAL SEASHORE.—The term ''National Seashore'' means the Cape Hatteras National Seashore Recreational Area.

(3) SECRETARY.—The term ''Secretary'' means the Secretary of the Interior.

(4) STATE.—The term ''State'' means the State of North Carolina.

(b) REVIEW AND ADJUSTMENT OF WILDLIFE PROTECTION BUFFERS.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—Not later than 180 days after the date of enactment of this Act, the Secretary shall review and modify wildlife buffers in the National Seashore in accordance with this subsection and any other applicable law.

(2) BUFFER MODIFICATIONS.—In modifying wildlife buffers under paragraph (1), the Secretary shall, using adaptive management practices—

(A) ensure that the buffers are of the shortest duration and cover the smallest area necessary to protect a species, as determined in accordance with peer-reviewed scientific data; and

(B) designate pedestrian and vehicle corridors around areas of the National Seashore closed because of wildlife buffers, to allow access to areas that are open.

(3) COORDINATION WITH STATE.—The Secretary, after coordinating with the State, shall determine appropriate buffer protections for species that are not listed under the Endangered Species Act of 1973 (16 U.S.C. 1531 et seq.), but that are identified for protection under State law.

(c) MODIFICATIONS TO FINAL RULE.—The Secretary shall undertake a public process to consider, consistent with management requirements at the National Seashore, the following changes to the Final Rule:

(1) Opening beaches at the National Seashore that are closed to night driving restrictions, by opening beach segments each morning on a rolling basis as daily management reviews are completed.

(2) Extending seasonal off-road vehicle routes for additional periods in the Fall and Spring if off-road vehicle use would not create resource management problems at the National Seashore.

(3) Modifying the size and location of vehicle-free areas.

(d) CONSTRUCTION OF NEW VEHICLE ACCESS POINTS.—The Secretary shall construct new vehicle access points and roads at the National Seashore—

(1) as expeditiously as practicable; and

(2) in accordance with applicable management plans for the National Seashore.

(e) REPORT.—The Secretary shall report to Congress within 1 year after the date of enactment of this Act on measures taken to implement this section.

Subtitle E—Wilderness and Withdrawals

SEC. 3060. ALPINE LAKES WILDERNESS ADDITIONS AND PRATT AND MIDDLE FORK SNOQUALMIE RIVERS PROTECTION.

(a) EXPANSION OF ALPINE LAKES WILDERNESS.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—There is designated as wilderness and as a component of the National Wilderness Preservation System certain Federal land in the Mount Baker-Snoqualmie National Forest in the State of Washington comprising approximately 22,173 acres that is within the Proposed Alpine Lakes Wilderness Additions Boundary, as generally depicted on the map entitled ''Proposed Alpine Lakes Wilderness Additions'' and dated December 3, 2009, which is incorporated in and shall be considered to be a part of the Alpine Lakes Wilderness.

(2) ADMINISTRATION.—

(A) MANAGEMENT.—Subject to valid existing rights, the land designated as wilderness by paragraph (1) shall be administered by the Secretary of Agriculture (referred to in this section as the ''Secretary''), in accordance with the Wilderness Act (16 U.S.C. 1131 et seq.), except that any reference in that Act to the effective date of that Act shall be considered to be a reference to the date of enactment of this Act.

(B) MAP AND DESCRIPTION.—

(i) IN GENERAL.—As soon as practicable after the date of enactment of this Act, the Secretary shall file a map and a legal description of the land designated as wilderness by paragraph (1) with—

(I) the Committee on Natural Resources of the House of Representatives; and

(II) the Committee on Energy and Natural Resources of the Senate.

(ii) FORCE OF LAW.—A map and legal description filed under clause (i) shall have the same force and effect as if included in this section, except that the Secretary may correct minor errors in the map and legal description.

(iii) PUBLIC AVAILABILITY.—The map and legal description filed under clause (i) shall be filed and made available for public inspection in the appropriate office of the Forest Service.

(3) INCORPORATION OF ACQUIRED LAND AND INTERESTS IN LAND.—Any land or interests in land within the Proposed Alpine Lakes Wilderness Additions Boundary, as generally depicted on the map entitled ''Proposed Alpine Lakes Wilderness Additions'' and dated December 3, 2009, that is acquired by the United States shall—

(A) become part of the wilderness area; and

(B) be managed in accordance with paragraph (2)(A).

(b) WILD AND SCENIC RIVER DESIGNATIONS.—

(1) DESIGNATION.—Section 3(a) of the Wild and Scenic Rivers Act (16 U.S.C. 1274(a)) is amended by inserting after paragraph (208), as added by section 3040(e), the following:

''(209) MIDDLE FORK SNOQUALMIE, WASHINGTON.—The 27.4-mile segment from the headwaters of the Middle Fork Snoqualmie River near La Bohn Gap in NE ¼ sec. 20, T. 24 N., R. 13 E., to the northern boundary of sec. 11, T. 23 N., R. 9 E., to be administered by the Secretary of Agriculture in the following classifications:

''(A) The approximately 6.4-mile segment from the headwaters of the Middle Fork Snoqualmie River near La Bohn Gap in NE ¼ sec. 20, T. 24 N., R. 13 E., to the west section line of sec. 3, T. 23 N., R. 12 E., as a wild river.

''(B) The approximately 21-mile segment from the west section line of sec. 3, T. 23 N., R. 12 E., to the northern boundary of sec. 11, T. 23 N., R. 9 E., as a scenic river.

''(210) PRATT RIVER, WASHINGTON.—The entirety of the Pratt River in the State of Washington, located in the Mount Baker-Snoqualmie National Forest, to be administered by the Secretary of Agriculture as a wild river.''.

(2) NO CONDEMNATION.—No land or interest in land within the boundary of the river segment designated by paragraph (209) of section 3(a) of the Wild and Scenic Rivers Act (16 U.S.C. 1274(a)) may be acquired by condemnation.

(3) ADJACENT MANAGEMENT.—

(A) IN GENERAL.—Nothing in paragraph (209) of section 3(a) of the Wild and Scenic Rivers Act (16 U.S.C. 1274(a)) creates a protective perimeter or buffer zone outside the designated boundary of the river segment designated by that paragraph.

(B) OUTSIDE ACTIVITIES.—The fact that an activity or use can be seen or heard within the boundary of the river segment designated by paragraph (209) of section 3(a) of the Wild and Scenic Rivers Act (16 U.S.C. 1274(a)) shall not preclude the activity or use outside the boundary of the river segment.

SEC. 3061. COLUMBINE-HONDO WILDERNESS.

(a) DEFINITIONS.—In this section:

(1) RED RIVER CONVEYANCE MAP.—The term ''Red River Conveyance Map'' means the map entitled ''Town of Red River Town Site Act Proposal'' and dated April 19, 2012.

(2) SECRETARY.—The term ''Secretary'' means the Secretary of Agriculture.

(3) STATE.—The term ''State'' means the State of New Mexico.

(4) TOWN.—The term ''Town'' means the town of Red River, New Mexico.

(5) VILLAGE.—The term ''Village'' means the village of Taos Ski Valley, New Mexico.

(6) WILDERNESS.—The term ''Wilderness'' means the Columbine-Hondo Wilderness designated by subsection (b)(1)(A).

(7) WILDERNESS MAP.—The term ''Wilderness Map'' means the map entitled ''Columbine-Hondo, Wheeler Peak Wilderness'' and dated April 25, 2012.

(b) ADDITION TO THE NATIONAL WILDERNESS PRESERVATION SYSTEM.—

(1) DESIGNATION OF THE COLUMBINE-HONDO WILDERNESS.—

(A) IN GENERAL.—In accordance with the Wilderness Act (16 U.S.C. 1131 et seq.), the approximately 45,000 acres of land in the Carson National Forest in the State, as generally depicted on the Wilderness Map, is designated as wilderness and as a component of the National Wilderness Preservation System, which shall be known as the ''Columbine-Hondo Wilderness''.

(B) MANAGEMENT.—

(i) IN GENERAL.—Subject to valid existing rights, the Wilderness shall be administered by the Secretary in accordance with this section and the Wilderness Act (16 U.S.C. 1131 et seq.), except that any reference in that Act to the effective date of that Act shall be considered to be a reference to the date of enactment of this Act.

(ii) ADJACENT MANAGEMENT.—

(I) IN GENERAL.—Congress does not intend for the designation of the Wilderness to create a protective perimeter or buffer zone around the Wilderness.

(II) NONWILDERNESS ACTIVITIES.—The fact that nonwilderness activities or uses can be seen or heard from areas within the Wilderness shall not preclude the conduct of the activities or uses outside the boundary of the Wilderness.

(C) INCORPORATION OF ACQUIRED LAND AND INTERESTS IN LAND.—Any land or interest in land that is within the boundary of the Wilderness that is acquired by the United States shall—

(i) become part of the Wilderness; and

(ii) be managed in accordance with—

(I) the Wilderness Act (16 U.S.C. 1131 et seq.);

(II) this subsection; and

(III) any other applicable laws.

(D) GRAZING.—Grazing of livestock in the Wilderness, where established before the date of enactment of this Act, shall be allowed to continue in accordance with—

(i) section 4(d)(4) of the Wilderness Act (16 U.S.C. 1133(d)(4)); and

(ii) the guidelines set forth in the report of the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs of the House of Representatives accompanying H.R. 5487 of the 96th Congress (H. Rept. 96–617).

(E) COLUMBINE-HONDO WILDERNESS STUDY AREA.—

(i) FINDING.—Congress finds that, for purposes of section 103(a)(2) of Public Law 96–550 (16 U.S.C. 1132 note; 94 Stat. 3223), any Federal land in the Columbine-Hondo Wilderness Study Area administered by the Forest Service that is not designated as wilderness by subparagraph (A) has been adequately reviewed for wilderness designation.

(ii) APPLICABILITY.—The Federal land described in clause (i) is no longer subject to subsections (a)(2) and (b) of section 103 of Public Law 96–550 (16 U.S.C. 1132 note; 94 Stat. 3223).

(F) MAPS AND LEGAL DESCRIPTIONS.—

(i) IN GENERAL.—As soon as practicable after the date of enactment of this Act, the Secretary shall prepare maps and legal descriptions of the Wilderness.

(ii) FORCE OF LAW.—The maps and legal descriptions prepared under clause (i) shall have the same force and effect as if included in this section, except that the Secretary may correct errors in the maps and legal descriptions.

(iii) PUBLIC AVAILABILITY.—The maps and legal descriptions prepared under clause (i) shall be on file and available for public inspection in the appropriate offices of the Forest Service.

(G) FISH AND WILDLIFE.—

(i) IN GENERAL.—Nothing in this section affects the jurisdiction of the State with respect to fish and wildlife located on public land in the State, except that the Secretary may designate areas in which, and establish periods during which, for reasons of public safety, administration, or compliance with applicable laws, no hunting, fishing, or trapping will be permitted in the Wilderness.

(ii) CONSULTATION.—Except in emergencies, the Secretary shall consult with the appropriate State agency and notify the public before taking any action under clause (i).

(H) WITHDRAWALS.—Subject to valid existing rights, the Federal land described in subparagraphs (A) and (E)(i) and any land or interest in land that is acquired by the United States in the Wilderness after the date of enactment of this Act is withdrawn from—

(i) entry, appropriation, or disposal under the public land laws;

(ii) location, entry, and patent under the mining laws; and

(iii) operation of the mineral leasing, mineral materials, and geothermal leasing laws.

(2) WHEELER PEAK WILDERNESS BOUNDARY MODIFICATION.—

(A) IN GENERAL.—The boundary of the Wheeler Peak Wilderness in the State is modified as generally depicted in the Wilderness Map.

(B) WITHDRAWAL.—Subject to valid existing rights, any Federal land added to or excluded from the boundary of the Wheeler Peak Wilderness under subparagraph (A) is withdrawn from—

(i) entry, appropriation, or disposal under the public land laws;

(ii) location, entry, and patent under the mining laws; and

(iii) operation of the mineral leasing, mineral materials, and geothermal leasing laws.

(c) LAND CONVEYANCES AND SALES.—

(1) TOWN OF RED RIVER LAND CONVEYANCE.—

(A) IN GENERAL.—Subject to the provisions of this paragraph, the Secretary shall convey to the Town, without consideration and by quitclaim deed, all right, title, and interest of the United States in and to the one or more parcels of Federal land described in subparagraph (B) for which the Town submits a request to the Secretary by the date that is not later than 1 year after the date of enactment of this Act.

(B) DESCRIPTION OF LAND.—The parcels of Federal land referred to in subparagraph (A) are the parcels of National Forest System land (including any improvements to the land) in Taos County, New Mexico, that are identified as ''Parcel 1'', ''Parcel 2'', ''Parcel 3'', and ''Parcel 4'' on the Red River Conveyance Map.

(C) CONDITIONS.—The conveyance under subparagraph (A) shall be subject to—

(i) valid existing rights;

(ii) public rights-of-way through ''Parcel 1'', ''Parcel 3'', and ''Parcel 4'';

(iii) an administrative right-of-way through ''Parcel 2'' reserved to the United States; and

(iv) such additional terms and conditions as the Secretary may require.

(D) USE OF LAND.—As a condition of the conveyance under subparagraph (A), the Town shall use—

(i) ''Parcel 1'' for a wastewater treatment plant;

(ii) ''Parcel 2'' for a cemetery;

(iii) ''Parcel 3'' for a public park; and

(iv) ''Parcel 4'' for a public road.

(E) REVERSION.—In the quitclaim deed to the Town under subparagraph (A), the Secretary shall provide that any parcel of Federal land conveyed to the Town under subparagraph (A) shall revert to the Secretary, at the election of the Secretary, if the parcel of Federal land is used for a purpose other than the purpose for which the parcel was conveyed, as required under subparagraph (D).

(F) SURVEY; ADMINISTRATIVE COSTS.—

(i) SURVEY.—The exact acreage and legal description of the National Forest System land conveyed under subparagraph (A) shall be determined by a survey approved by the Secretary.

(ii) COSTS.—The Town shall pay the reasonable survey and other administrative costs associated with the conveyance.

(2) VILLAGE OF TAOS SKI VALLEY LAND CONVEYANCE.—

(A) IN GENERAL.—Subject to the provisions of this paragraph, the Secretary shall convey to the Village, without consideration and by quitclaim deed, all right, title, and interest of the United States in and to the parcel of Federal land described in subparagraph (B) for which the Village submits a request to the Secretary by the date that is not later than 1 year after the date of enactment of this Act.

(B) DESCRIPTION OF LAND.—The parcel of Federal land referred to in subparagraph (A) is the parcel comprising approximately 4.6 acres of National Forest System land (including any improvements to the land) in Taos County generally depicted as ''Parcel 1'' on the map entitled ''Village of Taos Ski Valley Town Site Act Proposal'' and dated April 19, 2012.

(C) CONDITIONS.—The conveyance under subparagraph (A) shall be subject to—

(i) valid existing rights;

(ii) an administrative right-of-way through the parcel of Federal land described in subparagraph (B) reserved to the United States; and

(iii) such additional terms and conditions as the Secretary may require.

(D) USE OF LAND.—As a condition of the conveyance under subparagraph (A), the Village shall use the parcel of Federal land described in subparagraph (B) for a wastewater treatment plant.

(E) REVERSION.—In the quitclaim deed to the Village, the Secretary shall provide that the parcel of Federal land conveyed to the Village under subparagraph (A) shall revert to the Secretary, at the election of the Secretary, if the parcel of Federal land is used for a purpose other than the purpose for which the parcel was conveyed, as described in subparagraph (D).

(F) SURVEY; ADMINISTRATIVE COSTS.—

(i) SURVEY.—The exact acreage and legal description of the National Forest System land conveyed under subparagraph (A) shall be determined by a survey approved by the Secretary.

(ii) COSTS.—The Village shall pay the reasonable survey and other administrative costs associated with the conveyance.

(3) AUTHORIZATION OF SALE OF CERTAIN NATIONAL FOREST SYSTEM LAND.—

(A) IN GENERAL.—Subject to the provisions of this paragraph and in exchange for consideration in an amount that is equal to the fair market value of the applicable parcel of National Forest System land, the Secretary may convey—

(i) to the holder of the permit numbered ''QUE302101'' for use of the parcel, the parcel of National Forest System land comprising approximately 0.2 acres that is generally depicted as ''Parcel 5'' on the Red River Conveyance Map; and

(ii) to the owner of the private property adjacent to the parcel, the parcel of National Forest System land comprising approximately 0.1 acres that is generally depicted as ''Parcel 6'' on the Red River Conveyance Map.

(B) DISPOSITION OF PROCEEDS.—Any amounts received by the Secretary as consideration for a conveyance under subparagraph (A) shall be—

(i) deposited in the fund established under Public Law 90–171 (commonly known as the ''Sisk Act'') (16 U.S.C. 484a); and

(ii) available to the Secretary, without further appropriation and until expended, for the acquisition of land or interests in land in Region 3 of the Forest Service.

(C) CONDITIONS.—The conveyance under subparagraph (A) shall be subject to—

(i) valid existing rights; and

(ii) such additional terms and conditions as the Secretary may require.

(D) SURVEY; ADMINISTRATIVE COSTS.—

(i) SURVEY.—The exact acreage and legal description of the National Forest System land conveyed under subparagraph (A) shall be determined by a survey approved by the Secretary.

(ii) COSTS.—The reasonable survey and other administrative costs associated with the conveyance shall be paid by the holder of the permit or the owner of the private property, as applicable.

SEC. 3062. HERMOSA CREEK WATERSHED PROTECTION.

(a) DEFINITIONS.—In this section:

(1) CITY.—The term ''City'' means the city of Durango, Colorado.

(2) COUNTY.—The term ''County'' means La Plata County, Colorado.

(3) SECRETARY.—The term ''Secretary'' means the Secretary of Agriculture.

(4) SPECIAL MANAGEMENT AREA.—The term ''Special Management Area'' means the Hermosa Creek Special Management Area designated by subsection (b)(1).

(5) STATE.—The term ''State'' means the State of Colorado.

(b) DESIGNATION OF HERMOSA CREEK SPECIAL MANAGEMENT AREA.—

(1) DESIGNATION.—Subject to valid existing rights, certain Federal land in the San Juan National Forest comprising approximately 70,650 acres, as generally depicted on the map entitled ''Proposed Hermosa Creek Special Management Area and Proposed Hermosa Creek Wilderness Area'' and dated November 12, 2014, is designated as the ''Hermosa Creek Special Management Area''.

(2) PURPOSE.—The purpose of the Special Management Area is to conserve and protect for the benefit of present and future generations the watershed, geological, cultural, natural, scientific, recreational, wildlife, riparian, historical, educational, and scenic resources of the Special Management Area.

(3) ADMINISTRATION.—

(A) IN GENERAL.—The Secretary shall administer the Special Management Area—

(i) in a manner that conserves, protects, and manages the resources of the Special Management Area described in paragraph (2); and

(ii) in accordance with—

(I) the National Forest Management Act of 1976 (16 U.S.C. 1600 et seq.);

(II) this Act; and

(III) any other applicable laws.

(B) USES.—

(i) IN GENERAL.—The Secretary shall allow only such uses of the Special Management Area as the Secretary determines would further the purposes described in paragraph (2).

(ii) MOTORIZED AND MECHANIZED VEHICLES.—

(I) IN GENERAL.—Except as provided in subclause (II) and as needed for administrative purposes or to respond to an emergency, the use of motorized or mechanized vehicles in the Special Management Area shall be permitted only on roads and trails designated by the Secretary for use by those vehicles.

(II) OVERSNOW VEHICLES.—The Secretary shall authorize the use of snowmobiles and other oversnow vehicles within the Special Management Area—

(aa) when there exists adequate snow coverage; and

(bb) subject to such terms and conditions as the Secretary may require.

(iii) GRAZING.—The Secretary shall permit grazing within the Special Management Area, if established before the date of enactment of this Act, subject to all applicable laws (including regulations) and Executive orders.

(iv) PROHIBITED ACTIVITIES.—Within the area of the Special Management Area identified as ''East Hermosa Area'' on the map entitled ''Proposed Hermosa Creek Special Management Area and Proposed Hermosa Creek Wilderness Area'' and dated November

12, 2014, the following activities shall be prohibited:

(I) New permanent or temporary road construction or the renovation of existing nonsystem roads, except as allowed under the final rule entitled ''Special Areas; Roadless Area Conservation; Applicability to the National Forests in Colorado'' (77 Fed. Reg. 39576 (July 3, 2012)).

(II) Projects undertaken for the purpose of harvesting commercial timber (other than activities relating to the harvest of merchantable products that are byproducts of activities conducted for ecological restoration or to further the purposes described in this section).

(4) STATE AND FEDERAL WATER MANAGEMENT.—Nothing in this subsection affects the potential for development, operation, or maintenance of a water storage reservoir at the site in the Special Management Area that is identified in—

(A) pages 17 through 20 of the Statewide Water Supply Initiative studies prepared by the Colorado Water Conservation Board and issued by the State in November 2004; and

(B) page 27 of the Colorado Dam Site Inventory prepared by the Colorado Water Conservation Board and dated August 1996.

(5) WITHDRAWAL.—

(A) IN GENERAL.—Subject to valid rights in existence on the date of enactment of this Act and except as provided in subparagraph (B), the Federal land within the Special Management Area is withdrawn from—

(i) all forms of entry, appropriation, and disposal under the public land laws;

(ii) location, entry, and patent under the mining laws; and

(iii) operation of the mineral leasing, mineral materials, and geothermal leasing laws.

(B) EXCEPTION.—The withdrawal under subparagraph (A) shall not apply to the areas identified as parcels A and B on the map entitled ''Proposed Hermosa Creek Special Management Area and Proposed Hermosa Creek Wilderness Area'' and dated November 12, 2014.

(6) WINTER SKIING AND RELATED WINTER ACTIVITIES.—Nothing in this subsection alters or limits—

(A) a permit held by a ski area;

(B) the implementation of the activities governed by a ski area permit; or

(C) the authority of the Secretary to modify or expand an existing ski area permit.

(7) VEGETATION MANAGEMENT.—Nothing in this subsection prevents the Secretary from conducting vegetation management projects within the Special Management Area—

(A) subject to—

(i) such reasonable regulations, policies, and practices as the Secretary determines to be appropriate; and

(ii) all applicable laws (including regulations); and

(B) in a manner consistent with—

(i) the purposes described in paragraph (2); and

(ii) this subsection.

(8) WILDFIRE, INSECT, AND DISEASE MANAGEMENT.—In accordance with this subsection, the Secretary may—

(A) carry out any measures that the Secretary determines to be necessary to manage wildland fire and treat hazardous fuels, insects, and diseases in the Special Management Area; and

(B) coordinate those measures with the appropriate State or local agency, as the Secretary determines to be necessary.

(9) MANAGEMENT PLAN.—Not later than 3 years after the date of enactment of this Act, the Secretary shall develop a management plan for the long-term protection and management of the Special Management Area that—

(A) takes into account public input; and

(B) provides for recreational opportunities to occur within the Special Management Area, including skiing, biking, hiking, fishing, hunting, horseback riding, snowmobiling, motorcycle riding, off-highway vehicle use, snowshoeing, and camping.

(10) TRAIL AND OPEN AREA SNOWMOBILE USAGE.—Nothing in this subsection affects the use or status of trails authorized for motorized or mechanized vehicle or open area snowmobile use on the date of enactment of this Act.

(11) STATE WATER RIGHTS.—Nothing in this subsection affects access to, use of, or allocation of any absolute or conditional water right that is—

(A) decreed under the laws of the State; and

(B) in existence on the date of enactment of this Act.

(c) HERMOSA CREEK WILDERNESS.—

(1) DESIGNATION OF WILDERNESS.—Section 2(a) of the Colorado Wilderness Act of 1993 (16 U.S.C. 1132 note; 107 Stat. 756; 114 Stat. 1955; 116 Stat. 1055) is amended by adding at the end the following:

''(22) Certain land within the San Juan National Forest that comprises approximately 37,236 acres, as generally depicted on the map entitled 'Proposed Hermosa Creek Special Management Area and Proposed Hermosa Creek Wilderness Area' and dated November 12, 2014, which shall be known as the 'Hermosa Creek Wilderness'.''.

(2) EFFECTIVE DATE.—Any reference contained in the Wilderness Act (16 U.S.C. 1131 et seq.) to the effective date of that Act shall be considered to be a reference to the date of enactment of this Act for purposes of administering the wilderness area designated by section 2(a)(22) of the Colorado Wilderness Act of 1993 (16 U.S.C. 1132 note; 107 Stat. 756; 114 Stat. 1955; 116 Stat. 1055) (as added by paragraph (1)).

(3) FIRE, INSECTS, AND DISEASES.—In accordance with section 4(d)(1) of the Wilderness Act (16 U.S.C. 1133(d)(1)), within the wilderness areas designated by section 2(a)(22) of the Colorado Wilderness Act of 1993 (16 U.S.C. 1132 note; 107 Stat. 756; 114 Stat. 1955; 116 Stat. 1055) (as added by paragraph (1)), the Secretary may carry out any measure that the Secretary determines to be necessary to control fire, insects, and diseases, subject to such terms and conditions as the Secretary determines to be appropriate.

(d) DURANGO AREA MINERAL WITHDRAWAL.—

(1) WITHDRAWAL.—Subject to valid existing rights, the land and mineral interests described in paragraph (2) are withdrawn from all forms of—

(A) entry, appropriation, and disposal under the public land laws;

(B) location, entry, and patent under the mining laws; and

(C) disposition under all laws relating to mineral leasing, geothermal leasing, or mineral materials.

(2) DESCRIPTION OF LAND AND MINERAL INTERESTS.—The land and mineral interests referred to in paragraph (1) are the Federal land and mineral interests generally depicted within the areas designated as ''Withdrawal Areas'' on the map entitled ''Perins Peak & Animas City Mountain, Horse Gulch and Lake Nighthorse Mineral Withdrawal'' and dated April 5, 2013.

(3) PUBLIC PURPOSE CONVEYANCE.—Notwithstanding paragraph (1), the Secretary of the Interior may convey any portion of the land described in paragraph (2) that is administered by the Bureau of Land Management to the City, the County, or the State—

(A) pursuant to the Act of June 14, 1926 (commonly known as the ''Recreation and Public Purposes Act'') (43 U.S.C. 869 et seq.); or

(B) by exchange in accordance with applicable laws (including regulations).

(e) CONVEYANCE OF BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT LAND TO COUNTY.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—On the expiration of the permit numbered COC 64651 (09) and dated February 24, 2009, on request and agreement of the County, the Secretary of the Interior shall convey to the County, without consideration and subject to valid existing rights, all right, title, and interest of the United States in and to the land described in paragraph (2), subject to—

(A) paragraph (3);

(B) the condition that the County shall pay all administrative and other costs associated with the conveyance; and

(C) such other terms and conditions as the Secretary of the Interior determines to be necessary.

(2) DESCRIPTION OF LAND.—The land referred to in paragraph (1) consists of approximately 82 acres of land managed by the Bureau of Land Management, Tres Rios District, Colorado, as generally depicted on the map entitled ''La Plata County Grandview Conveyance'' and dated May 5, 2014.

(3) USE OF CONVEYED LAND.—The Federal land conveyed pursuant to this subsection may be used by the County for any public purpose, in accordance with the Act of June 14, 1926 (commonly known as the ''Recreation and Public Purposes Act'') (43 U.S.C. 869 et seq.).

(4) REVERSION.—If the County ceases to use a parcel of the Federal land conveyed pursuant to this subsection in accordance with paragraph (1), title to the parcel shall revert to the Secretary of the Interior, at the option of the Secretary of the Interior.

(f) MOLAS PASS RECREATION AREA; WILDERNESS STUDY AREA RELEASE; WILDERNESS STUDY AREA TRANSFER OF ADMINISTRATIVE JURISDICTION.—

(1) MOLAS PASS RECREATION AREA.—

(A) DESIGNATION.—The approximately 461 acres of land in San Juan County, Colorado, that is generally depicted as ''Molas Pass Recreation Area'' on the map entitled ''Molas Pass Recreation Area and Molas Pass Wilderness Study Area'' and dated November 13, 2014, is designated as the ''Molas Pass Recreation Area''.

(B) USE OF SNOWMOBILES.—The use of snowmobiles shall be authorized in the Molas Pass Recreation Area—

(i) during periods of adequate snow coverage;

(ii) in accordance with the Federal Land Policy and Management Act of 1976 (43 U.S.C. 1701 et seq.) and other applicable laws (including regulations);

(iii) on designated trails for winter motorized travel and grooming;

(iv) in designated areas for open area motorized travel; and

(v) subject to such terms and conditions as the Secretary may require.

(C) OTHER RECREATIONAL OPPORTUNITIES.—In addition to the uses authorized under subparagraph (B), the Secretary may authorize other recreational uses in the Molas Pass Recreation Area.

(2) MOLAS PASS WILDERNESS STUDY AREA.—

(A) TRANSFER OF ADMINISTRATIVE JURISDICTION.—Administrative jurisdiction over the Federal land generally depicted as ''Molas Pass Wilderness Study Area'' on the map entitled ''Molas Pass Recreation Area and Molas Pass Wilderness Study Area'', and dated November 13, 2014, is transferred from the Bureau of Land Management to the Forest Service.

(B) ADMINISTRATION.—The Federal land described in subparagraph (A) shall—

(i) be known as the ''Molas Pass Wilderness Study Area''; and

(ii) be administered by the Secretary, so as to maintain the wilderness character and potential of the Federal land for inclusion in the National Wilderness Preservation System.

(3) RELEASE.—

(A) FINDING.—Congress finds that the land described in subparagraph (C) has been adequately studied for wilderness designation under section 603 of the Federal Land Policy and Management Act of 1976 (43 U.S.C. 1782).

(B) RELEASE.—Effective beginning on the date of enactment of this Act, the land described in subparagraph (C)—

(i) shall not be subject to section 603(c) of the Federal Land Policy and Management Act of 1976 (43 U.S.C. 1782(c));

(ii) shall be managed in accordance with land management plans adopted under section 202 of that Act (43 U.S.C. 1712); and

(iii) shall not be subject to Secretarial Order 3310 issued on December 22, 2010.

(C) DESCRIPTION OF LAND.—The land referred to in subparagraphs (A) and (B) is the approximately 461 acres located in the West Needles Contiguous Wilderness Study Area of San Juan County, Colorado, that is generally depicted as ''Molas Pass Recreation Area'' on the map entitled ''Molas Pass Recreation Area and Molas Pass Wilderness Study Area'' and dated November 13, 2014.

(g) GENERAL PROVISIONS.—

(1) FISH AND WILDLIFE.—Nothing in this section affects the jurisdiction or responsibility of the State with regard to fish and wildlife in the State.

(2) MAPS AND LEGAL DESCRIPTIONS.—

(A) IN GENERAL.—As soon as practicable after the date of enactment of this Act, the Secretary or the Secretary of the Interior, as appropriate, shall prepare maps and legal descriptions of—

(i) the Special Management Area;

(ii) the wilderness area designated by the amendment made by subsection (c)(1);

(iii) the withdrawal pursuant to subsection (d);

(iv) the conveyance pursuant to subsection (e);

(v) the recreation area designated by subsection (f)(1); and

(vi) the wilderness study area designated by subsection (f)(2)(B)(i).

(B) FORCE OF LAW.—The maps and legal descriptions prepared under subparagraph (A) shall have the same force and effect as if included in this section, except that the Secretary concerned may correct any clerical or typographical errors in the maps and legal descriptions.

(C) PUBLIC AVAILABILITY.—The maps and legal descriptions prepared under subparagraph (A) shall be on file and available for public inspection in the appropriate offices of the Forest Service and the Bureau of Land Management.

(3) ADJACENT MANAGEMENT.—

(A) IN GENERAL.—Nothing in this section establishes a protective perimeter or buffer zone around—

(i) the Special Management Area;

(ii) the wilderness area designated by an amendment made by subsection (c)(1); or

(iii) the wilderness study area designated by subsection (f)(2)(B)(i).

(B) NONWILDERNESS ACTIVITIES.—The fact that a nonwilderness activity or use can be seen or heard from areas within the wilderness area designated by an amendment made by subsection (c)(1) or the wilderness study area designated by subsection (f)(2)(B)(i) shall not preclude the conduct of the activity or use outside the boundary of the wilderness area or wilderness study area.

(4) MILITARY OVERFLIGHTS.—Nothing in this section restricts or precludes—

(A) any low-level overflight of military aircraft over an area designated as a wilderness area under an amendment made by this section, including military overflights that can be seen, heard, or detected within the wilderness area;

(B) flight testing or evaluation; or

(C) the designation or establishment of—

(i) new units of special use airspace; or

(ii) any military flight training route over a wilderness area described in subparagraph (A).

SEC. 3063. NORTH FORK FEDERAL LANDS WITHDRAWAL AREA.

(a) DEFINITIONS.—In this section:

(1) ELIGIBLE FEDERAL LAND.—The term ''eligible Federal land'' means—

(A) any federally owned land or interest in land depicted on the Map as within the North Fork Federal Lands Withdrawal Area; or

(B) any land or interest in land located within the North Fork Federal Lands Withdrawal Area that is acquired by the Federal Government after the date of enactment of this Act.

(2) MAP.—The term ''Map'' means the Bureau of Land Management map entitled ''North Fork Federal Lands Withdrawal Area'' and dated June 9, 2010.

(b) WITHDRAWAL.—Subject to valid existing rights, the eligible Federal land is withdrawn from—

(1) all forms of location, entry, and patent under the mining laws; and

(2) disposition under all laws relating to mineral leasing and geothermal leasing.

(c) AVAILABILITY OF MAP.—Not later than 30 days after the date of enactment of this Act, the Map shall be made available to the public at each appropriate office of the Bureau of Land Management.

(d) EFFECT OF SECTION.—Nothing in this section prohibits the Secretary of the Interior from taking any action necessary to complete any requirement under the National Environmental Policy Act of 1969 (42 U.S.C. 4321 et seq.) or the Endangered Species Act of 1973 (16 U.S.C. 1531 et seq.) required for permitting surface-disturbing activity to occur on any lease issued before the date of enactment of this Act.

SEC. 3064. PINE FOREST RANGE WILDERNESS.

(a) DEFINITIONS.—In this section:

(1) COUNTY.—The term ''County'' means Humboldt County, Nevada.

(2) MAP.—The term ''Map'' means the map entitled ''Proposed Pine Forest Wilderness Area'' and dated October 28, 2013.

(3) SECRETARY.—The term ''Secretary'' means the Secretary of the Interior.

(4) STATE.—The term ''State'' means the State of Nevada.

(5) WILDERNESS.—The term ''Wilderness'' means the Pine Forest Range Wilderness designated by section (b)(1).

(b) ADDITION TO NATIONAL WILDERNESS PRESERVATION SYSTEM.—

(1) DESIGNATION.—In furtherance of the purposes of the Wilderness Act (16 U.S.C. 1131 et seq.), the approximately 26,000 acres of Federal land managed by the Bureau of Land Management, as generally depicted on the Map, is designated as wilderness and as a component of the National Wilderness Preservation System, to be known as the ''Pine Forest Range Wilderness''.

(2) BOUNDARY.—

(A) ROAD ACCESS.—The boundary of any portion of the Wilderness that is bordered by a road shall be 100 feet from the edge of the road.

(B) ROAD ADJUSTMENTS.—The Secretary shall—

(i) reroute the road running through Long Meadow to the west to remove the road from the riparian area;

(ii) reroute the road currently running through Rodeo Flat/Corral Meadow to the east to remove the road from the riparian area;

(iii) close, except for administrative use, the road along Lower Alder Creek south of Bureau of Land Management road #2083; and

(iv)(I) leave open the Coke Creek Road to Little Onion Basin; but

(II) close spur roads connecting to the roads described in subclause (I).

(C) RESERVOIR ACCESS.—The boundary of the Wilderness shall be 160 feet downstream from the dam at Little Onion Reservoir.

(3) MAP AND LEGAL DESCRIPTION.—

(A) IN GENERAL.—As soon as practicable after the date of enactment of this Act, the Secretary shall prepare a map and legal description of the Wilderness.

(B) EFFECT.—The map and legal description prepared under subparagraph (A) shall have the same force and effect as if included in this section, except that the Secretary may correct clerical and typographical errors in the map or legal description.

(C) AVAILABILITY.—The map and legal description prepared under subparagraph (A) shall be on file and available for public inspection in the appropriate offices of the Bureau of Land Management.

(4) WITHDRAWAL.—Subject to valid existing rights, the Wilderness is withdrawn from—

(A) all forms of entry, appropriation, and disposal under the public land laws;

(B) location, entry, and patent under the mining laws; and

(C) disposition under all laws relating to mineral and geothermal leasing or mineral materials.

(c) ADMINISTRATION.—

(1) MANAGEMENT.—Subject to valid existing rights, the Wilderness shall be administered by the Secretary in accordance with the Wilderness Act (16 U.S.C. 1131 et seq.), except that—

(A) any reference in the Wilderness Act to the effective date of that Act shall be considered to be a reference to the date of enactment of this Act; and

(B) any reference in the Wilderness Act to the Secretary of Agriculture shall be considered to be a reference to the Secretary.

(2) LIVESTOCK.—The grazing of livestock in the Wilderness, if established before the date of enactment of this Act, shall be allowed to continue, subject to such reasonable regulations, policies, and practices as the Secretary considers to be necessary in accordance with—

(A) section 4(d)(4) of the Wilderness Act (16 U.S.C. 1133(d)(4)); and

(B) the guidelines set forth in Appendix A of the report of the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs of the House of Representatives accompanying H.R. 2570 of the 101st Congress (House Report 101–405).

(3) ADJACENT MANAGEMENT.—

(A) IN GENERAL.—Congress does not intend for the designation of the Wilderness to create a protective perimeter or buffer zone around the Wilderness.

(B) NONWILDERNESS ACTIVITIES.—The fact that nonwilderness activities or uses can be seen, heard, or detected from areas within the Wilderness shall not limit or preclude the conduct of the activities or uses outside the boundary of the Wilderness.

(4) MILITARY OVERFLIGHTS.—Nothing in this section restricts or precludes—

(A) low-level overflights of military aircraft over the Wilderness, including military overflights that can be seen, heard, or detected within the Wilderness;

(B) flight testing and evaluation; or

(C) the designation or creation of new units of special use airspace, or the establishment of military flight training routes, over the Wilderness.

(5) WILDFIRE, INSECT, AND DISEASE MANAGEMENT.—In accordance with section 4(d)(1) of

the Wilderness Act (16 U.S.C. 1133(d)(1)), the Secretary may take such measures in the Wilderness as are necessary for the control of fire, insects, and diseases (including, as the Secretary determines to be appropriate, the coordination of the activities with a State or local agency).

(6) WILDFIRE MANAGEMENT OPERATIONS.—Nothing in this section precludes a Federal, State, or local agency from conducting wildfire management operations (including operations using aircraft or mechanized equipment).

(7) WATER RIGHTS.—

(A) PURPOSE.—The purpose of this paragraph is to protect the wilderness values of the land designated as wilderness by this section by means other than a federally reserved water right.

(B) STATUTORY CONSTRUCTION.—Nothing in this section—

(i) constitutes an express or implied reservation by the United States of any water or water rights with respect to the Wilderness;

(ii) affects any water rights in the State (including any water rights held by the United States) in existence on the date of enactment of this Act;

(iii) establishes a precedent with regard to any future wilderness designations;

(iv) affects the interpretation of, or any designation made under, any other Act; or

(v) limits, alters, modifies, or amends any interstate compact or equitable apportionment decree that apportions water among and between the State and other States.

(C) NEVADA WATER LAW.—The Secretary shall follow the procedural and substantive requirements of State law in order to obtain and hold any water rights not in existence on the date of enactment of this Act with respect to the Wilderness.

(D) NEW PROJECTS.—

(i) DEFINITION OF WATER RESOURCE FACILITY.—

(I) IN GENERAL.—In this subparagraph, the term ''water resource facility'' means irrigation and pumping facilities, reservoirs, water conservation works, aqueducts, canals, ditches, pipelines, wells, hydropower projects, transmission and other ancillary facilities, and other water diversion, storage, and carriage structures.

(II) EXCLUSION.—In this subparagraph, the term ''water resource facility'' does not include wildlife guzzlers.

(ii) RESTRICTION ON NEW WATER RESOURCE FACILITIES.—Except as otherwise provided in this section, on or after the date of enactment of this Act, neither the President nor any other officer, employee, or agent of the United States shall fund, assist, authorize, or issue a license or permit for the development of any new water resource facility within a wilderness area, any portion of which is located in the County.

(d) RELEASE OF WILDERNESS STUDY AREAS.—

(1) FINDING.—Congress finds that, for the purposes of section 603(c) of the Federal Land Policy and Management Act of 1976 (43 U.S.C. 1782(c)), the land described in paragraph (3) has been adequately studied for wilderness designation.

(2) RELEASE.—Any public land described in paragraph (3) that is not designated as wilderness by this section—

(A) is no longer subject to—

(i) section 603(c) of the Federal Land Policy and Management Act of 1976 (43 U.S.C. 1782(c)); or

(ii) Secretarial Order No. 3310 issued by the Secretary on December 22, 2010; and

(B) shall be managed in accordance with the applicable land use plans adopted under section 202 of the Federal Land Policy and Management Act of 1976 (43 U.S.C. 1712).

(3) DESCRIPTION OF LAND.—The land referred to in paragraphs (1) and (2) consists of the portions of the Blue Lakes and Alder Creek wilderness study areas not designated as wilderness by subsection (b)(1), including the approximately 990 acres in the following areas:

(A) Lower Alder Creek Basin.

(B) Little Onion Basin.

(C) Lands east of Knott Creek Reservoir.

(D) Portions of Corral Meadow and the Blue Lakes Trailhead.

(e) WILDLIFE MANAGEMENT.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—In accordance with section 4(d)(7) of the Wilderness Act (16 U.S.C. 1133(d)(7)), nothing in this section affects or diminishes the jurisdiction of the State with respect to fish and wildlife management, including the regulation of hunting, fishing, and trapping, in the Wilderness.

(2) MANAGEMENT ACTIVITIES.—In furtherance of the purposes and principles of the Wilderness Act (16 U.S.C. 1131 et seq.), the Secretary may conduct any management activities in the Wilderness that are necessary to maintain or restore fish and wildlife populations and the habitats to support the populations, if the activities are carried out—

(A) consistent with relevant wilderness management plans; and

(B) in accordance with—

(i) the Wilderness Act (16 U.S.C. 1131 et seq.); and

(ii) the guidelines set forth in Appendix B of the report of the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs of the House of Representatives accompanying H.R. 2570 of the 101st Congress (House Report 101–405), including the occasional and temporary use of motorized vehicles if the use, as determined by the Secretary, would promote healthy, viable, and more naturally distributed wildlife populations that would enhance wilderness values with the minimal impact necessary to reasonably accomplish those tasks.

(3) EXISTING ACTIVITIES.—Consistent with section 4(d)(1) of the Wilderness Act (16 U.S.C. 1133(d)(1)) and in accordance with the guidelines set forth in Appendix B of the report of the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs of the House of Representatives accompanying H.R. 2570 of the 101st Congress (House Report 101–405), the State may continue to use aircraft, including helicopters, to survey, capture, transplant, monitor, and provide water for wildlife populations in the Wilderness.

(4) HUNTING, FISHING, AND TRAPPING.—

(A) IN GENERAL.—The Secretary may designate areas in which, and establish periods during which, for reasons of public safety, administration, or compliance with applicable laws, no hunting, fishing, or trapping will be permitted in the Wilderness.

(B) CONSULTATION.—Except in emergencies, the Secretary shall consult with the appropriate State agency and notify the public before taking any action under subparagraph (A).

(5) AGREEMENT.—

(A) IN GENERAL.—The State, including a designee of the State, may conduct wildlife management activities in the Wilderness—

(i) in accordance with the terms and conditions specified in the agreement between the Secretary and the State entitled ''Memorandum of Understanding between the Bureau of Land Management and the Nevada Department of Wildlife Supplement No. 9'' and signed November and December 2003, including any amendments to the agreement agreed to by the Secretary and the State; and

(ii) subject to all applicable laws (including regulations).

(B) REFERENCES; CLARK COUNTY.—For the purposes of this paragraph, any reference to Clark County in the agreement described in subparagraph (A)(i) shall be considered to be a reference to the Wilderness.

(f) LAND EXCHANGES.—

(1) DEFINITIONS.—In this subsection:

(A) FEDERAL LAND.—The term ''Federal land'' means Federal land in the County that is identified for disposal by the Secretary through the Winnemucca Resource Management Plan.

(B) NON-FEDERAL LAND.—The term ''non-Federal land'' means land identified on the Map as ''non-Federal lands for exchange''.

(2) ACQUISITION OF LAND AND INTERESTS IN LAND.—Consistent with applicable law and subject to paragraph (3), the Secretary may exchange the Federal land for non-Federal land.

(3) CONDITIONS.—Each land exchange under paragraph (1) shall be subject to—

(A) the condition that the owner of the non-Federal land pay not less than 50 percent of all costs relating to the land exchange, including the costs of appraisals, surveys, and any necessary environmental clearances; and

(B) such additional terms and conditions as the Secretary may require.

(4) INCORPORATION OF ACQUIRED LAND AND INTERESTS IN LAND.—Any non-Federal land or interest in the non-Federal land within the boundary of the Wilderness that is acquired by the United States under this subsection after the date of enactment of this Act shall be added to and administered as part of the Wilderness.

(5) DEADLINE FOR COMPLETION OF LAND EXCHANGE.—It is the intent of Congress that the land exchanges under this subsection be completed by not later than 5 years after the date of enactment of this Act.

(g) NATIVE AMERICAN CULTURAL AND RELIGIOUS USES.—Nothing in this section alters or diminishes the treaty rights of any Indian tribe (as defined in section 4 of the Indian Self-Determination and Education Assistance Act (25 U.S.C. 450b)).

SEC. 3065. ROCKY MOUNTAIN FRONT CONSERVATION MANAGEMENT AREA AND WILDERNESS ADDITIONS.

(a) DEFINITIONS.—In this section:

(1) CONSERVATION MANAGEMENT AREA.—The term ''Conservation Management Area'' means the Rocky Mountain Front Conservation Management Area established by subsection (b)(1)(A).

(2) DECOMMISSION.—The term ''decommission'' means—

(A) to reestablish vegetation on a road; and

(B) to restore any natural drainage, watershed function, or other ecological processes that are disrupted or adversely impacted by the road by removing or hydrologically disconnecting the road prism.

(3) DISTRICT.—The term ''district'' means the Rocky Mountain Ranger District of the Lewis and Clark National Forest.

(4) MAP.—The term ''map'' means the map entitled ''Rocky Mountain Front Heritage Act'' and dated October 27, 2011.

(5) NONMOTORIZED RECREATION TRAIL.—The term ''nonmotorized recreation trail'' means a trail designed for hiking, bicycling, or equestrian use.

(6) SECRETARY.—The term ''Secretary'' means—

(A) with respect to land under the jurisdiction of the Secretary of Agriculture, the Secretary of Agriculture; and

(B) with respect to land under the jurisdiction of the Secretary of the Interior, the Secretary of the Interior.

(7) STATE.—The term ''State'' means the State of Montana.

(b) ROCKY MOUNTAIN FRONT CONSERVATION MANAGEMENT AREA.—

(1) ESTABLISHMENT.—

(A) IN GENERAL.—Subject to valid existing rights, there is established the Rocky Mountain Front Conservation Management Area in the State.

(B) AREA INCLUDED.—The Conservation Management Area shall consist of approximately 195,073 acres of Federal land managed by the Forest Service and 13,087 acres of Federal land managed by the Bureau of Land Management in the State, as generally depicted on the map.

(C) INCORPORATION OF ACQUIRED LAND AND INTERESTS.—Any land or interest in land that is located in the Conservation Management Area and is acquired by the United States from a willing seller shall—

(i) become part of the Conservation Management Area; and

(ii) be managed in accordance with—

(I) in the case of land managed by the Forest Service—

(aa) the Act of March 1, 1911 (commonly known as the ''Weeks Law'') (16 U.S.C. 552 et seq.); and

(bb) any laws (including regulations) applicable to the National Forest System;

(II) in the case of land managed, by the Bureau of Land Management, the Federal Land Policy and Management Act of 1976 (43 U.S.C. 1701 et seq.);

(III) this subsection; and

(IV) any other applicable law (including regulations).

(2) PURPOSES.—The purposes of the Conservation Management Area are to conserve, protect, and enhance for the benefit and enjoyment of present and future generations the recreational, scenic, historical, cultural, fish, wildlife, roadless, and ecological values of the Conservation Management Area.

(3) MANAGEMENT.—

(A) IN GENERAL.—The Secretary shall manage the Conservation Management Area—

(i) in a manner that conserves, protects, and enhances the resources of the Conservation Management Area; and

(ii) in accordance with—

(I) the laws (including regulations) and rules applicable to the National Forest System for land managed by the Forest Service;

(II) the Federal Land Policy and Management Act of 1976 (43 U.S.C. 1701 et seq.) for land managed by the Bureau of Land Management;

(III) this subsection; and

(IV) any other applicable law (including regulations).

(B) USES.—

(i) IN GENERAL.—The Secretary shall only allow such uses of the Conservation Management Area that the Secretary determines would further the purposes described in paragraph (2).

(ii) MOTORIZED VEHICLES.—

(I) IN GENERAL.—The use of motorized vehicles in the Conservation Management Area shall be permitted only on existing roads, trails, and areas designated for use by such vehicles as of the date of enactment of this Act.

(II) NEW OR TEMPORARY ROADS.—Except as provided in subclause (III), no new or temporary roads shall be constructed within the Conservation Management Area.

(III) EXCEPTIONS.—Nothing in subclause (I) or (II) prevents the Secretary from—

(aa) rerouting or closing an existing road or trail to protect natural resources from degradation, as determined to be appropriate by the Secretary;

(bb) constructing a temporary road on which motorized vehicles are permitted as part of a vegetation management project in any portion of the Conservation Management Area located not more than ¼ mile from the Teton Road, South Teton Road, Sun River Road, Beaver Willow Road, or Benchmark Road;

(cc) authorizing the use of motorized vehicles for administrative purposes (including noxious weed eradication or grazing management); or

(dd) responding to an emergency.

(IV) DECOMMISSIONING OF TEMPORARY ROADS.—The Secretary shall decommission any temporary road constructed under subclause (III)(bb) not later than 3 years after the date on which the applicable vegetation management project is completed.

(iii) GRAZING.—The Secretary shall permit grazing within the Conservation Management Area, if established on the date of enactment of this Act—

(I) subject to—

(aa) such reasonable regulations, policies, and practices as the Secretary determines appropriate; and

(bb) all applicable laws; and

(II) in a manner consistent with—

(aa) the purposes described in paragraph (2); and

(bb) the guidelines set forth in the report of the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs of the House of Representatives accompanying H.R. 5487 of the 96th Congress (H. Rept. 96–617).

(iv) VEGETATION MANAGEMENT.—Nothing in this section prevents the Secretary from conducting vegetation management projects within the Conservation Management Area—

(I) subject to—

(aa) such reasonable regulations, policies, and practices as the Secretary determines appropriate; and

(bb) all applicable laws (including regulations); and

(II) in a manner consistent with the purposes described in paragraph (2).

(4) ADJACENT MANAGEMENT.—

(A) IN GENERAL.—The designation of the Conservation Management Area shall not create a protective perimeter or buffer zone around the Conservation Management Area.

(B) EFFECT.—The fact that activities or uses can be seen or heard from areas within the Conservation Management Area shall not preclude the conduct of the activities or uses outside the boundary of the Conservation Management Area.

(c) DESIGNATION OF WILDERNESS ADDITIONS.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—In accordance with the Wilderness Act (16 U.S.C. 1131 et seq.), the following Federal land in the State is designated as wilderness and as additions to existing components of the National Wilderness Preservation System:

(A) BOB MARSHALL WILDERNESS.—Certain land in the Lewis and Clark National Forest, comprising approximately 50,401 acres, as generally depicted on the map, which shall be added to and administered as part of the Bob Marshall Wilderness designated under section 3 of the Wilderness Act (16 U.S.C. 1132).

(B) SCAPEGOAT WILDERNESS.—Certain land in the Lewis and Clark National Forest, comprising approximately 16,711 acres, as generally depicted on the map, which shall be added to and administered as part of the Scapegoat Wilderness designated by the first section of Public Law 92–395 (16 U.S.C. 1132 note).

(2) MANAGEMENT OF WILDERNESS ADDITIONS.—Subject to valid existing rights, the land designated as wilderness additions by paragraph (1) shall be administered by the Secretary in accordance with the Wilderness Act (16 U.S.C. 1131 et seq.), except that any reference in that Act to the effective date of that Act shall be deemed to be a reference to the date of the enactment of this Act.

(3) LIVESTOCK.—The grazing of livestock and the maintenance of existing facilities relating to grazing in the wilderness additions designated by this subsection, if established before the date of enactment of this Act, shall be permitted to continue in accordance with—

(A) section 4(d)(4) of the Wilderness Act (16 U.S.C. 1133(d)(4)); and

(B) the guidelines set forth in the report of the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs of the House of Representatives accompanying H.R. 5487 of the 96th Congress (H. Rept. 96–617).

(4) WILDFIRE, INSECT, AND DISEASE MANAGEMENT.—In accordance with section 4(d)(1) of the Wilderness Act (16 U.S.C. 1133(d)(1)), within the wilderness additions designated by this subsection, the Secretary may take any measures that the Secretary determines to be necessary to control fire, insects, and diseases, including, as the Secretary determines appropriate, the coordination of those activities with a State or local agency.

(5) ADJACENT MANAGEMENT.—

(A) IN GENERAL.—The designation of a wilderness addition by this subsection shall not create any protective perimeter or buffer zone around the wilderness area.

(B) NONWILDERNESS ACTIVITIES.—The fact that nonwilderness activities or uses can be seen or heard from areas within a wilderness addition designated by this subsection shall not preclude the conduct of those activities or uses outside the boundary of the wilderness area.

(d) MAPS AND LEGAL DESCRIPTIONS.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—As soon as practicable after the date of enactment of this Act, the Secretary shall prepare maps and legal descriptions of the Conservation Management Area and the wilderness additions designated by subsections (b) and (c), respectively.

(2) FORCE OF LAW.—The maps and legal descriptions prepared under paragraph (1) shall have the same force and effect as if included in this section, except that the Secretary may correct typographical errors in the map and legal descriptions.

(3) PUBLIC AVAILABILITY.—The maps and legal descriptions prepared under paragraph (1) shall be on file and available for public inspection in the appropriate offices of the Forest Service and Bureau of Land Management.

(e) NOXIOUS WEED MANAGEMENT.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—Not later than 1 year after the date of enactment of this Act, the Secretary of Agriculture shall prepare a comprehensive management strategy for preventing, controlling, and eradicating noxious weeds in the district.

(2) CONTENTS.—The management strategy shall—

(A) include recommendations to protect wildlife, forage, and other natural resources in the district from noxious weeds;

(B) identify opportunities to coordinate noxious weed prevention, control, and eradication efforts in the district with State and local agencies, Indian tribes, nonprofit organizations, and others;

(C) identify existing resources for preventing, controlling, and eradicating noxious weeds in the district;

(D) identify additional resources that are appropriate to effectively prevent, control, or eradicate noxious weeds in the district; and

(E) identify opportunities to coordinate with county weed districts in Glacier, Pondera, Teton, and Lewis and Clark Counties in the State to apply for grants and enter into agreements for noxious weed control and eradication projects under the Noxious Weed Control and Eradication Act of 2004 (7 U.S.C. 7781 et seq.).

(3) CONSULTATION.—In developing the management strategy required under paragraph (1), the Secretary shall consult with—

(A) the Secretary of the Interior;

(B) appropriate State, tribal, and local governmental entities; and

(C) members of the public.

(f) NONMOTORIZED RECREATION OPPORTUNITIES.—Not later than 2 years after the date of enactment of this Act, the Secretary of Agriculture, in consultation with interested parties, shall conduct a study to improve nonmotorized recreation trail opportunities (including mountain bicycling) on land not designated as wilderness within the district.

(g) MANAGEMENT OF FISH AND WILDLIFE; HUNTING AND FISHING.—Nothing in this section affects the jurisdiction of the State with respect to fish and wildlife management (including the regulation of hunting and fishing) on public land in the State.

(h) OVERFLIGHTS.—

(1) JURISDICTION OF THE FEDERAL AVIATION ADMINISTRATION.—Nothing in this section affects the jurisdiction of the Federal Aviation Administration with respect to the airspace above the wilderness or the Conservation Management Area.

(2) BENCHMARK AIRSTRIP.—Nothing in this section affects the continued use, maintenance, and repair of the Benchmark (3U7) airstrip.

(i) RELEASE OF WILDERNESS STUDY AREAS.—

(1) FINDING.—Congress finds that, for the purposes of section 603(c) of the Federal Land Policy and Management Act of 1976 (43 U.S.C. 1782(c)), the Zook Creek and Buffalo Creek wilderness study areas in the State have been adequately studied for wilderness designation.

(2) RELEASE.—The Zook Creek and Buffalo Creek wilderness study areas—

(A) are no longer subject to—

(i) section 603(c) of the Federal Land Policy and Management Act of 1976 (43 U.S.C. 1782(c)); or

(ii) Secretarial Order 3310 issued on December 22, 2010; and

(B) shall be managed in accordance with the applicable land use plans adopted under section 202 of the Federal Land Policy and Management Act of 1976 (43 U.S.C. 1712).

(j) ASSESSMENT UPDATE.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—Not later than 5 years after the date of enactment of this Act, the Secretary shall review and update the assessment for oil and gas potential for the following wilderness study areas in the State:

(A) Bridge Coulee.

(B) Musselshell Breaks.

(2) REPORT.—Not later than 30 days after the date on which the review is completed under paragraph (1), the Secretary shall submit to the Committee on Energy and Natural Resources of the Senate and the Committee on Natural Resources of the House of Representatives a report that describes the oil and gas potential for the wilderness study areas.

SEC. 3066. WOVOKA WILDERNESS.

(a) DEFINITIONS.—In this section:

(1) COUNTY.—The term ''County'' means Lyon County, Nevada.

(2) MAP.—The term ''map'' means the map entitled ''Wovoka Wilderness Area'' and dated December 18, 2012.

(3) SECRETARY.—The term ''Secretary'' means the Secretary of Agriculture.

(4) STATE.—The term ''State'' means the State of Nevada.

(5) WILDERNESS.—The term ''Wilderness'' means the Wovoka Wilderness designated by subsection (b)(1).

(b) WOVOKA WILDERNESS.—

(1) DESIGNATION.—In furtherance of the purposes of the Wilderness Act (16 U.S.C. 1131 et seq.), the Federal land managed by the Forest Service, as generally depicted on the Map, is designated as wilderness and as a component of the National Wilderness Preservation System, to be known as the ''Wovoka Wilderness''.

(2) BOUNDARY.—The boundary of any portion of the Wilderness that is bordered by a road shall be 150 feet from the centerline of the road.

(3) MAP AND LEGAL DESCRIPTION.—

(A) IN GENERAL.—As soon as practicable after the date of enactment of this Act, the Secretary shall prepare a map and legal description of the Wilderness.

(B) EFFECT.—The map and legal description prepared under subparagraph (A) shall have the same force and effect as if included in this section, except that the Secretary may correct any clerical and typographical errors in the map or legal description.

(C) AVAILABILITY.—Each map and legal description prepared under subparagraph (A) shall be on file and available for public inspection in the appropriate offices of the Forest Service.

(4) WITHDRAWAL.—Subject to valid existing rights, the Wilderness is withdrawn from—

(A) all forms of entry, appropriation, or disposal under the public land laws;

(B) location, entry, and patent under the mining laws; and

(C) disposition under all laws relating to mineral and geothermal leasing or mineral materials.

(c) ADMINISTRATION.—

(1) MANAGEMENT.—Subject to valid existing rights, the Wilderness shall be administered by the Secretary in accordance with the Wilderness Act (16 U.S.C. 1131 et seq.), except that any reference in that Act to the effective date shall be considered to be a reference to the date of enactment of this Act.

(2) LIVESTOCK.—The grazing of livestock in the Wilderness, if established before the date of enactment of this Act, shall be allowed to continue, subject to such reasonable regulations, policies, and practices as the Secretary considers to be necessary, in accordance with—

(A) section 4(d)(4) of the Wilderness Act (16 U.S.C. 1133(d)(4)); and

(B) the guidelines set forth in Appendix A of the report of the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs of the House of Representatives accompanying H.R. 2570 of the 101st Congress (House Report 101–405).

(3) INCORPORATION OF ACQUIRED LAND AND INTERESTS.—Any land or interest in land within the boundary of the Wilderness that is acquired by the United States after the date of enactment of this Act shall be added to and administered as part of the Wilderness.

(4) ADJACENT MANAGEMENT.—

(A) IN GENERAL.—Congress does not intend for the designation of the Wilderness to create a protective perimeter or buffer zone around the Wilderness.

(B) NONWILDERNESS ACTIVITIES.—The fact that nonwilderness activities or uses can be seen or heard from areas within the Wilderness shall not preclude the conduct of the activities or uses outside the boundary of the Wilderness.

(5) OVERFLIGHTS.—

(A) MILITARY OVERFLIGHTS.—Nothing in this section restricts or precludes—

(i) low-level overflights of military aircraft over the Wilderness, including military overflights that can been seen or heard within the Wilderness;

(ii) flight testing and evaluation; or

(iii) the designation or creation of new units of special airspace, or the establishment of military flight training routes, over the Wilderness.

(B) EXISTING AIRSTRIPS.—Nothing in this section restricts or precludes low-level overflights by aircraft originating from airstrips in existence on the date of enactment of this Act that are located within 5 miles of the proposed boundary of the Wilderness.

(6) WILDFIRE, INSECT, AND DISEASE MANAGEMENT.—In accordance with section 4(d)(1) of the Wilderness Act (16 U.S.C. 1133(d)(1)), the Secretary may take any measures in the Wilderness that the Secretary determines to be necessary for the control of fire, insects, and diseases, including, as the Secretary determines to be appropriate, the coordination of the activities with a State or local agency.

(7) WATER RIGHTS.—

(A) FINDINGS.—Congress finds that—

(i) the Wilderness is located—

(I) in the semiarid region of the Great Basin; and

(II) at the headwaters of the streams and rivers on land with respect to which there are few—

(aa) actual or proposed water resource facilities located upstream; and

(bb) opportunities for diversion, storage, or other uses of water occurring outside the land that would adversely affect the wilderness values of the land;

(ii) the Wilderness is generally not suitable for use or development of new water resource facilities; and

(iii) because of the unique nature of the Wilderness, it is possible to provide for proper management and protection of the wilderness and other values of land in ways different from those used in other laws.

(B) PURPOSE.—The purpose of this paragraph is to protect the wilderness values of the Wilderness by means other than a federally reserved water right.

(C) STATUTORY CONSTRUCTION.—Nothing in this paragraph—

(i) constitutes an express or implied reservation by the United States of any water or water rights with respect to the Wilderness;

(ii) affects any water rights in the State (including any water rights held by the United States) in existence on the date of enactment of this Act;

(iii) establishes a precedent with regard to any future wilderness designations;

(iv) affects the interpretation of, or any designation made under, any other Act; or

(v) limits, alters, modifies, or amends any interstate compact or equitable apportionment decree that apportions water among and between the State and other States.

(D) NEVADA WATER LAW.—The Secretary shall follow the procedural and substantive requirements of State law in order to obtain and hold any water rights not in existence on the date of enactment of this Act with respect to the Wilderness.

(E) NEW PROJECTS.—

(i) DEFINITION OF WATER RESOURCE FACILITY.—

(I) IN GENERAL.—In this subparagraph, the term ''water resource facility'' means irrigation and pumping facilities, reservoirs, water conservation works, aqueducts, canals, ditches, pipelines, wells, hydropower projects, transmission and other ancillary facilities, and other water diversion, storage, and carriage structures.

(II) EXCLUSION.—In this subparagraph, the term ''water resource facility'' does not include wildlife guzzlers.

(ii) RESTRICTION ON NEW WATER RESOURCE FACILITIES.—

(I) IN GENERAL.—Except as otherwise provided in this section, on or after the date of enactment of this Act, no officer, employee, or agent of the United States shall fund, assist, authorize, or issue a license or permit for the development of any new water resource facility within the Wilderness, any portion of which is located in the County.

(II) EXCEPTION.—If a permittee within the Bald Mountain grazing allotment submits an

application for the development of water resources for the purpose of livestock watering by the date that is 10 years after the date of enactment of this Act, the Secretary shall issue a water development permit within the non-wilderness boundaries of the Bald Mountain grazing allotment for the purposes of carrying out activities under paragraph (2).

(8) NONWILDERNESS ROADS.—Nothing in this section prevents the Secretary from implementing or amending a final travel management plan.

(d) WILDLIFE MANAGEMENT.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—In accordance with section 4(d)(7) of the Wilderness Act (16 U.S.C. 1133(d)(7)), nothing in this section affects or diminishes the jurisdiction of the State with respect to fish and wildlife management, including the regulation of hunting, fishing, and trapping, in the Wilderness.

(2) MANAGEMENT ACTIVITIES.—In furtherance of the purposes and principles of the Wilderness Act (16 U.S.C. 1131 et seq.), the Secretary may conduct any management activities in the Wilderness that are necessary to maintain or restore fish and wildlife populations and the habitats to support the populations, if the activities are carried out—

(A) consistent with relevant wilderness management plans; and

(B) in accordance with—

(i) the Wilderness Act (16 U.S.C. 1131 et seq.); and

(ii) the guidelines set forth in Appendix B of the report of the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs of the House of Representatives accompanying H.R. 2570 of the 101st Congress (House Report 101–405), including the occasional and temporary use of motorized vehicles and aircraft, if the use, as determined by the Secretary, would promote healthy, viable, and more naturally distributed wildlife populations that would enhance wilderness values with the minimal impact necessary to reasonably accomplish those tasks.

(3) EXISTING ACTIVITIES.—Consistent with section 4(d)(1) of the Wilderness Act (16 U.S.C. 1133(d)(1)) and in accordance with the guidelines set forth in Appendix B of House Report 101–405, the State may continue to use aircraft, including helicopters, to survey, capture, transplant, monitor, and provide water for wildlife populations in the Wilderness.

(4) HUNTING, FISHING, AND TRAPPING.—

(A) IN GENERAL.—The Secretary may designate areas in which, and establish periods during which, for reasons of public safety, administration, or compliance with applicable laws, no hunting, fishing, or trapping will be permitted in the Wilderness.

(B) CONSULTATION.—Except in emergencies, the Secretary shall consult with the appropriate State agency and notify the public before making any designation under subparagraph (A).

(5) AGREEMENT.—The State, including a designee of the State, may conduct wildlife management activities in the Wilderness—

(A) in accordance with the terms and conditions specified in the agreement between the Secretary and the State entitled ''Memorandum of Understanding: Intermountain Region USDA Forest Service and the Nevada Department of Wildlife State of Nevada'' and signed by the designee of the State on February 6, 1984, and by the designee of the Secretary on January 24, 1984, including any amendments, appendices, or additions to the agreement agreed to by the Secretary and the State or a designee; and

(B) subject to all applicable laws (including regulations).

(e) WILDLIFE WATER DEVELOPMENT PROJECTS.—Subject to subsection (c), the Secretary shall authorize structures and facilities, including existing structures and facilities, for wildlife water development projects (including guzzlers) in the Wilderness if—

(1) the structures and facilities will, as determined by the Secretary, enhance wilderness values by promoting healthy, viable, and more naturally distributed wildlife populations; and

(2) the visual impacts of the structures and facilities on the Wilderness can reasonably be minimized.

(f) NATIVE AMERICAN CULTURAL AND RELIGIOUS USES.—Nothing in this section alters or diminishes the treaty rights of any Indian tribe.

SEC. 3067. WITHDRAWAL AREA RELATED TO WOVOKA WILDERNESS.

(a) DEFINITION OF WITHDRAWAL AREA.—In this section, the term ''Withdrawal Area'' means the land administered by the Forest Service and identified as ''Withdrawal Area'' on the map entitled ''Wovoka Wilderness Area'' and dated December 18, 2012.

(b) WITHDRAWAL.—Subject to valid existing rights, all Federal land within the Withdrawal Area is withdrawn from all forms of—

(1) entry, appropriation, or disposal under the public land laws;

(2) location, entry, and patent under the mining laws; and

(3) operation of the mineral laws, geothermal leasing laws, and mineral materials laws.

(c) MOTORIZED AND MECHANICAL VEHICLES.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—Subject to paragraph (2), use of motorized and mechanical vehicles in the Withdrawal Area shall be permitted only on roads and trails designated for the use of those vehicles, unless the use of those vehicles is needed—

(A) for administrative purposes; or

(B) to respond to an emergency.

(2) EXCEPTION.—Paragraph (1) does not apply to aircraft (including helicopters).

(d) NATIVE AMERICAN CULTURAL AND RELIGIOUS USES.—Nothing in this section alters or diminishes the treaty rights of any Indian tribe.

SEC. 3068. WITHDRAWAL AND RESERVATION OF ADDITIONAL PUBLIC LAND FOR NAVAL AIR WEAPONS STATION, CHINA LAKE, CALIFORNIA.

(a) IN GENERAL.—Section 2971(b) of the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2014 (Public Law 113–66; 127 Stat. 1044) is amended—

(1) by striking ''subsection (a) is the Federal land'' and inserting the following: ''subsection (a) is—

''(1) the Federal land''; and

(2) by striking ''section 2912.'' and inserting the following: ''section 2912;

''(2) approximately 7,556 acres of public land described at Public Law 88–46 and commonly known as the Cuddeback Lake Air Force Range; and

''(3) approximately 4,480 acres comprised of all the public lands within: Sections 31 and 32 of Township 29S, Range 43E; Sections 12, 13, 24, and 25 of Township 30S, Range 42E; and Section 5 and the northern half of Section 6 of Township 31S, Range 43E, Mount Diablo Meridian, in the county of San Bernardino in the State of California, (but excluding the parcel identified as 'AF Fee Simple') as depicted on the map entitled: 'Cuddeback Area of the Golden Valley Proposed Wilderness Additions, June 2014'.''.

(b) EXPIRATIONAL REPEAL.—The Act entitled ''An Act to provide for the withdrawal and reservation for the use of the Department of the Air Force of certain public lands of the United States at Cuddeback Lake Air Force Range, California, for defense purposes'', as approved June 21, 1963 (Public Law 88–46; 77 Stat. 69), is repealed.

Subtitle F—Wild and Scenic Rivers

SEC. 3071. ILLABOT CREEK, WASHINGTON, WILD AND SCENIC RIVER.

(a) DESIGNATION.—Section 3(a) of the Wild and Scenic Rivers Act (16 U.S.C. 1274(a)) is amended by inserting after paragraph (210), as added by section 3060(b), the following:

''(211) ILLABOT CREEK, WASHINGTON.—

''(A) The 14.3-mile segment from the headwaters of Illabot Creek to the northern terminus as generally depicted on the map titled 'Illabot Creek Proposed WSR–Northern Terminus', dated September 15, 2009, to be administered by the Secretary of Agriculture as follows:

''(i) The 4.3-mile segment from the headwaters of Illabot Creek to the boundary of Glacier Peak Wilderness Area as a wild river.

''(ii) The 10-mile segment from the boundary of Glacier Peak Wilderness to the northern terminus as generally depicted on the map titled 'Illabot Creek Proposed WSR–Northern Terminus', dated September 15, 2009, as a recreational river.

''(B) Action required to be taken under subsection (d)(1) for the river segments designated under this paragraph shall be completed through revision of the Skagit Wild and Scenic River comprehensive management plan.''.

(b) NO CONDEMNATION.—No land or interest in land within the boundary of the river segment designated by paragraph (211) of section 3(a) of the Wild and Scenic Rivers Act (16 U.S.C. 1274(a)) may be acquired by condemnation.

(c) ADJACENT MANAGEMENT.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—Nothing in paragraph (211) of section 3(a) of the Wild and Scenic Rivers Act (16 U.S.C. 1274(a)) creates a protective perimeter or buffer zone outside the designated boundary of the river segment designated by that paragraph.

(2) OUTSIDE ACTIVITIES.—The fact that an activity or use can be seen or heard within the boundary of the river segment designated by paragraph (211) of section 3(a) of the Wild and Scenic Rivers Act (16 U.S.C. 1274(a)) shall not preclude the activity or use outside the boundary of the river segment.

SEC. 3072. MISSISQUOI AND TROUT WILD AND SCENIC RIVERS, VERMONT.

(a) DESIGNATION OF WILD AND SCENIC RIVER SEGMENTS.—Section 3(a) of the Wild and Scenic Rivers Act (16 U.S.C. 1274(a)) is amended by inserting after paragraph (211), as added by section 3071(a), the following:

''(212) MISSISQUOI RIVER AND TROUT RIVER, VERMONT.—The following segments in the State of Vermont, to be administered by the Secretary of the Interior as a recreational river:

''(A) The 20.5-mile segment of the Missisquoi River from the Lowell/Westfield town line to the Canadian border in North Troy, excluding the property and project boundary of the Troy and North Troy hydroelectric facilities.

''(B) The 14.6-mile segment of the Missisquoi River from the Canadian border in Richford to the upstream project boundary of the Enosburg Falls hydroelectric facility in Sampsonville.

''(C) The 11-mile segment of the Trout River from the confluence of the Jay and Wade Brooks in Montgomery to where the Trout River joins the Missisquoi River in East Berkshire.''.

(b) MANAGEMENT.—

(1) MANAGEMENT.—

(A) IN GENERAL.—The river segments designated by paragraph (212) of section 3(a) of the Wild and Scenic Rivers Act (16 U.S.C. 1274(a)) shall be managed in accordance with—

(i) the Upper Missisquoi and Trout Rivers Management Plan developed during the

study described in section 5(b)(19) of the Wild and Scenic Rivers Act (16 U.S.C. 1276(b)(19)) (referred to in this subsection as the ''management plan''); and

(ii) such amendments to the management plan as the Secretary of the Interior determines are consistent with this section and as are approved by the Upper Missisquoi and Trout Rivers Wild and Scenic Committee (referred to in this subsection as the ''Committee'').

(B) COMPREHENSIVE MANAGEMENT PLAN.—The management plan, as finalized in March 2013, and as amended, shall be considered to satisfy the requirements for a comprehensive management plan pursuant to section 3(d) of the Wild and Scenic Rivers Act (16 U.S.C. 1274(d)).

(C) ADJACENT MANAGEMENT.—

(i) IN GENERAL.—Nothing in paragraph (212) of section 3(a) of the Wild and Scenic Rivers Act (16 U.S.C. 1274(a)) creates a protective perimeter or buffer zone outside the designated boundary of the river segments designated by that paragraph.

(ii) OUTSIDE ACTIVITIES.—The fact that an activity or use can be seen or heard within the boundary of the river segments designated by paragraph (212) of section 3(a) of the Wild and Scenic Rivers Act (16 U.S.C. 1274(a)) shall not preclude the activity or use outside the boundary of the river segments.

(2) COMMITTEE.—The Secretary shall coordinate management responsibility of the Secretary of the Interior under this section with the Committee, as specified in the management plan.

(3) COOPERATIVE AGREEMENTS.—

(A) IN GENERAL.—In order to provide for the long-term protection, preservation, and enhancement of the river segments designated by paragraph (212) of section 3(a) of the Wild and Scenic Rivers Act (16 U.S.C. 1274(a)), the Secretary of the Interior may enter into cooperative agreements pursuant to sections 10(e) and 11(b)(1) (16 U.S.C. 1281(e), 1282(b)(1)) of the Wild and Scenic Rivers Act with—

(i) the State of Vermont;

(ii) the municipalities of Berkshire, Enosburg Falls, Enosburgh, Montgomery, North Troy, Richford, Troy, and Westfield; and

(iii) appropriate local, regional, statewide, or multi-state planning, environmental, or recreational organizations.

(B) CONSISTENCY.—Each cooperative agreement entered into under this paragraph shall be consistent with the management plan and may include provisions for financial or other assistance from the United States.

(4) EFFECT ON EXISTING HYDROELECTRIC FACILITIES.—

(A) IN GENERAL.—The designation of the river segments by paragraph (212) of section 3(a) of the Wild and Scenic Rivers Act (16 U.S.C. 1274(a)), does not—

(i) preclude the Federal Energy Regulatory Commission from licensing, relicensing, or otherwise authorizing the operation or continued operation of the Troy Hydroelectric, North Troy, or Enosburg Falls hydroelectric project under the terms of licenses or exemptions in effect on the date of enactment of this Act; or

(ii) limit modernization, upgrade, or other changes to the projects described in clause (i), subject to written determination by the Secretary of the Interior that the changes are consistent with the purposes of the designation.

(B) HYDROPOWER PROCEEDINGS.—Resource protection, mitigation, or enhancement measures required by Federal Energy Regulatory Commission hydropower proceedings—

(i) shall not be considered to be project works for purposes of this section; and

(ii) may be located within the river segments designated by paragraph (212) of section 3(a) of the Wild and Scenic Rivers Act (16 U.S.C. 1274(a)), subject to a written determination by the Secretary that the measures are consistent with the purposes of the designation.

(5) LAND MANAGEMENT.—

(A) ZONING ORDINANCES.—For the purpose of the segments designated by paragraph (212) of section 3(a) of the Wild and Scenic Rivers Act (16 U.S.C. 1274(a)), the zoning ordinances adopted by the towns of Berkshire, Enosburg Falls, Enosburgh, Montgomery, North Troy, Richford, Troy, and Westfield in the State of Vermont, including provisions for conservation of floodplains, wetlands, and watercourses associated with the segments, shall be considered to satisfy the standards and requirements of section 6(c) of the Wild and Scenic Rivers Act (16 U.S.C. 1277(c)).

(B) ACQUISITIONS OF LAND.—The authority of the Secretary to acquire land for the purposes of the segments designated by paragraph (212) of section 3(a) of the Wild and Scenic Rivers Act (16 U.S.C. 1274(a)) shall be—

(i) limited to acquisition by donation or acquisition with the consent of the owner of the land; and

(ii) subject to the additional criteria set forth in the management plan.

(C) NO CONDEMNATION.—No land or interest in land within the boundary of the river segments designated by paragraph (212) of section 3(a) of the Wild and Scenic Rivers Act (16 U.S.C. 1274(a)) may be acquired by condemnation.

(6) RELATION TO NATIONAL PARK SYSTEM.—Notwithstanding section 10(c) of the Wild and Scenic Rivers Act (16 U.S.C. 1281(c)), the Missisquoi and Trout Rivers shall not be administered as part of the National Park System or be subject to regulations that govern the National Park System.

SEC. 3073. WHITE CLAY CREEK WILD AND SCENIC RIVER EXPANSION.

(a) DESIGNATION OF SEGMENTS OF WHITE CLAY CREEK, AS SCENIC AND RECREATIONAL RIVERS.—Section 3(a)(163) of the Wild and Scenic Rivers Act (16 U.S. C. 1274(a)(163)) is amended—

(1) in the matter preceding subparagraph (A)—

(A) by striking ''190 miles'' and inserting ''199 miles''; and

(B) by striking ''the recommended designation and classification maps (dated June 2000)'' and inserting ''the map entitled 'White Clay Creek Wild and Scenic River Designated Area Map' and dated July 2008, the map entitled 'White Clay Creek Wild and Scenic River Classification Map' and dated July 2008, and the map entitled 'White Clay Creek National Wild and Scenic River Proposed Additional Designated Segments-July 2008' '';

(2) by striking subparagraph (B) and inserting the following:

''(B) 22.4 miles of the east branch beginning at the southern boundary line of the Borough of Avondale, including Walnut Run, Broad Run, and Egypt Run, outside the boundaries of the White Clay Creek Preserve, as a recreational river.''; and

(3) by striking subparagraph (H) and inserting the following:

''(H) 14.3 miles of the main stem, including Lamborn Run, that flow through the boundaries of the White Clay Creek Preserve, Pennsylvania and Delaware, and White Clay Creek State Park, Delaware, beginning at the confluence of the east and middle branches in London Britain Township, Pennsylvania, downstream to the northern boundary line of the City of Newark, Delaware, as a scenic river.''.

(b) ADMINISTRATION OF WHITE CLAY CREEK.—Sections 4 through 8 of Public Law 106–357 (16 U.S.C. 1274 note; 114 Stat. 1393), shall be applicable to the additional segments of White Clay Creek designated by the amendments made by subsection (a).

(c) NO CONDEMNATION.—No land or interest in land within the boundary of the additional segments of White Clay Creek designated by the amendments made by subsection (a) may be acquired by condemnation.

(d) ADJACENT MANAGEMENT.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—Nothing in the amendments made by subsection (a) creates a protective perimeter or buffer zone outside the designated boundary of the additional segments of White Clay Creek designated by the amendments made by that subsection.

(2) OUTSIDE ACTIVITIES.—The fact that an activity or use can be seen or heard within the boundary of the additional segments of White Clay Creek designated by the amendments made by subsection (a) shall not preclude the activity or use outside the boundary of the segment.

SEC. 3074. STUDIES OF WILD AND SCENIC RIVERS.

(a) DESIGNATION FOR STUDY.—Section 5(a) of the Wild and Scenic Rivers Act (16 U.S.C. 1276(a)) is amended by inserting after paragraph (141), as added by section 3041(e), the following:

''(142) BEAVER, CHIPUXET, QUEEN, WOOD, AND PAWCATUCK RIVERS, RHODE ISLAND AND CONNECTICUT.—The following segments:

''(A) The approximately 10-mile segment of the Beaver River from the headwaters in Exeter, Rhode Island, to the confluence with the Pawcatuck River.

''(B) The approximately 5-mile segment of the Chipuxet River from Hundred Acre Pond to the outlet into Worden Pond.

''(C) The approximately 10-mile segment of the upper Queen River from the headwaters to the Usquepaugh Dam in South Kingstown, Rhode Island, including all tributaries of the upper Queen River.

''(D) The approximately 5-mile segment of the lower Queen (Usquepaugh) River from the Usquepaugh Dam to the confluence with the Pawcatuck River.

''(E) The approximately 11-mile segment of the upper Wood River from the headwaters to Skunk Hill Road in Richmond and Hopkinton, Rhode Island, including all tributaries of the upper Wood River.

''(F) The approximately 10-mile segment of the lower Wood River from Skunk Hill Road to the confluence with the Pawcatuck River.

''(G) The approximately 28-mile segment of the Pawcatuck River from Worden Pond to Nooseneck Hill Road (Rhode Island Rte 3) in Hopkinton and Westerly, Rhode Island.

''(H) The approximately 7-mile segment of the lower Pawcatuck River from Nooseneck Hill Road to Pawcatuck Rock, Stonington, Connecticut, and Westerly, Rhode Island.

''(143) NASHUA RIVER, MASSACHUSETTS.—The following segments:

''(A) The approximately 19-mile segment of the mainstem of the Nashua River from the confluence with the North and South Nashua Rivers in Lancaster, Massachusetts, north to the Massachusetts-New Hampshire State line, excluding the approximately 4.8-mile segment of the mainstem of the Nashua River from the Route 119 bridge in Groton, Massachusetts, downstream to the confluence with the Nissitissit River in Pepperell, Massachusetts.

''(B) The 10-mile segment of the Squannacook River from the headwaters at Ash Swamp downstream to the confluence with the Nashua River in the towns of Shirley and Ayer, Massachusetts.

''(C) The 3.5-mile segment of the Nissitissit River from the Massachusetts-New Hampshire State line downstream to the confluence with the Nashua River in Pepperell, Massachusetts.

''(144) YORK RIVER, MAINE.—The segment of the York River that flows 11.25 miles from the headwaters of the York River at York Pond to the mouth of the river at York Harbor, and any associated tributaries.''.

(b) STUDY AND REPORT.—Section 5(b) of the Wild and Scenic Rivers Act (16 U.S.C. 1276(b)) is amended by inserting after paragraph (20), as added by section 3041(e), the following:

''(21) BEAVER, CHIPUXET, QUEEN, WOOD, AND PAWCATUCK RIVERS, RHODE ISLAND AND CONNECTICUT; NASHUA RIVER, MASSACHUSETTS; YORK RIVER, MAINE.—

''(A) IN GENERAL.—Not later than 3 years after the date on which funds are made available to carry out this paragraph, the Secretary of the Interior shall—

''(i) complete each of the studies described in paragraphs (142), (143), and (144) of subsection (a); and

''(ii) submit to the Committee on Natural Resources of the House of Representatives and the Committee on Energy and Natural Resources of the Senate a report that describes the results of each of the studies.

''(B) REPORT REQUIREMENTS.—In assessing the potential additions to the wild and scenic river system, the report submitted under subparagraph (A)(ii) shall—

''(i) determine the effect of the designation on—

''(I) existing commercial and recreational activities, such as hunting, fishing, trapping, recreational shooting, motor boat use, and bridge construction;

''(II) the authorization, construction, operation, maintenance, or improvement of energy production, transmission, or other infrastructure; and

''(III) the authority of State and local governments to manage the activities described in subclauses (I) and (II);

''(ii) identify any authorities that, in a case in which an area studied under paragraph (142), (143), or (144) of subsection (a) is designated under this Act—

''(I) would authorize or require the Secretary of the Interior—

''(aa) to influence local land use decisions, such as zoning; or

''(bb) to place restrictions on non-Federal land if designated under this Act; and

''(II) the Secretary of the Interior may use to condemn property; and

''(iii) identify any private property located in an area studied under paragraph (142), (143), or (144) of subsection (a).''.

Subtitle G—Trust Lands

SEC. 3077. LAND TAKEN INTO TRUST FOR BENEFIT OF THE NORTHERN CHEYENNE TRIBE.

(a) DEFINITIONS.—In this section:

(1) FUND.—The term ''Fund'' means the Northern Cheyenne Trust Fund identified in the June 7, 1999 Agreement Settling Certain Issues Relating to the Tongue River Dam Project, which was entered into by the Tribe, the State, and delegates of the Secretary, and managed by the Office of Special Trustee in the Department of the Interior.

(2) GREAT NORTHERN PROPERTIES.—The term ''Great Northern Properties'' means the Great Northern Properties Limited Partnership, which is a Delaware limited partnership.

(3) PERMANENT FUND.—The term ''Permanent Fund'' means the Northern Cheyenne Tribe Permanent Fund managed by the Tribe pursuant to the Plan for Investment, Management and Use of the Fund, as amended by vote of the tribal membership on November 2, 2010.

(4) RESERVATION.—The term ''Reservation'' means the Northern Cheyenne Reservation.

(5) SECRETARY.—The term ''Secretary'' means the Secretary of the Interior.

(6) STATE.—The term ''State'' means the State of Montana.

(7) TRIBE.—The term ''Tribe'' means the Northern Cheyenne Tribe.

(b) TRIBAL FEE LAND TO BE TAKEN INTO TRUST.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—Subject to paragraph (2), not later than 60 days after the date of enactment of this Act, the Secretary shall take into trust for the benefit of the Tribe the approximately 932 acres of land depicted on—

(A) the map entitled ''Northern Cheyenne Lands Act – Fee-to-Trust Lands'' and dated April 22, 2014; and

(B) the map entitled ''Northern Cheyenne Lands Act – Fee-to-Trust Lands – Lame Deer Townsite'' and dated April 22, 2014.

(2) LIMITATION.—Any land located in the State of South Dakota that is included on the maps referred to in subparagraphs (A) and (B) of paragraph (1) shall not be taken into trust pursuant to that paragraph.

(c) MINERAL RIGHTS TO BE TAKEN INTO TRUST.—

(1) COMPLETION OF MINERAL CONVEYANCES.—

(A) IN GENERAL.—Not later than 60 days after the date on which the Secretary receives the notification described in paragraph (3), in a single transaction—

(i) Great Northern Properties shall convey to the Tribe all right, title, and interest of Great Northern Properties, consisting of coal and iron ore mineral interests, underlying the land on the Reservation generally depicted as ''Great Northern Properties'' on the map entitled ''Northern Cheyenne Land Act – Coal Tracts'' and dated April 22, 2014; and

(ii) subject to subparagraph (B), the Secretary shall convey to Great Northern Properties all right, title, and interest of the United States in and to the coal mineral interests underlying the land generally depicted as ''Bull Mountains'' and ''East Fork'' on the map entitled ''Northern Cheyenne Federal Tracts'' and dated April 22, 2014.

(B) REQUIREMENT.—The Secretary shall ensure that the deed for the conveyance authorized by subparagraph (A)(ii) shall include a covenant running with the land that—

(i) precludes the coal conveyed from being mined by any method other than underground mining techniques until any surface owner (as defined in section 714(e) of Public Law 95–87 (30 U.S.C. 1304(e))) for a specific tract has provided to Great Northern Properties written consent to enter the specific tract and commence surface mining;

(ii) shall not create any property interest in the United States or any surface owner (as defined in section 714(e) of Public Law 95–87 (30 U.S.C. 1304(e))); and

(iii) shall not affect, abridge, or amend any valid existing rights of any surface owner of a specific tract or any adjacent tracts.

(2) TREATMENT OF LAND TRANSFERRED TO TRIBE.—

(A) IN GENERAL.—At the request of the Tribe, the Secretary shall take into trust for the benefit of the Tribe the mineral interests conveyed to the Tribe under paragraph (1)(A)(i).

(B) NO STATE TAXATION.—The mineral interests conveyed to the Tribe under paragraph (1)(A)(i) shall not be subject to taxation by the State (including any political subdivision of the State).

(3) REVENUE SHARING AGREEMENT.—The Tribe shall notify the Secretary, in writing, that—

(A) consistent with a settlement agreement entered into between the Tribe and the State in 2002, the Tribe and Great Northern Properties have agreed on a formula for sharing revenue from development of the mineral interests described in paragraph (1)(A)(ii) if those mineral interests are developed;

(B) the revenue sharing agreement remains in effect as of the date of enactment of this Act; and

(C) Great Northern Properties has offered to convey the mineral interests described in paragraph (1)(A)(i) to the Tribe.

(4) WAIVER OF LEGAL CLAIMS.—As a condition of the conveyances of mineral interests under paragraph (1)(A)—

(A) the Tribe shall waive any and all claims relating to the failure of the United States to acquire and take into trust on behalf of the Tribe the mineral interests described in paragraph (1)(A)(i), as directed by Congress in 1900; and

(B) Great Northern Properties shall waive any and all claims against the United States relating to the value of the coal mineral interests described in paragraph (1)(A)(ii).

(5) RESCISSION OF MINERAL CONVEYANCES.—If any portion of the mineral interests conveyed under paragraph (1)(A) is invalidated by final judgment of a court of the United States—

(A) not later than 1 year after the date on which the final judgment is rendered, the Secretary or Great Northern Properties may agree to rescind the conveyances under paragraph (1)(A); and

(B) if the conveyances are rescinded under subparagraph (A), the waivers under paragraph (4) shall no longer apply.

(d) TRANSFER OF NORTHERN CHEYENNE TRUST FUND TO TRIBE.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—Not later than 30 days after the date of enactment of this Act, all amounts in the Fund shall be deposited in the Permanent Fund.

(2) USE OF AMOUNTS.—Of the amounts transferred to the Permanent Fund under paragraph (1)—

(A) the portion that is attributable to the principal of the Fund shall be maintained in perpetuity; and

(B) any interest earned on the amounts described in subparagraph (A) shall be used in the same manner as interest earned on amounts in the Permanent Fund may be used.

(3) WAIVER OF LEGAL CLAIMS.—As a condition of the transfer under paragraph (1), the Tribe shall waive any and all claims arising from the management of the Fund by the United States.

(e) LAND CONSOLIDATION AND FRACTIONATION REPORTING.—

(1) INVENTORY.—

(A) IN GENERAL.—The Secretary, in consultation with the Tribe, shall prepare an inventory of fractionated land interests held by the United States in trust for the benefit of—

(i) the Tribe; or

(ii) individual Indians on the Reservation.

(B) AGRICULTURAL PURPOSES.—The inventory prepared by the Secretary under this paragraph shall include details currently available about fractionated land on the Reservation suitable for agricultural purposes.

(C) SUBMISSION.—The Secretary shall submit the inventory prepared under this paragraph to the Committee on Indian Affairs of the Senate and the Committee on Natural Resources of the House of Representatives by not later than 180 days after the date of enactment of this Act.

(2) REPORT.—

(A) IN GENERAL.—The Secretary, in consultation with the Tribe, shall prepare periodic reports regarding obstacles to consolidating trust land ownership on the Reservation.

(B) CONTENTS.—The reports under this paragraph shall include—

(i) a description of existing obstacles to consolidating trust land ownership, including the extent of fractionation;

(ii) a description of progress achieved by the Tribe toward reducing fractionation and increasing trust land ownership;

(iii) an analysis of progress achieved by the Tribe toward making agricultural use economical on trust land; and

(iv) any applicable outcomes and lessons learned from land consolidation activities undertaken pursuant to the Indian Land Consolidation Act (25 U.S.C. 2201 et seq.).

(C) SUBMISSION.—The Secretary shall submit the reports under this paragraph to the Committee on Indian Affairs of the Senate and the Committee on Natural Resources of the House of Representatives not less frequently than once each calendar year for the 5-year period beginning on the date of enactment of this Act.

(f) ELIGIBILITY FOR OTHER FEDERAL BENEFITS.—The transfer under subsection (d) shall not result in the reduction or denial of any Federal service, benefit, or program to the Tribe or to any member of the Tribe to which the Tribe or member is entitled or eligible because of—

(1) the status of the Tribe as a federally recognized Indian tribe; or

(2) the status of the member as a member of the Tribe.

SEC. 3078. TRANSFER OF ADMINISTRATIVE JURISDICTION, BADGER ARMY AMMUNITION PLANT, BARABOO, WISCONSIN.

(a) DEFINITION.—In this section, the term ''Property'' means approximately 1,553 acres, including federally owned structures thereon, located within the boundary of the former Badger Army Ammunition Plant near Baraboo, Wisconsin.

(b) TRANSFER OF ADMINISTRATIVE JURISDICTION.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—Administrative jurisdiction over the Property is hereby transferred from the Secretary of the Army to the Secretary of the Interior.

(2) STRUCTURES.—Upon receipt by the Secretary of the Interior of a resolution from the Ho-Chunk Nation accepting title to the structures, all federally owned structures on the Property are hereby transferred to the Ho-Chunk Nation in fee.

(3) TRUST STATUS.—The Property, less the structures thereon, shall be held in trust by the Secretary of the Interior for the benefit of the Ho-Chunk Nation and shall be a part of the reservation of the Ho-Chunk Nation.

(4) LEGAL DESCRIPTION.—As soon as practicable after the transfer, the Secretary of the Interior, with the concurrence of the Secretary of the Army, shall publish in the Federal Register a legal description of the Property.

(c) RETENTION OF ENVIRONMENTAL RESPONSE RESPONSIBILITIES BY THE ARMY.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—Notwithstanding the transfer of the Property by subsection (b), the Secretary of the Army shall be responsible—

(A) for obtaining final case closure and no-action-required remedial determinations for the Property from the Wisconsin Department of Natural Resources; and

(B) for any additional remedial actions, with respect to any hazardous substance remaining on the Property, found to be necessary to protect human health and the environment to support the recreational and grazing land reuse (including agricultural activities necessary to sustain such reuse) considered for the final case closure and no-action-required determinations of the Wisconsin Department of Natural Resources.

(2) LIMITATION.—The responsibility described in paragraph (1) is limited to the remediation of releases of hazardous substances resulting from the activities of the Department of Defense that occurred before the date on which administrative jurisdiction of the Property is transferred under this section.

(3) OTHER USES OF THE PROPERTY BY THE SECRETARY OF THE INTERIOR OR THE HO-CHUNK NATION.—The Secretary of the Interior shall not take any action to authorize, nor shall the Ho-Chunk Nation undertake or allow, any activity on or use of the Property inconsistent with the case closure conditions required by the Wisconsin Department of Natural Resources except as provided in this paragraph. Nothing in this section shall preclude the Ho-Chunk Nation from undertaking, in accordance with applicable laws and regulations and without any cost to the Department of Defense or the Department of the Interior, such additional action necessary to allow for uses of the Property other than uses that are consistent with the case closure conditions required by the Wisconsin Department of Natural Resources.

(4) ACCESS BY THE UNITED STATES.—(A) The United States retains and reserves a perpetual and assignable easement and right of access on, over, and through the Property, to enter upon the Property in any case in which an environmental response or corrective action is found to be necessary on the part of the United States, without regard to whether such environmental response or corrective action is on the Property or on adjoining or nearby lands. Such easement and right of access includes, without limitation, the right to perform any environmental investigation, survey, monitoring, sampling, testing, drilling, boring, coring, testpitting, installing monitoring or pumping wells or other treatment facilities, response action, corrective action, or any other action necessary for the United States to meet its responsibilities under applicable laws and as provided for in this section.

(B) In exercising such easement and right of access, the United States shall provide the property holder or owner and their successors or assigns, as the case may be, with reasonable notice of its intent to enter upon the Property and exercise its rights under this clause, which notice may be severely curtailed or even eliminated in emergency situations. The United States shall use reasonable means to avoid and to minimize interference with the property holder's or owner's and their successors' and assigns', as the case may be, quiet enjoyment of the Property. At the completion of work, the work site shall be reasonably restored. Such easement and right of access includes the right to obtain and use utility services, including water, gas, electricity, sewer, and communications services available on the Property at a reasonable charge to the United States. Excluding the reasonable charges for such utility services, no fee, charge, or compensation will be due the property holder or owner, their successors and assigns, for the exercise of the easement and right of access hereby retained and reserved by the United States.

(C) In exercising such easement and right of access, neither the Ho-Chunk Nation nor its successors and assigns, as the case may be, shall have any claim at law or equity against the United States or any officer, employee, agent, contractor of any tier, or servant of the United States based on actions taken by the United States or its officers, employees, agents, contractors of any tier, or servants pursuant to and in accordance with this clause: Provided, however, that nothing in this paragraph shall be considered as a waiver by the Ho-Chunk Nation, its successors and assigns, of any remedy available to them under the Federal Tort Claims Act.

(d) TREATMENT OF EXISTING EASEMENTS, PERMIT RIGHTS, AND RIGHTS-OF-WAY.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—The transfer of administrative jurisdiction under this section recognizes and preserves, in perpetuity and without the right of revocation except as provided in paragraph (2), easements, permit rights, and rights-of-way and access to such easements and rights-of-way of any applicable utility service provider in existence at the time of the conveyance prior to the date of enactment of this Act. The rights recognized and preserved include the right to upgrade applicable utility services.

(2) TERMINATION.—An easement, permit right, or right-of-way recognized and preserved under paragraph (1) shall terminate only—

(A) on the relocation of an applicable utility service referred to in paragraph (1), and then only with respect to that portion of those utility facilities that are relocated; or

(B) with the consent of the holder of the easement, permit right, or right-of-way.

(3) ADDITIONAL EASEMENTS.—The Secretary of the Interior shall grant to a utility service provider, without consideration, such additional easements across the property transferred under this section as the Secretary considers necessary to accommodate the relocation or reconnection of a utility service existing prior to the date of enactment of this section on property held by the Secretary of the Interior in trust for the Ho-Chunk Nation.

(e) PROHIBITION ON GAMING.—Any real property taken into trust under this section shall not be eligible, or used, for any gaming activity carried out under the Indian Gaming Regulatory Act (25 U.S.C. 2701 et seq.).

(f) LIABILITY OF THE UNITED STATES UNCHANGED.—Nothing in this section shall diminish or increase the liability of the United States or otherwise affect the liability of the United States under any provision of law.

Subtitle H—Miscellaneous Access and Property Issues

SEC. 3081. ENSURING PUBLIC ACCESS TO THE SUMMIT OF RATTLESNAKE MOUNTAIN IN THE HANFORD REACH NATIONAL MONUMENT.

(a) IN GENERAL.—The Secretary of the Interior shall provide public access to the summit of Rattlesnake Mountain in the Hanford Reach National Monument for educational, recreational, historical, scientific, cultural, and other purposes, including—

(1) motor vehicle access; and

(2) pedestrian and other nonmotorized access.

(b) COOPERATIVE AGREEMENTS.—The Secretary of the Interior may enter into cooperative agreements to facilitate access to the summit of Rattlesnake Mountain—

(1) with the Secretary of Energy, the State of Washington, or any local government agency or other interested persons, for guided tours, including guided motorized tours to the summit of Rattlesnake Mountain; and

(2) with the Secretary of Energy, and with the State of Washington or any local government agency or other interested persons, to maintain the access road to the summit of Rattlesnake Mountain.

SEC. 3082. ANCHORAGE, ALASKA, CONVEYANCE OF REVERSIONARY INTERESTS.

(a) DEFINITIONS.—In this section:

(1) CITY.—The term ''City'' means the municipality of Anchorage, Alaska.

(2) NON-FEDERAL LAND.—The term ''non-Federal land'' means certain parcels of land located in the City and owned by the City, which are more particularly described as follows:

(A) Block 42, Original Townsite of Anchorage, Anchorage Recording District, Third Judicial District, State of Alaska, consisting of

approximately 1.93 acres, commonly known as the Egan Center, Petrovich Park, and Old City Hall.

(B) Lots 9, 10, and 11, Block 66, Original Townsite of Anchorage, Anchorage Recording District, Third Judicial District, State of Alaska, consisting of approximately 0.48 acres, commonly known as the parking lot at 7th Avenue and I Street.

(C) Lot 13, Block 15, Original Townsite of Anchorage, Anchorage Recording District, Third Judicial District, State of Alaska, consisting of approximately 0.24 acres, an unimproved vacant lot located at H Street and Christensen Drive.

(3) SECRETARY.—The term ''Secretary'' means the Secretary of the Interior.

(b) CONVEYANCE OF REVERSIONARY INTERESTS, ANCHORAGE, ALASKA.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—Notwithstanding any other provision of law, the Secretary shall convey to the City, without consideration, the reversionary interests of the United States in and to the non-Federal land for the purpose of unencumbering the title to the non-Federal land to enable economic development of the non-Federal land.

(2) LEGAL DESCRIPTIONS.—As soon as practicable after the date of enactment of this Act, the exact legal descriptions of the non-Federal land shall be determined in a manner satisfactory to the Secretary.

(3) COSTS.—The City shall pay all costs associated with the conveyance under paragraph (1), including the costs of any surveys, recording costs, and other reasonable costs.

SEC. 3083. RELEASE OF PROPERTY INTERESTS IN BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT LAND CONVEYED TO THE STATE OF OREGON FOR ESTABLISHMENT OF HERMISTON AGRICULTURAL RESEARCH AND EXTENSION CENTER.

(a) DEFINITIONS.—In this section:

(1) MAP.—The term ''Map'' means the map entitled ''Hermiston Agricultural Research and Extension Center'' and dated April 7, 2014.

(2) SECRETARY.—The term ''Secretary'' means the Secretary of the Interior, acting through the Director of the Bureau of Land Management.

(3) STATE.—The term ''State'' means the State of Oregon (acting through the Oregon State Board of Higher Education on behalf of Oregon State University).

(b) RELEASE OF RETAINED INTERESTS.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—Any reservation or reversionary interest retained by the United States to the approximately 290 acres in Hermiston, Oregon, depicted as ''Reversionary Interest Area'' on the Map, is hereby released without consideration.

(2) INSTRUMENT OF RELEASE.—The Secretary shall execute and file in the appropriate office a deed of release, amended deed, or other appropriate instrument reflecting the release of retained interests under paragraph (1).

(c) CONVEYANCE OF ORPHAN PARCEL.—Notwithstanding the land use planning requirements of sections 202 and 203 of the Federal Land Policy and Management Act of 1976 (43 U.S.C. 1712, 1713), not later than 180 days after the date on which the Secretary receives a request from the State, the Secretary shall convey to the State, without consideration, all right, title, and interest of the United States to and in the approximately 6 acres identified on the Map as ''Bureau of Land Management Administered Land''.

Subtitle I—Water Infrastructure

SEC. 3087. BUREAU OF RECLAMATION HYDROPOWER DEVELOPMENT.

Section 9 of the Act of August 11, 1939 (commonly known as the ''Water Conservation and Utilization Act'') (16 U.S.C. 590z–7) is amended—

(1) by striking ''In connection with'' and inserting ''(a) IN GENERAL.—In connection with''; and

(2) by adding at the end the following:

''(b) CERTAIN LEASES AUTHORIZED.—

''(1) IN GENERAL.—Notwithstanding subsection (a), the Secretary—

''(A) may enter into leases of power privileges for electric power generation in connection with any project constructed pursuant to this Act; and

''(B) shall have authority over any project constructed pursuant to this Act in addition to and alternative to any existing authority relating to a particular project.

''(2) PROCESS.—In entering into a lease of power privileges under paragraph (1), the Secretary shall use the processes, terms, and conditions applicable to a lease under section 9(c) of the Reclamation Project Act of 1939 (43 U.S.C. 485h(c)).

''(3) FINDINGS NOT REQUIRED.—No findings under section 3 shall be required for a lease under paragraph (1).

''(4) RIGHTS RETAINED BY LESSEE.—Except as otherwise provided under paragraph (5), all right, title, and interest in and to installed power facilities constructed by non-Federal entities pursuant to a lease under paragraph (1), and any direct revenues derived from that lease, shall remain with the lessee.

''(5) LEASE CHARGES.—Notwithstanding section 8, lease charges shall be credited to the project from which the power is derived.

''(6) EFFECT.—Nothing in this section alters or affects any agreement in effect on the date of enactment of the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2015 for the development of hydropower projects or disposition of revenues.''.

SEC. 3088. TOLEDO BEND HYDROELECTRIC PROJECT.

Notwithstanding section 3(2) of the Federal Power Act (16 U.S.C. 796(2)), Federal land within the Sabine National Forest or the Indian Mounds Wilderness Area occupied by the Toledo Bend Hydroelectric Project numbered 2305 shall not be considered to be—

(1) a reservation, for purposes of section 4(e) of that Act (16 U.S.C. 797(e));

(2) land or other property of the United States for purposes of recompensing the United States for the use, occupancy, or enjoyment of the land under section 10(e)(1) of that Act (16 U.S.C. 803(e)(1)); or

(3) land of the United States, for purposes of section 24 of that Act (16 U.S.C. 818).

SEC. 3089. EAST BENCH IRRIGATION DISTRICT CONTRACT EXTENSION.

Section 2(1) of the East Bench Irrigation District Water Contract Extension Act (Public Law 112–139; 126 Stat. 390) is amended by striking ''4 years'' and inserting ''10 years''.

Subtitle J—Other Matters

SEC. 3091. COMMEMORATION OF CENTENNIAL OF WORLD WAR I.

(a) LIBERTY MEMORIAL AS WORLD WAR I MUSEUM AND MEMORIAL.—

(1) DESIGNATION OF LIBERTY MEMORIAL.—The Liberty Memorial of Kansas City at America's National World War I Museum in Kansas City, Missouri, is hereby designated as a ''World War I Museum and Memorial''.

(2) CEREMONIES.—The World War I Centennial Commission (in this section referred to as the ''Commission'') may plan, develop, and execute ceremonies to recognize the designation of the Liberty Memorial of Kansas City as a World War I Museum and Memorial.

(b) PERSHING PARK AS WORLD WAR I MEMORIAL.—

(1) REDESIGNATION OF PERSHING PARK.—Pershing Park in the District of Columbia is hereby redesignated as a ''World War I Memorial''.

(2) CEREMONIES.—The Commission may plan, develop, and execute ceremonies for the rededication of Pershing Park, as it approaches its 50th anniversary, as a World War I Memorial and for the enhancement of the General Pershing Commemorative Work as authorized by paragraph (3).

(3) AUTHORITY TO ENHANCE COMMEMORATIVE WORK.—

(A) IN GENERAL.—The Commission may enhance the General Pershing Commemorative Work by constructing on the land designated by paragraph (1) as a World War I Memorial appropriate sculptural and other commemorative elements, including landscaping, to further honor the service of members of the United States Armed Forces in World War I.

(B) GENERAL PERSHING COMMEMORATIVE WORK DEFINED.—In this subsection, the term ''General Pershing Commemorative Work'' means the memorial to the late John J. Pershing, General of the Armies of the United States, who commanded the American Expeditionary Forces in World War I, and to the officers and men under his command, as authorized by Public Law 89–786 (80 Stat. 1377).

(4) COMPLIANCE WITH STANDARDS FOR COMMEMORATIVE WORKS.—

(A) IN GENERAL.—Except as provided in subparagraph (B), chapter 89 of title 40, United States Code, applies to the enhancement of the General Pershing Commemorative Work under this subsection.

(B) WAIVER OF CERTAIN REQUIREMENTS.—

(i) SITE SELECTION FOR MEMORIAL.—Section 8905 of such title does not apply with respect to the selection of the site for the World War I Memorial.

(ii) CERTAIN CONDITIONS.—Section 8908(b) of such title does not apply to this subsection.

(5) NO INFRINGEMENT UPON EXISTING MEMORIAL.—The World War I Memorial designated by paragraph (1) may not interfere with or encroach on the District of Columbia War Memorial.

(6) DEPOSIT OF EXCESS FUNDS.—

(A) USE FOR OTHER WORLD WAR I COMMEMORATIVE ACTIVITIES.—If, upon payment of all expenses for the enhancement of the General Pershing Commemorative Work under this subsection (including the maintenance and preservation amount required by section 8906(b)(1) of title 40, United States Code), there remains a balance of funds received for such purpose, the Commission may use the amount of the balance for other commemorative activities authorized under the World War I Centennial Commission Act (Public Law 112–272; 126 Stat. 2448).

(B) USE FOR OTHER COMMEMORATIVE WORKS.—If the authority for enhancement of the General Pershing Commemorative Work and the authority of the Commission to plan and conduct commemorative activities under the World War I Centennial Commission Act have expired and there remains a balance of funds received for the enhancement of the General Pershing Commemorative Work, the Commission shall transmit the amount of the balance to a separate account with the National Park Foundation, to be available to the Secretary of the Interior following the process provided in section 8906(b)(4) of title 40, United States Code, for accounts established under section 8906(b)(3) of such title, except that funds in such account may only be obligated subject to appropriation.

(7) AUTHORIZATION TO COMPLETE CONSTRUCTION AFTER TERMINATION OF COMMISSION.—Section 8 of the World War I Centennial Commission Act (Public Law 112–272) is amended—

(A) in subsection (a), by striking ''The Centennial Commission'' and inserting ''Except as provided in subsection (c), the Centennial Commission''; and

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

''(c) EXCEPTION FOR COMPLETION OF WORLD WAR I MEMORIAL.—The Centennial Commission may perform such work as is necessary to complete the rededication of a World War I Memorial and enhancement of the General Pershing Commemorative Work under section 3091(b) of the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2015, subject to section 8903 of title 40, United States Code.''.

(c) ADDITIONAL AMENDMENTS TO WORLD WAR I CENTENNIAL COMMISSION ACT.—

(1) EX OFFICIO AND OTHER ADVISORY MEMBERS.—Section 4 of the World War I Centennial Commission Act (Public Law 112–272; 126 Stat. 2449) is amended by adding at the end the following new subsection:

''(e) EX OFFICIO AND OTHER ADVISORY MEMBERS.—

''(1) POWERS.—The individuals listed in paragraphs (2) and (3), or their designated representative, shall serve on the Centennial Commission solely to provide advice and information to the members of the Centennial Commission appointed pursuant to subsection (b)(1), and shall not be considered members for purposes of any other provision of this Act.

''(2) EX OFFICIO MEMBERS.—The following individuals shall serve as ex officio members:

''(A) The Archivist of the United States.

''(B) The Librarian of Congress.

''(C) The Secretary of the Smithsonian Institution.

''(D) The Secretary of Education.

''(E) The Secretary of State.

''(F) The Secretary of Veterans Affairs.

''(G) The Administrator of General Services.

''(3) OTHER ADVISORY MEMBERS.—The following individuals shall serve as other advisory members:

''(A) Four members appointed by the Secretary of Defense in the following manner: One from the Navy, one from the Marine Corps, one from the Army, and one from the Air Force.

''(B) Two members appointed by the Secretary of Homeland Security in the following manner: One from the Coast Guard and one from the United States Secret Service.

''(C) Two members appointed by the Secretary of the Interior, including one from the National Parks Service.

''(4) VACANCIES.—A vacancy in a member position under paragraph (3) shall be filled in the same manner in which the original appointment was made.''.

(2) PAYABLE RATE OF STAFF.—Section 7(c)(2) of the World War I Centennial Commission Act (Public Law 112–272; 126 Stat. 2451) is amended—

(A) in subparagraph (A), by striking the period at the end and inserting '', without regard to the provisions of chapter 51 and subchapter III of chapter 53 of title 5, United States Code, relating to classification and General Schedule pay rates.''; and

(B) in subparagraph (B), by striking ''level IV'' and inserting ''level II''.

(3) LIMITATION ON OBLIGATION OF FEDERAL FUNDS.—

(A) LIMITATION.—Section 9 of the World War I Centennial Commission Act (Public Law 112–272; 126 Stat. 2453) is amended to read as follows:

''SEC. 9. LIMITATION ON OBLIGATION OF FEDERAL FUNDS.

''No Federal funds may be obligated or expended for the designation, establishment, or enhancement of a memorial or commemorative work by the World War I Centennial Commission.''.

(B) CONFORMING AMENDMENT.—Section 7(f) of the World War I Centennial Commission Act (Public Law 112–272; 126 Stat. 2452) is repealed.

(C) CLERICAL AMENDMENT.—The item relating to section 9 in the table of contents of the World War I Centennial Commission Act (Public Law 112–272; 126 Stat. 2448) is amended to read as follows:

''Sec. 9. Limitation on obligation of Federal funds.''.

SEC. 3092. MISCELLANEOUS ISSUES RELATED TO LAS VEGAS VALLEY PUBLIC LAND AND TULE SPRINGS FOSSIL BEDS NATIONAL MONUMENT.

(a) TULE SPRINGS FOSSIL BEDS NATIONAL MONUMENT.—

(1) DEFINITIONS.—In this subsection:

(A) COUNCIL.—The term ''Council'' means the Tule Springs Fossil Beds National Monument Advisory Council established by paragraph (6)(A).

(B) COUNTY.—The term ''County'' means Clark County, Nevada.

(C) LOCAL GOVERNMENT.—The term ''local government'' means the City of Las Vegas, City of North Las Vegas, or the County.

(D) MANAGEMENT PLAN.—The term ''management plan'' means the management plan for the Monument developed under paragraph (3)(E).

(E) MAP.—The term ''Map'' means the map entitled ''Tule Springs Fossil Beds National Monument Proposed Boundary'', numbered 963/123,142, and dated December 2013.

(F) MONUMENT.—The term ''Monument'' means the Tule Springs Fossil Beds National Monument established by paragraph (2)(A).

(G) PUBLIC LAND.—The term ''public land'' has the meaning given the term ''public lands'' in section 103 of the Federal Land Policy and Management Act of 1976 (43 U.S.C. 1702).

(H) PUBLIC WATER AGENCY.—The term ''public water agency'' means a regional wholesale water provider that is engaged in the acquisition of water on behalf of, or the delivery of water to, water purveyors who are member agencies of the public water agency.

(I) QUALIFIED ELECTRIC UTILITY.—The term ''qualified electric utility'' means any public or private utility determined by the Secretary to be technically and financially capable of developing the high-voltage transmission facilities described in paragraph (4).

(J) SECRETARY.—The term ''Secretary'' means the Secretary of the Interior.

(K) STATE.—The term ''State'' means the State of Nevada.

(2) ESTABLISHMENT.—

(A) IN GENERAL.—In order to conserve, protect, interpret, and enhance for the benefit of present and future generations the unique and nationally important paleontological, scientific, educational, and recreational resources and values of the land described in this paragraph, there is established in the State, subject to valid existing rights, the Tule Springs Fossil Beds National Monument.

(B) BOUNDARIES.—The Monument shall consist of approximately 22,650 acres of public land in the County identified as ''Tule Springs Fossil Beds National Monument'', as generally depicted on the Map.

(C) MAP; LEGAL DESCRIPTION.—

(i) IN GENERAL.—As soon as practicable after the date of enactment of this section, the Secretary shall prepare an official map and legal description of the boundaries of the Monument.

(ii) LEGAL EFFECT.—The map and legal description prepared under clause (i) shall have the same force and effect as if included in this subsection, except that the Secretary may correct any clerical or typographical errors in the legal description or the map.

(iii) AVAILABILITY OF MAP AND LEGAL DESCRIPTION.—The map and legal description prepared under clause (i) shall be on file and available for public inspection in the appropriate offices of the Bureau of Land Management and the National Park Service.

(D) ACQUISITION OF LAND.—

(i) IN GENERAL.—Subject to clause (ii), the Secretary may acquire land or interests in land within the boundaries of the Monument by donation, purchase from a willing seller with donated or appropriated funds, exchange, or transfer from another Federal agency.

(ii) LIMITATIONS.—

(I) ACQUISITION OF CERTAIN LAND.—Land or interests in land that are owned by the State or a political subdivision of the State may be acquired under clause (i) only by donation or exchange.

(II) PROHIBITION OF CONDEMNATION.—No land or interest in land may be acquired under clause (i) by condemnation.

(E) WITHDRAWALS.—Subject to valid existing rights and paragraphs (4) and (5), any land within the Monument or any land or interest in land that is acquired by the United States for inclusion in the Monument after the date of enactment of this section is withdrawn from—

(i) entry, appropriation, or disposal under the public land laws;

(ii) location, entry, and patent under the mining laws; and

(iii) operation of the mineral leasing laws, geothermal leasing laws, and minerals materials laws.

(F) RELATIONSHIP TO CLARK COUNTY MULTI-SPECIES HABITAT CONSERVATION PLAN.—

(i) AMENDMENT TO PLAN.—The Secretary shall credit, on an acre-for-acre basis, approximately 22,650 acres of the land conserved for the Monument under this section toward the development of additional non-Federal land within the County through an amendment to the Clark County Multi-Species Habitat Conservation Plan.

(ii) EFFECT ON PLAN.—Nothing in this section otherwise limits, alters, modifies, or amends the Clark County Multi-Species Habitat Conservation Plan.

(G) TERMINATION OF UPPER LAS VEGAS WASH CONSERVATION TRANSFER AREA.—The Upper Las Vegas Wash Conservation Transfer Area established by the Record of Decision dated October 21, 2011, for the Upper Las Vegas Wash Conservation Transfer Area Final Supplemental Environmental Impact Statement, is terminated.

(3) ADMINISTRATION OF MONUMENT.—

(A) TRANSFER OF ADMINISTRATIVE JURISDICTION.—Administrative jurisdiction over the approximately 22,650 acres of public land depicted on the Map as ''Tule Springs Fossil Bed National Monument'' is transferred from the Bureau of Land Management to the National Park Service.

(B) ADMINISTRATION.—The Secretary shall administer the Monument—

(i) in a manner that conserves, protects, interprets, and enhances the resources and values of the Monument; and

(ii) in accordance with—

(I) this subsection;

(II) the provisions of laws generally applicable to units of the National Park System (including the National Park Service Organic Act (16 U.S.C. 1 et seq.)); and

(III) any other applicable laws.

(C) BUFFER ZONES.—The establishment of the Monument shall not—

(i) lead to the creation of express or implied protective perimeters or buffer zones around or over the Monument;

(ii) preclude disposal or development of public land adjacent to the boundaries of the Monument, if the disposal or development is consistent with other applicable law; or

(iii) preclude an activity on, or use of, private land adjacent to the boundaries of the Monument, if the activity or use is consistent with other applicable law.

(D) AIR AND WATER QUALITY.—Nothing in this section alters the standards governing air or water quality outside the boundary of the Monument.

(E) MANAGEMENT PLAN.—

(i) IN GENERAL.—Not later than 3 years after the date on which funds are made available to carry out this subparagraph, the Secretary shall develop a management plan that provides for the long-term protection and management of the Monument.

(ii) COMPONENTS.—The management plan—

(I) shall—

(aa) be prepared in accordance with section 12(b) of the National Park System General Authorities Act (16 U.S.C. 1a–7(b)); and

(bb) consistent with this subsection and the purposes of the Monument, allow for continued scientific research at the Monument; and

(II) may—

(aa) incorporate any appropriate decisions contained in an existing management or activity plan for the land designated as the Monument under paragraph (2)(A); and

(bb) use information developed in any study of land within, or adjacent to, the boundary of the Monument that was conducted before the date of enactment of this section.

(iii) PUBLIC PROCESS.—In preparing the management plan, the Secretary shall—

(I) consult with, and take into account the comments and recommendations of, the Council;

(II) provide an opportunity for public involvement in the preparation and review of the management plan, including holding public meetings;

(III) consider public comments received as part of the public review and comment process of the management plan; and

(IV) consult with governmental and nongovernmental stakeholders involved in establishing and improving the regional trail system to incorporate, where appropriate, trails in the Monument that link to the regional trail system.

(F) INTERPRETATION, EDUCATION, AND SCIENTIFIC RESEARCH.—

(i) IN GENERAL.—The Secretary shall provide for public interpretation of, and education and scientific research on, the paleontological resources of the Monument, with priority given to the onsite exhibition and curation of the resources, to the extent practicable.

(ii) COOPERATIVE AGREEMENTS.—The Secretary may enter into cooperative agreements with the State, political subdivisions of the State, nonprofit organizations, and appropriate public and private entities to carry out clause (i).

(4) RENEWABLE ENERGY TRANSMISSION FACILITIES.—

(A) IN GENERAL.—On receipt of a complete application from a qualified electric utility, the Secretary, in accordance with applicable laws (including the National Environmental Policy Act of 1969 (42 U.S.C. 4321 et seq.) and title V of the Federal Land Policy and Management Act of 1976 (43 U.S.C. 1761 et seq.)), shall issue to the qualified electric utility a 400-foot-wide right-of-way for the construction and maintenance of high-voltage transmission facilities depicted on the map entitled ''North Las Vegas Valley Overview'' and dated November 5, 2013, as ''Renewable Energy Transmission Corridor'' if the high-voltage transmission facilities do not conflict with other previously authorized rights-of-way within the corridor.

(B) REQUIREMENTS.—

(i) IN GENERAL.—The high-voltage transmission facilities shall—

(I) be used—

(aa) primarily, to the maximum extent practicable, for renewable energy resources; and

(bb) to meet reliability standards set by the North American Electric Reliability Corporation, the Western Electricity Coordinating Council, or the public utilities regulator of the State; and

(II) employ best management practices identified as part of the compliance of the Secretary with the National Environmental Policy Act of 1969 (42 U.S.C. 4321 et seq.) to limit impacts on the Monument.

(ii) CAPACITY.—The Secretary shall consult with the qualified electric utility that is issued the right-of-way under subparagraph (A) and the public utilities regulator of the State to seek to maximize the capacity of the high-voltage transmission facilities.

(C) TERMS AND CONDITIONS.—The issuance of a notice to proceed on the construction of the high-voltage transmission facilities within the right-of-way under subparagraph (A) shall be subject to terms and conditions that the Secretary (in consultation with the qualified electric utility), as part of the compliance of the Secretary with the National Environmental Policy Act of 1969 (42 U.S.C. 4321 et seq.), determines appropriate to protect and conserve the resources for which the Monument is managed.

(D) EXPIRATION OF RIGHT-OF-WAY.—The right-of-way issued under subparagraph (A) shall expire on the date that is 15 years after the date of enactment of this section if construction of the high-voltage transmission facilities described in subparagraph (A) has not been initiated by that date, unless the Secretary determines that it is in the public interest to continue the right-of-way.

(5) WATER CONVEYANCE FACILITIES.—

(A) WATER CONVEYANCE FACILITIES CORRIDOR.—

(i) IN GENERAL.—On receipt of 1 or more complete applications from a public water agency and except as provided in clause (ii), the Secretary, in accordance with applicable laws (including the National Environmental Policy Act of 1969 (42 U.S.C. 4321 et seq.) and title V of the Federal Land Policy and Management Act of 1976 (43 U.S.C. 1761 et seq.)), shall issue to the public water agency a 100-foot-wide right-of-way for the construction, maintenance, repair, and replacement of a buried water conveyance pipeline and associated facilities within the ''Water Conveyance Facilities Corridor'' and the ''Renewable Energy Transmission Corridor'' depicted on the map entitled ''North Las Vegas Valley Overview'' and dated November 5, 2013.

(ii) LIMITATION.—A public water agency right-of-way shall not be granted under clause (i) within the portion of the Renewable Energy Transmission Corridor that is located along the Moccasin Drive alignment, which is generally between T. 18 S. and T. 19 S., Mount Diablo Baseline and Meridian.

(B) BURIED WATER CONVEYANCE PIPELINE.—On receipt of 1 or more complete applications from a unit of local government or public water agency, the Secretary, in accordance with applicable laws (including the National Environmental Policy Act of 1969 (42 U.S.C. 4321 et seq.) and title V of the Federal Land Policy and Management Act of 1976 (43 U.S.C. 1761 et seq.)), shall issue to the unit of local government or public water agency a 100-foot-wide right-of-way for the construction, operation, maintenance, repair, and replacement of a buried water conveyance pipeline to access the existing buried water pipeline turnout facility and surge tank located in the NE¼ sec. 16 of T. 19 S. and R. 61 E.

(C) REQUIREMENTS.—

(i) BEST MANAGEMENT PRACTICES.—The water conveyance facilities shall employ best management practices identified as part of the compliance of the Secretary with the National Environmental Policy Act of 1969 (42 U.S.C. 4321 et seq.) to limit the impacts of the water conveyance facilities on the Monument.

(ii) CONSULTATIONS.—The water conveyance facilities within the ''Renewable Energy Transmission Corridor'' shall be sited in consultation with the qualified electric utility to limit the impacts of the water conveyance facilities on the high-voltage transmission facilities.

(D) TERMS AND CONDITIONS.—The issuance of a notice to proceed on the construction of the water conveyance facilities within the right-of-way under subparagraph (A) shall be subject to any terms and conditions that the Secretary, in consultation with the public water agency, as part of the compliance of the Secretary with the National Environmental Policy Act of 1969 (42 U.S.C. 4321 et seq.), determines appropriate to protect and conserve the resources for which the Monument is managed.

(6) TULE SPRINGS FOSSIL BEDS NATIONAL MONUMENT ADVISORY COUNCIL.—

(A) ESTABLISHMENT.—To provide guidance for the management of the Monument, there is established the Tule Springs Fossil Beds National Monument Advisory Council.

(B) MEMBERSHIP.—

(i) COMPOSITION.—The Council shall consist of 10 members, to be appointed by the Secretary, of whom—

(I) 1 member shall be a member of, or be nominated by, the County Commission;

(II) 1 member shall be a member of, or be nominated by, the city council of Las Vegas, Nevada;

(III) 1 member shall be a member of, or be nominated by, the city council of North Las Vegas, Nevada;

(IV) 1 member shall be a member of, or be nominated by, the tribal council of the Las Vegas Paiute Tribe;

(V) 1 member shall be a representative of the conservation community in southern Nevada;

(VI) 1 member shall be a representative of Nellis Air Force Base;

(VII) 1 member shall be nominated by the State;

(VIII) 1 member shall reside in the County and have a background that reflects the purposes for which the Monument was established; and

(IX) 2 members shall reside in the County or adjacent counties, both of whom shall have experience in the field of paleontology, obtained through higher education, experience, or both.

(ii) INITIAL APPOINTMENT.—Not later than 180 days after the date of enactment of this section, the Secretary shall appoint the initial members of the Council in accordance with clause (i).

(C) DUTIES OF COUNCIL.—The Council shall advise the Secretary with respect to the preparation and implementation of the management plan.

(D) COMPENSATION.—Members of the Council shall receive no compensation for serving on the Council.

(E) CHAIRPERSON.—

(i) IN GENERAL.—Subject to clause (ii), the Council shall elect a Chairperson from among the members of the Council.

(ii) LIMITATION.—The Chairperson shall not be a member of a Federal or State agency.

(iii) TERM.—The term of the Chairperson shall be 3 years.

(F) TERM OF MEMBERS.—

(i) IN GENERAL.—The term of a member of the Council shall be 3 years.

(ii) SUCCESSORS.—Notwithstanding the expiration of a 3-year term of a member of the Council, a member may continue to serve on the Council until—

(I) the member is reappointed by the Secretary; or

(II) a successor is appointed.

(G) VACANCIES.—

(i) IN GENERAL.—A vacancy on the Council shall be filled in the same manner in which the original appointment was made.

(ii) APPOINTMENT FOR REMAINDER OF TERM.—A member appointed to fill a vacancy on the Council—

(I) shall serve for the remainder of the term for which the predecessor was appointed; and

(II) may be nominated for a subsequent term.

(H) TERMINATION.—Unless an extension is jointly recommended by the Director of the National Park Service and the Director of the Bureau of Land Management, the Council shall terminate on the date that is 6 years after the date of enactment of this section.

(7) WITHDRAWAL.—Subject to valid existing rights, the land identified on the Map as ''BLM Withdrawn Lands'' is withdrawn from—

(A) entry under the public land laws;

(B) location, entry, and patent under the mining laws; and

(C) operation of the mineral leasing, geothermal leasing, and mineral materials laws.

(b) ADDITION OF LAND TO RED ROCK CANYON NATIONAL CONSERVATION AREA.—

(1) DEFINITIONS.—In this subsection:

(A) CONSERVATION AREA.—The term ''Conservation Area'' means the Red Rock Canyon National Conservation Area established by the Red Rock Canyon National Conservation Area Establishment Act of 1990 (16 U.S.C. 460ccc et seq.).

(B) MAP.—The term ''Map'' means the map entitled ''North Las Vegas Valley Overview'' and dated November 5, 2013.

(C) SECRETARY.—The term ''Secretary'' means the Secretary of the Interior, acting through the Bureau of Land Management.

(2) ADDITION OF LAND TO CONSERVATION AREA.—

(A) IN GENERAL.—The Conservation Area is expanded to include the land depicted on the Map as ''Additions to Red Rock NCA''.

(B) MANAGEMENT PLAN.—Not later than 2 years after the date on which the land is acquired, the Secretary shall update the management plan for the Conservation Area to reflect the management requirements of the acquired land.

(C) MAP AND LEGAL DESCRIPTION.—

(i) IN GENERAL.—As soon as practicable after the date of enactment of this section, the Secretary shall finalize the legal description of the parcel to be conveyed under this subsection.

(ii) MINOR ERRORS.—The Secretary may correct any minor error in—

(I) the Map; or

(II) the legal description.

(iii) AVAILABILITY.—The Map and legal description shall be on file and available for public inspection in the appropriate offices of the Bureau of Land Management.

(c) CONVEYANCE OF BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT LAND TO NORTH LAS VEGAS.—

(1) DEFINITIONS.—In this subsection:

(A) MAP.—The term ''Map'' means the map entitled ''North Las Vegas Valley Overview'' and dated November 5, 2013.

(B) NORTH LAS VEGAS.—The term ''North Las Vegas'' means the city of North Las Vegas, Nevada.

(C) SECRETARY.—The term ''Secretary'' means the Secretary of the Interior, acting through the Bureau of Land Management.

(2) CONVEYANCE.—As soon as practicable after the date of enactment of this section and subject to valid existing rights, upon the request of North Las Vegas, the Secretary shall convey to North Las Vegas, without consideration, all right, title, and interest of the United States in and to the land described in paragraph (3).

(3) DESCRIPTION OF LAND.—The land referred to in paragraph (2) consists of the land managed by the Bureau of Land Management described on the Map as the ''North Las Vegas Job Creation Zone'' (including the interests in the land).

(4) MAP AND LEGAL DESCRIPTION.—

(A) IN GENERAL.—As soon as practicable after the date of enactment of this section, the Secretary shall finalize the legal description of the parcel to be conveyed under this subsection.

(B) MINOR ERRORS.—The Secretary may correct any minor error in—

(i) the Map; or

(ii) the legal description.

(C) AVAILABILITY.—The Map and legal description shall be on file and available for public inspection in the appropriate offices of the Bureau of Land Management.

(5) USE OF LAND FOR NONRESIDENTIAL DEVELOPMENT.—

(A) IN GENERAL.—North Las Vegas may sell any portion of the land described in paragraph (3) for nonresidential development.

(B) METHOD OF SALE.—The sale of land under subparagraph (A) shall be carried out—

(i) through a competitive bidding process; and

(ii) for not less than fair market value.

(C) FAIR MARKET VALUE.—The Secretary shall determine the fair market value of the land under subparagraph (B)(ii) based on an appraisal that is performed in accordance with—

(i) the Uniform Appraisal Standards for Federal Land Acquisitions;

(ii) the Uniform Standards of Professional Appraisal Practices; and

(iii) any other applicable law (including regulations).

(D) DISPOSITION OF PROCEEDS.—The gross proceeds from the sale of land under subparagraph (A) shall be distributed in accordance with section 4(e) of the Southern Nevada Public Land Management Act of 1998 (Public Law 105–263; 112 Stat. 2345; 116 Stat. 2007; 117 Stat. 1317; 118 Stat. 2414; 120 Stat. 3045).

(6) USE OF LAND FOR RECREATION OR OTHER PUBLIC PURPOSES.—

(A) IN GENERAL.—North Las Vegas may retain a portion of the land described in paragraph (3) for public recreation or other public purposes consistent with the Act of June 14, 1926 (commonly known as the ''Recreation and Public Purposes Act'') (43 U.S.C. 869 et seq.) by providing written notice of the election to the Secretary.

(B) REVOCATION.—If North Las Vegas retains land for public recreation or other public purposes under subparagraph (A), North Las Vegas may—

(i) revoke that election; and

(ii) sell the land in accordance with paragraph (5).

(7) ADMINISTRATIVE COSTS.—North Las Vegas shall pay all appraisal costs, survey costs, and other administrative costs necessary for the preparation and completion of any patents for, and transfers of title to, the land described in paragraph (3).

(8) REVERSION.—

(A) IN GENERAL.—If any parcel of land described in paragraph (3) is not conveyed for nonresidential development under this subsection or reserved for recreation or other public purposes under paragraph (6) by the date that is 30 years after the date of enactment of this section, the parcel of land shall, at the discretion of the Secretary, revert to the United States.

(B) INCONSISTENT USE.—If North Las Vegas uses any parcel of land described in paragraph (3) in a manner that is inconsistent with this subsection—

(i) at the discretion of the Secretary, the parcel shall revert to the United States; or

(ii) if the Secretary does not make an election under clause (i), North Las Vegas shall sell the parcel of land in accordance with this subsection.

(d) CONVEYANCE OF BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT LAND TO LAS VEGAS.—

(1) DEFINITIONS.—In this subsection:

(A) LAS VEGAS.—The term ''Las Vegas'' means the city of Las Vegas, Nevada.

(B) MAP.—The term ''Map'' means the map entitled ''North Las Vegas Valley Overview'' and dated November 5, 2013.

(C) SECRETARY.—The term ''Secretary'' means the Secretary of the Interior, acting through the Bureau of Land Management.

(2) CONVEYANCE.—As soon as practicable after the date of enactment of this section, subject to valid existing rights, and notwithstanding the land use planning requirements of sections 202 and 203 of the Federal Land Policy and Management Act of 1976 (43 U.S.C. 1712, 1713), the Secretary shall convey to Las Vegas, without consideration, all right, title, and interest of the United States in and to the land described in paragraph (3).

(3) DESCRIPTION OF LAND.—The land referred to in paragraph (2) consists of land managed by the Bureau of Land Management described on the Map as ''Las Vegas Job Creation Zone'' (including interests in the land).

(4) MAP AND LEGAL DESCRIPTION.—

(A) IN GENERAL.—As soon as practicable after the date of enactment of this section, the Secretary shall finalize the legal description of the parcel to be conveyed under this subsection.

(B) MINOR ERRORS.—The Secretary may correct any minor error in—

(i) the Map; or

(ii) the legal description.

(C) AVAILABILITY.—The Map and legal description shall be on file and available for public inspection in the appropriate offices of the Bureau of Land Management.

(5) USE OF LAND.—

(A) IN GENERAL.—Las Vegas may sell any portion of the land described in paragraph (3) for nonresidential development.

(B) METHOD OF SALE.—The sale of land under subparagraph (A) shall be carried out, after consultation with the Las Vegas Paiute Tribe—

(i) through a competitive bidding process; and

(ii) for not less than fair market value.

(C) FAIR MARKET VALUE.—The Secretary shall determine the fair market value of the land under subparagraph (B)(ii) based on an appraisal that is performed in accordance with—

(i) the Uniform Appraisal Standards for Federal Land Acquisitions;

(ii) the Uniform Standards of Professional Appraisal Practices; and

(iii) any other applicable law (including regulations).

(D) DISPOSITION OF PROCEEDS.—The gross proceeds from the sale of land under subparagraph (A) shall be distributed in accordance with section 4(e) of the Southern Nevada Public Land Management Act of 1998 (Public Law 105–263; 112 Stat. 2345; 116 Stat. 2007; 117 Stat. 1317; 118 Stat. 2414; 120 Stat. 3045).

(6) USE OF LAND FOR RECREATION OR OTHER PUBLIC PURPOSES.—

(A) IN GENERAL.—Las Vegas may retain a portion of the land described in paragraph (3) for public recreation or other public purposes consistent with the Act of June 14, 1926 (commonly known as the ''Recreation and Public Purposes Act'') (43 U.S.C. 869 et seq.) by providing written notice of the election to the Secretary.

(B) REVOCATION.—If Las Vegas retains land for public recreation or other public purposes under subparagraph (A), Las Vegas may—

(i) revoke that election; and

(ii) sell the land in accordance with paragraph (5).

(7) ADMINISTRATIVE COSTS.—Las Vegas shall pay all appraisal costs, survey costs, and other administrative costs necessary for the preparation and completion of any patents for, and transfers of title to, the land described in paragraph (3).

(8) REVERSION.—

(A) IN GENERAL.—If any parcel of land described in paragraph (3) is not conveyed for nonresidential development under this subsection or reserved for recreation or other public purposes under paragraph (6) by the date that is 30 years after the date of enactment of this section, the parcel of land shall, at the discretion of the Secretary, revert to the United States.

(B) INCONSISTENT USE.—If Las Vegas uses any parcel of land described in paragraph (3) in a manner that is inconsistent with this subsection—

(i) at the discretion of the Secretary, the parcel shall revert to the United States; or

(ii) if the Secretary does not make an election under clause (i), Las Vegas shall sell the parcel of land in accordance with this subsection.

(e) EXPANSION OF CONVEYANCE TO LAS VEGAS METROPOLITAN POLICE DEPARTMENT.—Section 703 of the Clark County Conservation of Public Land and Natural Resources Act of 2002 (Public Law 107–282; 116 Stat. 2013) is amended by inserting before the period at the end the following: ''and, subject to valid existing rights, the parcel of land identified as 'Las Vegas Police Shooting Range' on the map entitled 'North Las Vegas Valley Overview' and dated November 5, 2013''.

(f) SPRING MOUNTAINS NATIONAL RECREATION AREA WITHDRAWAL.—Section 8 of the Spring Mountains National Recreation Area Act (16 U.S.C. 460hhh–6) is amended—

(1) in subsection (a), by striking ''for lands described'' and inserting ''as provided''; and

(2) by striking subsection (b) and inserting the following:

''(b) EXCEPTIONS.—

''(1) IN GENERAL.—Notwithstanding subsection (a), W½E½ and W½ sec. 27, T. 23 S., R. 58 E., Mt. Diablo Meridian is not subject to withdrawal under that subsection.

''(2) EFFECT OF ENTRY UNDER PUBLIC LAND LAWS.—Notwithstanding paragraph (1) of subsection (a), the following are not subject to withdrawal under that paragraph:

''(A) Any Federal land in the Recreation Area that qualifies for conveyance under Public Law 97–465 (commonly known as the 'Small Tracts Act') (16 U.S.C. 521c et seq.), which, notwithstanding section 7 of that Act (16 U.S.C. 521i), may be conveyed under that Act.

''(B) Any Federal land in the Recreation Area that the Secretary determines to be appropriate for conveyance by exchange for non-Federal land within the Recreation Area under authorities generally providing for the exchange of National Forest System land.''.

(g) SOUTHERN NEVADA PUBLIC LAND MANAGEMENT ACT OF 1998 AMENDMENTS.—Section 4 of the Southern Nevada Public Land Management Act of 1998 (Public Law 105–263; 112 Stat. 2344; 116 Stat. 2007) is amended—

(1) in the first sentence of subsection (a), by striking ''dated October 1, 2002'' and inserting ''dated September 17, 2012''; and

(2) in subsection (g), by adding at the end the following:

''(5) Notwithstanding paragraph (4), subject to paragraphs (1) through (3), Clark County may convey to a unit of local government or regional governmental entity, without consideration, land located within the Airport Environs Overlay District, as identified in the Cooperative Management Agreement described in section 3(3) of the Southern Nevada Public Land Management Act of 1998 (Public Law 105–263; 112 Stat. 2343), if the land is used for a water or wastewater treatment facility or any other public purpose consistent with uses allowed under the Act of June 14, 1926 (commonly known as the 'Recreation and Public Purposes Act') (43 U.S.C. 869 et seq.).''.

(h) CONVEYANCE OF LAND TO THE NEVADA SYSTEM OF HIGHER EDUCATION.—

(1) DEFINITIONS.—In this subsection:

(A) BOARD OF REGENTS.—The term ''Board of Regents'' means the Board of Regents of the Nevada System of Higher Education.

(B) CAMPUSES.—The term ''Campuses'' means the Great Basin College, College of Southern Nevada, and University of Las Vegas, Nevada, campuses.

(C) FEDERAL LAND.—The term ''Federal land'' means—

(i) the approximately 40 acres to be conveyed for the College of Southern Nevada, identified as ''Parcel to be Conveyed'', as generally depicted on the map entitled ''College of Southern Nevada Land Conveyance'' and dated June 26, 2012;

(ii) the approximately 2,085 acres to be conveyed for the University of Nevada, Las Vegas, identified as ''UNLV North Campus'', as generally depicted on the map entitled ''North Las Vegas Valley Overview'' and dated November 5, 2013; and

(iii) the approximately 285 acres to be conveyed for the Great Basin College, identified as ''Parcel to be Conveyed'', as generally depicted on the map entitled ''College of Southern Nevada Land Conveyance'' and dated June 26, 2012.

(D) SECRETARY.—The term ''Secretary'' means the Secretary of the Interior.

(E) STATE.—The term ''State'' means the State of Nevada.

(F) SYSTEM.—The term ''System'' means the Nevada System of Higher Education.

(2) CONVEYANCES OF FEDERAL LAND TO SYSTEM.—

(A) CONVEYANCES.—Notwithstanding section 202 of the Federal Land Policy and Management Act of 1976 (43 U.S.C. 1712) and section 1(c) of the Act of June 14, 1926 (commonly known as the ''Recreation and Public Purposes Act'') (43 U.S.C. 869(c)), and subject to all valid existing rights and such terms and conditions as the Secretary determines to be necessary, the Secretary shall—

(i) not later than 180 days after the date of enactment of this section, convey to the System, without consideration, all right, title, and interest of the United States in and to—

(I) the Federal land identified on the map entitled ''Great Basin College Land Conveyance'' and dated June 26, 2012, for the Great Basin College; and

(II) the Federal land identified on the map entitled ''College of Southern Nevada Land Conveyance'' and dated June 26, 2012, for the College of Southern Nevada, subject to the requirement that, as a precondition of the conveyance, the Board of Regents shall, by mutual assent, enter into a binding development agreement with the City of Las Vegas that—

(aa) provides for the orderly development of the Federal land to be conveyed under this item; and

(bb) complies with State law; and

(ii) convey to the System, without consideration, all right, title, and interest of the United States in and to the Federal land identified on the map entitled ''North Las Vegas Valley Overview'' and dated November 5, 2013, for the University of Nevada, Las Vegas, if the area identified as ''Potential Utility Schedule'' on the map is reserved for use for a potential 400-foot-wide utility corridor of certain rights-of-way for transportation and public utilities.

(B) CONDITIONS.—

(i) IN GENERAL.—As a condition of the conveyance under subparagraph (A), the Board of Regents shall agree in writing—

(I) to pay any administrative costs associated with the conveyance, including the costs of any environmental, wildlife, cultural, or historical resources studies;

(II) to use the Federal land conveyed for educational and recreational purposes; and

(III) to release and indemnify the United States from any claims or liabilities that may arise from uses carried out on the Federal land on or before the date of enactment of this section by the United States or any person.

(ii) AGREEMENT WITH NELLIS AIR FORCE BASE.—

(I) IN GENERAL.—The Federal land conveyed to the System under subparagraph (A)(ii) shall be used in accordance with the agreement entitled the ''Cooperative Interlocal Agreement between the Board of Regents of the Nevada System of Higher Education, on Behalf of the University of Nevada, Las Vegas, and the 99th Air Base Wing, Nellis Air Force Base, Nevada'' and dated June 19, 2009.

(II) MODIFICATIONS.—Any modifications to the agreement described in subclause (I) or any related master plan shall require the mutual assent of the parties to the agreement.

(III) LIMITATION.—In no case shall the use of the Federal land conveyed under subparagraph (A)(ii) compromise the national security mission or navigation rights of Nellis Air Force Base.

(C) USE OF FEDERAL LAND.—The System may use the Federal land conveyed under subparagraph (A) for any public purposes consistent with uses allowed under the Act of June 14, 1926 (commonly known as the ''Recreation and Public Purposes Act'') (43 U.S.C. 869 et seq.).

(D) REVERSION.—

(i) IN GENERAL.—If the Federal land or any portion of the Federal land conveyed under subparagraph (A) ceases to be used for the System, the Federal land, or any portion of the Federal land shall, at the discretion of the Secretary, revert to the United States.

(ii) UNIVERSITY OF NEVADA, LAS VEGAS.—If the System fails to complete the first building or show progression toward development of the University of Nevada, Las Vegas campus on the applicable parcels of Federal land by the date that is 50 years after the date of receipt of certification of acceptable remediation of environmental conditions, the parcels of the Federal land described in paragraph (1)(C)(ii) shall, at the discretion of the Secretary, revert to the United States.

(iii) COLLEGE OF SOUTHERN NEVADA.—If the System fails to complete the first building or show progression toward development of the College of Southern Nevada campus on the applicable parcels of Federal land by the date that is 12 years after the date of conveyance of the applicable parcels of Federal land to the College of Southern Nevada, the parcels of the Federal land described in paragraph (1)(C)(i) shall, at the discretion of the Secretary, revert to the United States.

(i) LAND CONVEYANCE FOR SOUTHERN NEVADA SUPPLEMENTAL AIRPORT.—

(1) FINDINGS.—Congress finds that—

(A) flood mitigation infrastructure is critical to the safe and uninterrupted operation of the proposed Southern Nevada Supplemental Airport authorized by the Ivanpah Valley Airport Public Lands Transfer Act (Public Law 106–362; 114 Stat. 1404); and

(B) through proper engineering, the land described in this subsection for flood mitigation infrastructure for the Southern Nevada

Supplemental Airport may be consistent with the role of the Bureau of Land Management—

(i) to protect and prevent irreparable damage to—

(I) important historic, cultural, or scenic values;

(II) fish and wildlife resources; or

(III) other natural systems or processes; or

(ii) to protect life and safety from natural hazards in the County and nearby areas.

(2) DEFINITIONS.—In this subsection:

(A) COUNTY.—The term ''County'' means Clark County, Nevada.

(B) MAP.—The term ''Map'' means the map entitled ''Land Conveyance for Southern Nevada Supplemental Airport'' and dated June 26, 2012.

(C) SECRETARY.—The term ''Secretary'' means the Secretary of the Interior.

(3) LAND CONVEYANCE.—

(A) AUTHORIZATION OF CONVEYANCE.—

(i) IN GENERAL.—As soon as practicable after the date described in subparagraph (B), subject to valid existing rights and subparagraph (C), and notwithstanding the land use planning requirements of sections 202 and 203 of the Federal Land Policy and Management Act of 1976 (43 U.S.C. 1712, 1713), the Secretary shall convey to the County, without consideration, all right, title, and interest of the United States in and to the land described in paragraph (4), subject to such terms and conditions as the Secretary determines to be necessary.

(ii) COSTS.—The County shall be responsible for all costs associated with the conveyance under clause (i).

(B) DATE ON WHICH CONVEYANCE MAY BE MADE.—The Secretary shall not make the conveyance described in subparagraph (A) until the later of the date on which the Administrator of the Federal Aviation Administration has—

(i) approved an airport layout plan for an airport to be located in the Ivanpah Valley; and

(ii) with respect to the construction and operation of an airport on the site conveyed to the County pursuant to section 2(a) of the Ivanpah Valley Airport Public Lands Transfer Act (Public Law 106–362; 114 Stat. 1404), issued a record of decision after the preparation of an environmental impact statement or similar analysis required under the National Environmental Policy Act of 1969 (42 U.S.C. 4321 et seq.).

(C) RESERVATION OF MINERAL RIGHTS.—In conveying the public land under subparagraph (A), the Secretary shall reserve the mineral estate, except for purposes related to flood mitigation (including removal from aggregate flood events).

(D) WITHDRAWAL.—Subject to valid existing rights, the public land to be conveyed under subparagraph (A) is withdrawn from—

(i) location, entry, and patent under the mining laws; and

(ii) operation of the mineral leasing and geothermal leasing laws.

(E) USE.—The public land conveyed under subparagraph (A) shall be used for the development of flood mitigation infrastructure for the Southern Nevada Supplemental Airport.

(F) REVERSION AND REENTRY.—

(i) IN GENERAL.—If the land conveyed to the County under the Ivanpah Valley Airport Public Lands Transfer Act (Public Law 106–362; 114 Stat. 1404) reverts to the United States, the land conveyed to the County under this subsection shall revert, at the option of the Secretary, to the United States.

(ii) USE OF LAND.—If the Secretary determines that the County is not using the land conveyed under this subsection for a purpose described in subparagraph (D), all right, title, and interest of the County in and to the land shall revert, at the option of the Secretary, to the United States.

(4) DESCRIPTION OF LAND.—The land referred to in paragraph (3) consists of the approximately 2,320 acres of land managed by the Bureau of Land Management and described on the Map as the ''Conveyance Area''.

(5) MAP AND LEGAL DESCRIPTION.—

(A) IN GENERAL.—As soon as practicable after the date of enactment of this section, the Secretary shall prepare an official legal description and map of the parcel to be conveyed under this subsection.

(B) MINOR ERRORS.—The Secretary may correct any minor error in—

(i) the map prepared under subparagraph (A); or

(ii) the legal description.

(C) AVAILABILITY.—The map prepared under subparagraph (A) and legal description shall be on file and available for public inspection in the appropriate offices of the Bureau of Land Management.

(j) NELLIS DUNES OFF-HIGHWAY VEHICLE RECREATION AREA.—

(1) DEFINITIONS.—In this subsection:

(A) CITY.—The term ''City'' means the city of North Las Vegas, Nevada.

(B) CLARK COUNTY OFF-HIGHWAY VEHICLE RECREATION PARK.—The term ''Clark County Off-Highway Vehicle Recreation Park'' means the approximately 960 acres of land identified on the Map as ''Clark County Off-Highway Vehicle Recreation Park''.

(C) COUNTY.—The term ''County'' means Clark County, Nevada.

(D) MAP.—The term ''Map'' means the map entitled ''Nellis Dunes OHV Recreation Area'' and dated December 17, 2013.

(E) NELLIS DUNES OFF-HIGHWAY RECREATION AREA.—The term ''Nellis Dunes Off-Highway Recreation Area'' means the approximately 10,035 acres of land identified on the Map as ''Nellis Dunes OHV Recreation Area''.

(F) SECRETARY.—The term ''Secretary'' means the Secretary of the Interior.

(G) STATE.—The term ''State'' means the State of Nevada.

(2) CONVEYANCE OF FEDERAL LAND TO COUNTY.—

(A) IN GENERAL.—As soon as practicable after the date of enactment of this section, the Secretary shall convey to the County, subject to valid existing rights and subparagraph (B), without consideration, all right, title, and interest of the United States in and to the Clark County Off-Highway Vehicle Recreation Park.

(B) RESERVATION OF MINERAL ESTATE.—In conveying the parcels of Federal land under subparagraph (A), the Secretary shall reserve the mineral estate, except for purposes related to flood mitigation (including removal from aggregate flood events).

(C) USE OF CONVEYED LAND.—

(i) IN GENERAL.—The parcels of land conveyed under subparagraph (A) may be used by the County for any public purposes described in clause (ii), consistent with the Act of June 14, 1926 (commonly known as the ''Recreation and Public Purposes Act'') (43 U.S.C. 869 et seq.).

(ii) AUTHORIZED USES.—The land conveyed under subparagraph (A)—

(I) shall be used by the County—

(aa) to provide a suitable location for the establishment of a centralized off-road vehicle recreation park in the County;

(bb) to provide the public with opportunities for off-road vehicle recreation, including a location for races, competitive events, training and other commercial services that directly support a centralized off-road vehicle recreation area and County park;

(cc) to provide a designated area and facilities that would discourage unauthorized use of off-highway vehicles in areas that have been identified by the Federal Government, State government, or County government as containing environmentally sensitive land; and

(II) shall not be disposed of by the County.

(iii) REVERSION.—If the County ceases to use any parcel of land conveyed under subparagraph (A) for the purposes described in clause (ii)—

(I) title to the parcel shall revert to the Secretary, at the option of the Secretary; and

(II) the County shall be responsible for any reclamation necessary to revert the parcel to the United States.

(iv) MANAGEMENT PLAN.—The Secretary of the Air Force and the County, may develop a special management plan for the land conveyed under subparagraph (A)—

(I) to enhance public safety and safe off-highway vehicle recreation use in the Nellis Dunes Recreation Area;

(II) to ensure compatible development with the mission requirements of the Nellis Air Force Base; and

(III) to avoid and mitigate known public health risks associated with off-highway vehicle use in the Nellis Dunes Recreation Area.

(D) AGREEMENT WITH NELLIS AIR FORCE BASE.—

(i) IN GENERAL.—Before the Federal land may be conveyed to the County under subparagraph (A), the Clark County Board of Commissioners and Nellis Air Force Base shall enter into an interlocal agreement for the Federal land and the Nellis Dunes Recreation Area—

(I) to enhance safe off-highway recreation use; and

(II) to ensure that development of the Federal land is consistent with the long-term mission requirements of Nellis Air Force Base.

(ii) LIMITATION.—The use of the Federal land conveyed under subparagraph (A) shall not compromise the national security mission of Nellis Air Force Base.

(E) ADDITIONAL TERMS AND CONDITIONS.—With respect to the conveyance of Federal land under subparagraph (A), the Secretary may require such additional terms and conditions as the Secretary considers to be appropriate to protect the interests of the United States.

(3) DESIGNATION OF NELLIS DUNES OFF-HIGHWAY VEHICLE RECREATION AREA.—

(A) IN GENERAL.—The approximately 10,035 acres of land identified on the Map as the ''Nellis Dunes OHV Recreation Area'' shall be known and designated as the ''Nellis Dunes Off-Highway Vehicle Recreation Area''.

(B) MANAGEMENT PLAN.—The Secretary may develop a special management plan for the Nellis Dunes Off-Highway Recreation Area to enhance the safe use of off-highway vehicles for recreational purposes.

(k) WITHDRAWAL AND RESERVATION OF LAND FOR NELLIS AIR FORCE BASE EXPANSION.—

(1) WITHDRAWALS.—Section 3011(b) of the Military Lands Withdrawal Act of 1999 (Public Law 106–65; 113 Stat. 886) is amended—

(A) in paragraph (4)—

(i) by striking ''comprise approximately'' and inserting the following: ''comprise—

''(A) approximately'';

(ii) by striking the period at the end and inserting a semicolon; and

(iii) by adding at the end the following:

''(B) approximately 710 acres of land in Clark County, Nevada, identified as 'Addition to Nellis Air Force Base' on the map entitled 'Nellis Dunes Off-Highway Vehicle Recreation Area' and dated June 26, 2012; and

''(C) approximately 410 acres of land in Clark County, Nevada, identified as 'Addition to Nellis Air Force Base' on the map entitled 'North Las Vegas Valley Overview' and dated November 5, 2013.''; and

(B) by adding at the end the following:

''(6) EXISTING MINERAL MATERIALS CONTRACTS.—

''(A) APPLICABILITY.—Section 3022 shall not apply to any mineral material resource authorized for sale by the Secretary of the Interior under a valid contract for the duration of the contract.

''(B) ACCESS.—Notwithstanding any other provision of this subtitle, the Secretary of the Air Force shall allow adequate and reasonable access to mineral material resources authorized for sale by the Secretary of the Interior under a valid contract for the duration of the contract.''.

(2) CONFORMING AMENDMENT.—Section 3022 of the Military Lands Withdrawal Act of 1999 (Public Law 106–65; 113 Stat. 897) is amended by striking ''section 3011(b)(5)(B)'' and inserting ''paragraphs (5)(B) and (6) of section 3011(b)''.

(l) MILITARY OVERFLIGHTS.—

(1) FINDINGS.—Congress finds that military aircraft testing and training activities in the State of Nevada—

(A) are an important part of the national defense system of the United States; and

(B) are essential in order to secure an enduring and viable national defense system for the current and future generations of people of the United States.

(2) OVERFLIGHTS.—Nothing in this section restricts or precludes any military overflight, including—

(A) low-level overflights of military aircraft over the Federal land;

(B) flight testing and evaluation; and

(C) the designation or creation of new units of special airspace, or the use or establishment of military flight training routes, over—

(i) the Tule Springs Fossil Beds National Monument established by subsection (a)(2)(A); or

(ii) the Red Rock Canyon National Conservation Area established by the Red Rock Canyon National Conservation Area Establishment Act of 1990 (16 U.S.C. 460ccc et seq.) (as modified by subsection (b)).

SEC. 3093. NATIONAL DESERT STORM AND DESERT SHIELD MEMORIAL.

(a) DEFINITIONS.—In this section:

(1) ASSOCIATION.—The term ''Association'' means the National Desert Storm Memorial Association, a corporation organized under the laws of the State of Arkansas and described in section 501(c)(3) and exempt from taxation under section 501(a) of the Internal Revenue Code of 1986.

(2) MEMORIAL.—The term ''memorial'' means the National Desert Storm and Desert Shield Memorial authorized to be established under subsection (b).

(b) MEMORIAL TO COMMEMORATE.—

(1) AUTHORIZATION TO ESTABLISH COMMEMORATIVE WORK.—The Association may establish the National Desert Storm and Desert Shield Memorial as a commemorative work, on Federal land in the District of Columbia to commemorate and honor those who, as a member of the Armed Forces, served on active duty in support of Operation Desert Storm or Operation Desert Shield.

(2) COMPLIANCE WITH STANDARDS FOR COMMEMORATIVE WORKS ACT.—The establishment of the commemorative work shall be in accordance with chapter 89 of title 40, United States Code (commonly known as the ''Commemorative Works Act'').

(3) USE OF FEDERAL FUNDS PROHIBITED.—Federal funds may not be used to pay any expense of the establishment of the memorial. The Association shall be solely responsible for acceptance of contributions for, and payment of the expenses of, the establishment of the memorial.

(4) DEPOSIT OF EXCESS FUNDS.—

(A) IN GENERAL.—If upon payment of all expenses for the establishment of the memorial (including the maintenance and preservation amount required by section 8906(b)(1) of title 40, United States Code), there remains a balance of funds received for the establishment of the commemorative work, the Association shall transmit the amount of the balance to the Secretary of the Interior for deposit in the account provided for in section 8906(b)(3) of title 40, United States Code.

(B) ON EXPIRATION OF AUTHORITY.—If upon expiration of the authority for the commemorative work under section 8903(e) of title 40, United States Code, there remains a balance of funds received for the establishment of the commemorative work, the Association shall transmit the balance to a separate account with the National Park Foundation for memorials, to be available to the Secretary of the Interior or the Administrator (as appropriate) following the process provided in section 8906(b)(4) of title 40, United States Code, for accounts established under section 8906(b)(2) or (3) of title 40, United States Code.

SEC. 3094. EXTENSION OF LEGISLATIVE AUTHORITY FOR ESTABLISHMENT OF COMMEMORATIVE WORK IN HONOR OF FORMER PRESIDENT JOHN ADAMS.

Section 1 of Public Law 107–62 (40 U.S.C. 8903 note), as amended by Public Law 111–169, is amended—

(1) by striking ''2013'' and inserting ''2020'' in subsection (c); and

(2) by amending subsection (e) to read as follows:

''(e) DEPOSIT OF EXCESS FUNDS FOR ESTABLISHED MEMORIAL.—

''(1) If upon payment of all expenses for the establishment of the memorial (including the maintenance and preservation amount required by section 8906(b)(1) of title 40, United States Code), there remains a balance of funds received for the establishment of the commemorative work, the Adams Memorial Foundation shall transmit the amount of the balance to the account provided for in section 8906(b)(3) of title 40, United States Code.

''(2) If upon expiration of the authority for the commemorative work under section 8903(e) of title 40, United States Code, there remains a balance of funds received for the establishment of the commemorative work, the Adams Memorial Foundation shall transmit the amount of the balance to a separate account with the National Park Foundation for memorials, to be available to the Secretary of the Interior or the Administrator (as appropriate) following the process provided for in section 8906(b)(4) of title 40, United States Code, for accounts established under section 8906(b)(2) or (3) of title 40, United States Code.''.

SEC. 3095. REFINANCING OF PACIFIC COAST GROUNDFISH FISHING CAPACITY REDUCTION LOAN.

(a) IN GENERAL.—The Secretary of Commerce, upon receipt of such assurances as the Secretary considers appropriate to protect the interests of the United States, shall issue a loan to refinance the existing debt obligation funding the fishing capacity reduction program for the West Coast groundfish fishery implemented under section 212 of the Department of Commerce and Related Agencies Appropriations Act, 2003 (title II of division B of Public Law 108–7; 117 Stat. 80).

(b) APPLICABLE LAW.—Except as otherwise provided in this section, the Secretary shall issue the loan under this section in accordance with subsections (b) through (e) of section 312 of the Magnuson-Stevens Fishery Conservation and Management Act (16 U.S.C. 1861a) and sections 53702 and 53735 of title 46, United States Code.

(c) LOAN TERM.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—Notwithstanding section 53735(c)(4) of title 46, United States Code, a loan under this section shall have a maturity that expires at the end of the 45-year period beginning on the date of issuance of the loan.

(2) EXTENSION.—Notwithstanding paragraph (1) and if there is an outstanding balance on the loan after the period described in paragraph (1), a loan under this section shall have a maturity of 45 years or until the loan is repaid in full.

(d) LIMITATION ON FEE AMOUNT.—Notwithstanding section 312(d)(2)(B) of the Magnuson-Stevens Fishery Conservation and Management Act (16 U.S.C. 1861a(d)(2)(B)), the fee established by the Secretary with respect to a loan under this section shall not exceed 3 percent of the ex-vessel value of the harvest from each fishery for where the loan is issued.

(e) INTEREST RATE.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—Notwithstanding section 53702(b)(2) of title 46, United States Code, the annual rate of interest an obligor shall pay on a direct loan obligation under this section is the percent the Secretary must pay as interest to borrow from the Treasury the funds to make the loan.

(2) SUBLOANS.—Each subloan under the loan authorized by this section—

(A) shall receive the interest rate described in paragraph (1); and

(B) may be paid off at any time notwithstanding subsection (c)(1).

(f) EX-VESSEL LANDING FEE.—

(1) CALCULATIONS AND ACCURACY.—The Secretary shall set the ex-vessel landing fee to be collected for payment of the loan under this section—

(A) as low as possible, based on recent landings value in the fishery, to meet the requirements of loan repayment;

(B) upon issuance of the loan in accordance with paragraph (2); and

(C) on a regular interval not to exceed every 5 years beginning on the date of issuance of the loan.

(2) DEADLINE FOR INITIAL EX-VESSEL LANDINGS FEE CALCULATION.—Not later than 60 days after the date of issuance of the loan under this section, the Secretary shall recalculate the ex-vessel landing fee based on the most recent value of the fishery.

(g) AUTHORIZATION.—There is authorized to be appropriated to the Secretary of Commerce to carry out this section an amount equal to 1 percent of the amount of the loan authorized under this section for purposes of the Federal Credit Reform Act of 1990 (2 U.S.C. 661 et seq.).

SEC. 3096. PAYMENTS IN LIEU OF TAXES.

For payments in lieu of taxes under chapter 69 of title 31, United States Code, which shall be available without further appropriation to the Secretary of the Interior—

(1) $33,000,000 for fiscal year 2015; and

(2) $37,000,000 to be available for obligation and payment beginning on October 1, 2015.

Funds available for obligation and payment under paragraph (2) shall be paid in October 2015.

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

Subtitle A—National Security Programs Authorizations

SEC. 3101. NATIONAL NUCLEAR SECURITY ADMINISTRATION.

(a) AUTHORIZATION OF APPROPRIATIONS.—Funds are hereby authorized to be appropriated to the Department of Energy for fiscal year 2015 for the activities of the National Nuclear Security Administration in carrying out programs as specified in the funding table in section 4701.

(b) AUTHORIZATION OF NEW PLANT PROJECTS.—From funds referred to in subsection (a) that are available for carrying out plant projects, the Secretary of Energy may carry out new plant projects for the National Nuclear Security Administration as follows:

Project 15–D–613, Emergency Operations Center, Y–12 National Security Complex, Oak Ridge, Tennessee, $2,000,000.

Project 15–D–612, Emergency Operations Center, Lawrence Livermore National Laboratory, Livermore, California, $2,000,000.

Project 15–D–611, Emergency Operations Center, Sandia National Laboratories, Albuquerque, New Mexico, $4,000,000.

Project 15–D–302, TA–55 Reinvestment Project Phase III, Los Alamos National Laboratory, Los Alamos, New Mexico, $16,062,000.

Project 15–D–301, High Explosive Science and Engineering Facility, Pantex Plant, Amarillo, Texas, $11,800,000.

Project 15–D–904, Overpack Storage Expansion 3, Naval Reactors Facility, Idaho, $400,000.

Project 15–D–903, Fire System Upgrade, Knolls Atomic Power Laboratory, Schenectady, New York, $600,000.

Project 15–D–902, Engine Room Team Trainer Facility, Kesselring Site, West Milton, New York, $1,500,000.

Project 15–D–901, Central Office and Prototype Staff Building, Kesselring Site, West Milton, New York, $24,000,000.

SEC. 3102. DEFENSE ENVIRONMENTAL CLEANUP.

(a) AUTHORIZATION OF APPROPRIATIONS.—Funds are hereby authorized to be appropriated to the Department of Energy for fiscal year 2015 for defense environmental cleanup activities in carrying out programs as specified in the funding table in section 4701.

(b) AUTHORIZATION OF NEW PLANT PROJECTS.—From funds referred to in subsection (a) that are available for carrying out plant projects, the Secretary of Energy may carry out, for defense environmental cleanup activities, the following new plant projects:

Project 15–D–401, KW Basin Sludge Removal Project, Hanford, Washington, $26,290,000.

Project 15–D–402, Saltstone Disposal Unit #6, Savannah River Site, Aiken, South Carolina, $34,642,000.

Project 15–D–405, Sludge Processing Facility Build Out, Oak Ridge, Tennessee, $4,200,000.

Project 15–D–406, Hexavalent Chromium Pump and Treatment Remedy Project, Los Alamos National Laboratory, Los Alamos, New Mexico, $28,600,000.

Project 15–D–409, Low Activity Waste Pretreatment System, Hanford, Washington, $23,000,000.

SEC. 3103. OTHER DEFENSE ACTIVITIES.

Funds are hereby authorized to be appropriated to the Department of Energy for fiscal year 2015 for other defense activities in carrying out programs as specified in the funding table in section 4701.

Subtitle B—Program Authorizations, Restrictions, and Limitations

SEC. 3111. DESIGN AND USE OF PROTOTYPES OF NUCLEAR WEAPONS FOR INTELLIGENCE PURPOSES.

(a) IN GENERAL.—Subsection (a) of section 4509 of the Atomic Energy Defense Act (50 U.S.C. 2660) is amended to read as follows:

''(a) PROTOTYPES.—(1) Not later than the date on which the President submits to Congress under section 1105(a) of title 31, United States Code, the budget for fiscal year 2016, the directors of the national security laboratories shall jointly develop a multiyear plan to design and build prototypes of nuclear weapons to further intelligence estimates with respect to foreign nuclear weapons activities and capabilities.

''(2) Not later than the date on which the President submits to Congress under section 1105(a) of title 31, United States Code, the budget for an even-numbered fiscal year occurring after fiscal year 2017, the directors shall jointly develop an update to the plan developed under paragraph (1).

''(3)(A) The directors shall jointly submit to the Secretary of Energy and the Director of National Intelligence the plan and each update developed under paragraphs (1) and (2), respectively.

''(B) Not later than 30 days after the date on which the directors submit the plan or an update under subparagraph (A), the Secretary—

''(i) shall submit to the congressional defense committees and the congressional intelligence committees the plan or update, as the case may be, without change; and

''(ii) may include, with the plan or update submitted under clause (i), the views of the Secretary with respect to the plan or update.

''(4)(A) The Secretary, in coordination with the directors, shall carry out the plan developed under paragraph (1), including the updates to the plan developed under paragraph (2).

''(B) The Secretary may determine the manner in which the designing and building of prototypes of nuclear weapons is carried out under such plan.

''(C) The Secretary shall promptly submit to the congressional defense committees and the congressional intelligence committees written notification of any changes the Secretary makes to such plan pursuant to subparagraph (B), including justifications for such changes.''.

(b) MATTERS INCLUDED.—Such section is further amended—

(1) by redesignating subsection (b) as subsection (c); and

(2) by inserting after subsection (a) the following new subsection (b):

''(b) MATTERS INCLUDED.—(1) The directors shall ensure that the plan developed and updated under subsection (a) provides increased information upon which to base intelligence assessments and emphasizes the competencies of the national security laboratories with respect to designing and building prototypes of nuclear weapons.

''(2) To carry out paragraph (1), the plan developed and updated under subsection (a) shall include the following:

''(A) Design and system engineering activities of full-scale engineering prototypes (using surrogate special nuclear materials), including weaponization features as required.

''(B) Design, system engineering, and experimental testing (using surrogate special nuclear materials) of above-ground experiment test hardware.

''(C) Design and system engineering of scaled or subcomponent experimental test articles (using special nuclear materials) for conducting experiments at the Nevada National Security Site.''.

(c) CONFORMING AMENDMENT.—Subsection (c) of such section, as redesignated by subsection (b), is amended by striking ''subsection (a), the Administrator'' and inserting ''this section, the Secretary''.

SEC. 3112. 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) PIT PRODUCTION.—

(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. 4219. PLUTONIUM PIT PRODUCTION CAPACITY.

''(a) REQUIREMENT.—Consistent with the requirements of the Secretary of Defense, the Secretary of Energy shall ensure that the nuclear security enterprise—

''(1) during 2021, begins production of qualification plutonium pits;

''(2) during 2024, produces not less than 10 war reserve plutonium pits;

''(3) during 2025, produces not less than 20 war reserve plutonium pits;

''(4) during 2026, produces not less than 30 war reserve plutonium pits; and

''(5) during a pilot period of not less than 90 days during 2027 (subject to subsection (b)), demonstrates the capability to produce war reserve plutonium pits at a rate sufficient to produce 80 pits per year.

''(b) AUTHORIZATION OF TWO-YEAR DELAY OF DEMONSTRATION REQUIREMENT.—The Secretary of Energy and the Secretary of Defense may jointly delay, for not more than two years, the requirement under subsection (a)(5) if—

''(1) the Secretary of Defense and the Secretary of Energy jointly submit to the congressional defense committees a report describing—

''(A) the justification for the proposed delay;

''(B) the effects of the proposed delay on stockpile stewardship and modernization, life extension programs, future stockpile strategy, and dismantlement efforts; and

''(C) whether the proposed delay is consistent with national policy regarding creation of a responsive nuclear infrastructure; and

''(2) the Commander of the United States Strategic Command submits to the congressional defense committees a report containing the assessment of the Commander with respect to the potential risks to national security of the proposed delay in meeting—

''(A) the nuclear deterrence requirements of the United States Strategic Command; and

''(B) national requirements related to creation of a responsive nuclear infrastructure.

''(c) ANNUAL CERTIFICATION.—Not later than March 1, 2015, and each year thereafter through 2027 (or, if the authority under subsection (b) is exercised, 2029), the Secretary of Energy shall certify to the congressional defense committees and the Secretary of Defense that the programs and budget of the Secretary of Energy will enable the nuclear security enterprise to meet the requirements under subsection (a).

''(d) PLAN.—If the Secretary of Energy does not make a certification under subsection (c) by March 1 of any year in which a certification is required under that subsection, by not later than May 1 of such year, the Chairman of the Nuclear Weapons Council shall submit to the congressional defense committees a plan to enable the nuclear security enterprise to meet the requirements under subsection (a). Such plan shall include identification of the resources of the Department of Energy that the Chairman determines should be redirected to support the plan to meet such requirements.''.

(2) CLERICAL AMENDMENT.—The table of contents for such Act is amended by inserting after the item relating to section 4218 the following new item:

''Sec. 4219. Plutonium pit production capacity.''.

SEC. 3113. LIFE-CYCLE COST ESTIMATES OF CERTAIN ATOMIC ENERGY DEFENSE CAPITAL ASSETS.

(a) IN GENERAL.—Subtitle A of title XLVII of the Atomic Energy Defense Act (50 U.S.C. 2741 et seq.) is amended by adding at the end the following new section:

''SEC. 4714. LIFE-CYCLE COST ESTIMATES OF CERTAIN ATOMIC ENERGY DEFENSE CAPITAL ASSETS.

''(a) IN GENERAL.—The Secretary of Energy shall ensure that an independent life-cycle cost estimate under Department of Energy Order 413.3 (relating to program management and project management for the acquisition of capital assets) of each capital asset described in subsection (b) is conducted before the asset achieves critical decision 2 in the acquisition process.

''(b) CAPITAL ASSETS DESCRIBED.—A capital asset described in this subsection is an atomic energy defense capital asset—

''(1) the total project cost of which exceeds $100,000,000; and

''(2) the purpose of which is to perform a limited-life, single-purpose mission.

''(c) INDEPENDENT DEFINED.—For purposes of subsection (a), the term 'independent', with respect to a life-cycle cost estimate of a capital asset, means that the life-cycle cost estimate is prepared by an organization independent of the project sponsor, using the same detailed technical and procurement information as the sponsor, to determine if the life-cycle cost estimate of the sponsor is accurate and reasonable.''.

(b) CLERICAL AMENDMENT.—The table of contents for such Act is amended by inserting after the item relating to section 4713 the following new item:

''Sec. 4714. Life-cycle cost estimates of certain atomic energy defense capital assets.''.

SEC. 3114. EXPANSION OF REQUIREMENT FOR INDEPENDENT COST ESTIMATES ON LIFE EXTENSION PROGRAMS AND NEW NUCLEAR FACILITIES.

(a) IN GENERAL.—Subsection (b)(1) of section 4217 of the Atomic Energy Defense Act (50 U.S.C. 2537) is amended—

(1) by redesignating subparagraphs (A), (B), and (C) as clauses (i), (ii), and (iii), respectively, and by moving such clauses, as so redesignated, two ems to the right;

(2) in clause (iii), as redesignated by paragraph (1), by striking ''critical decision 2'' and inserting ''critical decision 1 and before such facility achieves critical decision 2'';

(3) in the matter preceding clause (i), as so redesignated, by striking ''an independent cost estimate of'';

(4) by inserting before clause (i), as so redesignated, the following:

''(A) An independent cost estimate of the following:''; and

(5) by adding at the end the following:

''(B) An independent cost review of each nuclear weapon system undergoing life extension at the completion of phase 6.2, relating to study of feasibility and down-select.''.

(b) TECHNICAL AND CONFORMING AMENDMENTS.—Such section is further amended—

(1) in the section heading, by striking ''**ESTIMATES ON**'' and inserting ''**ESTIMATES AND REVIEWS OF**''; and

(2) in subsection (b)—

(A) in the subsection heading, by inserting ''AND REVIEWS'' after ''ESTIMATES''; and

(B) in paragraphs (2) and (3), by inserting ''or review'' after ''estimate'' each place it appears.

(c) CLERICAL AMENDMENT.—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 life extension programs and new nuclear facilities.''.

SEC. 3115. DEFINITION OF BASELINE AND THRESHOLD FOR STOCKPILE LIFE EXTENSION PROJECT.

Section 4713 of the Atomic Energy Defense Act (50 U.S.C. 2753) is amended—

(1) in subsection (a)(1)(A), by adding after the period the following new sentence: ''In addition to the requirement under subparagraph (B), the cost and schedule baseline of a nuclear stockpile life extension project established under this subparagraph shall be the cost and schedule as described in the first Selected Acquisition Report submitted under section 4217(a) for the project.''; and

(2) in subsection (b)(2), by striking ''200'' and inserting ''150''.

SEC. 3116. AUTHORIZED PERSONNEL LEVELS OF NATIONAL NUCLEAR SECURITY ADMINISTRATION.

(a) FULL-TIME EQUIVALENT PERSONNEL LEVELS.—Subsection (a) of section 3241A of the National Nuclear Security Administration Act (50 U.S.C. 2441a) is amended—

(1) in paragraph (1)—

(A) by striking ''2014'' and inserting ''2015''; and

(B) by striking ''1,825'' and inserting ''1,690''; and

(2) in paragraph (2)—

(A) by striking ''2015'' and inserting ''2016''; and

(B) by striking ''1,825'' and inserting ''1,690''.

(b) DEFINITION.—Such section is further amended by adding at the end the following new subsection:

''(e) OFFICE OF THE ADMINISTRATOR EMPLOYEES.—In this section, the term 'Office of the Administrator', with respect to the employees of the Administration, includes employees whose funding is derived from an account of the Administration titled 'Federal Salaries and Expenses'.''.

SEC. 3117. COST ESTIMATION AND PROGRAM EVALUATION BY NATIONAL NUCLEAR SECURITY ADMINISTRATION.

Section 3221(h) of the National Nuclear Security Administration Act (50 U.S.C. 2411(h)) is amended—

(1) by redesignating paragraphs (1) and (2) as paragraphs (2) and (3), respectively; and

(2) by inserting before paragraph (2), as so redesignated, the following new paragraph (1):

''(1) ADMINISTRATION.—The term 'Administration', with respect to any authority, duty, or responsibility provided by this section, does not include the Office of Naval Reactors.''.

SEC. 3118. COST CONTAINMENT FOR URANIUM CAPABILITIES REPLACEMENT PROJECT.

Section 3123 of the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2013 (Public Law 112–239; 126 Stat. 2177), as amended by section 3126 of the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2014 (Public Law 113–66; 127 Stat. 1063), is further amended—

(1) by striking subsections (g) and (h);

(2) by redesignating subsections (e) and (f) as subsections (f) and (g), respectively; and

(3) by striking subsection (d) and inserting the following new subsections:

''(d) COST OF PHASE I.—

''(1) LIMITATION.—The total cost of Phase I under subsection (a) of the project referred to in that subsection may not exceed $4,200,000,000.

''(2) ADJUSTMENT.—If the Secretary determines the total cost of Phase I under subsection (a) of the project referred to in that

subsection will exceed the amount set forth in paragraph (1), the Secretary may adjust that amount if, by not later than March 1, 2015, the Secretary submits to the congressional defense committees a detailed justification for the adjustment, including—

''(A) the amount of the adjustment and the proposed total cost of Phase I;

''(B) a detailed justification for the adjustment, including a description of the changes to the project that would be required for Phase I to not exceed the total cost set forth in paragraph (1);

''(C) a detailed description of the actions taken to hold appropriate contractors, employees of contractors, and employees of the Federal Government accountable for the repeated failures within the project;

''(D) a description of the clear lines of responsibility, authority, and accountability for the project as the project continues, including descriptions of the roles and responsibilities for each key Federal and contractor position; and

''(E) a detailed description of the structural reforms planned or implemented by the Secretary to ensure Phase I is executed on time and on schedule.

''(3) ANNUAL CERTIFICATION.—Not later than March 1 of each year through 2025, the Secretary shall certify in writing to the congressional defense committees and the Secretary of Defense that Phase I under subsection (a) of the project referred to in that subsection will—

''(A) not exceed the total cost set forth in paragraph (1) (as adjusted pursuant to paragraph (2), if so adjusted); and

''(B) meet a schedule that enables, by not later than 2025—

''(i) uranium operations in building 9212 to cease; and

''(ii) uranium operations in a new facility constructed under the project to begin.

''(4) REPORT.—If the Secretary of Energy does not make a certification under paragraph (3) by March 1 of any year in which a certification is required under that paragraph, by not later than May 1 of that year, the Chairman of the Nuclear Weapons Council shall submit to the congressional defense committees a report that identifies the resources of the Department of Energy that the Chairman determines should be redirected to enable the Department of Energy to meet the total cost and schedule requirements described in subparagraphs (A) and (B) of that paragraph.

''(e) TECHNOLOGY READINESS LEVELS DURING PHASE I.—

''(1) IN GENERAL.—Critical decision 3 in the acquisition process may not be approved for Phase I under subsection (a) of the project referred to in that subsection until all processes (or substitute processes) that require Category I and II special nuclear material protection and are actively used to support the stockpile in building 9212—

''(A) are present in the facility to be built under Phase I with a technology readiness level of 7 or higher; or

''(B) can be accommodated in other facilities of the Y–12 National Security Complex with a technology readiness level of 7 or higher.

''(2) TECHNOLOGY READINESS LEVEL DEFINED.—In this subsection, the term 'technology readiness level' has the meaning given that term in Department of Energy Guide 413.3–4A (relating to technology readiness assessment).''; and

(4) in subsection (f), as redesignated by paragraph (2), by adding at the end the following new paragraph:

''(3) REPORT.—Not later than March 1, 2015, the Secretary of Energy and the Secretary of the Navy shall jointly submit to the congressional defense committees a report detailing the implementation of paragraphs (1) and (2), including—

''(A) a description of the program management, oversight, design, and other responsibilities for the project referred to in subsection (a) that are provided to the Commander of the Naval Facilities Engineering Command pursuant to paragraph (1); and

''(B) a description of the funding used by the Secretary under paragraph (2) to carry out paragraph (1).''.

SEC. 3119. PRODUCTION OF NUCLEAR WARHEAD FOR LONG-RANGE STANDOFF WEAPON.

(a) FIRST PRODUCTION UNIT.—The Secretary of Energy shall deliver a first production unit for a nuclear warhead for the long-range standoff weapon by not later than September 30, 2025.

(b) AUTHORIZATION OF ONE-YEAR DELAY.—The Secretary may delay the requirement under subsection (a) by not more than one year if the Commander of the United States Strategic Command certifies to the Chairman of the Nuclear Weapons Council (established by section 179 of title 10, United States Code) and the congressional defense committees that the delay—

(1) is in the interest of national security; and

(2) does not negatively affect the ability of the Commander to meet nuclear deterrence and assurance requirements.

(c) PLAN.—

(1) DEVELOPMENT.—The Secretary of Energy and the Secretary of Defense shall jointly develop a plan to carry out subsection (a).

(2) SUBMISSION.—Not later than 180 days after the date of the enactment of this Act, the Secretaries shall jointly submit to the congressional defense committees the plan developed under paragraph (1).

(d) NOTIFICATION AND ASSESSMENT.—

(1) NOTIFICATION.—If at any time the Secretary of Energy determines that the Secretary will not deliver a first production unit for a nuclear warhead for the long-range standoff weapon by not later than September 30, 2025 (or, if the authority under subsection (b) is exercised, September 30, 2026), the Secretary shall—

(A) notify the congressional defense committees, the Secretary of Defense, and the Commander of the United States Strategic Command of such determination; and

(B) include in the notification under subparagraph (A) an explanation for why the delivery will be delayed.

(2) ASSESSMENT.—If the Secretary of Energy makes a notification under paragraph (1)(A), the Commander of the United States Strategic Command shall submit to the congressional defense committees an assessment of the delay described in the notification, including—

(A) the effects of such delay to national security and nuclear deterrence and assurance; and

(B) any mitigation options available.

(e) BRIEFING.—Not later than 180 days after the date of the enactment of this Act, the Secretary of Defense, in coordination with the Commander of the United States Strategic Command, shall provide to the congressional defense committees a briefing on the justification for the long-range standoff weapon, including—

(1) why such weapon is needed, including any potential redundancies with existing weapons;

(2) the estimated cost of such weapon; and

(3) what warhead, existing or otherwise, is planned to be used for such weapon.

SEC. 3120. DISPOSITION OF WEAPONS-USABLE PLUTONIUM.

(a) MIXED OXIDE FUEL FABRICATION FACILITY.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—Using funds described in paragraph (2), the Secretary of Energy shall carry out construction and project support activities relating to the MOX facility.

(2) FUNDS DESCRIBED.—The funds described in this paragraph are the following:

(A) Funds authorized to be appropriated by this Act or otherwise made available for fiscal year 2015 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 2015 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) STUDY.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—Not later than 30 days after the date of the enactment of this Act, the Secretary shall seek to enter into a contract with a federally funded research and development center to conduct a study to assess and validate the analysis of the Secretary with respect to surplus weapon-grade plutonium options.

(2) SUBMISSION.—Not later than 180 days after the date of the enactment of this Act, the federally funded research and development center conducting the study under paragraph (1) shall submit to the Secretary a report on the study, including any findings and recommendations.

(c) REPORT.—

(1) PLAN.—Not later than 270 days after the date of the enactment of this Act, the Secretary shall submit to the congressional defense committees a report on the study conducted under subsection (b)(1).

(2) ELEMENTS INCLUDED.—The report under paragraph (1) shall include the following:

(A) The report of the federally funded research and development center under subsection (b)(2), without change.

(B) Identification of the alternatives to the MOX facility considered by the Secretary, including a life-cycle cost analysis for each such alternative.

(C) Identification of the portions of such life cycle cost analyses that are common to all such alternatives.

(D) Discussion on continuation of the MOX facility, including a future funding profile or a detailed discussion of selected alternatives determined appropriate by the Secretary for such discussion.

(E) Discussion of the issues regarding implementation of such selected alternatives, including all regulatory and public acceptance issues, including interactions with affected States.

(F) Explanation of how the alternatives to the MOX facility conform with the Plutonium Disposition Agreement, and if an alternative does not so conform, what measures must be taken to ensure conformance.

(G) Identification of steps the Secretary would have to take to close out all activities related to the MOX facility, as well as the associated cost.

(H) Any other matters the Secretary determines appropriate.

(d) EXCLUSION OF CERTAIN OPTIONS.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—The study under subsection (b)(1) and the report under subsection (c)(1) shall not include any assessment or discussion of options that involve moving plutonium to a State where the Federal Government—

(A) is not meeting all legally binding deadlines and milestones required under the Tri-Party Agreement and the Consent Decree;

(B) has provided notification that any element of the Tri-Party Agreement or the Consent Decree is at risk of being breached; or

(C) is in dispute resolution with the State regarding the Tri-Party Agreement or the Consent Decree.

(2) DEFINITIONS.—In this subsection:

(A) The term ''Tri-Party Agreement'' means the comprehensive cleanup and compliance agreement between the Secretary, the Administrator of the Environmental Protection Agency, and the State of Washington entered into on May 15, 1989.

(B) The term ''Consent Decree'' means the legal agreement between the Secretary and the State of Washington finalized in 2010.

(e) DEFINITIONS.—In this section:

(1) The term ''MOX facility'' means the mixed-oxide fuel fabrication facility at the Savannah River Site, Aiken, South Carolina.

(2) The term ''Plutonium Disposition Agreement'' means the Agreement Concerning the Management and Disposition of Plutonium Designated As No Longer Required for Defense Purposes and Related Cooperation, signed at Moscow and Washington August 29 and September 1, 2000, and entered into force July 13, 2011 (TIAS 11–713.1), between the United States and the Russian Federation.

(3) The term ''project support activities'' means activities that support the design, long-lead equipment procurement, and site preparation of the MOX facility.

SEC. 3121. LIMITATION ON AVAILABILITY OF FUNDS FOR OFFICE OF THE ADMINISTRATOR FOR NUCLEAR SECURITY.

(a) LIMITATION.—Of the funds authorized to be appropriated for fiscal year 2015 by section 3101 and available for the Office of the Administrator as specified in the funding table in section 4701, or otherwise made available for that Office for that fiscal year, not more than 75 percent may be obligated or expended until—

(1) the President transmits to Congress the matters required to be transmitted during 2015 under section 4205(f)(2) of the Atomic Energy Defense Act (50 U.S.C. 2525(f)(2));

(2) the President transmits to the congressional defense committees, the Committee on Foreign Relations of the Senate, and the Committee on Foreign Affairs of the House of Representatives the matters—

(A) required to be transmitted during 2015 under section 1043 of the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2012 (Public Law 112–81; 125 Stat. 1576), as most recently amended by section 1054 of the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2014 (Public Law 113–66; 127 Stat. 861); and

(B) with respect to which the Secretary of Energy is responsible;

(3) the Secretary submits to the congressional defense committees, the Committee on Foreign Relations of the Senate, and the Committee on Foreign Affairs of the House of Representatives the report required to be submitted during 2015 under section 3122(b) of the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2012 (Public Law 112–81; 125 Stat. 1710); and

(4) the Administrator for Nuclear Security submits to the congressional defense committees the detailed report on the stockpile stewardship, management, and infrastructure plan required to be submitted during 2015 under section 4203(b)(2) of the Atomic Energy Defense Act (50 U.S.C. 2523(b)(2)).

(b) OFFICE OF THE ADMINISTRATOR DEFINED.—In this section, the term ''Office of the Administrator'', with respect to accounts of the National Nuclear Security Administration, includes any account from which funds are derived for ''Federal Salaries and Expenses''.

SEC. 3122. LIMITATION ON AVAILABILITY OF FUNDS FOR CERTAIN NONPROLIFERATION ACTIVITIES BETWEEN THE UNITED STATES AND THE RUSSIAN FEDERATION.

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

(1) the United States should carry out nuclear nonproliferation activities in the Russian Federation only if those activities are consistent with and in support of the security interests of the United States; and

(2) in carrying out any such activities after the date of the enactment of this Act, the Secretary of Energy should focus on only those activities that—

(A) are in support of the arms control obligations of the United States and the Russian Federation; or

(B) will reduce the threats posed by weapons of mass destruction and related materials and technology to the United States and countries in the Euro-Atlantic and Eurasian regions.

(b) COMPLETION OF MATERIAL PROTECTION, CONTROL, AND ACCOUNTING ACTIVITIES IN THE RUSSIAN FEDERATION.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—Except as provided in paragraph (2) or specifically authorized by Congress, international material protection, control, and accounting activities in the Russian Federation shall be completed not later than fiscal year 2018.

(2) EXCEPTION.—The limitation in paragraph (1) shall not apply to international material protection, control, and accounting activities in the Russian Federation associated with the Agreement Concerning the Management and Disposition of Plutonium Designated as No Longer Required for Defense Purposes and Related Cooperation, signed at Moscow and Washington August 29 and September 1, 2000, and entered into force July 13, 2011 (TIAS 11–713.1), between the United States and the Russian Federation.

(c) LIMITATION ON TRANSFER OF MILES TECHNOLOGY.—None of the funds authorized to be appropriated by this Act or otherwise made available for fiscal year 2015 for the National Nuclear Security Administration may be used for the transfer of Multiple Integrated Laser Engagement System technology between the United States and the Russian Federation.

SEC. 3123. IDENTIFICATION OF AMOUNTS REQUIRED FOR URANIUM TECHNOLOGY SUSTAINMENT IN BUDGET MATERIALS FOR FISCAL YEAR 2016.

The Administrator for Nuclear Security shall include, in the budget justification materials submitted to Congress in support of the budget of the President for fiscal year 2016 (as submitted to Congress under section 1105(a) of title 31, United States Code), specific identification, as a budgetary line item, of the amounts required for uranium technology sustainment in support of the nuclear weapons stockpile in a manner that minimizes the use of plant-directed research and development funds for full-scale technology development past a technology readiness level of 5 (as defined in Department of Energy Guide 413.3–4A (relating to technology readiness assessment)).

Subtitle C—Plans and Reports

SEC. 3131. ANALYSIS AND REPORT ON W88 ALT 370 PROGRAM HIGH EXPLOSIVES OPTIONS.

(a) REPORT REQUIRED.—Not later than 90 days after the date of the enactment of this Act, the Secretary of the Navy, the Administrator for Nuclear Security, and the Chairman of the Nuclear Weapons Council (established by section 179 of title 10, United States Code) shall jointly submit to the congressional defense committees a report on the W88 Alt 370 program that contains analyses of the costs, benefits, risks, and feasibility of each of the following options:

(1) Incorporating a refresh of the conventional high explosives of the W88 warhead as part of such program.

(2) Not incorporating such a refresh as part of such program.

(b) MATTERS INCLUDED.—The report under subsection (a) shall include, for each option described in paragraphs (1) and (2) of subsection (a), an analysis of the following:

(1) Near-term and lifecycle cost estimates, including costs to both the Navy and the National Nuclear Security Administration.

(2) Potential cost avoidance.

(3) Operational effects to the Navy and to the capacity and throughput of the nuclear security enterprise (as defined in section 4002 of the Atomic Energy Defense Act (50 U.S.C. 2501)) of the National Nuclear Security Administration.

(4) The expected longevity of the W88 warhead.

(5) Near-term and long-term safety and security risks and potential risk-mitigation measures.

(6) Any other matters the Secretary, the Administrator, or the Chairman considers appropriate.

SEC. 3132. ANALYSIS OF EXISTING FACILITIES AND SENSE OF CONGRESS WITH RESPECT TO PLUTONIUM STRATEGY.

(a) ANALYSIS REQUIRED.—The Administrator for Nuclear Security shall include, as part of the Administrator's planned analysis of alternatives to support the plutonium strategy of the National Nuclear Security Administration, an analysis of using or modifying existing facilities of the nuclear security enterprise (as defined in section 4002 of the Atomic Energy Defense Act (50 U.S.C. 2501)) to support that strategy, as part of critical decision 1 in the acquisition process for the design and construction of modular structures associated with operations of the PF–4 facility at Los Alamos National Laboratory, Los Alamos, New Mexico.

(b) MATTERS INCLUDED.—The analysis required by subsection (a) shall include an analysis of the following:

(1) The costs, benefits, cost savings, risks, and effects of using or modifying existing facilities of the nuclear security enterprise to support the plutonium strategy of the Administration.

(2) Such other matters as the Administrator considers appropriate.

(c) SUBMISSION.—The Administrator shall submit the analysis required by subsection (a) to the congressional defense committees not later than 30 days after completing the analysis.

(d) SENSE OF CONGRESS.—It is the sense of Congress that the requirement to create a modern, responsive plutonium infrastructure is a national security priority, and that the Administrator must fulfill the obligations of the Administrator under section 3114(c) of the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2013 (50 U.S.C. 2535 note), as well as the commitment made by the Chairman of the Nuclear Weapons Council (established by section 179 of title 10, United States Code) in the letter of the Chairman, dated July 25, 2014, to the Committees on Armed Services of the Senate and the House of Representatives, to carry out a modular building strategy for plutonium capabilities that—

(1) meets the requirements for maintaining the nuclear weapons stockpile over a 30-year period;

(2) meets the requirements for implementation of a responsive infrastructure, including meeting plutonium pit production requirements; and

(3) includes plans to construct two modular structures that will achieve full operating capability not later than 2027.

SEC. 3133. PLAN FOR VERIFICATION AND MONITORING OF PROLIFERATION OF NUCLEAR WEAPONS AND FISSILE MATERIAL.

(a) PLAN.—The President, in consultation with the Secretary of State, the Secretary of Defense, the Secretary of Energy, the Secretary of Homeland Security, and the Director of National Intelligence, shall develop an interagency plan for verification and monitoring relating to the potential proliferation of nuclear weapons, components of such weapons, and fissile material.

(b) ELEMENTS.—The plan developed under subsection (a) shall include the following:

(1) An interagency plan and road map for verification and monitoring, with respect to policy, operations, and research, development, testing, and evaluation, including—

(A) identifying requirements (including funding requirements) for such verification and monitoring; and

(B) identifying and integrating roles, responsibilities, and planning for such verification and monitoring.

(2) An engagement plan for building cooperation and transparency to improve inspections and monitoring.

(3) A research and development program to—

(A) improve monitoring, detection, and infield inspection and analysis capabilities, including persistent surveillance, remote monitoring, and rapid analysis of large data sets, including open-source data; and

(B) coordinate technical and operational requirements early in the process.

(4) Engagement of relevant departments and agencies of the Federal Government and the military departments (including the Open Source Center and the United States Atomic Energy Detection System), national laboratories, industry, and academia.

(c) SUBMISSION.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—Not later than September 1, 2015, the President shall submit to the appropriate congressional committees the plan developed under subsection (a).

(2) APPROPRIATE CONGRESSIONAL COMMITTEES DEFINED.—In this subsection, the term ''appropriate congressional committees'' means the following:

(A) The congressional defense committees.

(B) The Select Committee on Intelligence of the Senate and the Permanent Select Committee on Intelligence of the House of Representatives.

(C) The Committee on Foreign Relations of the Senate and the Committee on Foreign Affairs of the House of Representatives.

(D) The Committee on Homeland Security and Governmental Affairs of the Senate and the Committee on Homeland Security of the House of Representatives.

(E) The Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation of the Senate and the Committee on Energy and Commerce of the House of Representatives.

SEC. 3134. COMMENTS OF ADMINISTRATOR FOR NUCLEAR SECURITY AND CHAIRMAN OF NUCLEAR WEAPONS COUNCIL ON FINAL REPORT OF CONGRESSIONAL ADVISORY PANEL ON THE GOVERNANCE OF THE NUCLEAR SECURITY ENTERPRISE.

Not later than 90 days after the date of the enactment of this Act, the Administrator for Nuclear Security and the Chairman of the Nuclear Weapons Council (established by section 179 of title 10, United States Code) shall each submit to the congressional defense committees the comments of the Administrator or the Chairman, as the case may be, with respect to the findings, conclusions, and recommendations included in the final report of the Congressional Advisory Panel on the Governance of the Nuclear Security Enterprise under section 3166(d)(2) of the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2013 (Public Law 112–239; 126 Stat. 2209), as amended by section 3142 of the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2014 (Public Law 113–66; 127 Stat. 1069).

Subtitle D—Other Matters

SEC. 3141. ESTABLISHMENT OF ADVISORY BOARD ON TOXIC SUBSTANCES AND WORKER HEALTH; EXTENSION OF AUTHORITY OF OFFICE OF OMBUDSMAN FOR ENERGY EMPLOYEES OCCUPATIONAL ILLNESS COMPENSATION PROGRAM.

(a) ADVISORY BOARD ON TOXIC SUBSTANCES AND WORKER HEALTH.—Subtitle E of the Energy Employees Occupational Illness Compensation Program Act of 2000 (42 U.S.C. 7385o et seq.) is amended by adding at the end the following:

''SEC. 3687. ADVISORY BOARD ON TOXIC SUBSTANCES AND WORKER HEALTH.

''(a) ESTABLISHMENT.—(1) Not later than 120 days after the date of the enactment of this section, the President shall establish and appoint an Advisory Board on Toxic Substances and Worker Health (in this section referred to as the 'Board').

''(2) The President shall make appointments to the Board in consultation with organizations with expertise on worker health issues in order to ensure that the membership of the Board reflects a proper balance of perspectives from the scientific, medical, and claimant communities.

''(3) The President shall designate a Chair of the Board from among its members.

''(b) DUTIES.—The Board shall—

''(1) advise the Secretary of Labor with respect to—

''(A) the site exposure matrices of the Department of Labor;

''(B) medical guidance for claims examiners for claims under this subtitle with respect to the weighing of the medical evidence of claimants;

''(C) evidentiary requirements for claims under subtitle B related to lung disease; and

''(D) the work of industrial hygienists and staff physicians and consulting physicians of the Department and reports of such hygienists and physicians to ensure quality, objectivity, and consistency; and

''(2) coordinate exchanges of data and findings with the Advisory Board on Radiation and Worker Health established under section 3624 to the extent necessary.

''(c) STAFF AND POWERS.—(1) The President shall appoint a staff to facilitate the work of the Board. The staff of the Board shall be headed by a Director, who shall be appointed under subchapter VIII of chapter 33 of title 5, United States Code.

''(2) The President may authorize the detail of employees of Federal agencies to the Board as necessary to enable the Board to carry out its duties under this section. The detail of such personnel may be on a nonreimbursable basis.

''(3) The Secretary may employ outside contractors and specialists to support the work of the Board.

''(d) CONFLICTS OF INTEREST.—No member, employee, or contractor of the Board shall have any financial interest, employment, or contractual relationship (other than a routine consumer transaction) with any person that has provided, or sought to provide during the two years preceding the appointment or during the service of the member, employee, or contractor under this section, goods or services related to medical benefits under this title.

''(e) EXPENSES.—Members of the Board, other than full-time employees of the United States, while attending meetings of the Board or while otherwise serving at the request of the President, and while serving away from their homes or regular places of business, shall be allowed travel and meal expenses, including per diem in lieu of subsistence (as authorized by section 5703 of title 5, United States Code) for individuals in the Federal Government serving without pay.

''(f) SECURITY CLEARANCES.—(1) The Secretary of Energy shall ensure that the members and staff of the Board, and the contractors performing work in support of the Board, are afforded the opportunity to apply for a security clearance for any matter for which such a clearance is appropriate.

''(2) The Secretary of Energy should, not later than 180 days after receiving a completed application for a security clearance for an individual under this subsection, make a determination of whether or not the individual is eligible for the clearance.

''(3) For fiscal year 2016 and each fiscal year thereafter, the Secretary of Energy shall include in the budget justification materials submitted to Congress in support of the Department of Energy budget for that fiscal year (as submitted with the budget of the President under section 1105(a) of title 31, United States Code) a report specifying the number of applications for security clearances under this subsection, the number of such applications granted, and the number of such applications denied.

''(g) INFORMATION.—The Secretary of Energy shall, in accordance with law, provide to the Board and the contractors of the Board, access to any information that the Board considers relevant to carry out its responsibilities under this section, including information such as Restricted Data (as defined in section 11 y. of the Atomic Energy Act of 1954 (42 U.S.C. 2014(y))) and information covered by section 552a of title 5, United States Code (commonly known as the 'Privacy Act').

''(h) AUTHORIZATION OF APPROPRIATIONS.—

''(1) IN GENERAL.—There are authorized to be appropriated such sums as may be necessary to carry out this section.

''(2) TREATMENT AS DISCRETIONARY SPENDING.—Amounts appropriated to carry out this section—

''(A) shall not be appropriated to the account established under subsection (a) of section 151 of title I of division B of Appendix D of the Consolidated Appropriations Act, 2001 (Public Law 106–554; 114 Stat. 2763A–251); and

''(B) shall not be subject to subsection (b) of that section.

''(i) SUNSET.—The Board shall terminate on the date that is 5 years after the date of the enactment of this section.''.

(b) DEPARTMENT OF LABOR RESPONSE TO THE OFFICE OF THE OMBUDSMAN ANNUAL REPORT; EXTENSION OF AUTHORITY.—Section 3686 of such Act (42 U.S.C. 7385s–15) is amended—

(1) in subsection (e)—

(A) in paragraph (1), by striking ''February 15'' and inserting ''July 30''; and

(B) by adding at the end the following:

''(4) Not later than 180 days after the submission to Congress of the annual report under paragraph (1), the Secretary shall submit to Congress in writing, and post on the public Internet website of the Department of Labor, a response to the report that—

''(A) includes a statement of whether the Secretary agrees or disagrees with the specific issues raised by the Ombudsman in the report;

''(B) if the Secretary agrees with the Ombudsman on those issues, describes the actions to be taken to correct those issues; and

''(C) if the Secretary does not agree with the Ombudsman on those issues, describes the reasons the Secretary does not agree.''; and

(2) in subsection (h), by striking ''2012'' and inserting ''2019''.

SEC. 3142. TECHNICAL CORRECTIONS TO ATOMIC ENERGY DEFENSE ACT.

(a) DEFINITIONS.—Section 4002(3) of the Atomic Energy Defense Act (50 U.S.C. 2501(3)) is amended by striking ''Executive Order No. 12333 of December 4, 1981 (50 U.S.C. 401 note), Executive Order No. 12958 of April 17, 1995 (50 U.S.C. 435 note),'' and inserting ''Executive Order No. 12333 of December 4, 1981 (50 U.S.C. 3001 note), Executive Order No. 12958 of April 17, 1995 (50 U.S.C. 3161 note), Executive Order No. 13526 of December 29, 2009 (50 U.S.C. 3161 note),''.

(b) MANAGEMENT STRUCTURE.—Section 4102(b)(3) of such Act (50 U.S.C. 2512(b)(3)) is amended—

(1) in the matter preceding subparagraph (A), by striking ''for improving the'';

(2) in subparagraph (A), by inserting ''for improving the'' before ''governance''; and

(3) in subparagraph (B), by inserting ''relating to'' before ''any other''.

(c) STOCKPILE STEWARDSHIP.—Section 4203(d)(4)(A)(i) of such Act (50 U.S.C. 2523(d)(4)(A)(i)) is amended by striking ''50 U.S.C. 404a'' and inserting ''50 U.S.C. 3043''.

(d) REPORTS ON STOCKPILE.—Section 4205(b)(2) of such Act (50 U.S.C. 2525(b)(2)) is amended by striking ''commander'' and inserting ''Commander''.

(e) ADVICE ON RELIABILITY OF STOCKPILE.—Section 4218 of such Act (50 U.S.C. 2538) is amended—

(1) in subsection (d), by striking ''commander'' and inserting ''Commander''; and

(2) in subsection (e)(1), by striking ''representatives'' and inserting ''a representative''.

(f) DISPOSITION OF CERTAIN PLUTONIUM.—Section 4306 of such Act (50 U.S.C. 2566) is amended—

(1) in subsection (b)(6)(C), by striking ''paragraph (A)'' and inserting ''subparagraph (A)'';

(2) in subsection (c)(2), by striking ''2002'' and inserting ''2002,''; and

(3) in subsection (d)(3), by inserting ''of Energy'' after ''Department''.

(g) DEFENSE ENVIRONMENTAL CLEANUP TECHNOLOGY PROGRAM.—Section 4406(a) of such Act (50 U.S.C. 2586(a)) is amended—

(1) by inserting an em dash after ''useful for'';

(2) by realigning paragraphs (1) and (2) so as to be indented two ems from the left margin; and

(3) in paragraph (1), by striking '', and'' and inserting ''; and''.

(h) REPORT ON HANFORD TANK SAFETY.—Section 4441 of such Act (50 U.S.C. 2621) is amended by striking subsection (d).

(i) LIMITATION ON USE OF FUNDS IN RELATION TO F–CANYON FACILITY.—Section 4454 of such Act (50 U.S.C. 2638) is amended in paragraphs (1) and (2) by inserting ''of'' after ''assessment''.

(j) INSPECTIONS OF CERTAIN FACILITIES.—Section 4501(a) of such Act (50 U.S.C. 2651(a)) is amended by striking ''nuclear weapons facility'' and inserting ''national security laboratory or nuclear weapons production facility''.

(k) NOTICE RELATING TO CERTAIN FAILURES.—Section 4505 of such Act (50 U.S.C. 2656) is amended—

(1) in subsection (b), by striking the subsection heading and inserting the following: ''SIGNIFICANT ATOMIC ENERGY DEFENSE INTELLIGENCE LOSSES''; and

(2) in subsection (e)(2), by striking ''50 U.S.C. 413'' and inserting ''50 U.S.C. 3091''.

(l) REVIEW OF CERTAIN DOCUMENTS BEFORE DECLASSIFICATION AND RELEASE.—Section 4521(b) of such Act (50 U.S.C. 2671(b)) is amended by striking ''Executive Order 12958'' and inserting ''Executive Order No. 13526 (50 U.S.C. 3161 note)''.

(m) PROTECTION AGAINST RELEASE OF RESTRICTED DATA.—Section 4522 of such Act (50 U.S.C. 2672) is amended—

(1) in subsection (a), by striking ''Executive Order No. 12958 (50 U.S.C. 435 note)'' and inserting ''Executive Order No. 13526 (50 U.S.C. 3161 note)'';

(2) in subsection (b)(1), by striking ''Executive Order No. 12958'' and inserting ''Executive Order No. 13526''; and

(3) in subsection (f)(2), by striking ''Executive Order No. 12958'' and inserting ''Executive Order No. 13526''.

(n) IDENTIFICATION OF DECLASSIFICATION ACTIVITIES IN BUDGET MATERIALS.—Section 4525(a) of such Act (50 U.S.C. 2675(a)) is amended by striking ''Executive Order No. 12958 (50 U.S.C. 435 note)'' and inserting ''Executive Order No. 13526 (50 U.S.C. 3161 note)''.

(o) WORKFORCE RESTRUCTURING PLAN.—Section 4604(f)(3) of such Act (50 U.S.C. 2704(f)(3)) is amended by striking ''Nevada and'' and inserting ''Nevada, and''.

(p) AVAILABILITY OF FUNDS.—Section 4709(b) of such Act (50 U.S.C. 2749(b)) is amended by striking ''athorization'' and inserting ''authorization''.

(q) TRANSFER OF DEFENSE ENVIRONMENTAL CLEANUP FUNDS.—Section 4710(b)(3)(B) of such Act (50 U.S.C. 2750(b)(3)(B)) is amended by striking ''management'' and inserting ''cleanup''.

(r) RESTRICTION ON USE OF FUNDS TO PAY CERTAIN PENALTIES.—Section 4722 of such Act (50 U.S.C. 2762) is amended—

(1) by inserting an em dash after ''Department of Energy if'';

(2) by realigning paragraphs (1) and (2) so as to be indented two ems from the left margin; and

(3) in paragraph (1), by striking '', or'' and inserting ''; or''.

(s) ENHANCED PROCUREMENT AUTHORITY.—Section 4806(g)(1) of such Act (50 U.S.C. 2786(g)(1)) is amended by striking ''the date that is 180 days after the date of the enactment of the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2014'' and inserting ''June 24, 2014''.

(t) CRITICAL TECHNOLOGY PARTNERSHIPS.—Section 4813(a) of such Act (50 U.S.C. 2794(a)) is amended by striking ''that atomic energy defense activities research on, and development of, any dual-use critical technology'' and inserting ''that research on and development of dual-use critical technology carried out through atomic energy defense activities''.

(u) RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT BY CERTAIN FACILITIES.—Section 4832(a) of such Act (50 U.S.C. 2812(a)) is amended by striking ''for Nuclear Security''.

(v) TABLE OF CONTENTS.—The table of contents for such Act is amended by striking the item relating to section 4710 and inserting the following:

''Sec. 4710. Transfer of defense environmental cleanup funds.''.

SEC. 3143. TECHNICAL CORRECTIONS TO NATIONAL NUCLEAR SECURITY ADMINISTRATION ACT.

(a) STATUS OF CERTAIN PERSONNEL.—Section 3220(c) of the National Nuclear Security Administration Act (50 U.S.C. 2410(c)) is amended—

(1) by inserting an em dash after ''activities between'';

(2) by realigning paragraphs (1) and (2) so as to be indented two ems from the left margin; and

(3) in paragraph (1), by striking '', and'' and inserting ''; and''.

(b) CONGRESSIONAL OVERSIGHT OF CERTAIN PROGRAMS.—Section 3236(a)(2)(B)(iv) of such Act (50 U.S.C. 2426(a)(2)(B)(iv)) is amended—

(1) by inserting an em dash after ''program for'';

(2) by realigning subclauses (I), (II), and (III) so as to be indented six ems from the left margin;

(3) in subclause (I), by striking ''year,'' and inserting ''year;''; and

(4) in subclause (II), by striking '', and'' and inserting ''; and''.

SEC. 3144. TECHNOLOGY COMMERCIALIZATION FUND.

Section 1001(e) of the Energy Policy Act of 2005 (42 U.S.C. 16391(e)) is amended by inserting ''based on future planned activities and the amount of the appropriations for the fiscal year'' after ''fiscal year''.

TITLE XXXII—DEFENSE NUCLEAR FACILITIES SAFETY BOARD

SEC. 3201. AUTHORIZATION.

There are authorized to be appropriated for fiscal year 2015, $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. INSPECTOR GENERAL OF DEFENSE NUCLEAR FACILITIES SAFETY BOARD.

Subsection (a) of section 322 of the Atomic Energy Act of 1954 (42 U.S.C. 2286k(a)) is amended to read as follows:

''(a) IN GENERAL.—The Inspector General of the Nuclear Regulatory Commission shall serve as the Inspector General of the Board, in accordance with the Inspector General Act of 1978 (5 U.S.C. App.).''.

SEC. 3203. NUMBER OF EMPLOYEES OF DEFENSE NUCLEAR FACILITIES SAFETY BOARD.

(a) IN GENERAL.—Section 313(b)(1)(A) of the Atomic Energy Act of 1954 (42 U.S.C. 2286b(b)(1)(A)) is amended by striking ''150 full-time employees'' and inserting ''130 full-time employees''.

(b) EFFECTIVE DATE.—The amendment made by subsection (a) shall take effect on October 1, 2015.

TITLE XXXIV—NAVAL PETROLEUM RESERVES

SEC. 3401. AUTHORIZATION OF APPROPRIATIONS.

(a) AMOUNT.—There are hereby authorized to be appropriated to the Secretary of Energy $19,950,000 for fiscal year 2015 for the purpose of carrying out activities under chapter 641 of title 10, United States Code, relating to the naval petroleum reserves.

(b) PERIOD OF AVAILABILITY.—Funds appropriated pursuant to the authorization of appropriations in subsection (a) shall remain available until expended.

TITLE XXXV—MARITIME ADMINISTRATION

SEC. 3501. AUTHORIZATION OF APPROPRIATIONS FOR NATIONAL SECURITY ASPECTS OF THE MERCHANT MARINE FOR FISCAL YEAR 2015.

Funds are hereby authorized to be appropriated for fiscal year 2015, to be available without fiscal year limitation if so provided in appropriations Acts, for the use of the Department of Transportation for Maritime Administration programs associated with maintaining national security aspects of the merchant marine, as follows:

(1) For expenses necessary for operations of the United States Merchant Marine Academy, $79,790,000, of which—

(A) $65,290,000 shall remain available until expended for Academy operations;

(B) $14,500,000 shall remain available until expended for capital asset management at the Academy.

(2) For expenses necessary to support the State maritime academies, $17,650,000, of which—

(A) $2,400,000 shall remain available until expended for student incentive payments;

(B) $3,600,000 shall remain available until expended for direct payments to such academies;

(C) $11,300,000 shall remain available until expended for maintenance and repair of State maritime academy training vessels; and

(D) $350,000 shall remain available until expended for improving the monitoring of graduates' service obligation.

(3) For expenses necessary to support Maritime Administration operations and programs, $50,960,000.

(4) For expenses necessary to dispose of vessels in the National Defense Reserve Fleet, $4,800,000, to remain available until expended.

(5) For expenses to maintain and preserve a United States-flag merchant marine to serve the national security needs of the United States under chapter 531 of title 46, United States Code, $186,000,000.

(6) For the cost (as defined in section 502(5) of the Federal Credit Reform Act of 1990 (2 U.S.C. 661a(5)) of loan guarantees under the program authorized by chapter 537 of title 46, United States Code, $73,100,000, of which $3,100,000 shall remain available until expended for administrative expenses of the program.

SEC. 3502. FLOATING DRY DOCKS.

(a) IN GENERAL.—Chapter 551 of title 46, United States Code, is amended by adding at the end the following new section:

"§ 55122. Floating dry docks

''(a) IN GENERAL.—Section 55102 of this title does not apply to the movement of a floating dry dock if—

''(1) the floating dry dock—

''(A) is being used to launch or raise a vessel in connection with the construction, maintenance, or repair of that vessel;

''(B) is owned and operated by—

''(i) a shipyard located in the United States that is an eligible owner specified under section 12103(b) of this title; or

''(ii) an affiliate of such a shipyard; and

''(C) was owned or contracted for purchase by such shipyard or affiliate prior to the date of the enactment of the Carl Levin and Howard P. 'Buck' McKeon National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2015; and

''(2) the movement occurs within 5 nautical miles of the shipyard or affiliate that owns and operates such floating dry dock.

''(b) DEFINITION.—In this section, the term 'floating dry dock' means equipment with wing walls and a fully submersible deck.''.

(b) CLERICAL AMENDMENT.—The analysis for chapter 551 of title 46, United States Code, is amended by adding at the end the following new item:

''55122. Floating dry docks.''.

SEC. 3503. SENSE OF CONGRESS ON THE ROLE OF DOMESTIC MARITIME INDUSTRY IN NATIONAL SECURITY.

(a) FINDINGS.—Congress finds that—

(1) the United States domestic maritime industry carries hundreds of million of tons of cargo annually, supports nearly 500,000 jobs, and provides nearly 100 billion in annual economic output;

(2) the Nation's military sealift capacity will benefit from one of the fastest growing segments of the domestic trades, 14 domestic trade tankers that are on order to be constructed at United States shipyards as of February 1, 2014;

(3) the domestic trades' vessel innovations that transformed worldwide maritime commerce include the development of containerships, self-unloading vessels, articulated tugbarges, trailer barges, chemical parcel tankers, railroad-on-barge carfloats, and river flotilla towing systems;

(4) the national security benefits of the domestic maritime industry are unquestioned as the Department of Defense depends on United States domestic trades' fleet of container ships, roll-on/roll-off ships, and product tankers to carry military cargoes;

(5) the Department of Defense benefits from a robust commercial shipyard and ship repair industry and current growth in that sector is particularly important as Federal budget cuts may reduce the number of new constructed military vessels; and

(6) the domestic fleet is essential to national security and was a primary source of mariners needed to crew United States Government-owned sealift vessels activated from reserve status during Operations Enduring Freedom and Iraqi Freedom in the period 2002 through 2010.

(b) SENSE OF CONGRESS.—It is the sense of Congress that United States coastwise trade laws promote a strong domestic trade maritime industry, which supports the national security and economic vitality of the United States and the efficient operation of the United States transportation system.

SEC. 3504. UNITED STATES MERCHANT MARINE ACADEMY BOARD OF VISITORS.

(a) IN GENERAL.—Section 51312 of title 46, United States Code, is amended to read as follows:

"§ 51312. Board of Visitors

''(a) IN GENERAL.—There shall be a Board of Visitors to the United States Merchant Marine Academy (referred to in this section as the 'Board' and the 'Academy', respectively) to provide independent advice and recommendations on matters relating to the United States Merchant Marine Academy.

''(b) MEMBERSHIP.—

''(1) IN GENERAL.—The Board shall be composed of—

''(A) 2 Senators appointed by the Chairman of the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation of the Senate in consultation with the ranking member of such Committee;

''(B) 3 Members of the House of Representatives appointed by the Chairman of the Committee on Armed Services of the House of Representatives in consultation with the ranking member of such Committee;

''(C) 1 Senator appointed by the Vice President, who shall be a member of the Committee on Appropriations of the Senate;

''(D) 2 Members of the House of Representatives appointed by the Speaker of the House of Representatives, in consultation with the Minority Leader, at least 1 of whom shall be a member of the Committee on Appropriations of the House of Representatives;

''(E) 5 individuals appointed by the President; and

''(F) as ex officio members—

''(i) the Commander of the Military Sealift Command;

''(ii) the Deputy Commandant for Operations of the Coast Guard;

''(iii) the chairman of the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation of the Senate;

''(iv) the chairman of the Committee on Armed Services of the House of Representatives;

''(v) the chairman of the Advisory Board to the Academy established under section 51313; and

''(vi) the Member of the House of Representatives for the congressional district in which the Academy is located, as a nonvoting member, unless such Member of the House of Representatives is appointed as a voting member of the Board under subparagraph (B) or (D).

''(2) PRESIDENTIAL APPOINTEES.—Of the individuals appointed by the President under paragraph (1)(E)—

''(A) at least 2 shall be graduates of the Academy;

''(B) at least 1 shall be a senior corporate officer from a United States maritime shipping company that participates in the Maritime Security Program, or in any Maritime Administration program providing incentives for companies to register their vessels in the United States, and this appointment shall rotate biennially among such companies; and

''(C) 1 or more may be a Senate-confirmed Presidential appointee, a member of the Senior Executive Service, or an officer of flag-rank who from the Coast Guard, the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration, or any of the military services that commission graduates of the Academy, other than the individuals who are members of the Board under clauses (i) and (ii) of paragraph (1)(F).

''(3) TERM OF SERVICE.—

''(A) IN GENERAL.—Except as provided in subparagraph (B), each member of the Board, other than an ex officio member under paragraph (1)(F), shall serve for a term of 2 years commencing at the beginning of each Congress.

''(B) CONTINUATION OF SERVICE.—Any member described in subparagraph (A) whose term on the Board has expired, other than a member appointed under any of subparagraphs (A) through (D) of paragraph (1) who is no longer a Member of Congress, shall continue to serve until a successor is appointed.

''(4) VACANCIES.—If a member of the Board is no longer able to serve on the Board or resigns, the Designated Federal Officer selected under subsection (g)(2) shall immediately notify the person who appointed such member. Not later than 60 days after that notification, such person shall designate a replacement to serve the remainder of such member's term.

''(5) DESIGNATION AND RESPONSIBILITY OF SUBSTITUTE BOARD MEMBERS.—

''(A) AUTHORITY TO DESIGNATE.—A member of the Board under clause (i) or (ii) of paragraph (1)(F) or appointed under subparagraph (B) or (C) of paragraph (2) may, if unable to attend or participate in an activity described in subsection (d), (e), or (f), designate another individual to serve as a substitute member of the Board, on a temporary basis, to attend or participate in such activity.

''(B) REQUIREMENTS.—A substitute member of the Board designated under subparagraph (A) shall be—

''(i) an individual serving in a position for which the individual was appointed by the President and confirmed by the Senate;

''(ii) a member of the Senior Executive Service; or

''(iii) an officer of flag-rank who is employed by—

''(I) the Coast Guard; or

''(II) the Military Sealift Command.

''(C) PARTICIPATION.—A substitute member of the Board designated under subparagraph (A)—

''(i) shall be permitted by the Board to fully participate in the proceedings and activities of the Board;

''(ii) shall report to the member that designated the substitute member on the Board's activities not later than 15 days following the substitute member's participation in such activities; and

''(iii) shall be permitted by the Board to participate in the preparation of reports described in paragraph (j) related to any proceedings or activities of the Board in which such substitute member participates.

''(c) CHAIRPERSON.—

''(1) IN GENERAL.—On a biennial basis and subject to paragraph (2), the Board shall select from among its members a Member of the House of Representatives or a Senator to serve as the Chairperson.

''(2) ROTATION.—A Member of the House of Representatives and a Member of the Senate shall alternately be selected as the Chairperson of the Board.

''(3) TERM.—An individual may not serve as Chairperson for consecutive terms.

''(d) MEETINGS.—

''(1) IN GENERAL.—The Board shall meet as provided for in the Charter adopted under paragraph (2)(B), including at least 1 meeting held at the Academy.

''(2) CHAIRPERSON AND CHARTER.—The Designated Federal Officer selected under subsection (g)(2) shall organize a meeting of the Board for the purposes of—

''(A) selecting a Chairperson under subsection (c); and

''(B) adopting an official Charter for the Board, which shall establish the schedule of meetings of the Board.

''(e) VISITING THE ACADEMY.—

''(1) ANNUAL VISIT.—The Board shall visit the Academy annually on a date selected by the Board, in consultation with the Secretary of Transportation and the Superintendent of the Academy.

''(2) OTHER VISITS.—In cooperation with the Superintendent, the Board or its members may make other visits to the Academy in connection with the duties of the Board.

''(3) ACCESS.—While visiting the Academy under this subsection, members of the Board shall have reasonable access to the grounds, facilities, midshipmen, faculty, staff, and other personnel of the Academy for the purpose of carrying out the duties of the Board.

''(f) RESPONSIBILITY.—The Board shall inquire into the state of morale and discipline, the curriculum, instruction, physical equipment, fiscal affairs, and academic methods of the Academy, and other matters relating to the Academy that the Board decides to consider.

''(g) DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION SUPPORT.—The Secretary of Transportation shall—

''(1) provide support as deemed necessary by the Board for the performance of the Board's functions;

''(2) select a Designated Federal Officer to support the performance of the Board's functions; and

''(3) in cooperation with the Maritime Administrator and the Superintendent of the Academy, advise the Board of any institutional issues, consistent with applicable laws concerning the disclosure of information.

''(h) STAFF.—Each of the chairman of the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation of the Senate and the chairman of the Committee on Armed Services of the House of Representatives may designate staff members of such Committee to serve, without additional reimbursement (except as provided in subsection (i)), as staff for the Board.

''(i) TRAVEL EXPENSES.—While serving away from his or her home or regular place of business, a member of the Board or a staff member designated under subsection (h) shall be allowed travel expenses, including per diem in lieu of subsistence, as authorized under section 5703 of title 5, United States Code.

''(j) REPORTS.—

''(1) ANNUAL REPORT.—Not later than 60 days after each annual visit required under subsection (e)(1), the Board shall submit to the President a written report of its actions, views, and recommendations pertaining to the Academy.

''(2) OTHER REPORTS.—If the members of the Board visit the Academy under subsection (e)(2), the Board may—

''(A) prepare a report on such visit; and

''(B) if approved by a majority of the members of the Board, submit such report to the President not later than 60 days after the date of the approval.

''(3) ADVISORS.—The Board may call in advisers—

''(A) for consultation regarding the execution of the Board's responsibility under subsection (f); or

''(B) to assist in the preparation of a report described in paragraph (1) or (2).

''(4) SUBMISSION.—A report submitted to the President under paragraph (1) or (2) shall be concurrently submitted to—

''(A) the Secretary of Transportation;

''(B) the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation of the Senate; and

''(C) the Committee on Armed Services of the House of Representatives.''.

(b) DEADLINES.—

(1) SELECTION OF DESIGNATED FEDERAL OFFICER.—The Secretary of Transportation shall select a Designated Federal Officer under subsection (g)(2) of section 51312 of title 46, United States Code, as amended by this Act, by not later than 30 days after the date of the enactment of this Act.

(2) APPOINTMENT OF MEMBERS.—Appointments under subsection (b)(1) of such section shall be completed by not later than 60 days after the date of the enactment of this Act.

(3) ORGANIZATION OF FIRST MEETING.—Such Designated Federal Officer shall organize a meeting of the Board under section (d)(2) of such section by not later than 60 days after the date of the enactment of this Act.

(c) CONTINUATION OF SERVICE OF CURRENT MEMBERS.—Each member of the Board of Visitors serving as a member of the Board on the date of the enactment of this Act shall continue to serve on the Board for the remainder of such member's term.

DIVISION D—FUNDING TABLES

SEC. 4001. AUTHORIZATION OF AMOUNTS IN FUNDING TABLES.

(a) IN GENERAL.—Whenever a funding table in this division specifies a dollar amount authorized for a project, program, or activity, the obligation and expenditure of the specified dollar amount for the project, program, or activity is hereby authorized, subject to the availability of appropriations.

(b) MERIT-BASED DECISIONS.—A decision to commit, obligate, or expend funds with or to a specific entity on the basis of a dollar amount authorized pursuant to subsection (a) shall—

(1) be based on merit-based selection procedures in accordance with the requirements of sections 2304(k) and 2374 of title 10, United States Code, or on competitive procedures; and

(2) comply with other applicable provisions of law.

(c) RELATIONSHIP TO TRANSFER AND PROGRAMMING AUTHORITY.—An amount specified in the funding tables in this division may be transferred or reprogrammed under a transfer or reprogramming authority provided by another provision of this Act or by other law. The transfer or reprogramming of an amount specified in such funding tables shall not count against a ceiling on such transfers or reprogrammings under section 1001 or section 1522 of this Act or any other provision of law, unless such transfer or reprogramming would move funds between appropriation accounts.

(d) APPLICABILITY TO CLASSIFIED ANNEX.—This section applies to any classified annex that accompanies this Act.

(e) ORAL AND WRITTEN COMMUNICATIONS.—No oral or written communication concerning any amount specified in the funding tables in this division shall supersede the requirements of this section.

TITLE XLI—PROCUREMENT

SEC. 4101. PROCUREMENT.

SEC. 4101. PROCUREMENT
(In Thousands of Dollars)

Line	Item	FY 2015 Request	Agreement Authorized
	AIRCRAFT PROCUREMENT, ARMY		
	FIXED WING		
002	UTILITY F/W AIRCRAFT	13,617	13,617
003	AERIAL COMMON SENSOR (ACS) (MIP)	185,090	136,290
	Program decrease		[–48,800]
004	MQ–1 UAV	190,581	239,581
	Extended range modifications Per Army UFR		[49,000]
005	RQ–11 (RAVEN)	3,964	3,964
	ROTARY		
006	HELICOPTER, LIGHT UTILITY (LUH)	416,617	416,617
007	AH–64 APACHE BLOCK IIIA REMAN	494,009	494,009
008	ADVANCE PROCUREMENT (CY)	157,338	157,338
012	UH–60 BLACKHAWK M MODEL (MYP)	1,237,001	1,340,027
	ARNG Modernization–6 additional UH–60M aircraft		[103,026]
013	ADVANCE PROCUREMENT (CY)	132,138	132,138

SEC. 4101. PROCUREMENT
(In Thousands of Dollars)

Line	Item	FY 2015 Request	Agreement Authorized
014	CH–47 HELICOPTER	892,504	892,504
015	ADVANCE PROCUREMENT (CY)	102,361	102,361
	MODIFICATION OF AIRCRAFT		
016	MQ–1 PAYLOAD (MIP)	26,913	26,913
018	GUARDRAIL MODS (MIP)	14,182	14,182
019	MULTI SENSOR ABN RECON (MIP)	131,892	131,892
020	AH–64 MODS	181,869	181,869
021	CH–47 CARGO HELICOPTER MODS (MYP)	32,092	32,092
022	UTILITY/CARGO AIRPLANE MODS	15,029	15,029
023	UTILITY HELICOPTER MODS	76,515	76,515
025	NETWORK AND MISSION PLAN	114,182	114,182
026	COMMS, NAV SURVEILLANCE	115,795	115,795
027	GATM ROLLUP	54,277	54,277
028	RQ–7 UAV MODS	125,380	125,380
	GROUND SUPPORT AVIONICS		
029	AIRCRAFT SURVIVABILITY EQUIPMENT	66,450	98,850
	Army requested realignment		[32,400]
030	SURVIVABILITY CM		7,800
	Army requested realignment		[7,800]
031	CMWS	107,364	60,364
	Army requested reduction		[–47,000]
	OTHER SUPPORT		
032	AVIONICS SUPPORT EQUIPMENT	6,847	6,847
033	COMMON GROUND EQUIPMENT	29,231	29,231
034	AIRCREW INTEGRATED SYSTEMS	48,081	48,081
035	AIR TRAFFIC CONTROL	127,232	127,232
036	INDUSTRIAL FACILITIES	1,203	1,203
037	LAUNCHER, 2.75 ROCKET	2,931	2,931
	TOTAL AIRCRAFT PROCUREMENT, ARMY	**5,102,685**	**5,199,111**
	MISSILE PROCUREMENT, ARMY		
	SURFACE-TO-AIR MISSILE SYSTEM		
002	LOWER TIER AIR AND MISSILE DEFENSE (AMD)	110,300	110,300
003	MSE MISSILE	384,605	384,605
	AIR-TO-SURFACE MISSILE SYSTEM		
004	HELLFIRE SYS SUMMARY	4,452	4,452
	ANTI-TANK/ASSAULT MISSILE SYS		
005	JAVELIN (AAWS-M) SYSTEM SUMMARY	77,668	77,668
006	TOW 2 SYSTEM SUMMARY	50,368	50,368
007	ADVANCE PROCUREMENT (CY)	19,984	19,984
008	GUIDED MLRS ROCKET (GMLRS)	127,145	127,145
009	MLRS REDUCED RANGE PRACTICE ROCKETS (RRPR)	21,274	21,274
	MODIFICATIONS		
012	PATRIOT MODS	131,838	131,838
013	STINGER MODS	1,355	1,355
014	AVENGER MODS	5,611	5,611
015	ITAS/TOW MODS	19,676	19,676
016	MLRS MODS	10,380	10,380
017	HIMARS MODIFICATIONS	6,008	6,008
	SPARES AND REPAIR PARTS		
018	SPARES AND REPAIR PARTS	36,930	36,930
	SUPPORT EQUIPMENT & FACILITIES		
019	AIR DEFENSE TARGETS	3,657	3,657
020	ITEMS LESS THAN $5.0M (MISSILES)	1,522	1,522
021	PRODUCTION BASE SUPPORT	4,710	4,710
	TOTAL MISSILE PROCUREMENT, ARMY	**1,017,483**	**1,017,483**
	PROCUREMENT OF W&TCV, ARMY		
	TRACKED COMBAT VEHICLES		
001	STRYKER VEHICLE	385,110	435,110
	Unfunded requirement—fourth DVH brigade set		[50,000]
	MODIFICATION OF TRACKED COMBAT VEHICLES		
002	STRYKER (MOD)	39,683	39,683
003	FIST VEHICLE (MOD)	26,759	26,759
004	BRADLEY PROGRAM (MOD)	107,506	144,506
	Army unfunded priority and industrial base risk mitigation		[37,000]
005	HOWITZER, MED SP FT 155MM M109A6 (MOD)	45,411	45,411
006	PALADIN INTEGRATED MANAGEMENT (PIM)	247,400	247,400
007	IMPROVED RECOVERY VEHICLE (M88A2 HERCULES)	50,451	126,364
	Army unfunded priority and industrial base risk mitigation		[75,913]
008	ASSAULT BRIDGE (MOD)	2,473	2,473
009	ASSAULT BREACHER VEHICLE	36,583	36,583
010	M88 FOV MODS	1,975	1,975
011	JOINT ASSAULT BRIDGE	49,462	34,362
	Early to need		[–15,100]
012	M1 ABRAMS TANK (MOD)	237,023	237,023
013	ABRAMS UPGRADE PROGRAM		120,000
	Industrial Base initiative		[120,000]
	SUPPORT EQUIPMENT & FACILITIES		
014	PRODUCTION BASE SUPPORT (TCV-WTCV)	6,478	6,478
	WEAPONS & OTHER COMBAT VEHICLES		
016	MORTAR SYSTEMS	5,012	5,012

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Line	Item	FY 2015 Request	Agreement Authorized
017	XM320 GRENADE LAUNCHER MODULE (GLM)	28,390	28,390
018	COMPACT SEMI-AUTOMATIC SNIPER SYSTEM	148	148
019	CARBINE	29,366	20,616
	Army requested realignment		[–8,750]
021	COMMON REMOTELY OPERATED WEAPONS STATION	8,409	8,409
022	HANDGUN	3,957	3,957
	MOD OF WEAPONS AND OTHER COMBAT VEH		
024	M777 MODS	18,166	18,166
025	M4 CARBINE MODS	3,446	6,446
	Army requested realignment		[3,000]
026	M2 50 CAL MACHINE GUN MODS	25,296	25,296
027	M249 SAW MACHINE GUN MODS	5,546	5,546
028	M240 MEDIUM MACHINE GUN MODS	4,635	2,635
	Army requested realignment		[–2,000]
029	SNIPER RIFLES MODIFICATIONS	4,079	4,079
030	M119 MODIFICATIONS	72,718	72,718
031	M16 RIFLE MODS	1,952	0
	At Army request transfer to WTCV 31 and RDTEA 70 and 86		[–1,952]
032	MORTAR MODIFICATION	8,903	8,903
033	MODIFICATIONS LESS THAN $5.0M (WOCV-WTCV)	2,089	2,089
	SUPPORT EQUIPMENT & FACILITIES		
034	ITEMS LESS THAN $5.0M (WOCV-WTCV)	2,005	2,005
035	PRODUCTION BASE SUPPORT (WOCV-WTCV)	8,911	8,911
036	INDUSTRIAL PREPAREDNESS	414	414
037	SMALL ARMS EQUIPMENT (SOLDIER ENH PROG)	1,682	1,682
	TOTAL PROCUREMENT OF W&TCV, ARMY	**1,471,438**	**1,729,549**
	PROCUREMENT OF AMMUNITION, ARMY		
	SMALL/MEDIUM CAL AMMUNITION		
001	CTG, 5.56MM, ALL TYPES	34,943	34,943
002	CTG, 7.62MM, ALL TYPES	12,418	12,418
003	CTG, HANDGUN, ALL TYPES	9,655	9,655
004	CTG, .50 CAL, ALL TYPES	29,304	29,304
006	CTG, 25MM, ALL TYPES	8,181	8,181
007	CTG, 30MM, ALL TYPES	52,667	52,667
008	CTG, 40MM, ALL TYPES	40,904	40,904
	MORTAR AMMUNITION		
009	60MM MORTAR, ALL TYPES	41,742	41,742
010	81MM MORTAR, ALL TYPES	42,433	42,433
011	120MM MORTAR, ALL TYPES	39,365	39,365
	TANK AMMUNITION		
012	CARTRIDGES, TANK, 105MM AND 120MM, ALL TYPES	101,900	101,900
	ARTILLERY AMMUNITION		
013	ARTILLERY CARTRIDGES, 75MM & 105MM, ALL TYPES	37,455	37,455
014	ARTILLERY PROJECTILE, 155MM, ALL TYPES	47,023	47,023
015	PROJ 155MM EXTENDED RANGE M982	35,672	35,672
016	ARTILLERY PROPELLANTS, FUZES AND PRIMERS, ALL	94,010	74,010
	Precision Guided Kits Schedule Delay		[–20,000]
	ROCKETS		
019	SHOULDER LAUNCHED MUNITIONS, ALL TYPES	945	945
020	ROCKET, HYDRA 70, ALL TYPES	27,286	27,286
	OTHER AMMUNITION		
021	DEMOLITION MUNITIONS, ALL TYPES	22,899	22,899
022	GRENADES, ALL TYPES	22,751	22,751
023	SIGNALS, ALL TYPES	7,082	7,082
024	SIMULATORS, ALL TYPES	11,638	11,638
	MISCELLANEOUS		
025	AMMO COMPONENTS, ALL TYPES	3,594	3,594
027	CAD/PAD ALL TYPES	5,430	5,430
028	ITEMS LESS THAN $5 MILLION (AMMO)	8,337	8,337
029	AMMUNITION PECULIAR EQUIPMENT	14,906	14,906
030	FIRST DESTINATION TRANSPORTATION (AMMO)	14,349	14,349
031	CLOSEOUT LIABILITIES	111	111
	PRODUCTION BASE SUPPORT		
032	PROVISION OF INDUSTRIAL FACILITIES	148,092	148,092
033	CONVENTIONAL MUNITIONS DEMILITARIZATION	113,881	113,881
034	ARMS INITIATIVE	2,504	2,504
	TOTAL PROCUREMENT OF AMMUNITION, ARMY	**1,031,477**	**1,011,477**
	OTHER PROCUREMENT, ARMY		
	TACTICAL VEHICLES		
001	TACTICAL TRAILERS/DOLLY SETS	7,987	7,987
002	SEMITRAILERS, FLATBED:	160	160
004	JOINT LIGHT TACTICAL VEHICLE	164,615	164,615
005	FAMILY OF MEDIUM TACTICAL VEH (FMTV)		50,000
	Additional FMTVs – Industrial Base initiative		[50,000]
006	FIRETRUCKS & ASSOCIATED FIREFIGHTING EQUIP	8,415	8,415
007	FAMILY OF HEAVY TACTICAL VEHICLES (FHTV)	28,425	78,425
	Additional HEMTT ESP Vehicles-Industrial Base initiative		[50,000]
008	PLS ESP	89,263	89,263
013	TACTICAL WHEELED VEHICLE PROTECTION KITS	38,226	38,226
014	MODIFICATION OF IN SVC EQUIP	91,173	83,173

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Line	Item	FY 2015 Request	Agreement Authorized
	Early to need		[–8,000]
015	MINE-RESISTANT AMBUSH-PROTECTED (MRAP) MODS	14,731	14,731
	NON-TACTICAL VEHICLES		
016	HEAVY ARMORED SEDAN	175	175
017	PASSENGER CARRYING VEHICLES	1,338	1,338
018	NONTACTICAL VEHICLES, OTHER	11,101	11,101
	COMM—JOINT COMMUNICATIONS		
019	WIN-T—GROUND FORCES TACTICAL NETWORK	763,087	638,087
	Point of Presence (POP) and Soldier Network Extension (SNE) delay		[–125,000]
020	SIGNAL MODERNIZATION PROGRAM	21,157	21,157
021	JOINT INCIDENT SITE COMMUNICATIONS CAPABILITY	7,915	7,915
022	JCSE EQUIPMENT (USREDCOM)	5,440	5,440
	COMM—SATELLITE COMMUNICATIONS		
023	DEFENSE ENTERPRISE WIDEBAND SATCOM SYSTEMS	118,085	118,085
024	TRANSPORTABLE TACTICAL COMMAND COMMUNICATIONS	13,999	13,999
025	SHF TERM	6,494	6,494
026	NAVSTAR GLOBAL POSITIONING SYSTEM (SPACE)	1,635	1,635
027	SMART-T (SPACE)	13,554	13,554
028	GLOBAL BRDCST SVC—GBS	18,899	18,899
029	MOD OF IN-SVC EQUIP (TAC SAT)	2,849	2,849
030	ENROUTE MISSION COMMAND (EMC)	100,000	100,000
	COMM—COMBAT COMMUNICATIONS		
033	JOINT TACTICAL RADIO SYSTEM	175,711	125,711
	Unobligated balances		[–50,000]
034	MID-TIER NETWORKING VEHICULAR RADIO (MNVR)	9,692	4,692
	Unobligated balances		[–5,000]
035	RADIO TERMINAL SET, MIDS LVT(2)	17,136	17,136
037	AMC CRITICAL ITEMS—OPA2	22,099	22,099
038	TRACTOR DESK	3,724	3,724
039	SPIDER APLA REMOTE CONTROL UNIT	969	969
040	SOLDIER ENHANCEMENT PROGRAM COMM/ELECTRONICS	294	294
041	TACTICAL COMMUNICATIONS AND PROTECTIVE SYSTEM	24,354	24,354
042	UNIFIED COMMAND SUITE	17,445	17,445
043	RADIO, IMPROVED HF (COTS) FAMILY	1,028	1,028
044	FAMILY OF MED COMM FOR COMBAT CASUALTY CARE	22,614	22,614
	COMM—INTELLIGENCE COMM		
046	CI AUTOMATION ARCHITECTURE	1,519	1,519
047	ARMY CA/MISO GPF EQUIPMENT	12,478	12,478
	INFORMATION SECURITY		
050	INFORMATION SYSTEM SECURITY PROGRAM-ISSP	2,113	2,113
051	COMMUNICATIONS SECURITY (COMSEC)	69,646	69,646
	COMM—LONG HAUL COMMUNICATIONS		
052	BASE SUPPORT COMMUNICATIONS	28,913	28,913
	COMM—BASE COMMUNICATIONS		
053	INFORMATION SYSTEMS	97,091	97,091
054	DEFENSE MESSAGE SYSTEM (DMS)	246	246
055	EMERGENCY MANAGEMENT MODERNIZATION PROGRAM	5,362	5,362
056	INSTALLATION INFO INFRASTRUCTURE MOD PROGRAM	79,965	79,965
	ELECT EQUIP—TACT INT REL ACT (TIARA)		
060	JTT/CIBS-M	870	870
061	PROPHET GROUND	55,896	55,896
063	DCGS-A (MIP)	128,207	128,207
064	JOINT TACTICAL GROUND STATION (JTAGS)	5,286	5,286
065	TROJAN (MIP)	12,614	12,614
066	MOD OF IN-SVC EQUIP (INTEL SPT) (MIP)	3,901	3,901
067	CI HUMINT AUTO REPRTING AND COLL(CHARCS)	7,392	7,392
	ELECT EQUIP—ELECTRONIC WARFARE (EW)		
068	LIGHTWEIGHT COUNTER MORTAR RADAR	24,828	24,828
070	AIR VIGILANCE (AV)	7,000	7,000
072	COUNTERINTELLIGENCE/SECURITY COUNTERMEASURES	1,285	1,285
	ELECT EQUIP—TACTICAL SURV. (TAC SURV)		
075	SENTINEL MODS	44,305	44,305
076	NIGHT VISION DEVICES	160,901	160,901
078	SMALL TACTICAL OPTICAL RIFLE MOUNTED MLRF	18,520	18,520
080	INDIRECT FIRE PROTECTION FAMILY OF SYSTEMS	68,296	68,296
081	FAMILY OF WEAPON SIGHTS (FWS)	49,205	34,205
	Early to need		[–15,000]
082	ARTILLERY ACCURACY EQUIP	4,896	4,896
083	PROFILER	3,115	3,115
084	MOD OF IN-SVC EQUIP (FIREFINDER RADARS)	4,186	4,186
085	JOINT BATTLE COMMAND—PLATFORM (JBC-P)	97,892	87,892
	Schedule delay		[–10,000]
086	JOINT EFFECTS TARGETING SYSTEM (JETS)	27,450	27,450
087	MOD OF IN-SVC EQUIP (LLDR)	14,085	14,085
088	MORTAR FIRE CONTROL SYSTEM	29,040	29,040
089	COUNTERFIRE RADARS	209,050	159,050
	Excessive LRIP/concurrency costs		[–50,000]
	ELECT EQUIP—TACTICAL C2 SYSTEMS		
092	FIRE SUPPORT C2 FAMILY	13,823	13,823
095	AIR & MSL DEFENSE PLANNING & CONTROL SYS	27,374	27,374
097	LIFE CYCLE SOFTWARE SUPPORT (LCSS)	2,508	2,508
099	NETWORK MANAGEMENT INITIALIZATION AND SERVICE	21,524	21,524

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(In Thousands of Dollars)

Line	Item	FY 2015 Request	Agreement Authorized
100	MANEUVER CONTROL SYSTEM (MCS)	95,455	95,455
101	GLOBAL COMBAT SUPPORT SYSTEM-ARMY (GCSS-A)	118,600	118,600
102	INTEGRATED PERSONNEL AND PAY SYSTEM-ARMY (IPP	32,970	32,970
104	RECONNAISSANCE AND SURVEYING INSTRUMENT SET	10,113	10,113
	ELECT EQUIP—AUTOMATION		
105	ARMY TRAINING MODERNIZATION	9,015	9,015
106	AUTOMATED DATA PROCESSING EQUIP	155,223	152,282
	Reduce IT procurement		[–2,941]
107	GENERAL FUND ENTERPRISE BUSINESS SYSTEMS FAM	16,581	16,581
108	HIGH PERF COMPUTING MOD PGM (HPCMP)	65,252	65,252
110	RESERVE COMPONENT AUTOMATION SYS (RCAS)	17,631	17,631
	ELECT EQUIP—AUDIO VISUAL SYS (A/V)		
112	ITEMS LESS THAN $5M (SURVEYING EQUIPMENT)	5,437	5,437
	ELECT EQUIP—SUPPORT		
113	PRODUCTION BASE SUPPORT (C-E)	426	426
	CLASSIFIED PROGRAMS		
114A	CLASSIFIED PROGRAMS	3,707	3,707
	CHEMICAL DEFENSIVE EQUIPMENT		
115	FAMILY OF NON-LETHAL EQUIPMENT (FNLE)	937	937
116	BASE DEFENSE SYSTEMS (BDS)	1,930	1,930
117	CBRN DEFENSE	17,468	17,468
	BRIDGING EQUIPMENT		
119	TACTICAL BRIDGE, FLOAT-RIBBON	5,442	5,442
120	COMMON BRIDGE TRANSPORTER (CBT) RECAP	11,013	11,013
	ENGINEER (NON-CONSTRUCTION) EQUIPMENT		
121	GRND STANDOFF MINE DETECTN SYSM (GSTAMIDS)	37,649	33,249
	Early to need		[–4,400]
122	HUSKY MOUNTED DETECTION SYSTEM (HMDS)	18,545	18,545
123	ROBOTIC COMBAT SUPPORT SYSTEM (RCSS)	4,701	4,701
124	EOD ROBOTICS SYSTEMS RECAPITALIZATION	6,346	6,346
125	EXPLOSIVE ORDNANCE DISPOSAL EQPMT (EOD EQPMT)	15,856	15,856
126	REMOTE DEMOLITION SYSTEMS	4,485	4,485
127	< $5M, COUNTERMINE EQUIPMENT	4,938	4,938
	COMBAT SERVICE SUPPORT EQUIPMENT		
128	HEATERS AND ECU'S	9,235	9,235
130	SOLDIER ENHANCEMENT	1,677	1,677
131	PERSONNEL RECOVERY SUPPORT SYSTEM (PRSS)	16,728	16,728
132	GROUND SOLDIER SYSTEM	84,761	84,761
134	FIELD FEEDING EQUIPMENT	15,179	15,179
135	CARGO AERIAL DEL & PERSONNEL PARACHUTE SYSTEM	28,194	28,194
137	FAMILY OF ENGR COMBAT AND CONSTRUCTION SETS	41,967	41,967
138	ITEMS LESS THAN $5M (ENG SPT)	20,090	20,090
	PETROLEUM EQUIPMENT		
139	QUALITY SURVEILLANCE EQUIPMENT	1,435	1,435
140	DISTRIBUTION SYSTEMS, PETROLEUM & WATER	40,692	40,692
	MEDICAL EQUIPMENT		
141	COMBAT SUPPORT MEDICAL	46,957	46,957
	MAINTENANCE EQUIPMENT		
142	MOBILE MAINTENANCE EQUIPMENT SYSTEMS	23,758	23,758
143	ITEMS LESS THAN $5.0M (MAINT EQ)	2,789	2,789
	CONSTRUCTION EQUIPMENT		
144	GRADER, ROAD MTZD, HVY, 6X4 (CCE)	5,827	5,827
145	SCRAPERS, EARTHMOVING	14,926	14,926
147	COMPACTOR	4,348	4,348
148	HYDRAULIC EXCAVATOR	4,938	4,938
149	TRACTOR, FULL TRACKED	34,071	34,071
150	ALL TERRAIN CRANES	4,938	4,938
151	PLANT, ASPHALT MIXING	667	667
153	ENHANCED RAPID AIRFIELD CONSTRUCTION CAPAP	14,924	14,924
154	CONST EQUIP ESP	15,933	15,933
155	ITEMS LESS THAN $5.0M (CONST EQUIP)	6,749	6,749
	RAIL FLOAT CONTAINERIZATION EQUIPMENT		
156	ARMY WATERCRAFT ESP	10,509	10,509
157	ITEMS LESS THAN $5.0M (FLOAT/RAIL)	2,166	2,166
	GENERATORS		
158	GENERATORS AND ASSOCIATED EQUIP	115,190	105,190
	Cost savings from new contract		[–10,000]
	MATERIAL HANDLING EQUIPMENT		
160	FAMILY OF FORKLIFTS	14,327	14,327
	TRAINING EQUIPMENT		
161	COMBAT TRAINING CENTERS SUPPORT	65,062	65,062
162	TRAINING DEVICES, NONSYSTEM	101,295	101,295
163	CLOSE COMBAT TACTICAL TRAINER	13,406	13,406
164	AVIATION COMBINED ARMS TACTICAL TRAINER	14,440	14,440
165	GAMING TECHNOLOGY IN SUPPORT OF ARMY TRAINING	10,165	10,165
	TEST MEASURE AND DIG EQUIPMENT (TMD)		
166	CALIBRATION SETS EQUIPMENT	5,726	5,726
167	INTEGRATED FAMILY OF TEST EQUIPMENT (IFTE)	37,482	37,482
168	TEST EQUIPMENT MODERNIZATION (TEMOD)	16,061	16,061
	OTHER SUPPORT EQUIPMENT		
170	RAPID EQUIPPING SOLDIER SUPPORT EQUIPMENT	2,380	2,380
171	PHYSICAL SECURITY SYSTEMS (OPA3)	30,686	30,686

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Line	Item	FY 2015 Request	Agreement Authorized
172	BASE LEVEL COMMON EQUIPMENT	1,008	1,008
173	MODIFICATION OF IN-SVC EQUIPMENT (OPA–3)	98,559	83,559
	Early to need—watercraft C4ISR		[–15,000]
174	PRODUCTION BASE SUPPORT (OTH)	1,697	1,697
175	SPECIAL EQUIPMENT FOR USER TESTING	25,394	25,394
176	AMC CRITICAL ITEMS OPA3	12,975	12,975
	OPA2		
180	INITIAL SPARES—C&E	50,032	50,032
	TOTAL OTHER PROCUREMENT, ARMY	**4,893,634**	**4,698,293**
	JOINT IMPR EXPLOSIVE DEV DEFEAT FUND		
	STAFF AND INFRASTRUCTURE		
004	OPERATIONS	115,058	0
	Transfer of JIEDDO to Overseas Contingency Operations		[–65,463]
	Unjustified request		[–49,595]
	TOTAL JOINT IMPR EXPLOSIVE DEV DEFEAT FUND	**115,058**	**0**
	AIRCRAFT PROCUREMENT, NAVY		
	COMBAT AIRCRAFT		
001	EA–18G	43,547	493,547
	Additional EA–18G aircraft		[450,000]
005	JOINT STRIKE FIGHTER CV	610,652	610,652
006	ADVANCE PROCUREMENT (CY)	29,400	29,400
007	JSF STOVL	1,200,410	1,200,410
008	ADVANCE PROCUREMENT (CY)	143,885	143,885
009	V–22 (MEDIUM LIFT)	1,487,000	1,487,000
010	ADVANCE PROCUREMENT (CY)	45,920	45,920
011	H–1 UPGRADES (UH–1Y/AH–1Z)	778,757	778,757
012	ADVANCE PROCUREMENT (CY)	80,926	75,626
	Advance procurement efficiencies		[–5,300]
013	MH–60S (MYP)	210,209	210,209
015	MH–60R (MYP)	933,882	878,882
	CVN 73 Refueling and Complex Overhaul (RCOH)		[–53,400]
	Shutdown funding ahead of need		[–1,600]
016	ADVANCE PROCUREMENT (CY)	106,686	106,686
017	P–8A POSEIDON	2,003,327	1,985,927
	Anticipated unit price savings		[–11,300]
	Unjustified growth--production engineering support		[–6,100]
018	ADVANCE PROCUREMENT (CY)	48,457	48,457
019	E–2D ADV HAWKEYE	819,870	819,870
020	ADVANCE PROCUREMENT (CY)	225,765	225,765
	OTHER AIRCRAFT		
023	KC–130J	92,290	92,290
026	ADVANCE PROCUREMENT (CY)	37,445	37,445
027	MQ–8 UAV	40,663	40,663
	MODIFICATION OF AIRCRAFT		
029	EA–6 SERIES	10,993	10,993
030	AEA SYSTEMS	34,768	34,768
031	AV–8 SERIES	65,472	65,472
032	ADVERSARY	8,418	8,418
033	F–18 SERIES	679,177	679,177
034	H–46 SERIES	480	480
036	H–53 SERIES	38,159	38,159
037	SH–60 SERIES	108,850	108,850
038	H–1 SERIES	45,033	45,033
039	EP–3 SERIES	32,890	32,890
040	P–3 SERIES	2,823	2,823
041	E–2 SERIES	21,208	21,208
042	TRAINER A/C SERIES	12,608	12,608
044	C–130 SERIES	40,378	40,378
045	FEWSG	640	640
046	CARGO/TRANSPORT A/C SERIES	4,635	4,635
047	E–6 SERIES	212,876	212,876
048	EXECUTIVE HELICOPTERS SERIES	71,328	71,328
049	SPECIAL PROJECT AIRCRAFT	21,317	21,317
050	T–45 SERIES	90,052	90,052
051	POWER PLANT CHANGES	19,094	19,094
052	JPATS SERIES	1,085	1,085
054	COMMON ECM EQUIPMENT	155,644	155,644
055	COMMON AVIONICS CHANGES	157,531	157,531
056	COMMON DEFENSIVE WEAPON SYSTEM	1,958	1,958
057	ID SYSTEMS	38,880	38,880
058	P–8 SERIES	29,797	29,797
059	MAGTF EW FOR AVIATION	14,770	14,770
060	MQ–8 SERIES	8,741	8,741
061	RQ–7 SERIES	2,542	2,542
062	V–22 (TILT/ROTOR ACFT) OSPREY	135,584	135,584
063	F–35 STOVL SERIES	285,968	285,968
064	F–35 CV SERIES	20,502	20,502
	AIRCRAFT SPARES AND REPAIR PARTS		
065	SPARES AND REPAIR PARTS	1,229,651	1,107,506
	Reduce rate of growth in replenishment spares		[–122,145]

SEC. 4101. PROCUREMENT
(In Thousands of Dollars)

Line	Item	FY 2015 Request	Agreement Authorized
	AIRCRAFT SUPPORT EQUIP & FACILITIES		
066	COMMON GROUND EQUIPMENT	418,355	398,488
	Unobligated balances		[–19,867]
067	AIRCRAFT INDUSTRIAL FACILITIES	23,843	23,843
068	WAR CONSUMABLES	15,939	15,939
069	OTHER PRODUCTION CHARGES	5,630	5,630
070	SPECIAL SUPPORT EQUIPMENT	65,839	65,839
071	FIRST DESTINATION TRANSPORTATION	1,768	1,768
	TOTAL AIRCRAFT PROCUREMENT, NAVY	**13,074,317**	**13,304,605**
	WEAPONS PROCUREMENT, NAVY		
	MODIFICATION OF MISSILES		
001	TRIDENT II MODS	1,190,455	1,185,455
	Guidance hardware cost growth		[–5,000]
	SUPPORT EQUIPMENT & FACILITIES		
002	MISSILE INDUSTRIAL FACILITIES	5,671	5,671
	STRATEGIC MISSILES		
003	TOMAHAWK	194,258	276,258
	Minimum sustaining rate increase		[82,000]
	TACTICAL MISSILES		
004	AMRAAM	32,165	22,165
	Program decrease		[–10,000]
005	SIDEWINDER	73,928	71,948
	Block II AUR cost growth		[–1,980]
006	JSOW	130,759	128,200
	AUR cost growth		[–2,559]
007	STANDARD MISSILE	445,836	444,836
	Installation, checkout, and training growth		[–1,000]
008	RAM	80,792	80,792
011	STAND OFF PRECISION GUIDED MUNITIONS (SOPGM)	1,810	1,810
012	AERIAL TARGETS	48,046	48,046
013	OTHER MISSILE SUPPORT	3,295	3,295
	MODIFICATION OF MISSILES		
014	ESSM	119,434	119,434
015	HARM MODS	111,739	106,489
	AUR kit cost growth		[–3,250]
	Tooling and test equipment growth		[–2,000]
	SUPPORT EQUIPMENT & FACILITIES		
016	WEAPONS INDUSTRIAL FACILITIES	2,531	2,531
017	FLEET SATELLITE COMM FOLLOW-ON	208,700	206,700
	Excess to need		[–2,000]
	ORDNANCE SUPPORT EQUIPMENT		
018	ORDNANCE SUPPORT EQUIPMENT	73,211	73,211
	TORPEDOES AND RELATED EQUIP		
019	SSTD	6,562	6,562
020	MK–48 TORPEDO	14,153	14,153
021	ASW TARGETS	2,515	2,515
	MOD OF TORPEDOES AND RELATED EQUIP		
022	MK–54 TORPEDO MODS	98,928	98,928
023	MK–48 TORPEDO ADCAP MODS	46,893	46,893
024	QUICKSTRIKE MINE	6,966	6,966
	SUPPORT EQUIPMENT		
025	TORPEDO SUPPORT EQUIPMENT	52,670	52,670
026	ASW RANGE SUPPORT	3,795	3,795
	DESTINATION TRANSPORTATION		
027	FIRST DESTINATION TRANSPORTATION	3,692	3,692
	GUNS AND GUN MOUNTS		
028	SMALL ARMS AND WEAPONS	13,240	13,240
	MODIFICATION OF GUNS AND GUN MOUNTS		
029	CIWS MODS	75,108	75,108
030	COAST GUARD WEAPONS	18,948	18,948
031	GUN MOUNT MODS	62,651	62,651
033	AIRBORNE MINE NEUTRALIZATION SYSTEMS	15,006	15,006
	SPARES AND REPAIR PARTS		
035	SPARES AND REPAIR PARTS	74,188	74,188
	TOTAL WEAPONS PROCUREMENT, NAVY	**3,217,945**	**3,272,156**
	PROCUREMENT OF AMMO, NAVY & MC		
	NAVY AMMUNITION		
001	GENERAL PURPOSE BOMBS	107,069	107,069
002	AIRBORNE ROCKETS, ALL TYPES	70,396	70,396
003	MACHINE GUN AMMUNITION	20,284	20,284
004	PRACTICE BOMBS	26,701	26,701
005	CARTRIDGES & CART ACTUATED DEVICES	53,866	53,866
006	AIR EXPENDABLE COUNTERMEASURES	59,294	59,294
007	JATOS	2,766	2,766
008	LRLAP 6″ LONG RANGE ATTACK PROJECTILE	113,092	113,092
009	5 INCH/54 GUN AMMUNITION	35,702	35,702
010	INTERMEDIATE CALIBER GUN AMMUNITION	36,475	26,837
	MK–296 57MM contract delay		[–9,638]
011	OTHER SHIP GUN AMMUNITION	43,906	43,906
012	SMALL ARMS & LANDING PARTY AMMO	51,535	51,535

SEC. 4101. PROCUREMENT
(In Thousands of Dollars)

Line	Item	FY 2015 Request	Agreement Authorized
013	PYROTECHNIC AND DEMOLITION	11,652	11,652
014	AMMUNITION LESS THAN $5 MILLION	4,473	4,473
	MARINE CORPS AMMUNITION		
015	SMALL ARMS AMMUNITION	31,708	31,708
016	LINEAR CHARGES, ALL TYPES	692	692
017	40 MM, ALL TYPES	13,630	13,630
018	60MM, ALL TYPES	2,261	2,261
019	81MM, ALL TYPES	1,496	1,496
020	120MM, ALL TYPES	14,855	14,855
022	GRENADES, ALL TYPES	4,000	4,000
023	ROCKETS, ALL TYPES	16,853	16,853
024	ARTILLERY, ALL TYPES	14,772	14,772
026	FUZE, ALL TYPES	9,972	9,972
027	NON LETHALS	998	998
028	AMMO MODERNIZATION	12,319	12,319
029	ITEMS LESS THAN $5 MILLION	11,178	11,178
	TOTAL PROCUREMENT OF AMMO, NAVY & MC	**771,945**	**762,307**
	SHIPBUILDING & CONVERSION, NAVY		
	OTHER WARSHIPS		
001	CARRIER REPLACEMENT PROGRAM	1,300,000	1,300,000
002	VIRGINIA CLASS SUBMARINE	3,553,254	3,553,254
003	ADVANCE PROCUREMENT (CY)	2,330,325	2,330,325
004	CVN REFUELING OVERHAULS		483,600
	CVN 73 Refueling and Complex Overhaul (RCOH)		[483,600]
006	DDG 1000	419,532	419,532
007	DDG–51	2,671,415	2,671,415
008	ADVANCE PROCUREMENT (CY)	134,039	134,039
009	LITTORAL COMBAT SHIP	1,427,049	1,427,049
	AMPHIBIOUS SHIPS		
010	LPD–17	12,565	812,565
	Incremental funding for LPD–28		[800,000]
014	LHA REPLACEMENT ADVANCE PROCURMENT (CY)	29,093	29,093
015	JOINT HIGH SPEED VESSEL	4,590	0
	Program closeout ahead of need		[–4,590]
	AUXILIARIES, CRAFT AND PRIOR YR PROGRAM COST		
016	MOORED TRAINING SHIP	737,268	737,268
017	ADVANCE PROCUREMENT (CY)	64,388	64,388
018	OUTFITTING	546,104	521,104
	Early to need		[–25,000]
019	SHIP TO SHORE CONNECTOR	123,233	123,233
020	LCAC SLEP	40,485	40,485
021	COMPLETION OF PY SHIPBUILDING PROGRAMS	1,007,285	1,007,285
	TOTAL SHIPBUILDING & CONVERSION, NAVY	**14,400,625**	**15,654,635**
	OTHER PROCUREMENT, NAVY		
	SHIP PROPULSION EQUIPMENT		
001	LM–2500 GAS TURBINE	7,822	7,822
002	ALLISON 501K GAS TURBINE	2,155	2,155
003	HYBRID ELECTRIC DRIVE (HED)	22,704	19,278
	Excess installation funding		[–1,926]
	Modification funding ahead of need		[–1,500]
	GENERATORS		
004	SURFACE COMBATANT HM&E	29,120	26,664
	Surface Combatant HM&E		[–2,456]
	NAVIGATION EQUIPMENT		
005	OTHER NAVIGATION EQUIPMENT	45,431	44,894
	AN/WSN–9 procurement ahead of need		[–537]
	PERISCOPES		
006	SUB PERISCOPES & IMAGING EQUIP	60,970	57,221
	Excess installation funding		[–649]
	Interim contractor support carryover		[–3,100]
	OTHER SHIPBOARD EQUIPMENT		
007	DDG MOD	338,569	338,569
008	FIREFIGHTING EQUIPMENT	15,486	15,486
009	COMMAND AND CONTROL SWITCHBOARD	2,219	2,219
010	LHA/LHD MIDLIFE	17,928	17,928
011	LCC 19/20 EXTENDED SERVICE LIFE PROGRAM	22,025	22,025
012	POLLUTION CONTROL EQUIPMENT	12,607	12,607
013	SUBMARINE SUPPORT EQUIPMENT	16,492	16,492
014	VIRGINIA CLASS SUPPORT EQUIPMENT	74,129	74,129
015	LCS CLASS SUPPORT EQUIPMENT	36,206	36,206
016	SUBMARINE BATTERIES	37,352	37,352
017	LPD CLASS SUPPORT EQUIPMENT	49,095	44,562
	HM&E mechanical modifications ahead of need		[–2,778]
	SWAN CANES procurement ahead of need		[–1,755]
018	ELECTRONIC DRY AIR	2,996	2,996
019	STRATEGIC PLATFORM SUPPORT EQUIP	11,558	11,558
020	DSSP EQUIPMENT	5,518	5,518
022	LCAC	7,158	7,158
023	UNDERWATER EOD PROGRAMS	58,783	53,783
	MK–18 UUV retrofit kits and ancilliary equipment contract delay		[–5,000]

SEC. 4101. PROCUREMENT
(In Thousands of Dollars)

Line	Item	FY 2015 Request	Agreement Authorized
024	ITEMS LESS THAN $5 MILLION	68,748	68,748
025	CHEMICAL WARFARE DETECTORS	2,937	2,937
026	SUBMARINE LIFE SUPPORT SYSTEM	8,385	8,385
	REACTOR PLANT EQUIPMENT		
027	REACTOR POWER UNITS		298,200
	CVN 73 Refueling and Complex Overhaul (RCOH)		[298,200]
028	REACTOR COMPONENTS	288,822	288,822
	OCEAN ENGINEERING		
029	DIVING AND SALVAGE EQUIPMENT	10,572	10,572
	SMALL BOATS		
030	STANDARD BOATS	129,784	126,445
	7M RIB contract delay		[–772]
	Large force protection boat contract delay		[–791]
	Medium workboat contract delay		[–1,776]
	TRAINING EQUIPMENT		
031	OTHER SHIPS TRAINING EQUIPMENT	17,152	17,152
	PRODUCTION FACILITIES EQUIPMENT		
032	OPERATING FORCES IPE	39,409	39,409
	OTHER SHIP SUPPORT		
033	NUCLEAR ALTERATIONS	118,129	118,129
034	LCS COMMON MISSION MODULES EQUIPMENT	37,413	33,817
	MPCE cost growth		[–1,026]
	SUW support and shipping container cost growth		[–2,570]
035	LCS MCM MISSION MODULES	15,270	15,270
036	LCS ASW MISSION MODULES	2,729	2,729
037	LCS SUW MISSION MODULES	44,208	39,697
	Gun module cost growth		[–3,080]
	Maritime security module cost growth		[–1,431]
038	REMOTE MINEHUNTING SYSTEM (RMS)	42,276	42,276
	SHIP SONARS		
040	SPQ–9B RADAR	28,007	28,007
041	AN/SQQ–89 SURF ASW COMBAT SYSTEM	79,802	79,802
042	SSN ACOUSTICS	165,655	165,655
043	UNDERSEA WARFARE SUPPORT EQUIPMENT	9,487	9,487
044	SONAR SWITCHES AND TRANSDUCERS	11,621	11,621
	ASW ELECTRONIC EQUIPMENT		
046	SUBMARINE ACOUSTIC WARFARE SYSTEM	24,221	24,221
047	SSTD	12,051	12,051
048	FIXED SURVEILLANCE SYSTEM	170,831	170,831
049	SURTASS	9,619	9,619
050	MARITIME PATROL AND RECONNSAISANCE FORCE	14,390	14,390
	ELECTRONIC WARFARE EQUIPMENT		
051	AN/SLQ–32	214,582	214,582
	RECONNAISSANCE EQUIPMENT		
052	SHIPBOARD IW EXPLOIT	124,862	124,862
053	AUTOMATED IDENTIFICATION SYSTEM (AIS)	164	164
	SUBMARINE SURVEILLANCE EQUIPMENT		
054	SUBMARINE SUPPORT EQUIPMENT PROG	45,362	45,362
	OTHER SHIP ELECTRONIC EQUIPMENT		
055	COOPERATIVE ENGAGEMENT CAPABILITY	33,939	33,939
056	TRUSTED INFORMATION SYSTEM (TIS)	324	324
057	NAVAL TACTICAL COMMAND SUPPORT SYSTEM (NTCSS)	18,192	18,192
058	ATDLS	16,768	16,768
059	NAVY COMMAND AND CONTROL SYSTEM (NCCS)	5,219	5,219
060	MINESWEEPING SYSTEM REPLACEMENT	42,108	41,499
	AN/SQQ–32 integration cost growth		[–609]
062	NAVSTAR GPS RECEIVERS (SPACE)	15,232	15,232
063	AMERICAN FORCES RADIO AND TV SERVICE	4,524	4,524
064	STRATEGIC PLATFORM SUPPORT EQUIP	6,382	6,382
	TRAINING EQUIPMENT		
065	OTHER TRAINING EQUIPMENT	46,122	44,058
	BFTT installation kit cost growth		[–2,064]
	AVIATION ELECTRONIC EQUIPMENT		
066	MATCALS	16,999	16,999
067	SHIPBOARD AIR TRAFFIC CONTROL	9,366	9,366
068	AUTOMATIC CARRIER LANDING SYSTEM	21,357	21,357
069	NATIONAL AIR SPACE SYSTEM	26,639	26,639
070	FLEET AIR TRAFFIC CONTROL SYSTEMS	9,214	9,214
071	LANDING SYSTEMS	13,902	13,902
072	ID SYSTEMS	34,901	34,901
073	NAVAL MISSION PLANNING SYSTEMS	13,950	13,950
	OTHER SHORE ELECTRONIC EQUIPMENT		
074	DEPLOYABLE JOINT COMMAND & CONTROL	1,205	1,205
075	MARITIME INTEGRATED BROADCAST SYSTEM	3,447	3,447
076	TACTICAL/MOBILE C4I SYSTEMS	16,766	16,766
077	DCGS-N	23,649	23,649
078	CANES	357,589	357,589
079	RADIAC	8,343	8,343
080	CANES-INTELL	65,015	65,015
081	GPETE	6,284	6,284
082	INTEG COMBAT SYSTEM TEST FACILITY	4,016	4,016
083	EMI CONTROL INSTRUMENTATION	4,113	4,113

SEC. 4101. PROCUREMENT
(In Thousands of Dollars)

Line	Item	FY 2015 Request	Agreement Authorized
084	ITEMS LESS THAN $5 MILLION	45,053	45,053
	SHIPBOARD COMMUNICATIONS		
085	SHIPBOARD TACTICAL COMMUNICATIONS	14,410	14,410
086	SHIP COMMUNICATIONS AUTOMATION	20,830	20,830
088	COMMUNICATIONS ITEMS UNDER $5M	14,145	14,145
	SUBMARINE COMMUNICATIONS		
089	SUBMARINE BROADCAST SUPPORT	11,057	11,057
090	SUBMARINE COMMUNICATION EQUIPMENT	67,852	67,852
	SATELLITE COMMUNICATIONS		
091	SATELLITE COMMUNICATIONS SYSTEMS	13,218	13,218
092	NAVY MULTIBAND TERMINAL (NMT)	272,076	272,076
	SHORE COMMUNICATIONS		
093	JCS COMMUNICATIONS EQUIPMENT	4,369	4,369
094	ELECTRICAL POWER SYSTEMS	1,402	1,402
	CRYPTOGRAPHIC EQUIPMENT		
095	INFO SYSTEMS SECURITY PROGRAM (ISSP)	110,766	110,766
096	MIO INTEL EXPLOITATION TEAM	979	979
	CRYPTOLOGIC EQUIPMENT		
097	CRYPTOLOGIC COMMUNICATIONS EQUIP	11,502	11,502
	OTHER ELECTRONIC SUPPORT		
098	COAST GUARD EQUIPMENT	2,967	2,967
	SONOBUOYS		
100	SONOBUOYS—ALL TYPES	182,946	182,946
	AIRCRAFT SUPPORT EQUIPMENT		
101	WEAPONS RANGE SUPPORT EQUIPMENT	47,944	47,944
103	AIRCRAFT SUPPORT EQUIPMENT	76,683	76,683
106	METEOROLOGICAL EQUIPMENT	12,575	12,875
	CVN 73 Refueling and Complex Overhaul (RCOH)		[300]
107	DCRS/DPL	1,415	1,415
109	AIRBORNE MINE COUNTERMEASURES	23,152	23,152
114	AVIATION SUPPORT EQUIPMENT	52,555	52,555
	SHIP GUN SYSTEM EQUIPMENT		
115	SHIP GUN SYSTEMS EQUIPMENT	5,572	5,572
	SHIP MISSILE SYSTEMS EQUIPMENT		
118	SHIP MISSILE SUPPORT EQUIPMENT	165,769	165,769
123	TOMAHAWK SUPPORT EQUIPMENT	61,462	61,462
	FBM SUPPORT EQUIPMENT		
126	STRATEGIC MISSILE SYSTEMS EQUIP	229,832	229,832
	ASW SUPPORT EQUIPMENT		
127	SSN COMBAT CONTROL SYSTEMS	66,020	60,804
	688 TI04 installation cost growth		[–5,216]
128	ASW SUPPORT EQUIPMENT	7,559	7,559
	OTHER ORDNANCE SUPPORT EQUIPMENT		
132	EXPLOSIVE ORDNANCE DISPOSAL EQUIP	20,619	20,619
133	ITEMS LESS THAN $5 MILLION	11,251	11,251
	OTHER EXPENDABLE ORDNANCE		
137	TRAINING DEVICE MODS	84,080	84,080
	CIVIL ENGINEERING SUPPORT EQUIPMENT		
138	PASSENGER CARRYING VEHICLES	2,282	2,282
139	GENERAL PURPOSE TRUCKS	547	547
140	CONSTRUCTION & MAINTENANCE EQUIP	8,949	8,949
141	FIRE FIGHTING EQUIPMENT	14,621	14,621
142	TACTICAL VEHICLES	957	957
143	AMPHIBIOUS EQUIPMENT	8,187	8,187
144	POLLUTION CONTROL EQUIPMENT	2,942	2,942
145	ITEMS UNDER $5 MILLION	17,592	16,143
	Emergency response truck cost growth		[–1,449]
146	PHYSICAL SECURITY VEHICLES	1,177	1,177
	SUPPLY SUPPORT EQUIPMENT		
147	MATERIALS HANDLING EQUIPMENT	10,937	10,937
148	OTHER SUPPLY SUPPORT EQUIPMENT	10,374	10,374
149	FIRST DESTINATION TRANSPORTATION	5,668	5,668
150	SPECIAL PURPOSE SUPPLY SYSTEMS	90,921	90,921
	TRAINING DEVICES		
151	TRAINING SUPPORT EQUIPMENT	22,046	22,046
	COMMAND SUPPORT EQUIPMENT		
152	COMMAND SUPPORT EQUIPMENT	24,208	24,208
153	EDUCATION SUPPORT EQUIPMENT	874	874
154	MEDICAL SUPPORT EQUIPMENT	2,634	2,634
156	NAVAL MIP SUPPORT EQUIPMENT	3,573	3,573
157	OPERATING FORCES SUPPORT EQUIPMENT	3,997	3,997
158	C4ISR EQUIPMENT	9,638	9,638
159	ENVIRONMENTAL SUPPORT EQUIPMENT	21,001	21,001
160	PHYSICAL SECURITY EQUIPMENT	94,957	94,957
161	ENTERPRISE INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY	87,214	87,214
	OTHER		
164	NEXT GENERATION ENTERPRISE SERVICE	116,165	116,165
	CLASSIFIED PROGRAMS		
164A	CLASSIFIED PROGRAMS	10,847	10,847
	SPARES AND REPAIR PARTS		
165	SPARES AND REPAIR PARTS	325,084	325,084
	TOTAL OTHER PROCUREMENT, NAVY	**5,975,828**	**6,233,843**

SEC. 4101. PROCUREMENT
(In Thousands of Dollars)

Line	Item	FY 2015 Request	Agreement Authorized
	PROCUREMENT, MARINE CORPS		
	TRACKED COMBAT VEHICLES		
001	AAV7A1 PIP	16,756	16,756
002	LAV PIP	77,736	77,736
	ARTILLERY AND OTHER WEAPONS		
003	EXPEDITIONARY FIRE SUPPORT SYSTEM	5,742	642
	Per Marine Corps excess to need		[–5,100]
004	155MM LIGHTWEIGHT TOWED HOWITZER	4,532	4,532
005	HIGH MOBILITY ARTILLERY ROCKET SYSTEM	19,474	19,474
006	WEAPONS AND COMBAT VEHICLES UNDER $5 MILLION	7,250	7,250
	OTHER SUPPORT		
007	MODIFICATION KITS	21,909	21,909
008	WEAPONS ENHANCEMENT PROGRAM	3,208	3,208
	GUIDED MISSILES		
009	GROUND BASED AIR DEFENSE	31,439	31,439
010	JAVELIN	343	343
011	FOLLOW ON TO SMAW	4,995	4,995
012	ANTI-ARMOR WEAPONS SYSTEM-HEAVY (AAWS-H)	1,589	1,589
	OTHER SUPPORT		
013	MODIFICATION KITS	5,134	5,134
	COMMAND AND CONTROL SYSTEMS		
014	UNIT OPERATIONS CENTER	9,178	9,178
015	COMMON AVIATION COMMAND AND CONTROL SYSTEM (C	12,272	12,272
	REPAIR AND TEST EQUIPMENT		
016	REPAIR AND TEST EQUIPMENT	30,591	30,591
	OTHER SUPPORT (TEL)		
017	COMBAT SUPPORT SYSTEM	2,385	2,385
	COMMAND AND CONTROL SYSTEM (NON-TEL)		
019	ITEMS UNDER $5 MILLION (COMM & ELEC)	4,205	4,205
020	AIR OPERATIONS C2 SYSTEMS	8,002	8,002
	RADAR + EQUIPMENT (NON-TEL)		
021	RADAR SYSTEMS	19,595	19,375
	Sustainment—unjustified growth		[–220]
022	GROUND/AIR TASK ORIENTED RADAR (G/ATOR)	89,230	89,230
023	RQ–21 UAS	70,565	70,565
	INTELL/COMM EQUIPMENT (NON-TEL)		
024	FIRE SUPPORT SYSTEM	11,860	11,860
025	INTELLIGENCE SUPPORT EQUIPMENT	44,340	42,550
	Unjustified program growth		[–1,790]
028	RQ–11 UAV	2,737	2,737
030	DCGS-MC	20,620	20,620
	OTHER COMM/ELEC EQUIPMENT (NON-TEL)		
031	NIGHT VISION EQUIPMENT	9,798	9,798
	OTHER SUPPORT (NON-TEL)		
032	NEXT GENERATION ENTERPRISE NETWORK (NGEN)	2,073	2,073
033	COMMON COMPUTER RESOURCES	33,570	33,570
034	COMMAND POST SYSTEMS	38,186	38,186
035	RADIO SYSTEMS	64,494	64,494
036	COMM SWITCHING & CONTROL SYSTEMS	72,956	64,325
	Unjustified program growth		[–8,631]
037	COMM & ELEC INFRASTRUCTURE SUPPORT	43,317	43,317
	CLASSIFIED PROGRAMS		
037A	CLASSIFIED PROGRAMS	2,498	2,498
	ADMINISTRATIVE VEHICLES		
038	COMMERCIAL PASSENGER VEHICLES	332	332
039	COMMERCIAL CARGO VEHICLES	11,035	11,035
	TACTICAL VEHICLES		
040	5/4T TRUCK HMMWV (MYP)	57,255	37,255
	Early to need		[–20,000]
041	MOTOR TRANSPORT MODIFICATIONS	938	938
044	JOINT LIGHT TACTICAL VEHICLE	7,500	7,500
045	FAMILY OF TACTICAL TRAILERS	10,179	10,179
	OTHER SUPPORT		
046	ITEMS LESS THAN $5 MILLION	11,023	11,023
	ENGINEER AND OTHER EQUIPMENT		
047	ENVIRONMENTAL CONTROL EQUIP ASSORT	994	994
048	BULK LIQUID EQUIPMENT	1,256	1,256
049	TACTICAL FUEL SYSTEMS	3,750	3,750
050	POWER EQUIPMENT ASSORTED	8,985	8,985
051	AMPHIBIOUS SUPPORT EQUIPMENT	4,418	4,418
052	EOD SYSTEMS	6,528	6,528
	MATERIALS HANDLING EQUIPMENT		
053	PHYSICAL SECURITY EQUIPMENT	26,510	26,510
054	GARRISON MOBILE ENGINEER EQUIPMENT (GMEE)	1,910	1,910
055	MATERIAL HANDLING EQUIP	8,807	8,807
056	FIRST DESTINATION TRANSPORTATION	128	128
	GENERAL PROPERTY		
058	TRAINING DEVICES	3,412	3,412
059	CONTAINER FAMILY	1,662	1,662
060	FAMILY OF CONSTRUCTION EQUIPMENT	3,669	3,669
	OTHER SUPPORT		

SEC. 4101. PROCUREMENT
(In Thousands of Dollars)

Line	Item	FY 2015 Request	Agreement Authorized
062	ITEMS LESS THAN $5 MILLION	4,272	4,272
	SPARES AND REPAIR PARTS		
063	SPARES AND REPAIR PARTS	16,210	16,210
	TOTAL PROCUREMENT, MARINE CORPS	**983,352**	**947,611**
	AIRCRAFT PROCUREMENT, AIR FORCE		
	TACTICAL FORCES		
001	F–35	3,553,046	3,553,046
002	ADVANCE PROCUREMENT (CY)	291,880	291,880
	TACTICAL AIRLIFT		
003	KC–46A TANKER	1,582,685	1,582,685
	OTHER AIRLIFT		
004	C–130J	482,396	482,396
005	ADVANCE PROCUREMENT (CY)	140,000	140,000
006	HC–130J	332,024	332,024
007	ADVANCE PROCUREMENT (CY)	50,000	50,000
008	MC–130J	190,971	190,971
009	ADVANCE PROCUREMENT (CY)	80,000	80,000
	MISSION SUPPORT AIRCRAFT		
012	CIVIL AIR PATROL A/C	2,562	2,562
	OTHER AIRCRAFT		
013	TARGET DRONES	98,576	98,576
016	RQ–4	54,475	44,475
	MPRTIP Sensor Trainer reduction		[–10,000]
017	AC–130J	1	1
018	MQ–9	240,218	338,218
	Program increase		[120,000]
	Use available prior year funds for FY 15 requirements		[–22,000]
	STRATEGIC AIRCRAFT		
020	B–2A	23,865	23,865
021	B–1B	140,252	140,252
022	B–52	180,148	180,148
023	LARGE AIRCRAFT INFRARED COUNTERMEASURES	13,159	13,159
	TACTICAL AIRCRAFT		
025	F–15	387,314	387,314
026	F–16	12,336	12,336
027	F–22A	180,207	180,207
028	F–35 MODIFICATIONS	187,646	187,646
029	ADVANCE PROCUREMENT (CY)	28,500	28,500
	AIRLIFT AIRCRAFT		
030	C–5	14,731	14,731
031	C–5M	331,466	281,466
	Program execution delay		[–50,000]
033	C–17A	127,494	127,494
034	C–21	264	264
035	C–32A	8,767	8,767
036	C–37A	18,457	18,457
	TRAINER AIRCRAFT		
038	GLIDER MODS	132	132
039	T–6	14,486	14,486
040	T–1	7,650	7,650
041	T–38	34,845	34,845
044	KC–10A (ATCA)	34,313	34,313
045	C–12	1,960	1,960
048	VC–25A MOD	1,072	1,072
049	C–40	7,292	7,292
050	C–130	35,869	124,269
	C–130 8–Bladed Propeller upgrade		[30,000]
	C–130 AMP		[35,800]
	T–56 3.5 Engine Mod		[22,600]
051	C–130J MODS	7,919	7,919
052	C–135	63,568	63,568
053	COMPASS CALL MODS	57,828	57,828
054	RC–135	152,746	152,746
055	E–3	16,491	16,491
056	E–4	22,341	22,341
058	AIRBORNE WARNING AND CONTROL SYSTEM	160,284	160,284
059	FAMILY OF BEYOND LINE-OF-SIGHT TERMINALS	32,026	32,026
060	H–1	8,237	8,237
061	H–60	60,110	60,110
062	RQ–4 MODS	21,354	21,354
063	HC/MC–130 MODIFICATIONS	1,902	1,902
064	OTHER AIRCRAFT	32,106	32,106
065	MQ–1 MODS	4,755	4,755
066	MQ–9 MODS	155,445	155,445
069	CV–22 MODS	74,874	74,874
069A	EJECTION SEAT RELIABILITY IMPROVEMENT PROGRAM		2,500
	Initial aircraft installation		[2,500]
	AIRCRAFT SPARES AND REPAIR PARTS		
070	INITIAL SPARES/REPAIR PARTS	466,562	466,562
	COMMON SUPPORT EQUIPMENT		
071	AIRCRAFT REPLACEMENT SUPPORT EQUIP	22,470	22,470

SEC. 4101. PROCUREMENT
(In Thousands of Dollars)

Line	Item	FY 2015 Request	Agreement Authorized
	POST PRODUCTION SUPPORT		
074	B–2A	44,793	44,793
075	B–52	5,249	5,249
077	C–17A	20,110	20,110
078	CV–22 POST PRODUCTION SUPPORT	16,931	16,931
080	C–135	4,414	4,414
081	F–15	1,122	1,122
082	F–16	10,994	10,994
083	F–22A	5,929	5,929
084	OTHER AIRCRAFT	27	27
	INDUSTRIAL PREPAREDNESS		
085	INDUSTRIAL RESPONSIVENESS	21,363	21,363
	WAR CONSUMABLES		
086	WAR CONSUMABLES	82,906	82,906
	OTHER PRODUCTION CHARGES		
087	OTHER PRODUCTION CHARGES	1,007,276	1,007,276
	CLASSIFIED PROGRAMS		
087A	CLASSIFIED PROGRAMS	69,380	69,380
	TOTAL AIRCRAFT PROCUREMENT, AIR FORCE	**11,542,571**	**11,671,471**
	MISSILE PROCUREMENT, AIR FORCE		
	MISSILE REPLACEMENT EQUIPMENT—BALLISTIC		
001	MISSILE REPLACEMENT EQ-BALLISTIC	80,187	80,187
	TACTICAL		
003	JOINT AIR-SURFACE STANDOFF MISSILE	337,438	337,438
004	SIDEWINDER (AIM–9X)	132,995	132,995
005	AMRAAM	329,600	329,600
006	PREDATOR HELLFIRE MISSILE	33,878	33,878
007	SMALL DIAMETER BOMB	70,578	50,578
	Delay in Milestone C and contract award		[–20,000]
	INDUSTRIAL FACILITIES		
008	INDUSTR'L PREPAREDNS/POL PREVENTION	749	749
	CLASS IV		
009	MM III MODIFICATIONS	28,477	28,477
010	AGM–65D MAVERICK	276	276
011	AGM–88A HARM	297	297
012	AIR LAUNCH CRUISE MISSILE (ALCM)	16,083	16,083
013	SMALL DIAMETER BOMB	6,924	6,924
	MISSILE SPARES AND REPAIR PARTS		
014	INITIAL SPARES/REPAIR PARTS	87,366	87,366
	SPACE PROGRAMS		
015	ADVANCED EHF	298,890	298,890
016	WIDEBAND GAPFILLER SATELLITES(SPACE)	38,971	36,071
	Unjustified growth		[–2,900]
017	GPS III SPACE SEGMENT	235,397	235,397
018	ADVANCE PROCUREMENT (CY)	57,000	57,000
019	SPACEBORNE EQUIP (COMSEC)	16,201	16,201
020	GLOBAL POSITIONING (SPACE)	52,090	52,090
021	DEF METEOROLOGICAL SAT PROG(SPACE)	87,000	87,000
022	EVOLVED EXPENDABLE LAUNCH VEH (INFRAST.)	750,143	715,143
	Excess growth		[–35,000]
023	EVOLVED EXPENDABLE LAUNCH VEH(SPACE)	630,903	630,903
024	SBIR HIGH (SPACE)	450,884	450,884
	SPECIAL PROGRAMS		
028	SPECIAL UPDATE PROGRAMS	60,179	60,179
	CLASSIFIED PROGRAMS		
	UNDISTRIBUTED		
028A	CLASSIFIED PROGRAMS	888,000	888,000
	TOTAL MISSILE PROCUREMENT, AIR FORCE	**4,690,506**	**4,632,606**
	PROCUREMENT OF AMMUNITION, AIR FORCE		
	ROCKETS		
001	ROCKETS	4,696	4,696
	CARTRIDGES		
002	CARTRIDGES	133,271	133,271
	BOMBS		
003	PRACTICE BOMBS	31,998	31,998
004	GENERAL PURPOSE BOMBS	148,614	148,614
005	JOINT DIRECT ATTACK MUNITION	101,400	101,400
	OTHER ITEMS		
006	CAD/PAD	29,989	29,989
007	EXPLOSIVE ORDNANCE DISPOSAL (EOD)	6,925	6,925
008	SPARES AND REPAIR PARTS	494	494
009	MODIFICATIONS	1,610	1,610
010	ITEMS LESS THAN $5 MILLION	4,237	4,237
	FLARES		
011	FLARES	86,101	86,101
	FUZES		
012	FUZES	103,417	103,417
	SMALL ARMS		
013	SMALL ARMS	24,648	24,648
	TOTAL PROCUREMENT OF AMMUNITION, AIR FORCE	**677,400**	**677,400**

SEC. 4101. PROCUREMENT
(In Thousands of Dollars)

Line	Item	FY 2015 Request	Agreement Authorized
	OTHER PROCUREMENT, AIR FORCE		
	PASSENGER CARRYING VEHICLES		
001	PASSENGER CARRYING VEHICLES	6,528	6,528
	CARGO AND UTILITY VEHICLES		
002	MEDIUM TACTICAL VEHICLE	7,639	7,639
003	CAP VEHICLES	961	961
004	ITEMS LESS THAN $5 MILLION	11,027	11,027
	SPECIAL PURPOSE VEHICLES		
005	SECURITY AND TACTICAL VEHICLES	4,447	4,447
006	ITEMS LESS THAN $5 MILLION	693	693
	FIRE FIGHTING EQUIPMENT		
007	FIRE FIGHTING/CRASH RESCUE VEHICLES	10,152	10,152
	MATERIALS HANDLING EQUIPMENT		
008	ITEMS LESS THAN $5 MILLION	15,108	15,108
	BASE MAINTENANCE SUPPORT		
009	RUNWAY SNOW REMOV & CLEANING EQUIP	10,212	10,212
010	ITEMS LESS THAN $5 MILLION	57,049	57,049
	COMM SECURITY EQUIPMENT(COMSEC)		
011	COMSEC EQUIPMENT	106,182	104,093
	VACM modernization devices unit cost growth		[–2,089]
012	MODIFICATIONS (COMSEC)	1,363	1,363
	INTELLIGENCE PROGRAMS		
013	INTELLIGENCE TRAINING EQUIPMENT	2,832	2,832
014	INTELLIGENCE COMM EQUIPMENT	32,329	32,329
016	MISSION PLANNING SYSTEMS	15,649	15,649
	ELECTRONICS PROGRAMS		
017	AIR TRAFFIC CONTROL & LANDING SYS	42,200	30,000
	D-ILS program restructure funds early to need		[–12,200]
018	NATIONAL AIRSPACE SYSTEM	6,333	6,333
019	BATTLE CONTROL SYSTEM—FIXED	2,708	2,708
020	THEATER AIR CONTROL SYS IMPROVEMENTS	50,033	50,033
021	WEATHER OBSERVATION FORECAST	16,348	16,348
022	STRATEGIC COMMAND AND CONTROL	139,984	139,984
023	CHEYENNE MOUNTAIN COMPLEX	20,101	20,101
026	INTEGRATED STRAT PLAN & ANALY NETWORK (ISPAN)	9,060	9,060
	SPCL COMM-ELECTRONICS PROJECTS		
027	GENERAL INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY	39,100	39,100
028	AF GLOBAL COMMAND & CONTROL SYS	19,010	19,010
029	MOBILITY COMMAND AND CONTROL	11,462	11,462
030	AIR FORCE PHYSICAL SECURITY SYSTEM	37,426	37,426
031	COMBAT TRAINING RANGES	26,634	26,634
032	MINIMUM ESSENTIAL EMERGENCY COMM N	1,289	1,289
033	C3 COUNTERMEASURES	11,508	11,508
034	GCSS-AF FOS	3,670	3,670
035	DEFENSE ENTERPRISE ACCOUNTING AND MGMT SYSTEM	15,298	15,298
036	THEATER BATTLE MGT C2 SYSTEM	9,565	9,565
037	AIR & SPACE OPERATIONS CTR-WPN SYS	25,772	25,772
	AIR FORCE COMMUNICATIONS		
038	INFORMATION TRANSPORT SYSTEMS	81,286	112,586
	Air Force requested program transfer from AFNET		[31,300]
039	AFNET	122,228	90,928
	Air Force requested program transfer to BITI		[–31,300]
041	USCENTCOM	16,342	16,342
	SPACE PROGRAMS		
042	FAMILY OF BEYOND LINE-OF-SIGHT TERMINALS	60,230	60,230
043	SPACE BASED IR SENSOR PGM SPACE	26,100	26,100
044	NAVSTAR GPS SPACE	2,075	2,075
045	NUDET DETECTION SYS SPACE	4,656	4,656
046	AF SATELLITE CONTROL NETWORK SPACE	54,630	54,630
047	SPACELIFT RANGE SYSTEM SPACE	69,713	69,713
048	MILSATCOM SPACE	41,355	41,355
049	SPACE MODS SPACE	31,722	31,722
050	COUNTERSPACE SYSTEM	61,603	61,603
	ORGANIZATION AND BASE		
051	TACTICAL C-E EQUIPMENT	50,335	50,335
053	RADIO EQUIPMENT	14,846	14,846
054	CCTV/AUDIOVISUAL EQUIPMENT	3,635	3,635
055	BASE COMM INFRASTRUCTURE	79,607	79,607
	MODIFICATIONS		
056	COMM ELECT MODS	105,398	105,398
	PERSONAL SAFETY & RESCUE EQUIP		
057	NIGHT VISION GOGGLES	12,577	12,577
058	ITEMS LESS THAN $5 MILLION	31,209	31,209
	DEPOT PLANT+MTRLS HANDLING EQ		
059	MECHANIZED MATERIAL HANDLING EQUIP	7,670	7,670
	BASE SUPPORT EQUIPMENT		
060	BASE PROCURED EQUIPMENT	14,125	14,125
061	CONTINGENCY OPERATIONS	16,744	16,744
062	PRODUCTIVITY CAPITAL INVESTMENT	2,495	2,495
063	MOBILITY EQUIPMENT	10,573	10,573
064	ITEMS LESS THAN $5 MILLION	5,462	5,462

SEC. 4101. PROCUREMENT
(In Thousands of Dollars)

Line	Item	FY 2015 Request	Agreement Authorized
	SPECIAL SUPPORT PROJECTS		
066	DARP RC135	24,710	24,710
067	DCGS-AF	206,743	206,743
069	SPECIAL UPDATE PROGRAM	537,370	537,370
070	DEFENSE SPACE RECONNAISSANCE PROG.	77,898	77,898
	CLASSIFIED PROGRAMS		
	UNDISTRIBUTED		
070A	CLASSIFIED PROGRAMS	13,990,196	13,990,196
	SPARES AND REPAIR PARTS		
072	SPARES AND REPAIR PARTS	32,813	32,813
	TOTAL OTHER PROCUREMENT, AIR FORCE	**16,566,018**	**16,551,729**
	PROCUREMENT, DEFENSE-WIDE		
	MAJOR EQUIPMENT, DCAA		
001	ITEMS LESS THAN $5 MILLION	1,594	1,594
	MAJOR EQUIPMENT, DCMA		
002	MAJOR EQUIPMENT	4,325	4,325
	MAJOR EQUIPMENT, DHRA		
003	PERSONNEL ADMINISTRATION	17,268	17,268
	MAJOR EQUIPMENT, DISA		
008	INFORMATION SYSTEMS SECURITY	10,491	10,491
010	TELEPORT PROGRAM	80,622	80,622
011	ITEMS LESS THAN $5 MILLION	14,147	14,147
012	NET CENTRIC ENTERPRISE SERVICES (NCES)	1,921	1,921
013	DEFENSE INFORMATION SYSTEM NETWORK	80,144	80,144
015	CYBER SECURITY INITIATIVE	8,755	8,755
016	WHITE HOUSE COMMUNICATION AGENCY	33,737	33,737
017	SENIOR LEADERSHIP ENTERPRISE	32,544	32,544
018	JOINT INFORMATION ENVIRONMENT	13,300	13,300
	MAJOR EQUIPMENT, DLA		
020	MAJOR EQUIPMENT	7,436	7,436
	MAJOR EQUIPMENT, DMACT		
021	MAJOR EQUIPMENT	11,640	11,640
	MAJOR EQUIPMENT, DODEA		
022	AUTOMATION/EDUCATIONAL SUPPORT & LOGISTICS	1,269	1,269
	MAJOR EQUIPMENT, DSS		
024	VEHICLES	1,500	1,500
025	MAJOR EQUIPMENT	1,039	1,039
	MAJOR EQUIPMENT, DEFENSE THREAT REDUCTION AGENCY		
026	VEHICLES	50	50
027	OTHER MAJOR EQUIPMENT	7,639	7,639
	MAJOR EQUIPMENT, MISSILE DEFENSE AGENCY		
028	ADVANCE PROCUREMENT (CY)	68,880	0
	Transfer to line 30 for All Up Round procurement		[–68,880]
029	THAAD	464,424	464,424
030	AEGIS BMD	435,430	534,430
	Program increase		[99,000]
031	BMDS AN/TPY–2 RADARS	48,140	48,140
032	AEGIS ASHORE PHASE III	225,774	225,774
034	IRON DOME	175,972	0
	Program increase for Iron Dome		[175,000]
	Realignment of Iron Dome to Overseas Contingency Operations		[–350,972]
	MAJOR EQUIPMENT, NSA		
041	INFORMATION SYSTEMS SECURITY PROGRAM (ISSP)	3,448	3,448
	MAJOR EQUIPMENT, OSD		
042	MAJOR EQUIPMENT, OSD	43,708	43,708
	MAJOR EQUIPMENT, TJS		
044	MAJOR EQUIPMENT, TJS	10,783	10,783
	MAJOR EQUIPMENT, WHS		
046	MAJOR EQUIPMENT, WHS	29,599	29,599
	CLASSIFIED PROGRAMS		
046A	CLASSIFIED PROGRAMS	540,894	540,894
	AVIATION PROGRAMS		
047	MC–12	40,500	0
	Unjustified Request		[–40,500]
048	ROTARY WING UPGRADES AND SUSTAINMENT	112,226	112,226
049	MH–60 MODERNIZATION PROGRAM	3,021	3,021
050	NON-STANDARD AVIATION	48,200	48,200
052	MH–47 CHINOOK	22,230	22,230
053	RQ–11 UNMANNED AERIAL VEHICLE	6,397	6,397
054	CV–22 MODIFICATION	25,578	25,578
056	MQ–9 UNMANNED AERIAL VEHICLE	15,651	15,651
057	STUASL0	1,500	1,500
058	PRECISION STRIKE PACKAGE	145,929	145,929
059	AC/MC–130J	65,130	65,130
061	C–130 MODIFICATIONS	39,563	39,563
	SHIPBUILDING		
063	UNDERWATER SYSTEMS	25,459	25,459
	AMMUNITION PROGRAMS		
065	ORDNANCE ITEMS <$5M	144,336	144,336
	OTHER PROCUREMENT PROGRAMS		
068	INTELLIGENCE SYSTEMS	81,001	81,001

SEC. 4101. PROCUREMENT
(In Thousands of Dollars)

Line	Item	FY 2015 Request	Agreement Authorized
070	DISTRIBUTED COMMON GROUND/SURFACE SYSTEMS	17,323	17,323
071	OTHER ITEMS <$5M	84,852	84,852
072	COMBATANT CRAFT SYSTEMS	51,937	51,937
074	SPECIAL PROGRAMS	31,017	31,017
075	TACTICAL VEHICLES	63,134	63,134
076	WARRIOR SYSTEMS <$5M	192,448	192,448
078	COMBAT MISSION REQUIREMENTS	19,984	19,984
081	GLOBAL VIDEO SURVEILLANCE ACTIVITIES	5,044	5,044
082	OPERATIONAL ENHANCEMENTS INTELLIGENCE	38,126	38,126
088	OPERATIONAL ENHANCEMENTS	243,849	243,849
	CBDP		
095	CHEMICAL BIOLOGICAL SITUATIONAL AWARENESS	170,137	170,137
096	CB PROTECTION & HAZARD MITIGATION	150,392	150,392
	TOTAL PROCUREMENT, DEFENSE-WIDE	**4,221,437**	**4,035,085**
	JOINT URGENT OPERATIONAL NEEDS FUND		
	JOINT URGENT OPERATIONAL NEEDS FUND		
001	JOINT URGENT OPERATIONAL NEEDS FUND	20,000	0
	Unjustified request		[–20,000]
	TOTAL JOINT URGENT OPERATIONAL NEEDS FUND	**20,000**	**0**
	PRIOR YEAR RESCISSIONS		
	PRIOR YEAR RESCISSIONS		
010	PRIOR YEAR RESCISSIONS	–265,685	0
	Denied Prior Year Rescission request		[265,685]
	TOTAL PRIOR YEAR RESCISSIONS	**–265,685**	**0**
	TOTAL PROCUREMENT	**89,508,034**	**91,399,361**

SEC. 4102. PROCUREMENT FOR OVERSEAS CONTINGENCY OPERATIONS.

SEC. 4102. PROCUREMENT FOR OVERSEAS CONTINGENCY OPERATIONS
(In Thousands of Dollars)

Line	Item	FY 2015 Request	Agreement Authorized
	AIRCRAFT PROCUREMENT, ARMY		
	FIXED WING		
003	AERIAL COMMON SENSOR (ACS) (MIP)	36,000	36,000
	TOTAL AIRCRAFT PROCUREMENT, ARMY	**36,000**	**36,000**
	MISSILE PROCUREMENT, ARMY		
	AIR-TO-SURFACE MISSILE SYSTEM		
004	HELLFIRE SYS SUMMARY	32,136	32,136
	TOTAL MISSILE PROCUREMENT, ARMY	**32,136**	**32,136**
	PROCUREMENT OF AMMUNITION, ARMY		
	SMALL/MEDIUM CAL AMMUNITION		
007	CTG, 30MM, ALL TYPES	35,000	35,000
	MORTAR AMMUNITION		
009	60MM MORTAR, ALL TYPES	5,000	5,000
	ARTILLERY AMMUNITION		
013	ARTILLERY CARTRIDGES, 75MM & 105MM, ALL TYPES	10,000	10,000
014	ARTILLERY PROJECTILE, 155MM, ALL TYPES	15,000	15,000
	ROCKETS		
020	ROCKET, HYDRA 70, ALL TYPES	66,905	66,905
	OTHER AMMUNITION		
021	DEMOLITION MUNITIONS, ALL TYPES	3,000	3,000
022	GRENADES, ALL TYPES	1,000	1,000
023	SIGNALS, ALL TYPES	5,000	5,000
	TOTAL PROCUREMENT OF AMMUNITION, ARMY	**140,905**	**140,905**
	OTHER PROCUREMENT, ARMY		
	TACTICAL VEHICLES		
005	FAMILY OF MEDIUM TACTICAL VEH (FMTV)	95,624	95,624
008	PLS ESP	60,300	60,300
010	HVY EXPANDED MOBILE TACTICAL TRUCK EXT SERV	192,620	192,620
015	MINE-RESISTANT AMBUSH-PROTECTED (MRAP) MODS	197,000	197,000
	ELECT EQUIP—TACT INT REL ACT (TIARA)		
063	DCGS-A (MIP)	63,831	63,831
065A	TROJAN SPIRIT—TERMINALS (TIARA)	2,600	2,600
067	CI HUMINT AUTO REPRTING AND COLL(CHARCS)	6,910	6,910
	ELECT EQUIP—ELECTRONIC WARFARE (EW)		
071	FAMILY OF PERSISTENT SURVEILLANCE CAPABILITIE	32,083	32,083
072	COUNTERINTELLIGENCE/SECURITY COUNTERMEASURES	47,535	47,535
	CLASSIFIED PROGRAMS		
114A	CLASSIFIED PROGRAMS	1,000	1,000
	COMBAT SERVICE SUPPORT EQUIPMENT		
133	FORCE PROVIDER	51,500	51,500
135	CARGO AERIAL DEL & PERSONNEL PARACHUTE SYSTEM	2,580	2,580
	OTHER SUPPORT EQUIPMENT		

SEC. 4102. PROCUREMENT FOR OVERSEAS CONTINGENCY OPERATIONS
(In Thousands of Dollars)

Line	Item	FY 2015 Request	Agreement Authorized
170	RAPID EQUIPPING SOLDIER SUPPORT EQUIPMENT	25,000	25,000
	TOTAL OTHER PROCUREMENT, ARMY	**778,583**	**778,583**
	JOINT IMPR EXPLOSIVE DEV DEFEAT FUND		
	NETWORK ATTACK		
001	ATTACK THE NETWORK	189,700	189,700
	JIEDDO DEVICE DEFEAT		
002	DEFEAT THE DEVICE	94,600	94,600
	FORCE TRAINING		
003	TRAIN THE FORCE	15,700	15,700
	STAFF AND INFRASTRUCTURE		
004	OPERATIONS	79,000	144,463
	Transfer from Base		[65,463]
	TOTAL JOINT IMPR EXPLOSIVE DEV DEFEAT FUND	**379,000**	**444,463**
	AIRCRAFT PROCUREMENT, NAVY		
	COMBAT AIRCRAFT		
011	H–1 UPGRADES (UH–1Y/AH–1Z)	30,000	30,000
	OTHER AIRCRAFT		
027	MQ–8 UAV	40,888	40,888
028A	STUASL0 UAV	55,000	55,000
	MODIFICATION OF AIRCRAFT		
039	EP–3 SERIES	34,955	34,955
049	SPECIAL PROJECT AIRCRAFT	2,548	2,548
054	COMMON ECM EQUIPMENT	31,920	31,920
	AIRCRAFT SUPPORT EQUIP & FACILITIES		
067	AIRCRAFT INDUSTRIAL FACILITIES	936	936
	TOTAL AIRCRAFT PROCUREMENT, NAVY	**196,247**	**196,247**
	WEAPONS PROCUREMENT, NAVY		
	STRATEGIC MISSILES		
003	TOMAHAWK	45,500	45,500
	TACTICAL MISSILES		
010	LASER MAVERICK	16,485	16,485
011	STAND OFF PRECISION GUIDED MUNITIONS (SOPGM)	4,800	4,800
	TOTAL WEAPONS PROCUREMENT, NAVY	**66,785**	**66,785**
	PROCUREMENT OF AMMO, NAVY & MC		
	NAVY AMMUNITION		
001	GENERAL PURPOSE BOMBS	7,596	7,596
002	AIRBORNE ROCKETS, ALL TYPES	8,862	8,862
003	MACHINE GUN AMMUNITION	3,473	3,473
006	AIR EXPENDABLE COUNTERMEASURES	29,376	29,376
011	OTHER SHIP GUN AMMUNITION	3,919	3,919
012	SMALL ARMS & LANDING PARTY AMMO	3,561	3,561
013	PYROTECHNIC AND DEMOLITION	2,913	2,913
014	AMMUNITION LESS THAN $5 MILLION	2,764	2,764
	MARINE CORPS AMMUNITION		
015	SMALL ARMS AMMUNITION	9,475	9,475
016	LINEAR CHARGES, ALL TYPES	8,843	8,843
017	40 MM, ALL TYPES	7,098	7,098
018	60MM, ALL TYPES	5,935	5,935
019	81MM, ALL TYPES	9,318	9,318
020	120MM, ALL TYPES	6,921	6,921
022	GRENADES, ALL TYPES	3,218	3,218
023	ROCKETS, ALL TYPES	7,642	7,642
024	ARTILLERY, ALL TYPES	30,289	30,289
025	DEMOLITION MUNITIONS, ALL TYPES	1,255	1,255
026	FUZE, ALL TYPES	2,061	2,061
	TOTAL PROCUREMENT OF AMMO, NAVY & MC	**154,519**	**154,519**
	OTHER PROCUREMENT, NAVY		
	OTHER SHIPBOARD EQUIPMENT		
023	UNDERWATER EOD PROGRAMS	8,210	8,210
	OTHER SHORE ELECTRONIC EQUIPMENT		
078	CANES		400
	ERI: Information Sharing with Coalition Partners		[400]
084	ITEMS LESS THAN $5 MILLION	5,870	5,870
	SHIPBOARD COMMUNICATIONS		
088	COMMUNICATIONS ITEMS UNDER $5M	1,100	1,100
	OTHER ORDNANCE SUPPORT EQUIPMENT		
132	EXPLOSIVE ORDNANCE DISPOSAL EQUIP	207,860	207,860
	CIVIL ENGINEERING SUPPORT EQUIPMENT		
138	PASSENGER CARRYING VEHICLES	1,063	1,063
139	GENERAL PURPOSE TRUCKS	152	152
142	TACTICAL VEHICLES	26,300	26,300
145	ITEMS UNDER $5 MILLION	3,300	3,300
	COMMAND SUPPORT EQUIPMENT		
152	COMMAND SUPPORT EQUIPMENT	10,745	10,745
157	OPERATING FORCES SUPPORT EQUIPMENT	3,331	3,331
158	C4ISR EQUIPMENT	35,923	36,073
	ERI: Black Sea Information Sharing Initiatives		[150]

SEC. 4102. PROCUREMENT FOR OVERSEAS CONTINGENCY OPERATIONS
(In Thousands of Dollars)

Line	Item	FY 2015 Request	Agreement Authorized
159	ENVIRONMENTAL SUPPORT EQUIPMENT	514	514
	CLASSIFIED PROGRAMS		
164A	CLASSIFIED PROGRAMS	2,400	2,400
	TOTAL OTHER PROCUREMENT, NAVY	**306,768**	**307,318**
	PROCUREMENT, MARINE CORPS		
	OTHER SUPPORT		
007	MODIFICATION KITS	3,190	3,190
	GUIDED MISSILES		
010	JAVELIN	17,100	17,100
	OTHER SUPPORT		
013	MODIFICATION KITS	13,500	13,500
	REPAIR AND TEST EQUIPMENT		
016	REPAIR AND TEST EQUIPMENT	980	980
	COMMAND AND CONTROL SYSTEM (NON-TEL)		
019	ITEMS UNDER $5 MILLION (COMM & ELEC)	996	996
	INTELL/COMM EQUIPMENT (NON-TEL)		
025	INTELLIGENCE SUPPORT EQUIPMENT	1,450	1,450
028	RQ–11 UAV	1,740	1,740
	OTHER COMM/ELEC EQUIPMENT (NON-TEL)		
031	NIGHT VISION EQUIPMENT	134	134
	OTHER SUPPORT (NON-TEL)		
036	COMM SWITCHING & CONTROL SYSTEMS	3,119	3,119
	TACTICAL VEHICLES		
042	MEDIUM TACTICAL VEHICLE REPLACEMENT	584	584
	ENGINEER AND OTHER EQUIPMENT		
052	EOD SYSTEMS	5,566	5,566
	MATERIALS HANDLING EQUIPMENT		
055	MATERIAL HANDLING EQUIP	3,230	3,230
	GENERAL PROPERTY		
058	TRAINING DEVICES	2,000	2,000
	TOTAL PROCUREMENT, MARINE CORPS	**53,589**	**53,589**
	AIRCRAFT PROCUREMENT, AIR FORCE		
	OTHER AIRLIFT		
004	C–130J	70,000	70,000
	OTHER AIRCRAFT		
018	MQ–9	192,000	192,000
	STRATEGIC AIRCRAFT		
021	B–1B	91,879	91,879
	OTHER AIRCRAFT		
050	C–130	47,840	47,840
051	C–130J MODS	18,000	18,000
053	COMPASS CALL MODS	24,800	24,800
063	HC/MC–130 MODIFICATIONS	44,300	44,300
064	OTHER AIRCRAFT	111,990	111,990
	AIRCRAFT SPARES AND REPAIR PARTS		
070	INITIAL SPARES/REPAIR PARTS	45,410	45,410
	TOTAL AIRCRAFT PROCUREMENT, AIR FORCE	**646,219**	**646,219**
	MISSILE PROCUREMENT, AIR FORCE		
	TACTICAL		
006	PREDATOR HELLFIRE MISSILE	125,469	125,469
007	SMALL DIAMETER BOMB	10,720	10,720
	TOTAL MISSILE PROCUREMENT, AIR FORCE	**136,189**	**136,189**
	PROCUREMENT OF AMMUNITION, AIR FORCE		
	CARTRIDGES		
002	CARTRIDGES	2,469	2,469
	BOMBS		
004	GENERAL PURPOSE BOMBS	56,293	56,293
005	JOINT DIRECT ATTACK MUNITION	117,039	117,039
	FLARES		
011	FLARES	19,136	19,136
	FUZES		
012	FUZES	24,848	24,848
	TOTAL PROCUREMENT OF AMMUNITION, AIR FORCE	**219,785**	**219,785**
	OTHER PROCUREMENT, AIR FORCE		
	CARGO AND UTILITY VEHICLES		
004	ITEMS LESS THAN $5 MILLION	3,000	3,000
	SPECIAL PURPOSE VEHICLES		
006	ITEMS LESS THAN $5 MILLION	1,878	1,878
	MATERIALS HANDLING EQUIPMENT		
008	ITEMS LESS THAN $5 MILLION	5,131	5,131
	BASE MAINTENANCE SUPPORT		
009	RUNWAY SNOW REMOV & CLEANING EQUIP	1,734	1,734
010	ITEMS LESS THAN $5 MILLION	22,000	22,000
	SPCL COMM-ELECTRONICS PROJECTS		
027	GENERAL INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY	3,857	3,857
033	C3 COUNTERMEASURES	900	900
	SPACE PROGRAMS		

SEC. 4102. PROCUREMENT FOR OVERSEAS CONTINGENCY OPERATIONS
(In Thousands of Dollars)

Line	Item	FY 2015 Request	Agreement Authorized
048	MILSATCOM SPACE	19,547	19,547
	ORGANIZATION AND BASE		
055	BASE COMM INFRASTRUCTURE	1,970	1,970
	PERSONAL SAFETY & RESCUE EQUIP		
057	NIGHT VISION GOGGLES	765	765
	BASE SUPPORT EQUIPMENT		
060	BASE PROCURED EQUIPMENT	2,030	2,030
061	CONTINGENCY OPERATIONS	99,590	99,590
063	MOBILITY EQUIPMENT	107,361	107,361
064	ITEMS LESS THAN $5 MILLION	10,975	10,975
	SPECIAL SUPPORT PROJECTS		
070	DEFENSE SPACE RECONNAISSANCE PROG.	6,100	6,100
	CLASSIFIED PROGRAMS		
	UNDISTRIBUTED		
070A	CLASSIFIED PROGRAMS	3,143,936	3,143,936
	TOTAL OTHER PROCUREMENT, AIR FORCE	**3,430,774**	**3,430,774**
	PROCUREMENT, DEFENSE-WIDE		
	MAJOR EQUIPMENT, DISA		
010	TELEPORT PROGRAM	4,330	4,330
	MAJOR EQUIPMENT, MISSILE DEFENSE AGENCY		
034	IRON DOME		350,972
	Realignment of Iron Dome to Overseas Contingency Operations		[350,972]
	CLASSIFIED PROGRAMS		
046A	CLASSIFIED PROGRAMS	65,829	65,829
	AVIATION PROGRAMS		
056	MQ–9 UNMANNED AERIAL VEHICLE		5,700
	MQ–9 Capability Enhancements		[5,700]
	AMMUNITION PROGRAMS		
065	ORDNANCE ITEMS <$5M	28,873	28,873
	OTHER PROCUREMENT PROGRAMS		
068	INTELLIGENCE SYSTEMS	13,549	13,549
071	OTHER ITEMS <$5M	32,773	32,773
076	WARRIOR SYSTEMS <$5M	78,357	78,357
088	OPERATIONAL ENHANCEMENTS	4,175	4,175
	TOTAL PROCUREMENT, DEFENSE-WIDE	**227,886**	**584,558**
	JOINT URGENT OPERATIONAL NEEDS FUND		
	JOINT URGENT OPERATIONAL NEEDS FUND		
001	JOINT URGENT OPERATIONAL NEEDS FUND	50,000	0
	Program decrease		[–50,000]
	TOTAL JOINT URGENT OPERATIONAL NEEDS FUND	**50,000**	**0**
	NATIONAL GUARD & RESERVE EQUIPMENT		
	UNDISTRIBUTED		
007	MISCELLANEOUS EQUIPMENT		1,250,000
	Program increase		[1,250,000]
	TOTAL NATIONAL GUARD & RESERVE EQUIPMENT		**1,250,000**
	PRIOR YEAR RESCISSIONS		
	PRIOR YEAR RESCISSIONS		
010	PRIOR YEAR RESCISSIONS	–117,000	0
	Denied Prior Year Rescission request		[117,000]
	TOTAL PRIOR YEAR RESCISSIONS	**–117,000**	**0**
	TOTAL PROCUREMENT	**6,738,385**	**8,478,070**

TITLE XLII—RESEARCH, DEVELOPMENT, TEST, AND EVALUATION

SEC. 4201. RESEARCH, DEVELOPMENT, TEST, AND EVALUATION.

SEC. 4201. RESEARCH, DEVELOPMENT, TEST, AND EVALUATION
(In Thousands of Dollars)

Line	Program Element	Item	FY 2015 Request	Agreement Authorized
		RESEARCH, DEVELOPMENT, TEST & EVAL, ARMY		
		BASIC RESEARCH		
001	0601101A	IN-HOUSE LABORATORY INDEPENDENT RESEARCH	13,464	13,464
002	0601102A	DEFENSE RESEARCH SCIENCES	238,167	238,167
003	0601103A	UNIVERSITY RESEARCH INITIATIVES	69,808	89,808
		Basic research program increase		[20,000]
004	0601104A	UNIVERSITY AND INDUSTRY RESEARCH CENTERS	102,737	102,737
		SUBTOTAL BASIC RESEARCH	**424,176**	**444,176**
		APPLIED RESEARCH		
005	0602105A	MATERIALS TECHNOLOGY	28,006	28,006
006	0602120A	SENSORS AND ELECTRONIC SURVIVABILITY	33,515	33,515
007	0602122A	TRACTOR HIP	16,358	16,358
008	0602211A	AVIATION TECHNOLOGY	63,433	63,433
009	0602270A	ELECTRONIC WARFARE TECHNOLOGY	18,502	18,502
010	0602303A	MISSILE TECHNOLOGY	46,194	46,194

SEC. 4201. RESEARCH, DEVELOPMENT, TEST, AND EVALUATION
(In Thousands of Dollars)

Line	Program Element	Item	FY 2015 Request	Agreement Authorized
011	0602307A	ADVANCED WEAPONS TECHNOLOGY	28,528	28,528
012	0602308A	ADVANCED CONCEPTS AND SIMULATION	27,435	27,435
013	0602601A	COMBAT VEHICLE AND AUTOMOTIVE TECHNOLOGY	72,883	72,883
014	0602618A	BALLISTICS TECHNOLOGY	85,597	85,597
015	0602622A	CHEMICAL, SMOKE AND EQUIPMENT DEFEATING TECHNOLOGY	3,971	3,971
016	0602623A	JOINT SERVICE SMALL ARMS PROGRAM	6,853	6,853
017	0602624A	WEAPONS AND MUNITIONS TECHNOLOGY	38,069	38,069
018	0602705A	ELECTRONICS AND ELECTRONIC DEVICES	56,435	56,435
019	0602709A	NIGHT VISION TECHNOLOGY	38,445	38,445
020	0602712A	COUNTERMINE SYSTEMS	25,939	25,939
021	0602716A	HUMAN FACTORS ENGINEERING TECHNOLOGY	23,783	23,783
022	0602720A	ENVIRONMENTAL QUALITY TECHNOLOGY	15,659	15,659
023	0602782A	COMMAND, CONTROL, COMMUNICATIONS TECHNOLOGY	33,817	33,817
024	0602783A	COMPUTER AND SOFTWARE TECHNOLOGY	10,764	10,764
025	0602784A	MILITARY ENGINEERING TECHNOLOGY	63,311	63,311
026	0602785A	MANPOWER/PERSONNEL/TRAINING TECHNOLOGY	23,295	23,295
027	0602786A	WARFIGHTER TECHNOLOGY	25,751	28,330
		Joint Service Combat Feeding Technology		[2,579]
028	0602787A	MEDICAL TECHNOLOGY	76,068	76,068
		SUBTOTAL APPLIED RESEARCH	**862,611**	**865,190**
		ADVANCED TECHNOLOGY DEVELOPMENT		
029	0603001A	WARFIGHTER ADVANCED TECHNOLOGY	65,139	65,813
		Joint Service Combat Feeding Tech Demo		[674]
030	0603002A	MEDICAL ADVANCED TECHNOLOGY	67,291	67,291
031	0603003A	AVIATION ADVANCED TECHNOLOGY	88,990	88,990
032	0603004A	WEAPONS AND MUNITIONS ADVANCED TECHNOLOGY	57,931	57,931
033	0603005A	COMBAT VEHICLE AND AUTOMOTIVE ADVANCED TECHNOLOGY	110,031	110,031
034	0603006A	SPACE APPLICATION ADVANCED TECHNOLOGY	6,883	6,883
035	0603007A	MANPOWER, PERSONNEL AND TRAINING ADVANCED TECHNOLOGY	13,580	13,580
036	0603008A	ELECTRONIC WARFARE ADVANCED TECHNOLOGY	44,871	44,871
037	0603009A	TRACTOR HIKE	7,492	7,492
038	0603015A	NEXT GENERATION TRAINING & SIMULATION SYSTEMS	16,749	16,749
039	0603020A	TRACTOR ROSE	14,483	14,483
041	0603125A	COMBATING TERRORISM—TECHNOLOGY DEVELOPMENT	24,270	24,270
042	0603130A	TRACTOR NAIL	3,440	3,440
043	0603131A	TRACTOR EGGS	2,406	2,406
044	0603270A	ELECTRONIC WARFARE TECHNOLOGY	26,057	26,057
045	0603313A	MISSILE AND ROCKET ADVANCED TECHNOLOGY	44,957	44,957
046	0603322A	TRACTOR CAGE	11,105	11,105
047	0603461A	HIGH PERFORMANCE COMPUTING MODERNIZATION PROGRAM	181,609	181,609
048	0603606A	LANDMINE WARFARE AND BARRIER ADVANCED TECHNOLOGY	13,074	13,074
049	0603607A	JOINT SERVICE SMALL ARMS PROGRAM	7,321	7,321
050	0603710A	NIGHT VISION ADVANCED TECHNOLOGY	44,138	44,138
051	0603728A	ENVIRONMENTAL QUALITY TECHNOLOGY DEMONSTRATIONS	9,197	9,197
052	0603734A	MILITARY ENGINEERING ADVANCED TECHNOLOGY	17,613	17,613
053	0603772A	ADVANCED TACTICAL COMPUTER SCIENCE AND SENSOR TECHNOLOGY	39,164	39,164
		SUBTOTAL ADVANCED TECHNOLOGY DEVELOPMENT	**917,791**	**918,465**
		ADVANCED COMPONENT DEVELOPMENT & PROTOTYPES		
054	0603305A	ARMY MISSLE DEFENSE SYSTEMS INTEGRATION	12,797	12,797
055	0603308A	ARMY SPACE SYSTEMS INTEGRATION	13,999	13,999
058	0603639A	TANK AND MEDIUM CALIBER AMMUNITION	29,334	29,334
060	0603747A	SOLDIER SUPPORT AND SURVIVABILITY	9,602	11,002
		Food Advanced Development		[1,400]
061	0603766A	TACTICAL ELECTRONIC SURVEILLANCE SYSTEM—ADV DEV	8,953	8,953
062	0603774A	NIGHT VISION SYSTEMS ADVANCED DEVELOPMENT	3,052	3,052
063	0603779A	ENVIRONMENTAL QUALITY TECHNOLOGY—DEM/VAL	7,830	7,830
065	0603790A	NATO RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT	2,954	2,954
067	0603804A	LOGISTICS AND ENGINEER EQUIPMENT—ADV DEV	13,386	13,386
069	0603807A	MEDICAL SYSTEMS—ADV DEV	23,659	23,659
070	0603827A	SOLDIER SYSTEMS—ADVANCED DEVELOPMENT	6,830	9,830
		Army requested realignment—Caliber Config Study		[3,000]
072	0604100A	ANALYSIS OF ALTERNATIVES	9,913	9,913
073	0604115A	TECHNOLOGY MATURATION INITIATIVES	74,740	74,740
074	0604120A	ASSURED POSITIONING, NAVIGATION AND TIMING (PNT)	9,930	9,930
076	0604319A	INDIRECT FIRE PROTECTION CAPABILITY INCREMENT 2–INTERCEPT (IFPC2)	96,177	71,177
		Program delay and funds requested early to need		[–25,000]
		SUBTOTAL ADVANCED COMPONENT DEVELOPMENT & PROTOTYPES	**323,156**	**302,556**
		SYSTEM DEVELOPMENT & DEMONSTRATION		
079	0604201A	AIRCRAFT AVIONICS	37,246	37,246
081	0604270A	ELECTRONIC WARFARE DEVELOPMENT	6,002	6,002
082	0604280A	JOINT TACTICAL RADIO	9,832	9,832
083	0604290A	MID-TIER NETWORKING VEHICULAR RADIO (MNVR)	9,730	9,730
084	0604321A	ALL SOURCE ANALYSIS SYSTEM	5,532	5,532
085	0604328A	TRACTOR CAGE	19,929	19,929
086	0604601A	INFANTRY SUPPORT WEAPONS	27,884	34,586
		Army requested realignment		[6,702]
087	0604604A	MEDIUM TACTICAL VEHICLES	210	210
088	0604611A	JAVELIN	4,166	4,166
089	0604622A	FAMILY OF HEAVY TACTICAL VEHICLES	12,913	12,913

SEC. 4201. RESEARCH, DEVELOPMENT, TEST, AND EVALUATION
(In Thousands of Dollars)

Line	Program Element	Item	FY 2015 Request	Agreement Authorized
090	0604633A	AIR TRAFFIC CONTROL	16,764	16,764
091	0604641A	TACTICAL UNMANNED GROUND VEHICLE (TUGV)	6,770	6,770
092	0604710A	NIGHT VISION SYSTEMS—ENG DEV	65,333	65,333
093	0604713A	COMBAT FEEDING, CLOTHING, AND EQUIPMENT	1,335	1,897
		Military Subsistence Systems		[562]
094	0604715A	NON-SYSTEM TRAINING DEVICES—ENG DEV	8,945	8,945
096	0604741A	AIR DEFENSE COMMAND, CONTROL AND INTELLIGENCE—ENG DEV	15,906	15,906
097	0604742A	CONSTRUCTIVE SIMULATION SYSTEMS DEVELOPMENT	4,394	4,394
098	0604746A	AUTOMATIC TEST EQUIPMENT DEVELOPMENT	11,084	11,084
099	0604760A	DISTRIBUTIVE INTERACTIVE SIMULATIONS (DIS)—ENG DEV	10,027	10,027
100	0604780A	COMBINED ARMS TACTICAL TRAINER (CATT) CORE	42,430	42,430
101	0604798A	BRIGADE ANALYSIS, INTEGRATION AND EVALUATION	105,279	105,279
102	0604802A	WEAPONS AND MUNITIONS—ENG DEV	15,006	15,006
103	0604804A	LOGISTICS AND ENGINEER EQUIPMENT—ENG DEV	24,581	24,581
104	0604805A	COMMAND, CONTROL, COMMUNICATIONS SYSTEMS—ENG DEV	4,433	4,433
105	0604807A	MEDICAL MATERIEL/MEDICAL BIOLOGICAL DEFENSE EQUIPMENT—ENG DEV	30,397	30,397
106	0604808A	LANDMINE WARFARE/BARRIER—ENG DEV	57,705	57,705
108	0604818A	ARMY TACTICAL COMMAND & CONTROL HARDWARE & SOFTWARE	29,683	29,683
109	0604820A	RADAR DEVELOPMENT	5,224	5,224
111	0604823A	FIREFINDER	37,492	37,492
112	0604827A	SOLDIER SYSTEMS—WARRIOR DEM/VAL	6,157	6,157
113	0604854A	ARTILLERY SYSTEMS—EMD	1,912	1,912
116	0605013A	INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY DEVELOPMENT	69,761	69,761
117	0605018A	INTEGRATED PERSONNEL AND PAY SYSTEM-ARMY (IPPS-A)	138,465	138,465
118	0605028A	ARMORED MULTI-PURPOSE VEHICLE (AMPV)	92,353	92,353
119	0605030A	JOINT TACTICAL NETWORK CENTER (JTNC)	8,440	8,440
120	0605031A	JOINT TACTICAL NETWORK (JTN)	17,999	17,999
121	0605035A	COMMON INFRARED COUNTERMEASURES (CIRCM)	145,409	145,409
122	0605350A	WIN-T INCREMENT 3—FULL NETWORKING	113,210	113,210
123	0605380A	AMF JOINT TACTICAL RADIO SYSTEM (JTRS)	6,882	6,882
124	0605450A	JOINT AIR-TO-GROUND MISSILE (JAGM)	83,838	83,838
125	0605456A	PAC–3/MSE MISSILE	35,009	35,009
126	0605457A	ARMY INTEGRATED AIR AND MISSILE DEFENSE (AIAMD)	142,584	142,584
127	0605625A	MANNED GROUND VEHICLE	49,160	49,160
128	0605626A	AERIAL COMMON SENSOR	17,748	17,748
129	0605766A	NATIONAL CAPABILITIES INTEGRATION (MIP)	15,212	15,212
130	0605812A	JOINT LIGHT TACTICAL VEHICLE (JLTV) ENGINEERING AND MANUFACTURING DEVELOPMENT PH.	45,718	45,718
131	0605830A	AVIATION GROUND SUPPORT EQUIPMENT	10,041	10,041
132	0210609A	PALADIN INTEGRATED MANAGEMENT (PIM)	83,300	83,300
133	0303032A	TROJAN—RH12	983	983
134	0304270A	ELECTRONIC WARFARE DEVELOPMENT	8,961	8,961
		SUBTOTAL SYSTEM DEVELOPMENT & DEMONSTRATION	**1,719,374**	**1,726,638**
		RDT&E MANAGEMENT SUPPORT		
135	0604256A	THREAT SIMULATOR DEVELOPMENT	18,062	18,062
136	0604258A	TARGET SYSTEMS DEVELOPMENT	10,040	10,040
137	0604759A	MAJOR T&E INVESTMENT	60,317	60,317
138	0605103A	RAND ARROYO CENTER	20,612	20,612
139	0605301A	ARMY KWAJALEIN ATOLL	176,041	176,041
140	0605326A	CONCEPTS EXPERIMENTATION PROGRAM	19,439	19,439
142	0605601A	ARMY TEST RANGES AND FACILITIES	275,025	275,025
143	0605602A	ARMY TECHNICAL TEST INSTRUMENTATION AND TARGETS	45,596	45,596
144	0605604A	SURVIVABILITY/LETHALITY ANALYSIS	33,295	33,295
145	0605606A	AIRCRAFT CERTIFICATION	4,700	4,700
146	0605702A	METEOROLOGICAL SUPPORT TO RDT&E ACTIVITIES	6,413	6,413
147	0605706A	MATERIEL SYSTEMS ANALYSIS	20,746	20,746
148	0605709A	EXPLOITATION OF FOREIGN ITEMS	7,015	7,015
149	0605712A	SUPPORT OF OPERATIONAL TESTING	49,221	49,221
150	0605716A	ARMY EVALUATION CENTER	55,039	55,039
151	0605718A	ARMY MODELING & SIM X-CMD COLLABORATION & INTEG	1,125	1,125
152	0605801A	PROGRAMWIDE ACTIVITIES	64,169	64,169
153	0605803A	TECHNICAL INFORMATION ACTIVITIES	32,319	32,319
154	0605805A	MUNITIONS STANDARDIZATION, EFFECTIVENESS AND SAFETY	49,052	49,052
155	0605857A	ENVIRONMENTAL QUALITY TECHNOLOGY MGMT SUPPORT	2,612	2,612
156	0605898A	MANAGEMENT HQ—R&D	49,592	49,592
		SUBTOTAL RDT&E MANAGEMENT SUPPORT	**1,000,430**	**1,000,430**
		OPERATIONAL SYSTEMS DEVELOPMENT		
158	0603778A	MLRS PRODUCT IMPROVEMENT PROGRAM	17,112	17,112
159	0607141A	LOGISTICS AUTOMATION	3,654	3,654
160	0607664A	BIOMETRIC ENABLING CAPABILITY (BEC)	1,332	1,332
161	0607865A	PATRIOT PRODUCT IMPROVEMENT	152,991	152,991
162	0102419A	AEROSTAT JOINT PROJECT OFFICE	54,076	41,576
		Funding ahead of need		[–12,500]
163	0203726A	ADV FIELD ARTILLERY TACTICAL DATA SYSTEM	22,374	22,374
164	0203728A	JOINT AUTOMATED DEEP OPERATION COORDINATION SYSTEM (JADOCS)	24,371	24,371
165	0203735A	COMBAT VEHICLE IMPROVEMENT PROGRAMS	295,177	321,177
		Stryker ECP risk mitigation		[26,000]
166	0203740A	MANEUVER CONTROL SYSTEM	45,092	45,092
167	0203744A	AIRCRAFT MODIFICATIONS/PRODUCT IMPROVEMENT PROGRAMS	264,887	264,887
168	0203752A	AIRCRAFT ENGINE COMPONENT IMPROVEMENT PROGRAM	381	381

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169	0203758A	DIGITIZATION	10,912	10,912
170	0203801A	MISSILE/AIR DEFENSE PRODUCT IMPROVEMENT PROGRAM	5,115	5,115
171	0203802A	OTHER MISSILE PRODUCT IMPROVEMENT PROGRAMS	49,848	44,848
		Contract delay for ATACMS		[–5,000]
172	0203808A	TRACTOR CARD	22,691	22,691
173	0205402A	INTEGRATED BASE DEFENSE—OPERATIONAL SYSTEM DEV	4,364	4,364
174	0205410A	MATERIALS HANDLING EQUIPMENT	834	834
175	0205412A	ENVIRONMENTAL QUALITY TECHNOLOGY—OPERATIONAL SYSTEM DEV	280	280
176	0205456A	LOWER TIER AIR AND MISSILE DEFENSE (AMD) SYSTEM	78,758	78,758
177	0205778A	GUIDED MULTIPLE-LAUNCH ROCKET SYSTEM (GMLRS)	45,377	45,377
178	0208053A	JOINT TACTICAL GROUND SYSTEM	10,209	10,209
181	0303028A	SECURITY AND INTELLIGENCE ACTIVITIES	12,525	12,525
182	0303140A	INFORMATION SYSTEMS SECURITY PROGRAM	14,175	14,175
183	0303141A	GLOBAL COMBAT SUPPORT SYSTEM	4,527	4,527
184	0303142A	SATCOM GROUND ENVIRONMENT (SPACE)	11,011	11,011
185	0303150A	WWMCCS/GLOBAL COMMAND AND CONTROL SYSTEM	2,151	2,151
187	0305204A	TACTICAL UNMANNED AERIAL VEHICLES	22,870	22,870
188	0305208A	DISTRIBUTED COMMON GROUND/SURFACE SYSTEMS	20,155	20,155
189	0305219A	MQ–1C GRAY EAGLE UAS	46,472	46,472
191	0305233A	RQ–7 UAV	16,389	16,389
192	0307665A	BIOMETRICS ENABLED INTELLIGENCE	1,974	1,974
193	0310349A	WIN-T INCREMENT 2—INITIAL NETWORKING	3,249	3,249
194	0708045A	END ITEM INDUSTRIAL PREPAREDNESS ACTIVITIES	76,225	76,225
194A	9999999999	CLASSIFIED PROGRAMS	4,802	4,802
		SUBTOTAL OPERATIONAL SYSTEMS DEVELOPMENT	**1,346,360**	**1,354,860**
		TOTAL RESEARCH, DEVELOPMENT, TEST & EVAL, ARMY	**6,593,898**	**6,612,315**
		RESEARCH, DEVELOPMENT, TEST & EVAL, NAVY		
		BASIC RESEARCH		
001	0601103N	UNIVERSITY RESEARCH INITIATIVES	113,908	133,908
		Basic research program increase		[20,000]
002	0601152N	IN-HOUSE LABORATORY INDEPENDENT RESEARCH	18,734	18,734
003	0601153N	DEFENSE RESEARCH SCIENCES	443,697	443,697
		SUBTOTAL BASIC RESEARCH	**576,339**	**596,339**
		APPLIED RESEARCH		
004	0602114N	POWER PROJECTION APPLIED RESEARCH	95,753	95,753
005	0602123N	FORCE PROTECTION APPLIED RESEARCH	139,496	139,496
006	0602131M	MARINE CORPS LANDING FORCE TECHNOLOGY	45,831	45,831
007	0602235N	COMMON PICTURE APPLIED RESEARCH	43,541	43,541
008	0602236N	WARFIGHTER SUSTAINMENT APPLIED RESEARCH	46,923	46,923
009	0602271N	ELECTROMAGNETIC SYSTEMS APPLIED RESEARCH	107,872	107,872
010	0602435N	OCEAN WARFIGHTING ENVIRONMENT APPLIED RESEARCH	45,388	65,388
		Service Life extension for the AGOR ships		[20,000]
011	0602651M	JOINT NON-LETHAL WEAPONS APPLIED RESEARCH	5,887	5,887
012	0602747N	UNDERSEA WARFARE APPLIED RESEARCH	86,880	86,880
013	0602750N	FUTURE NAVAL CAPABILITIES APPLIED RESEARCH	170,786	170,786
014	0602782N	MINE AND EXPEDITIONARY WARFARE APPLIED RESEARCH	32,526	32,526
		SUBTOTAL APPLIED RESEARCH	**820,883**	**840,883**
		ADVANCED TECHNOLOGY DEVELOPMENT		
015	0603114N	POWER PROJECTION ADVANCED TECHNOLOGY	37,734	37,734
016	0603123N	FORCE PROTECTION ADVANCED TECHNOLOGY	25,831	25,831
017	0603271N	ELECTROMAGNETIC SYSTEMS ADVANCED TECHNOLOGY	64,623	64,623
018	0603640M	USMC ADVANCED TECHNOLOGY DEMONSTRATION (ATD)	128,397	128,397
019	0603651M	JOINT NON-LETHAL WEAPONS TECHNOLOGY DEVELOPMENT	11,506	11,506
020	0603673N	FUTURE NAVAL CAPABILITIES ADVANCED TECHNOLOGY DEVELOPMENT	256,144	256,144
021	0603729N	WARFIGHTER PROTECTION ADVANCED TECHNOLOGY	4,838	4,838
022	0603747N	UNDERSEA WARFARE ADVANCED TECHNOLOGY	9,985	9,985
023	0603758N	NAVY WARFIGHTING EXPERIMENTS AND DEMONSTRATIONS	53,956	53,956
024	0603782N	MINE AND EXPEDITIONARY WARFARE ADVANCED TECHNOLOGY	2,000	2,000
		SUBTOTAL ADVANCED TECHNOLOGY DEVELOPMENT	**595,014**	**595,014**
		ADVANCED COMPONENT DEVELOPMENT & PROTOTYPES		
025	0603207N	AIR/OCEAN TACTICAL APPLICATIONS	40,429	40,429
026	0603216N	AVIATION SURVIVABILITY	4,325	4,325
027	0603237N	DEPLOYABLE JOINT COMMAND AND CONTROL	2,991	2,991
028	0603251N	AIRCRAFT SYSTEMS	12,651	12,651
029	0603254N	ASW SYSTEMS DEVELOPMENT	7,782	7,782
030	0603261N	TACTICAL AIRBORNE RECONNAISSANCE	5,275	5,275
031	0603382N	ADVANCED COMBAT SYSTEMS TECHNOLOGY	1,646	1,646
032	0603502N	SURFACE AND SHALLOW WATER MINE COUNTERMEASURES	100,349	100,349
033	0603506N	SURFACE SHIP TORPEDO DEFENSE	52,781	52,781
034	0603512N	CARRIER SYSTEMS DEVELOPMENT	5,959	5,959
035	0603525N	PILOT FISH	148,865	148,865
036	0603527N	RETRACT LARCH	25,365	25,365
037	0603536N	RETRACT JUNIPER	80,477	80,477
038	0603542N	RADIOLOGICAL CONTROL	669	669
039	0603553N	SURFACE ASW	1,060	1,060
040	0603561N	ADVANCED SUBMARINE SYSTEM DEVELOPMENT	70,551	70,551
041	0603562N	SUBMARINE TACTICAL WARFARE SYSTEMS	8,044	8,044

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042	0603563N	SHIP CONCEPT ADVANCED DESIGN	17,864	17,864
043	0603564N	SHIP PRELIMINARY DESIGN & FEASIBILITY STUDIES	23,716	20,411
		CSC contract award delay		[–3,305]
044	0603570N	ADVANCED NUCLEAR POWER SYSTEMS	499,961	499,961
045	0603573N	ADVANCED SURFACE MACHINERY SYSTEMS	21,026	21,026
046	0603576N	CHALK EAGLE	542,700	542,700
047	0603581N	LITTORAL COMBAT SHIP (LCS)	88,734	88,734
048	0603582N	COMBAT SYSTEM INTEGRATION	20,881	20,881
049	0603595N	OHIO REPLACEMENT	849,277	849,277
050	0603596N	LCS MISSION MODULES	196,948	173,348
		Program execution		[–23,600]
051	0603597N	AUTOMATED TEST AND RE-TEST (ATRT)	8,115	8,115
052	0603609N	CONVENTIONAL MUNITIONS	7,603	7,603
053	0603611M	MARINE CORPS ASSAULT VEHICLES	105,749	105,749
054	0603635M	MARINE CORPS GROUND COMBAT/SUPPORT SYSTEM	1,342	1,342
055	0603654N	JOINT SERVICE EXPLOSIVE ORDNANCE DEVELOPMENT	21,399	21,399
056	0603658N	COOPERATIVE ENGAGEMENT	43,578	42,578
		Common array block antenna program growth		[–1,000]
057	0603713N	OCEAN ENGINEERING TECHNOLOGY DEVELOPMENT	7,764	7,764
058	0603721N	ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION	13,200	13,200
059	0603724N	NAVY ENERGY PROGRAM	69,415	69,415
060	0603725N	FACILITIES IMPROVEMENT	2,588	2,588
061	0603734N	CHALK CORAL	176,301	176,301
062	0603739N	NAVY LOGISTIC PRODUCTIVITY	3,873	3,873
063	0603746N	RETRACT MAPLE	376,028	376,028
064	0603748N	LINK PLUMERIA	272,096	272,096
065	0603751N	RETRACT ELM	42,233	42,233
066	0603764N	LINK EVERGREEN	46,504	46,504
067	0603787N	SPECIAL PROCESSES	25,109	25,109
068	0603790N	NATO RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT	9,659	9,659
069	0603795N	LAND ATTACK TECHNOLOGY	318	318
070	0603851M	JOINT NON-LETHAL WEAPONS TESTING	40,912	40,912
071	0603860N	JOINT PRECISION APPROACH AND LANDING SYSTEMS—DEM/VAL	54,896	41,896
		Program delay		[–13,000]
073	0603925N	DIRECTED ENERGY AND ELECTRIC WEAPON SYSTEMS	58,696	58,696
074	0604112N	GERALD R. FORD CLASS NUCLEAR AIRCRAFT CARRIER (CVN 78—80)	43,613	43,613
075	0604122N	REMOTE MINEHUNTING SYSTEM (RMS)	21,110	21,110
076	0604272N	TACTICAL AIR DIRECTIONAL INFRARED COUNTERMEASURES (TADIRCM)	5,657	5,657
077	0604279N	ASE SELF-PROTECTION OPTIMIZATION	8,033	5,923
		Unjustified request for test assets		[–2,110]
078	0604454N	LX (R)	36,859	36,859
079	0604653N	JOINT COUNTER RADIO CONTROLLED IED ELECTRONIC WARFARE (JCREW)	15,227	15,227
081	0604707N	SPACE AND ELECTRONIC WARFARE (SEW) ARCHITECTURE/ENGINEERING SUPPORT	22,393	22,393
082	0604786N	OFFENSIVE ANTI-SURFACE WARFARE WEAPON DEVELOPMENT	202,939	202,939
083	0605812M	JOINT LIGHT TACTICAL VEHICLE (JLTV) ENGINEERING AND MANUFACTURING DEVELOPMENT PH.	11,450	11,450
084	0303354N	ASW SYSTEMS DEVELOPMENT—MIP	6,495	6,495
085	0304270N	ELECTRONIC WARFARE DEVELOPMENT—MIP	332	332
		SUBTOTAL ADVANCED COMPONENT DEVELOPMENT & PROTOTYPES	**4,591,812**	**4,548,797**
		SYSTEM DEVELOPMENT & DEMONSTRATION		
086	0603208N	TRAINING SYSTEM AIRCRAFT	25,153	25,153
087	0604212N	OTHER HELO DEVELOPMENT	46,154	46,154
088	0604214N	AV–8B AIRCRAFT—ENG DEV	25,372	25,372
089	0604215N	STANDARDS DEVELOPMENT	53,712	53,712
090	0604216N	MULTI-MISSION HELICOPTER UPGRADE DEVELOPMENT	11,434	11,434
091	0604218N	AIR/OCEAN EQUIPMENT ENGINEERING	2,164	2,164
092	0604221N	P–3 MODERNIZATION PROGRAM	1,710	1,710
093	0604230N	WARFARE SUPPORT SYSTEM	9,094	9,094
094	0604231N	TACTICAL COMMAND SYSTEM	70,248	62,140
		64–bit architecture phasing		[–3,000]
		Program execution		[–5,108]
095	0604234N	ADVANCED HAWKEYE	193,200	193,200
096	0604245N	H–1 UPGRADES	44,115	44,115
097	0604261N	ACOUSTIC SEARCH SENSORS	23,227	23,227
098	0604262N	V–22A	61,249	61,249
099	0604264N	AIR CREW SYSTEMS DEVELOPMENT	15,014	15,014
100	0604269N	EA–18	18,730	18,730
101	0604270N	ELECTRONIC WARFARE DEVELOPMENT	28,742	28,742
102	0604273N	EXECUTIVE HELO DEVELOPMENT	388,086	388,086
103	0604274N	NEXT GENERATION JAMMER (NGJ)	246,856	246,856
104	0604280N	JOINT TACTICAL RADIO SYSTEM—NAVY (JTRS-NAVY)	7,106	7,106
105	0604307N	SURFACE COMBATANT COMBAT SYSTEM ENGINEERING	189,112	189,112
106	0604311N	LPD–17 CLASS SYSTEMS INTEGRATION	376	376
107	0604329N	SMALL DIAMETER BOMB (SDB)	71,849	61,849
		Small diameter bomb II integration program growth		[–10,000]
108	0604366N	STANDARD MISSILE IMPROVEMENTS	53,198	53,198
109	0604373N	AIRBORNE MCM	38,941	38,941
110	0604376M	MARINE AIR GROUND TASK FORCE (MAGTF) ELECTRONIC WARFARE (EW) FOR AVIATION.	7,832	7,832
111	0604378N	NAVAL INTEGRATED FIRE CONTROL—COUNTER AIR SYSTEMS ENGINEERING	15,263	15,263
112	0604404N	UNMANNED CARRIER LAUNCHED AIRBORNE SURVEILLANCE AND STRIKE (UCLASS) SYSTEM.	403,017	403,017

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113	0604501N	ADVANCED ABOVE WATER SENSORS	20,409	20,409
114	0604503N	SSN–688 AND TRIDENT MODERNIZATION	71,565	71,565
115	0604504N	AIR CONTROL	29,037	29,037
116	0604512N	SHIPBOARD AVIATION SYSTEMS	122,083	122,083
118	0604522N	ADVANCED MISSILE DEFENSE RADAR (AMDR) SYSTEM	144,706	144,706
119	0604558N	NEW DESIGN SSN	72,695	72,695
120	0604562N	SUBMARINE TACTICAL WARFARE SYSTEM	38,985	38,985
121	0604567N	SHIP CONTRACT DESIGN/ LIVE FIRE T&E	48,470	48,470
122	0604574N	NAVY TACTICAL COMPUTER RESOURCES	3,935	3,935
123	0604580N	VIRGINIA PAYLOAD MODULE (VPM)	132,602	132,602
124	0604601N	MINE DEVELOPMENT	19,067	14,067
		Mine Development program growth		[–5,000]
125	0604610N	LIGHTWEIGHT TORPEDO DEVELOPMENT	25,280	25,280
126	0604654N	JOINT SERVICE EXPLOSIVE ORDNANCE DEVELOPMENT	8,985	8,985
127	0604703N	PERSONNEL, TRAINING, SIMULATION, AND HUMAN FACTORS	7,669	7,669
128	0604727N	JOINT STANDOFF WEAPON SYSTEMS	4,400	4,400
129	0604755N	SHIP SELF DEFENSE (DETECT & CONTROL)	56,889	56,889
130	0604756N	SHIP SELF DEFENSE (ENGAGE: HARD KILL)	96,937	96,937
131	0604757N	SHIP SELF DEFENSE (ENGAGE: SOFT KILL/EW)	134,564	121,339
		SEWIP block 3 preliminary design contract delay		[–13,225]
132	0604761N	INTELLIGENCE ENGINEERING	200	200
133	0604771N	MEDICAL DEVELOPMENT	8,287	8,287
134	0604777N	NAVIGATION/ID SYSTEM	29,504	29,504
135	0604800M	JOINT STRIKE FIGHTER (JSF)—EMD	513,021	513,021
136	0604800N	JOINT STRIKE FIGHTER (JSF)—EMD	516,456	516,456
137	0605013M	INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY DEVELOPMENT	2,887	2,887
138	0605013N	INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY DEVELOPMENT	66,317	66,317
139	0605212N	CH–53K RDTE	573,187	573,187
140	0605220N	SHIP TO SHORE CONNECTOR (SSC)	67,815	67,815
141	0605450N	JOINT AIR-TO-GROUND MISSILE (JAGM)	6,300	6,300
142	0605500N	MULTI-MISSION MARITIME AIRCRAFT (MMA)	308,037	319,037
		Spiral 2 government systems engineering program growth		[–4,000]
		Wideband Communication Development		[15,000]
143	0204202N	DDG–1000	202,522	202,522
144	0304231N	TACTICAL COMMAND SYSTEM—MIP	1,011	1,011
145	0304785N	TACTICAL CRYPTOLOGIC SYSTEMS	10,357	10,357
146	0305124N	SPECIAL APPLICATIONS PROGRAM	23,975	23,975
		SUBTOTAL SYSTEM DEVELOPMENT & DEMONSTRATION	**5,419,108**	**5,393,775**
		MANAGEMENT SUPPORT		
147	0604256N	THREAT SIMULATOR DEVELOPMENT	45,272	45,272
148	0604258N	TARGET SYSTEMS DEVELOPMENT	79,718	69,718
		GQM–173A program delay		[–10,000]
149	0604759N	MAJOR T&E INVESTMENT	123,993	123,993
150	0605126N	JOINT THEATER AIR AND MISSILE DEFENSE ORGANIZATION	4,960	4,960
151	0605152N	STUDIES AND ANALYSIS SUPPORT—NAVY	8,296	8,296
152	0605154N	CENTER FOR NAVAL ANALYSES	45,752	45,752
154	0605804N	TECHNICAL INFORMATION SERVICES	876	876
155	0605853N	MANAGEMENT, TECHNICAL & INTERNATIONAL SUPPORT	72,070	72,070
156	0605856N	STRATEGIC TECHNICAL SUPPORT	3,237	3,237
157	0605861N	RDT&E SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY MANAGEMENT	73,033	73,033
158	0605863N	RDT&E SHIP AND AIRCRAFT SUPPORT	138,304	138,304
159	0605864N	TEST AND EVALUATION SUPPORT	336,286	336,286
160	0605865N	OPERATIONAL TEST AND EVALUATION CAPABILITY	16,658	16,658
161	0605866N	NAVY SPACE AND ELECTRONIC WARFARE (SEW) SUPPORT	2,505	2,505
162	0605867N	SEW SURVEILLANCE/RECONNAISSANCE SUPPORT	8,325	8,325
163	0605873M	MARINE CORPS PROGRAM WIDE SUPPORT	17,866	17,866
		SUBTOTAL MANAGEMENT SUPPORT	**977,151**	**967,151**
		OPERATIONAL SYSTEMS DEVELOPMENT		
168	0604402N	UNMANNED COMBAT AIR VEHICLE (UCAV) ADVANCED COMPONENT AND PROTOTYPE DEVELOPMENT.	35,949	35,949
169	0604766M	MARINE CORPS DATA SYSTEMS	215	215
170	0605525N	CARRIER ONBOARD DELIVERY (COD) FOLLOW ON	8,873	8,873
172	0101221N	STRATEGIC SUB & WEAPONS SYSTEM SUPPORT	96,943	96,943
173	0101224N	SSBN SECURITY TECHNOLOGY PROGRAM	30,057	30,057
174	0101226N	SUBMARINE ACOUSTIC WARFARE DEVELOPMENT	4,509	4,509
175	0101402N	NAVY STRATEGIC COMMUNICATIONS	13,676	13,676
176	0203761N	RAPID TECHNOLOGY TRANSITION (RTT)	12,480	12,480
177	0204136N	F/A–18 SQUADRONS	76,216	76,216
179	0204163N	FLEET TELECOMMUNICATIONS (TACTICAL)	27,281	27,281
180	0204228N	SURFACE SUPPORT	2,878	2,878
181	0204229N	TOMAHAWK AND TOMAHAWK MISSION PLANNING CENTER (TMPC)	32,385	32,385
182	0204311N	INTEGRATED SURVEILLANCE SYSTEM	39,371	39,371
183	0204413N	AMPHIBIOUS TACTICAL SUPPORT UNITS (DISPLACEMENT CRAFT)	4,609	4,609
184	0204460M	GROUND/AIR TASK ORIENTED RADAR (G/ATOR)	99,106	92,106
		Unjustified cost growth		[–7,000]
185	0204571N	CONSOLIDATED TRAINING SYSTEMS DEVELOPMENT	39,922	39,922
186	0204574N	CRYPTOLOGIC DIRECT SUPPORT	1,157	1,157
187	0204575N	ELECTRONIC WARFARE (EW) READINESS SUPPORT	22,067	22,067
188	0205601N	HARM IMPROVEMENT	17,420	17,420
189	0205604N	TACTICAL DATA LINKS	151,208	151,208

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190	0205620N	SURFACE ASW COMBAT SYSTEM INTEGRATION	26,366	26,366
191	0205632N	MK–48 ADCAP	25,952	25,952
192	0205633N	AVIATION IMPROVEMENTS	106,936	106,936
194	0205675N	OPERATIONAL NUCLEAR POWER SYSTEMS	104,023	104,023
195	0206313M	MARINE CORPS COMMUNICATIONS SYSTEMS	77,398	77,398
196	0206335M	COMMON AVIATION COMMAND AND CONTROL SYSTEM (CAC2S)	32,495	32,495
197	0206623M	MARINE CORPS GROUND COMBAT/SUPPORTING ARMS SYSTEMS	156,626	156,626
198	0206624M	MARINE CORPS COMBAT SERVICES SUPPORT	20,999	20,999
199	0206625M	USMC INTELLIGENCE/ELECTRONIC WARFARE SYSTEMS (MIP)	14,179	14,179
200	0207161N	TACTICAL AIM MISSILES	47,258	47,258
201	0207163N	ADVANCED MEDIUM RANGE AIR-TO-AIR MISSILE (AMRAAM)	10,210	10,210
206	0303109N	SATELLITE COMMUNICATIONS (SPACE)	41,829	41,829
207	0303138N	CONSOLIDATED AFLOAT NETWORK ENTERPRISE SERVICES (CANES)	22,780	22,780
208	0303140N	INFORMATION SYSTEMS SECURITY PROGRAM	23,053	23,053
209	0303150M	WWMCCS/GLOBAL COMMAND AND CONTROL SYSTEM	296	296
212	0305160N	NAVY METEOROLOGICAL AND OCEAN SENSORS-SPACE (METOC)	359	359
213	0305192N	MILITARY INTELLIGENCE PROGRAM (MIP) ACTIVITIES	6,166	6,166
214	0305204N	TACTICAL UNMANNED AERIAL VEHICLES	8,505	8,505
216	0305208M	DISTRIBUTED COMMON GROUND/SURFACE SYSTEMS	11,613	11,613
217	0305208N	DISTRIBUTED COMMON GROUND/SURFACE SYSTEMS	18,146	18,146
218	0305220N	RQ–4 UAV	498,003	463,003
		Milestone C delay		[–35,000]
219	0305231N	MQ–8 UAV	47,294	47,294
220	0305232M	RQ–11 UAV	718	718
221	0305233N	RQ–7 UAV	851	851
222	0305234N	SMALL (LEVEL 0) TACTICAL UAS (STUASL0)	4,813	4,813
223	0305239M	RQ–21A	8,192	8,192
224	0305241N	MULTI-INTELLIGENCE SENSOR DEVELOPMENT	22,559	18,664
		Program execution		[–3,895]
225	0305242M	UNMANNED AERIAL SYSTEMS (UAS) PAYLOADS (MIP)	2,000	2,000
226	0308601N	MODELING AND SIMULATION SUPPORT	4,719	4,719
227	0702207N	DEPOT MAINTENANCE (NON-IF)	21,168	21,168
228	0708011N	INDUSTRIAL PREPAREDNESS	37,169	37,169
229	0708730N	MARITIME TECHNOLOGY (MARITECH)	4,347	4,347
229A	9999999999	CLASSIFIED PROGRAMS	1,162,684	1,162,684
		SUBTOTAL OPERATIONAL SYSTEMS DEVELOPMENT	**3,286,028**	**3,240,133**
		TOTAL RESEARCH, DEVELOPMENT, TEST & EVAL, NAVY	**16,266,335**	**16,182,092**
		RESEARCH, DEVELOPMENT, TEST & EVAL, AF		
		BASIC RESEARCH		
001	0601102F	DEFENSE RESEARCH SCIENCES	314,482	314,482
002	0601103F	UNIVERSITY RESEARCH INITIATIVES	127,079	147,079
		Basic research program increase		[20,000]
003	0601108F	HIGH ENERGY LASER RESEARCH INITIATIVES	12,929	12,929
		SUBTOTAL BASIC RESEARCH	**454,490**	**474,490**
		APPLIED RESEARCH		
004	0602102F	MATERIALS	105,680	105,680
005	0602201F	AEROSPACE VEHICLE TECHNOLOGIES	105,747	105,747
006	0602202F	HUMAN EFFECTIVENESS APPLIED RESEARCH	81,957	81,957
007	0602203F	AEROSPACE PROPULSION	172,550	172,550
008	0602204F	AEROSPACE SENSORS	118,343	118,343
009	0602601F	SPACE TECHNOLOGY	98,229	98,229
010	0602602F	CONVENTIONAL MUNITIONS	87,387	87,387
011	0602605F	DIRECTED ENERGY TECHNOLOGY	125,955	125,955
012	0602788F	DOMINANT INFORMATION SCIENCES AND METHODS	147,789	147,789
013	0602890F	HIGH ENERGY LASER RESEARCH	37,496	37,496
		SUBTOTAL APPLIED RESEARCH	**1,081,133**	**1,081,133**
		ADVANCED TECHNOLOGY DEVELOPMENT		
014	0603112F	ADVANCED MATERIALS FOR WEAPON SYSTEMS	32,177	42,177
		Metals Affordability Initiative		[10,000]
015	0603199F	SUSTAINMENT SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY (S&T)	15,800	15,800
016	0603203F	ADVANCED AEROSPACE SENSORS	34,420	34,420
017	0603211F	AEROSPACE TECHNOLOGY DEV/DEMO	91,062	91,062
018	0603216F	AEROSPACE PROPULSION AND POWER TECHNOLOGY	124,236	124,236
019	0603270F	ELECTRONIC COMBAT TECHNOLOGY	47,602	47,602
020	0603401F	ADVANCED SPACECRAFT TECHNOLOGY	69,026	69,026
021	0603444F	MAUI SPACE SURVEILLANCE SYSTEM (MSSS)	14,031	14,031
022	0603456F	HUMAN EFFECTIVENESS ADVANCED TECHNOLOGY DEVELOPMENT	21,788	21,788
023	0603601F	CONVENTIONAL WEAPONS TECHNOLOGY	42,046	42,046
024	0603605F	ADVANCED WEAPONS TECHNOLOGY	23,542	23,542
025	0603680F	MANUFACTURING TECHNOLOGY PROGRAM	42,772	42,772
026	0603788F	BATTLESPACE KNOWLEDGE DEVELOPMENT AND DEMONSTRATION	35,315	35,315
		SUBTOTAL ADVANCED TECHNOLOGY DEVELOPMENT	**593,817**	**603,817**
		ADVANCED COMPONENT DEVELOPMENT & PROTOTYPES		
027	0603260F	INTELLIGENCE ADVANCED DEVELOPMENT	5,408	5,408
031	0603438F	SPACE CONTROL TECHNOLOGY	6,075	6,075
032	0603742F	COMBAT IDENTIFICATION TECHNOLOGY	10,980	10,980
033	0603790F	NATO RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT	2,392	2,392

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034	0603791F	INTERNATIONAL SPACE COOPERATIVE R&D	833	833
035	0603830F	SPACE SECURITY AND DEFENSE PROGRAM	32,313	32,313
037	0603851F	INTERCONTINENTAL BALLISTIC MISSILE—DEM/VAL	30,885	30,885
039	0603859F	POLLUTION PREVENTION—DEM/VAL	1,798	1,798
040	0604015F	LONG RANGE STRIKE	913,728	913,728
042	0604317F	TECHNOLOGY TRANSFER	2,669	2,669
045	0604422F	WEATHER SYSTEM FOLLOW-ON	39,901	39,901
049	0604800F	F–35—EMD	4,976	0
		Transfer F–35 EMD: Air Force requested to line #75		[–4,976]
050	0604857F	OPERATIONALLY RESPONSIVE SPACE		20,000
		Program Increase		[20,000]
051	0604858F	TECH TRANSITION PROGRAM	59,004	59,004
054	0207110F	NEXT GENERATION AIR DOMINANCE	15,722	15,722
055	0207455F	THREE DIMENSIONAL LONG-RANGE RADAR (3DELRR)	88,825	88,825
056	0305164F	NAVSTAR GLOBAL POSITIONING SYSTEM (USER EQUIPMENT) (SPACE)	156,659	156,659
		SUBTOTAL ADVANCED COMPONENT DEVELOPMENT & PROTOTYPES	**1,372,168**	**1,387,192**
		SYSTEM DEVELOPMENT & DEMONSTRATION		
059	0604233F	SPECIALIZED UNDERGRADUATE FLIGHT TRAINING	13,324	13,324
060	0604270F	ELECTRONIC WARFARE DEVELOPMENT	1,965	1,965
061	0604281F	TACTICAL DATA NETWORKS ENTERPRISE	39,110	39,110
062	0604287F	PHYSICAL SECURITY EQUIPMENT	3,926	3,926
063	0604329F	SMALL DIAMETER BOMB (SDB)—EMD	68,759	68,759
064	0604421F	COUNTERSPACE SYSTEMS	23,746	23,746
065	0604425F	SPACE SITUATION AWARENESS SYSTEMS	9,462	9,462
066	0604426F	SPACE FENCE	214,131	200,131
		Program delay		[–14,000]
067	0604429F	AIRBORNE ELECTRONIC ATTACK	30,687	30,687
068	0604441F	SPACE BASED INFRARED SYSTEM (SBIRS) HIGH EMD	319,501	311,501
		Wide field of view test bed		[–8,000]
069	0604602F	ARMAMENT/ORDNANCE DEVELOPMENT	31,112	31,112
070	0604604F	SUBMUNITIONS	2,543	2,543
071	0604617F	AGILE COMBAT SUPPORT	46,340	46,340
072	0604706F	LIFE SUPPORT SYSTEMS	8,854	8,854
073	0604735F	COMBAT TRAINING RANGES	10,129	10,129
075	0604800F	F–35—EMD	563,037	568,013
		Transfer F–35 EMD: Air Force requested from line #49		[4,976]
077	0604853F	EVOLVED EXPENDABLE LAUNCH VEHICLE PROGRAM (SPACE)—EMD		220,000
		Rocket propulsion system		[220,000]
078	0604932F	LONG RANGE STANDOFF WEAPON	4,938	3,438
		Execution adjustment		[–1,500]
079	0604933F	ICBM FUZE MODERNIZATION	59,826	59,826
080	0605030F	JOINT TACTICAL NETWORK CENTER (JTNC)	78	78
081	0605213F	F–22 MODERNIZATION INCREMENT 3.2B	173,647	173,647
082	0605214F	GROUND ATTACK WEAPONS FUZE DEVELOPMENT	5,332	5,332
083	0605221F	KC–46	776,937	776,937
084	0605223F	ADVANCED PILOT TRAINING	8,201	8,201
086	0605278F	HC/MC–130 RECAP RDT&E	7,497	7,497
087	0605431F	ADVANCED EHF MILSATCOM (SPACE)	314,378	314,378
088	0605432F	POLAR MILSATCOM (SPACE)	103,552	103,552
089	0605433F	WIDEBAND GLOBAL SATCOM (SPACE)	31,425	31,425
090	0605458F	AIR & SPACE OPS CENTER 10.2 RDT&E	85,938	85,938
091	0605931F	B–2 DEFENSIVE MANAGEMENT SYSTEM	98,768	98,768
092	0101125F	NUCLEAR WEAPONS MODERNIZATION	198,357	198,357
094	0207701F	FULL COMBAT MISSION TRAINING	8,831	8,831
095	0307581F	NEXTGEN JSTARS	73,088	73,088
		SUBTOTAL SYSTEM DEVELOPMENT & DEMONSTRATION	**3,337,419**	**3,538,895**
		MANAGEMENT SUPPORT		
097	0604256F	THREAT SIMULATOR DEVELOPMENT	24,418	24,418
098	0604759F	MAJOR T&E INVESTMENT	47,232	47,232
099	0605101F	RAND PROJECT AIR FORCE	30,443	30,443
101	0605712F	INITIAL OPERATIONAL TEST & EVALUATION	12,266	12,266
102	0605807F	TEST AND EVALUATION SUPPORT	689,509	689,509
103	0605860F	ROCKET SYSTEMS LAUNCH PROGRAM (SPACE)	34,364	34,364
104	0605864F	SPACE TEST PROGRAM (STP)	21,161	21,161
105	0605976F	FACILITIES RESTORATION AND MODERNIZATION—TEST AND EVALUATION SUPPORT	46,955	46,955
106	0605978F	FACILITIES SUSTAINMENT—TEST AND EVALUATION SUPPORT	32,965	32,965
107	0606017F	REQUIREMENTS ANALYSIS AND MATURATION	13,850	13,850
108	0606116F	SPACE TEST AND TRAINING RANGE DEVELOPMENT	19,512	19,512
110	0606392F	SPACE AND MISSILE CENTER (SMC) CIVILIAN WORKFORCE	181,727	177,800
		Personnel costs excess to need		[–3,927]
111	0308602F	ENTEPRISE INFORMATION SERVICES (EIS)	4,938	4,938
112	0702806F	ACQUISITION AND MANAGEMENT SUPPORT	18,644	18,644
113	0804731F	GENERAL SKILL TRAINING	1,425	1,425
114	1001004F	INTERNATIONAL ACTIVITIES	3,790	3,790
114A	XXXXXX-XF	EJECTION SEAT RELIABILITY IMPROVEMENT PROGRAM		3,500
		Initial Aircraft Qualification		[3,500]
		SUBTOTAL MANAGEMENT SUPPORT	**1,183,199**	**1,182,772**
		OPERATIONAL SYSTEMS DEVELOPMENT		

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115	0603423F	GLOBAL POSITIONING SYSTEM III—OPERATIONAL CONTROL SEGMENT	299,760	299,760
116	0604445F	WIDE AREA SURVEILLANCE		2,000
		Implementation of the Secretary's Cruise Missile Defense Program		[2,000]
118	0604618F	JOINT DIRECT ATTACK MUNITION	2,469	2,469
119	0605018F	AF INTEGRATED PERSONNEL AND PAY SYSTEM (AF-IPPS)	90,218	60,218
		Delayed contract award		[–30,000]
120	0605024F	ANTI-TAMPER TECHNOLOGY EXECUTIVE AGENCY	34,815	34,815
122	0101113F	B–52 SQUADRONS	55,457	55,457
123	0101122F	AIR-LAUNCHED CRUISE MISSILE (ALCM)	450	450
124	0101126F	B–1B SQUADRONS	5,353	4,353
		Execution adjustment		[–1,000]
125	0101127F	B–2 SQUADRONS	131,580	111,580
		Flexible Strike execution delay		[–20,000]
126	0101213F	MINUTEMAN SQUADRONS	139,109	139,109
127	0101313F	STRAT WAR PLANNING SYSTEM—USSTRATCOM	35,603	35,603
128	0101314F	NIGHT FIST—USSTRATCOM	32	32
130	0102326F	REGION/SECTOR OPERATION CONTROL CENTER MODERNIZATION PROGRAM	1,522	1,522
131	0105921F	SERVICE SUPPORT TO STRATCOM—SPACE ACTIVITIES	3,134	3,134
133	0205219F	MQ–9 UAV	170,396	170,396
136	0207133F	F–16 SQUADRONS	133,105	133,105
137	0207134F	F–15E SQUADRONS	261,969	251,969
		Execution adjustment		[–10,000]
138	0207136F	MANNED DESTRUCTIVE SUPPRESSION	14,831	14,831
139	0207138F	F–22A SQUADRONS	156,962	151,962
		Unjustified increase— laboratory test and operations		[–5,000]
140	0207142F	F–35 SQUADRONS	43,666	43,666
141	0207161F	TACTICAL AIM MISSILES	29,739	29,739
142	0207163F	ADVANCED MEDIUM RANGE AIR-TO-AIR MISSILE (AMRAAM)	82,195	82,195
144	0207171F	F–15 EPAWSS	68,944	53,444
		Delays in pre-EMD phase		[–15,500]
145	0207224F	COMBAT RESCUE AND RECOVERY	5,095	5,095
146	0207227F	COMBAT RESCUE—PARARESCUE	883	883
147	0207247F	AF TENCAP	5,812	5,812
148	0207249F	PRECISION ATTACK SYSTEMS PROCUREMENT	1,081	1,081
149	0207253F	COMPASS CALL	14,411	14,411
150	0207268F	AIRCRAFT ENGINE COMPONENT IMPROVEMENT PROGRAM	109,664	109,664
151	0207325F	JOINT AIR-TO-SURFACE STANDOFF MISSILE (JASSM)	15,897	15,897
152	0207410F	AIR & SPACE OPERATIONS CENTER (AOC)	41,066	41,066
153	0207412F	CONTROL AND REPORTING CENTER (CRC)	552	552
154	0207417F	AIRBORNE WARNING AND CONTROL SYSTEM (AWACS)	180,804	180,804
155	0207418F	TACTICAL AIRBORNE CONTROL SYSTEMS	3,754	3,754
157	0207431F	COMBAT AIR INTELLIGENCE SYSTEM ACTIVITIES	7,891	7,891
158	0207444F	TACTICAL AIR CONTROL PARTY-MOD	5,891	5,891
159	0207448F	C2ISR TACTICAL DATA LINK	1,782	1,782
161	0207452F	DCAPES	821	821
163	0207590F	SEEK EAGLE	23,844	23,844
164	0207601F	USAF MODELING AND SIMULATION	16,723	16,723
165	0207605F	WARGAMING AND SIMULATION CENTERS	5,956	5,956
166	0207697F	DISTRIBUTED TRAINING AND EXERCISES	4,457	4,457
167	0208006F	MISSION PLANNING SYSTEMS	60,679	60,679
169	0208059F	CYBER COMMAND ACTIVITIES	67,057	67,057
170	0208087F	AF OFFENSIVE CYBERSPACE OPERATIONS	13,355	13,355
171	0208088F	AF DEFENSIVE CYBERSPACE OPERATIONS	5,576	5,576
179	0301400F	SPACE SUPERIORITY INTELLIGENCE	12,218	12,218
180	0302015F	E–4B NATIONAL AIRBORNE OPERATIONS CENTER (NAOC)	28,778	22,978
		Low Frequency Transmit System—delay to contract award		[–5,800]
181	0303131F	MINIMUM ESSENTIAL EMERGENCY COMMUNICATIONS NETWORK (MEECN)	81,035	81,035
182	0303140F	INFORMATION SYSTEMS SECURITY PROGRAM	70,497	70,497
183	0303141F	GLOBAL COMBAT SUPPORT SYSTEM	692	692
185	0303601F	MILSATCOM TERMINALS	55,208	55,208
187	0304260F	AIRBORNE SIGINT ENTERPRISE	106,786	106,786
190	0305099F	GLOBAL AIR TRAFFIC MANAGEMENT (GATM)	4,157	4,157
193	0305110F	SATELLITE CONTROL NETWORK (SPACE)	20,806	20,806
194	0305111F	WEATHER SERVICE	25,102	25,102
195	0305114F	AIR TRAFFIC CONTROL, APPROACH, AND LANDING SYSTEM (ATCALS)	23,516	23,516
196	0305116F	AERIAL TARGETS	8,639	8,639
199	0305128F	SECURITY AND INVESTIGATIVE ACTIVITIES	498	498
200	0305145F	ARMS CONTROL IMPLEMENTATION	13,222	13,222
201	0305146F	DEFENSE JOINT COUNTERINTELLIGENCE ACTIVITIES	360	360
206	0305173F	SPACE AND MISSILE TEST AND EVALUATION CENTER	3,674	3,674
207	0305174F	SPACE INNOVATION, INTEGRATION AND RAPID TECHNOLOGY DEVELOPMENT	2,480	2,480
208	0305179F	INTEGRATED BROADCAST SERVICE (IBS)	8,592	8,592
209	0305182F	SPACELIFT RANGE SYSTEM (SPACE)	13,462	13,462
210	0305202F	DRAGON U–2	5,511	5,511
212	0305206F	AIRBORNE RECONNAISSANCE SYSTEMS	28,113	38,113
		Per Air Force UFR		[10,000]
213	0305207F	MANNED RECONNAISSANCE SYSTEMS	13,516	13,516
214	0305208F	DISTRIBUTED COMMON GROUND/SURFACE SYSTEMS	27,265	27,265
215	0305219F	MQ–1 PREDATOR A UAV	1,378	1,378
216	0305220F	RQ–4 UAV	244,514	244,514
217	0305221F	NETWORK-CENTRIC COLLABORATIVE TARGETING	11,096	11,096
218	0305236F	COMMON DATA LINK (CDL)	36,137	36,137

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219	0305238F	NATO AGS	232,851	232,851
220	0305240F	SUPPORT TO DCGS ENTERPRISE	20,218	20,218
221	0305265F	GPS III SPACE SEGMENT	212,571	212,571
222	0305614F	JSPOC MISSION SYSTEM	73,779	73,779
223	0305881F	RAPID CYBER ACQUISITION	4,102	4,102
225	0305913F	NUDET DETECTION SYSTEM (SPACE)	20,468	20,468
226	0305940F	SPACE SITUATION AWARENESS OPERATIONS	11,596	11,596
227	0306250F	CYBER OPERATIONS TECHNOLOGY DEVELOPMENT	4,938	4,938
228	0308699F	SHARED EARLY WARNING (SEW)	1,212	1,212
230	0401119F	C–5 AIRLIFT SQUADRONS (IF)	38,773	38,773
231	0401130F	C–17 AIRCRAFT (IF)	83,773	83,773
232	0401132F	C–130J PROGRAM	26,715	26,715
233	0401134F	LARGE AIRCRAFT IR COUNTERMEASURES (LAIRCM)	5,172	5,172
234	0401219F	KC–10S	2,714	2,714
235	0401314F	OPERATIONAL SUPPORT AIRLIFT	27,784	27,784
236	0401318F	CV–22	38,719	38,719
237	0401319F	PRESIDENTIAL AIRCRAFT REPLACEMENT (PAR)	11,006	11,006
238	0408011F	SPECIAL TACTICS / COMBAT CONTROL	8,405	8,405
239	0702207F	DEPOT MAINTENANCE (NON-IF)	1,407	1,407
241	0708610F	LOGISTICS INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY (LOGIT)	109,685	109,685
242	0708611F	SUPPORT SYSTEMS DEVELOPMENT	16,209	16,209
243	0804743F	OTHER FLIGHT TRAINING	987	987
244	0808716F	OTHER PERSONNEL ACTIVITIES	126	126
245	0901202F	JOINT PERSONNEL RECOVERY AGENCY	2,603	2,603
246	0901218F	CIVILIAN COMPENSATION PROGRAM	1,589	1,589
247	0901220F	PERSONNEL ADMINISTRATION	5,026	5,026
248	0901226F	AIR FORCE STUDIES AND ANALYSIS AGENCY	1,394	1,394
249	0901279F	FACILITIES OPERATION—ADMINISTRATIVE	3,798	3,798
250	0901538F	FINANCIAL MANAGEMENT INFORMATION SYSTEMS DEVELOPMENT	107,314	102,685
		Defense Enterprise Accounting Management System Increment 2		[–4,629]
250A	9999999999	CLASSIFIED PROGRAMS	11,441,120	11,412,120
		Classified program reduction		[–29,000]
		SUBTOTAL OPERATIONAL SYSTEMS DEVELOPMENT	**15,717,666**	**15,608,737**
		TOTAL RESEARCH, DEVELOPMENT, TEST & EVAL, AF	**23,739,892**	**23,877,036**
		RESEARCH, DEVELOPMENT, TEST & EVAL, DW		
		BASIC RESEARCH		
001	0601000BR	DTRA BASIC RESEARCH INITIATIVE	37,778	37,778
002	0601101E	DEFENSE RESEARCH SCIENCES	312,146	332,146
		Basic research program increase		[20,000]
003	0601110D8Z	BASIC RESEARCH INITIATIVES	44,564	34,564
		National Security Science and Engineering Faculty Fellowship program		[–10,000]
004	0601117E	BASIC OPERATIONAL MEDICAL RESEARCH SCIENCE	49,848	49,848
005	0601120D8Z	NATIONAL DEFENSE EDUCATION PROGRAM	45,488	55,488
		Military Child STEM Education programs		[10,000]
006	0601228D8Z	HISTORICALLY BLACK COLLEGES AND UNIVERSITIES/MINORITY INSTITUTIONS	24,412	34,412
		Program increase		[10,000]
007	0601384BP	CHEMICAL AND BIOLOGICAL DEFENSE PROGRAM	48,261	48,261
		SUBTOTAL BASIC RESEARCH	**562,497**	**592,497**
		APPLIED RESEARCH		
008	0602000D8Z	JOINT MUNITIONS TECHNOLOGY	20,065	20,065
009	0602115E	BIOMEDICAL TECHNOLOGY	112,242	112,242
011	0602234D8Z	LINCOLN LABORATORY RESEARCH PROGRAM	51,875	51,875
012	0602251D8Z	APPLIED RESEARCH FOR THE ADVANCEMENT OF S&T PRIORITIES	41,965	41,965
013	0602303E	INFORMATION & COMMUNICATIONS TECHNOLOGY	334,407	334,407
015	0602383E	BIOLOGICAL WARFARE DEFENSE	44,825	44,825
016	0602384BP	CHEMICAL AND BIOLOGICAL DEFENSE PROGRAM	226,317	226,317
018	0602668D8Z	CYBER SECURITY RESEARCH	15,000	15,000
020	0602702E	TACTICAL TECHNOLOGY	305,484	305,484
021	0602715E	MATERIALS AND BIOLOGICAL TECHNOLOGY	160,389	160,389
022	0602716E	ELECTRONICS TECHNOLOGY	179,203	179,203
023	0602718BR	WEAPONS OF MASS DESTRUCTION DEFEAT TECHNOLOGIES	151,737	151,737
024	0602751D8Z	SOFTWARE ENGINEERING INSTITUTE (SEI) APPLIED RESEARCH	9,156	9,156
025	1160401BB	SOF TECHNOLOGY DEVELOPMENT	39,750	39,750
		SUBTOTAL APPLIED RESEARCH	**1,692,415**	**1,692,415**
		ADVANCED TECHNOLOGY DEVELOPMENT		
026	0603000D8Z	JOINT MUNITIONS ADVANCED TECHNOLOGY	26,688	26,688
027	0603121D8Z	SO/LIC ADVANCED DEVELOPMENT	8,682	8,682
028	0603122D8Z	COMBATING TERRORISM TECHNOLOGY SUPPORT	69,675	89,675
		Program emphasis for CT and Irregular Warfare Programs		[20,000]
029	0603133D8Z	FOREIGN COMPARATIVE TESTING	30,000	24,000
		Program decrease		[–6,000]
030	0603160BR	COUNTERPROLIFERATION INITIATIVES—PROLIFERATION PREVENTION AND DEFEAT	283,694	283,694
032	0603176C	ADVANCED CONCEPTS AND PERFORMANCE ASSESSMENT	8,470	8,470
033	0603177C	DISCRIMINATION SENSOR TECHNOLOGY	45,110	43,110
		Unjustified growth		[–2,000]
034	0603178C	WEAPONS TECHNOLOGY	14,068	14,068
035	0603179C	ADVANCED C4ISR	15,329	15,329
036	0603180C	ADVANCED RESEARCH	16,584	16,584

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037	0603225D8Z	JOINT DOD-DOE MUNITIONS TECHNOLOGY DEVELOPMENT	19,335	19,335
038	0603264S	AGILE TRANSPORTATION FOR THE 21ST CENTURY (AT21)—THEATER CAPABILITY	2,544	2,544
039	0603274C	SPECIAL PROGRAM—MDA TECHNOLOGY	51,033	51,033
040	0603286E	ADVANCED AEROSPACE SYSTEMS	129,723	129,723
041	0603287E	SPACE PROGRAMS AND TECHNOLOGY	179,883	179,883
042	0603288D8Z	ANALYTIC ASSESSMENTS	12,000	12,000
043	0603289D8Z	ADVANCED INNOVATIVE ANALYSIS AND CONCEPTS	60,000	50,000
		Program reduction		[–10,000]
044	0603294C	COMMON KILL VEHICLE TECHNOLOGY	25,639	25,639
045	0603384BP	CHEMICAL AND BIOLOGICAL DEFENSE PROGRAM—ADVANCED DEVELOPMENT	132,674	132,674
046	0603618D8Z	JOINT ELECTRONIC ADVANCED TECHNOLOGY	10,965	10,965
047	0603648D8Z	JOINT CAPABILITY TECHNOLOGY DEMONSTRATIONS	131,960	121,960
		Program reduction		[–10,000]
052	0603680D8Z	DEFENSE-WIDE MANUFACTURING SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY PROGRAM	91,095	91,095
053	0603699D8Z	EMERGING CAPABILITIES TECHNOLOGY DEVELOPMENT	33,706	33,706
054	0603712S	GENERIC LOGISTICS R&D TECHNOLOGY DEMONSTRATIONS	16,836	16,836
055	0603713S	DEPLOYMENT AND DISTRIBUTION ENTERPRISE TECHNOLOGY	29,683	29,683
056	0603716D8Z	STRATEGIC ENVIRONMENTAL RESEARCH PROGRAM	57,796	57,796
057	0603720S	MICROELECTRONICS TECHNOLOGY DEVELOPMENT AND SUPPORT	72,144	72,144
058	0603727D8Z	JOINT WARFIGHTING PROGRAM	7,405	7,405
059	0603739E	ADVANCED ELECTRONICS TECHNOLOGIES	92,246	92,246
060	0603760E	COMMAND, CONTROL AND COMMUNICATIONS SYSTEMS	243,265	243,265
062	0603766E	NETWORK-CENTRIC WARFARE TECHNOLOGY	386,926	386,926
063	0603767E	SENSOR TECHNOLOGY	312,821	312,821
064	0603769SE	DISTRIBUTED LEARNING ADVANCED TECHNOLOGY DEVELOPMENT	10,692	10,692
065	0603781D8Z	SOFTWARE ENGINEERING INSTITUTE	15,776	15,776
066	0603826D8Z	QUICK REACTION SPECIAL PROJECTS	69,319	64,319
		Program decrease		[–5,000]
068	0603832D8Z	DOD MODELING AND SIMULATION MANAGEMENT OFFICE	3,000	3,000
071	0603941D8Z	TEST & EVALUATION SCIENCE & TECHNOLOGY	81,148	81,148
072	0604055D8Z	OPERATIONAL ENERGY CAPABILITY IMPROVEMENT	31,800	31,800
073	0303310D8Z	CWMD SYSTEMS	46,066	46,066
074	1160402BB	SOF ADVANCED TECHNOLOGY DEVELOPMENT	57,622	57,622
		SUBTOTAL ADVANCED TECHNOLOGY DEVELOPMENT	**2,933,402**	**2,920,402**
		ADVANCED COMPONENT DEVELOPMENT AND PROTOTYPES		
077	0603161D8Z	NUCLEAR AND CONVENTIONAL PHYSICAL SECURITY EQUIPMENT RDT&E ADC&P	41,072	41,072
079	0603600D8Z	WALKOFF	90,558	90,558
080	0603714D8Z	ADVANCED SENSORS APPLICATION PROGRAM	15,518	19,518
		Continue important test programs		[4,000]
081	0603851D8Z	ENVIRONMENTAL SECURITY TECHNICAL CERTIFICATION PROGRAM	51,462	51,462
082	0603881C	BALLISTIC MISSILE DEFENSE TERMINAL DEFENSE SEGMENT	299,598	292,798
		THAAD 2.0 early to need		[–6,800]
083	0603882C	BALLISTIC MISSILE DEFENSE MIDCOURSE DEFENSE SEGMENT	1,003,768	1,043,768
		GMD reliability and maintenance improvements		[40,000]
084	0603884BP	CHEMICAL AND BIOLOGICAL DEFENSE PROGRAM—DEM/VAL	179,236	179,236
085	0603884C	BALLISTIC MISSILE DEFENSE SENSORS	392,893	392,893
086	0603890C	BMD ENABLING PROGRAMS	410,863	410,863
087	0603891C	SPECIAL PROGRAMS—MDA	310,261	310,261
088	0603892C	AEGIS BMD	929,208	929,208
089	0603893C	SPACE TRACKING & SURVEILLANCE SYSTEM	31,346	31,346
090	0603895C	BALLISTIC MISSILE DEFENSE SYSTEM SPACE PROGRAMS	6,389	6,389
091	0603896C	BALLISTIC MISSILE DEFENSE COMMAND AND CONTROL, BATTLE MANAGEMENT AND COMMUNICATI.	443,484	431,484
		Spiral 8.2–3—unjustified growth without baseline		[–12,000]
092	0603898C	BALLISTIC MISSILE DEFENSE JOINT WARFIGHTER SUPPORT	46,387	46,387
093	0603904C	MISSILE DEFENSE INTEGRATION & OPERATIONS CENTER (MDIOC)	58,530	58,530
094	0603906C	REGARDING TRENCH	16,199	16,199
095	0603907C	SEA BASED X-BAND RADAR (SBX)	64,409	64,409
096	0603913C	ISRAELI COOPERATIVE PROGRAMS	96,803	270,603
		Program increase for Israeli Cooperative Programs		[173,800]
097	0603914C	BALLISTIC MISSILE DEFENSE TEST	386,482	366,482
		Test efficiencies		[–20,000]
098	0603915C	BALLISTIC MISSILE DEFENSE TARGETS	485,294	485,294
099	0603920D8Z	HUMANITARIAN DEMINING	10,194	10,194
100	0603923D8Z	COALITION WARFARE	10,139	10,139
101	0604016D8Z	DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE CORROSION PROGRAM	2,907	7,907
		Program increase		[5,000]
102	0604250D8Z	ADVANCED INNOVATIVE TECHNOLOGIES	190,000	170,000
		Program decrease		[–20,000]
103	0604400D8Z	DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE (DOD) UNMANNED AIRCRAFT SYSTEM (UAS) COMMON DEVELOPMENT.	3,702	3,702
104	0604445J	WIDE AREA SURVEILLANCE	53,000	53,000
106	0604775D8Z	DEFENSE RAPID INNOVATION PROGRAM		75,000
		Program increase		[75,000]
107	0604787J	JOINT SYSTEMS INTEGRATION	7,002	7,002
108	0604828J	JOINT FIRES INTEGRATION AND INTEROPERABILITY TEAM	7,102	7,102
109	0604880C	LAND-BASED SM–3 (LBSM3)	123,444	123,444
110	0604881C	AEGIS SM–3 BLOCK IIA CO-DEVELOPMENT	263,695	263,695
113	0605170D8Z	SUPPORT TO NETWORKS AND INFORMATION INTEGRATION	12,500	12,500
114	0303191D8Z	JOINT ELECTROMAGNETIC TECHNOLOGY (JET) PROGRAM	2,656	2,656
115	0305103C	CYBER SECURITY INITIATIVE	961	961

SEC. 4201. RESEARCH, DEVELOPMENT, TEST, AND EVALUATION
(In Thousands of Dollars)

Line	Program Element	Item	FY 2015 Request	Agreement Authorized
		SUBTOTAL ADVANCED COMPONENT DEVELOPMENT AND PROTOTYPES	**6,047,062**	**6,286,062**
		SYSTEM DEVELOPMENT AND DEMONSTRATION		
116	0604161D8Z	NUCLEAR AND CONVENTIONAL PHYSICAL SECURITY EQUIPMENT RDT&E SDD	7,936	7,936
117	0604165D8Z	PROMPT GLOBAL STRIKE CAPABILITY DEVELOPMENT	70,762	70,762
118	0604384BP	CHEMICAL AND BIOLOGICAL DEFENSE PROGRAM—EMD	345,883	345,883
119	0604764K	ADVANCED IT SERVICES JOINT PROGRAM OFFICE (AITS-JPO)	25,459	25,459
120	0604771D8Z	JOINT TACTICAL INFORMATION DISTRIBUTION SYSTEM (JTIDS)	17,562	17,562
121	0605000BR	WEAPONS OF MASS DESTRUCTION DEFEAT CAPABILITIES	6,887	6,887
122	0605013BL	INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY DEVELOPMENT	12,530	12,530
123	0605021SE	HOMELAND PERSONNEL SECURITY INITIATIVE	286	286
124	0605022D8Z	DEFENSE EXPORTABILITY PROGRAM	3,244	3,244
125	0605027D8Z	OUSD(C) IT DEVELOPMENT INITIATIVES	6,500	6,500
126	0605070S	DOD ENTERPRISE SYSTEMS DEVELOPMENT AND DEMONSTRATION	15,326	15,326
127	0605075D8Z	DCMO POLICY AND INTEGRATION	19,351	19,351
128	0605080S	DEFENSE AGENCY INTIATIVES (DAI)—FINANCIAL SYSTEM	41,465	41,465
129	0605090S	DEFENSE RETIRED AND ANNUITANT PAY SYSTEM (DRAS)	10,135	10,135
130	0605210D8Z	DEFENSE-WIDE ELECTRONIC PROCUREMENT CAPABILITIES	9,546	9,546
131	0303141K	GLOBAL COMBAT SUPPORT SYSTEM	14,241	14,241
132	0305304D8Z	DOD ENTERPRISE ENERGY INFORMATION MANAGEMENT (EEIM)	3,660	3,660
		SUBTOTAL SYSTEM DEVELOPMENT AND DEMONSTRATION	**610,773**	**610,773**
		MANAGEMENT SUPPORT		
133	0604774D8Z	DEFENSE READINESS REPORTING SYSTEM (DRRS)	5,616	5,616
134	0604875D8Z	JOINT SYSTEMS ARCHITECTURE DEVELOPMENT	3,092	3,092
135	0604940D8Z	CENTRAL TEST AND EVALUATION INVESTMENT DEVELOPMENT (CTEIP)	254,503	254,503
136	0604942D8Z	ASSESSMENTS AND EVALUATIONS	21,661	21,661
138	0605100D8Z	JOINT MISSION ENVIRONMENT TEST CAPABILITY (JMETC)	27,162	27,162
139	0605104D8Z	TECHNICAL STUDIES, SUPPORT AND ANALYSIS	24,501	24,501
142	0605126J	JOINT INTEGRATED AIR AND MISSILE DEFENSE ORGANIZATION (JIAMDO)	43,176	43,176
145	0605142D8Z	SYSTEMS ENGINEERING	44,246	44,246
146	0605151D8Z	STUDIES AND ANALYSIS SUPPORT—OSD	2,665	2,665
147	0605161D8Z	NUCLEAR MATTERS-PHYSICAL SECURITY	4,366	4,366
148	0605170D8Z	SUPPORT TO NETWORKS AND INFORMATION INTEGRATION	27,901	27,901
149	0605200D8Z	GENERAL SUPPORT TO USD (INTELLIGENCE)	2,855	2,855
150	0605384BP	CHEMICAL AND BIOLOGICAL DEFENSE PROGRAM	105,944	105,944
156	0605502KA	SMALL BUSINESS INNOVATIVE RESEARCH	400	400
159	0605790D8Z	SMALL BUSINESS INNOVATION RESEARCH (SBIR)/ SMALL BUSINESS TECHNOLOGY TRANSFER.	1,634	1,634
160	0605798D8Z	DEFENSE TECHNOLOGY ANALYSIS	12,105	12,105
161	0605801KA	DEFENSE TECHNICAL INFORMATION CENTER (DTIC)	50,389	50,389
162	0605803SE	R&D IN SUPPORT OF DOD ENLISTMENT, TESTING AND EVALUATION	8,452	8,452
163	0605804D8Z	DEVELOPMENT TEST AND EVALUATION	15,187	19,187
		Program increase		[4,000]
164	0605898E	MANAGEMENT HQ—R&D	71,362	71,362
165	0606100D8Z	BUDGET AND PROGRAM ASSESSMENTS	4,100	4,100
166	0203345D8Z	DEFENSE OPERATIONS SECURITY INITIATIVE (DOSI)	1,956	1,956
167	0204571J	JOINT STAFF ANALYTICAL SUPPORT	10,321	10,321
170	0303166J	SUPPORT TO INFORMATION OPERATIONS (IO) CAPABILITIES	11,552	11,552
172	0305193D8Z	CYBER INTELLIGENCE	6,748	6,748
174	0804767D8Z	COCOM EXERCISE ENGAGEMENT AND TRAINING TRANSFORMATION (CE2T2)	44,005	44,005
175	0901598C	MANAGEMENT HQ—MDA	36,998	36,998
176	0901598D8W	MANAGEMENT HEADQUARTERS WHS	612	612
177A	9999999999	CLASSIFIED PROGRAMS	44,367	44,367
		SUBTOTAL MANAGEMENT SUPPORT	**887,876**	**891,876**
		OPERATIONAL SYSTEM DEVELOPMENT		
178	0604130V	ENTERPRISE SECURITY SYSTEM (ESS)	3,988	3,988
179	0605127T	REGIONAL INTERNATIONAL OUTREACH (RIO) AND PARTNERSHIP FOR PEACE INFORMATION MANA.	1,750	1,750
180	0605147T	OVERSEAS HUMANITARIAN ASSISTANCE SHARED INFORMATION SYSTEM (OHASIS)	286	286
181	0607210D8Z	INDUSTRIAL BASE ANALYSIS AND SUSTAINMENT SUPPORT	14,778	14,778
182	0607310D8Z	OPERATIONAL SYSTEMS DEVELOPMENT	2,953	2,953
183	0607327T	GLOBAL THEATER SECURITY COOPERATION MANAGEMENT INFORMATION SYSTEMS (G-TSCMIS).	10,350	10,350
184	0607384BP	CHEMICAL AND BIOLOGICAL DEFENSE (OPERATIONAL SYSTEMS DEVELOPMENT)	28,496	28,496
185	0607828J	JOINT INTEGRATION AND INTEROPERABILITY	11,968	11,968
186	0208043J	PLANNING AND DECISION AID SYSTEM (PDAS)	1,842	1,842
187	0208045K	C4I INTEROPERABILITY	63,558	63,558
189	0301144K	JOINT/ALLIED COALITION INFORMATION SHARING	3,931	3,931
193	0302016K	NATIONAL MILITARY COMMAND SYSTEM-WIDE SUPPORT	924	924
194	0302019K	DEFENSE INFO INFRASTRUCTURE ENGINEERING AND INTEGRATION	9,657	9,657
195	0303126K	LONG-HAUL COMMUNICATIONS—DCS	25,355	25,355
196	0303131K	MINIMUM ESSENTIAL EMERGENCY COMMUNICATIONS NETWORK (MEECN)	12,671	12,671
197	0303135G	PUBLIC KEY INFRASTRUCTURE (PKI)	222	222
198	0303136G	KEY MANAGEMENT INFRASTRUCTURE (KMI)	32,698	32,698
199	0303140D8Z	INFORMATION SYSTEMS SECURITY PROGRAM	11,304	11,304
200	0303140G	INFORMATION SYSTEMS SECURITY PROGRAM	125,854	155,854
		Accelerate SHARKSEER deployment		[30,000]
202	0303150K	GLOBAL COMMAND AND CONTROL SYSTEM	33,793	33,793
203	0303153K	DEFENSE SPECTRUM ORGANIZATION	13,423	13,423
204	0303170K	NET-CENTRIC ENTERPRISE SERVICES (NCES)	3,774	3,774

SEC. 4201. RESEARCH, DEVELOPMENT, TEST, AND EVALUATION
(In Thousands of Dollars)

Line	Program Element	Item	FY 2015 Request	Agreement Authorized
205	0303260D8Z	DEFENSE MILITARY DECEPTION PROGRAM OFFICE (DMDPO)	951	951
206	0303610K	TELEPORT PROGRAM	2,697	2,697
208	0304210BB	SPECIAL APPLICATIONS FOR CONTINGENCIES	19,294	19,294
212	0305103K	CYBER SECURITY INITIATIVE	3,234	3,234
213	0305125D8Z	CRITICAL INFRASTRUCTURE PROTECTION (CIP)	8,846	8,846
217	0305186D8Z	POLICY R&D PROGRAMS	7,065	7,065
218	0305199D8Z	NET CENTRICITY	23,984	23,984
221	0305208BB	DISTRIBUTED COMMON GROUND/SURFACE SYSTEMS	5,286	5,286
224	0305208K	DISTRIBUTED COMMON GROUND/SURFACE SYSTEMS	3,400	3,400
229	0305327V	INSIDER THREAT	8,670	8,670
230	0305387D8Z	HOMELAND DEFENSE TECHNOLOGY TRANSFER PROGRAM	2,110	2,110
239	0708011S	INDUSTRIAL PREPAREDNESS	22,366	22,366
240	0708012S	LOGISTICS SUPPORT ACTIVITIES	1,574	1,574
241	0902298J	MANAGEMENT HQ—OJCS	4,409	4,409
242	1105219BB	MQ–9 UAV	9,702	9,702
243	1105232BB	RQ–11 UAV	259	259
245	1160403BB	AVIATION SYSTEMS	164,233	164,233
247	1160405BB	INTELLIGENCE SYSTEMS DEVELOPMENT	9,490	9,490
248	1160408BB	OPERATIONAL ENHANCEMENTS	75,253	75,253
252	1160431BB	WARRIOR SYSTEMS	24,661	24,661
253	1160432BB	SPECIAL PROGRAMS	20,908	20,908
259	1160480BB	SO F TACTICAL VEHICLES	3,672	3,672
262	1160483BB	MARITIME SYSTEMS	57,905	57,905
264	1160489BB	GLOBAL VIDEO SURVEILLANCE ACTIVITIES	3,788	3,788
265	1160490BB	OPERATIONAL ENHANCEMENTS INTELLIGENCE	16,225	16,225
265A	9999999999	CLASSIFIED PROGRAMS	3,118,502	3,118,502
		SUBTOTAL OPERATIONAL SYSTEM DEVELOPMENT	**4,032,059**	**4,062,059**
		UNDISTRIBUTED		
266	9999999999	UNDISTRIBUTED		–69,000
		DARPA undistributed reduction		[–69,000]
		SUBTOTAL UNDISTRIBUTED		**–69,000**
		TOTAL RESEARCH, DEVELOPMENT, TEST & EVAL, DW	**16,766,084**	**16,987,084**
		OPERATIONAL TEST & EVAL, DEFENSE		
		MANAGEMENT SUPPORT		
001	0605118OTE	OPERATIONAL TEST AND EVALUATION	74,583	74,583
002	0605131OTE	LIVE FIRE TEST AND EVALUATION	45,142	45,142
003	0605814OTE	OPERATIONAL TEST ACTIVITIES AND ANALYSES	48,013	48,013
		SUBTOTAL MANAGEMENT SUPPORT	**167,738**	**167,738**
		TOTAL OPERATIONAL TEST & EVAL, DEFENSE	**167,738**	**167,738**
		TOTAL RDT&E	**63,533,947**	**63,826,265**

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 2015 Request	Agreement Authorized
		RESEARCH, DEVELOPMENT, TEST & EVAL, ARMY		
		ADVANCED COMPONENT DEVELOPMENT & PROTOTYPES		
060	0603747A	SOLDIER SUPPORT AND SURVIVABILITY	4,500	4,500
		SUBTOTAL ADVANCED COMPONENT DEVELOPMENT & PROTOTYPES	**4,500**	**4,500**
		TOTAL RESEARCH, DEVELOPMENT, TEST & EVAL, ARMY	**4,500**	**4,500**
		RESEARCH, DEVELOPMENT, TEST & EVAL, NAVY		
		OPERATIONAL SYSTEMS DEVELOPMENT		
225	0305242M	UNMANNED AERIAL SYSTEMS (UAS) PAYLOADS (MIP)	940	940
229A	9999999999	CLASSIFIED PROGRAMS	35,080	35,080
		SUBTOTAL OPERATIONAL SYSTEMS DEVELOPMENT	**36,020**	**36,020**
		TOTAL RESEARCH, DEVELOPMENT, TEST & EVAL, NAVY	**36,020**	**36,020**
		RESEARCH, DEVELOPMENT, TEST & EVAL, AF		
		OPERATIONAL SYSTEMS DEVELOPMENT		
250A	9999999999	CLASSIFIED PROGRAMS	14,706	14,706
		SUBTOTAL OPERATIONAL SYSTEMS DEVELOPMENT	**14,706**	**14,706**
		TOTAL RESEARCH, DEVELOPMENT, TEST & EVAL, AF	**14,706**	**14,706**
		RESEARCH, DEVELOPMENT, TEST & EVAL, DW		
		APPLIED RESEARCH		
009	0602115E	BIOMEDICAL TECHNOLOGY	112,000	112,000
		SUBTOTAL APPLIED RESEARCH	**112,000**	**112,000**
		OPERATIONAL SYSTEM DEVELOPMENT		

SEC. 4202. RESEARCH, DEVELOPMENT, TEST, AND EVALUATION FOR OVERSEAS CONTINGENCY OPERATIONS
(In Thousands of Dollars)

Line	Program Element	Item	FY 2015 Request	Agreement Authorized
242	1105219BB	MQ–9 UAV		5,200
		MQ–9 enhancements		[5,200]
248	1160408BB	OPERATIONAL ENHANCEMENTS	6,000	6,000
265A	9999999999	CLASSIFIED PROGRAMS	163,447	163,447
		SUBTOTAL OPERATIONAL SYSTEM DEVELOPMENT	**169,447**	**174,647**
		TOTAL RESEARCH, DEVELOPMENT, TEST & EVAL, DW	**281,447**	**286,647**
		TOTAL RDT&E	**336,673**	**341,873**

TITLE XLIII—OPERATION AND MAINTENANCE

SEC. 4301. OPERATION AND MAINTENANCE.

SEC. 4301. OPERATION AND MAINTENANCE
(In Thousands of Dollars)

Line	Item	FY 2015 Request	Agreement Authorized
	OPERATION & MAINTENANCE, ARMY		
	OPERATING FORCES		
010	MANEUVER UNITS	969,281	969,281
020	MODULAR SUPPORT BRIGADES	61,990	61,990
030	ECHELONS ABOVE BRIGADE	450,987	450,987
040	THEATER LEVEL ASSETS	545,773	545,773
050	LAND FORCES OPERATIONS SUPPORT	1,057,453	1,057,453
060	AVIATION ASSETS	1,409,347	1,409,347
070	FORCE READINESS OPERATIONS SUPPORT	3,592,334	3,524,334
	Fully fund two Combat Training Center rotations—Army requested transfer to OM,ARNG and MP,ARNG		[–68,000]
080	LAND FORCES SYSTEMS READINESS	411,388	411,388
090	LAND FORCES DEPOT MAINTENANCE	1,001,232	1,001,232
100	BASE OPERATIONS SUPPORT	7,428,972	7,428,972
110	FACILITIES SUSTAINMENT, RESTORATION & MODERNIZATION	2,066,434	2,154,434
	Facilities Sustainment		[18,750]
	Readiness funding increase—fully funds 6% CIP		[94,250]
	Transfer to Arlington National Cemetery		[–25,000]
120	MANAGEMENT AND OPERATIONAL HEADQUARTERS	411,863	411,863
130	COMBATANT COMMANDERS CORE OPERATIONS	179,399	179,399
170	COMBATANT COMMANDS DIRECT MISSION SUPPORT	432,281	432,281
	SUBTOTAL OPERATING FORCES	**20,018,734**	**20,038,734**
	MOBILIZATION		
180	STRATEGIC MOBILITY	316,776	316,776
190	ARMY PREPOSITIONED STOCKS	187,609	187,609
200	INDUSTRIAL PREPAREDNESS	6,463	86,463
	Industrial Base Intiative-Body Armor		[80,000]
	SUBTOTAL MOBILIZATION	**510,848**	**590,848**
	TRAINING AND RECRUITING		
210	OFFICER ACQUISITION	124,766	124,766
220	RECRUIT TRAINING	51,968	51,968
230	ONE STATION UNIT TRAINING	43,735	43,735
240	SENIOR RESERVE OFFICERS TRAINING CORPS	456,563	456,563
250	SPECIALIZED SKILL TRAINING	886,529	886,529
260	FLIGHT TRAINING	890,070	890,070
270	PROFESSIONAL DEVELOPMENT EDUCATION	193,291	193,291
280	TRAINING SUPPORT	552,359	552,359
290	RECRUITING AND ADVERTISING	466,927	466,927
300	EXAMINING	194,588	194,588
310	OFF-DUTY AND VOLUNTARY EDUCATION	205,782	205,782
320	CIVILIAN EDUCATION AND TRAINING	150,571	150,571
330	JUNIOR RESERVE OFFICER TRAINING CORPS	169,784	169,784
	SUBTOTAL TRAINING AND RECRUITING	**4,386,933**	**4,386,933**
	ADMIN & SRVWIDE ACTIVITIES		
350	SERVICEWIDE TRANSPORTATION	541,877	541,877
360	CENTRAL SUPPLY ACTIVITIES	722,291	722,291
370	LOGISTIC SUPPORT ACTIVITIES	602,034	602,034
380	AMMUNITION MANAGEMENT	422,277	422,277
390	ADMINISTRATION	405,442	405,442
400	SERVICEWIDE COMMUNICATIONS	1,624,742	1,624,742
410	MANPOWER MANAGEMENT	289,771	289,771
420	OTHER PERSONNEL SUPPORT	390,924	390,924
430	OTHER SERVICE SUPPORT	1,118,540	1,118,540
440	ARMY CLAIMS ACTIVITIES	241,234	241,234
450	REAL ESTATE MANAGEMENT	243,509	243,509
460	FINANCIAL MANAGEMENT AND AUDIT READINESS	200,615	200,615
470	INTERNATIONAL MILITARY HEADQUARTERS	462,591	462,591
480	MISC. SUPPORT OF OTHER NATIONS	27,375	27,375
520A	CLASSIFIED PROGRAMS	1,030,411	1,030,411
	SUBTOTAL ADMIN & SRVWIDE ACTIVITIES	**8,323,633**	**8,323,633**

SEC. 4301. OPERATION AND MAINTENANCE
(In Thousands of Dollars)

Line	Item	FY 2015 Request	Agreement Authorized
	UNDISTRIBUTED		
530	UNDISTRIBUTED		–296,400
	Foreign Currency adjustments		[–48,900]
	Program decrease—overestimate of civilian personnel		[–247,500]
	SUBTOTAL UNDISTRIBUTED		**–296,400**
	TOTAL OPERATION & MAINTENANCE, ARMY	**33,240,148**	**33,043,748**
	OPERATION & MAINTENANCE, ARMY RES		
	OPERATING FORCES		
020	MODULAR SUPPORT BRIGADES	15,200	15,200
030	ECHELONS ABOVE BRIGADE	502,664	502,664
040	THEATER LEVEL ASSETS	107,489	107,489
050	LAND FORCES OPERATIONS SUPPORT	543,989	543,989
060	AVIATION ASSETS	72,963	72,963
070	FORCE READINESS OPERATIONS SUPPORT	360,082	360,082
080	LAND FORCES SYSTEMS READINESS	72,491	72,491
090	LAND FORCES DEPOT MAINTENANCE	58,873	58,873
100	BASE OPERATIONS SUPPORT	388,961	388,961
110	FACILITIES SUSTAINMENT, RESTORATION & MODERNIZATION	228,597	233,597
	Facilities Sustainment		[5,000]
120	MANAGEMENT AND OPERATIONAL HEADQUARTERS	39,590	39,590
	SUBTOTAL OPERATING FORCES	**2,390,899**	**2,395,899**
	ADMIN & SRVWD ACTIVITIES		
130	SERVICEWIDE TRANSPORTATION	10,608	10,608
140	ADMINISTRATION	18,587	18,587
150	SERVICEWIDE COMMUNICATIONS	6,681	6,681
160	MANPOWER MANAGEMENT	9,192	9,192
170	RECRUITING AND ADVERTISING	54,602	54,602
	SUBTOTAL ADMIN & SRVWD ACTIVITIES	**99,670**	**99,670**
	UNDISTRIBUTED		
180	UNDISTRIBUTED		–13,800
	Overestimation of civilian FTE targets		[–13,800]
	SUBTOTAL UNDISTRIBUTED		**–13,800**
	TOTAL OPERATION & MAINTENANCE, ARMY RES	**2,490,569**	**2,481,769**
	OPERATION & MAINTENANCE, ARNG		
	OPERATING FORCES		
010	MANEUVER UNITS	660,648	683,648
	Transfer funding for 2 CTC rotations		[23,000]
020	MODULAR SUPPORT BRIGADES	165,942	165,942
030	ECHELONS ABOVE BRIGADE	733,800	733,800
040	THEATER LEVEL ASSETS	83,084	83,084
050	LAND FORCES OPERATIONS SUPPORT	22,005	22,005
060	AVIATION ASSETS	920,085	920,085
070	FORCE READINESS OPERATIONS SUPPORT	680,887	680,887
080	LAND FORCES SYSTEMS READINESS	69,726	69,726
090	LAND FORCES DEPOT MAINTENANCE	138,263	138,263
100	BASE OPERATIONS SUPPORT	804,517	794,517
	Remove one-time fiscal year 2014 funding increase		[–10,000]
110	FACILITIES SUSTAINMENT, RESTORATION & MODERNIZATION	490,205	495,205
	Facilities Sustainment		[5,000]
120	MANAGEMENT AND OPERATIONAL HEADQUARTERS	872,140	872,140
	SUBTOTAL OPERATING FORCES	**5,641,302**	**5,659,302**
	ADMIN & SRVWD ACTIVITIES		
130	SERVICEWIDE TRANSPORTATION	6,690	6,690
140	REAL ESTATE MANAGEMENT	1,765	1,765
150	ADMINISTRATION	63,075	63,075
160	SERVICEWIDE COMMUNICATIONS	37,372	37,372
170	MANPOWER MANAGEMENT	6,484	6,484
180	OTHER PERSONNEL SUPPORT	274,085	260,285
	Program decrease for advertising		[–13,800]
	SUBTOTAL ADMIN & SRVWD ACTIVITIES	**389,471**	**375,671**
	TOTAL OPERATION & MAINTENANCE, ARNG	**6,030,773**	**6,034,973**
	OPERATION & MAINTENANCE, NAVY		
	OPERATING FORCES		
010	MISSION AND OTHER FLIGHT OPERATIONS	4,947,202	4,947,202
020	FLEET AIR TRAINING	1,647,943	1,647,943
030	AVIATION TECHNICAL DATA & ENGINEERING SERVICES	37,050	37,050
040	AIR OPERATIONS AND SAFETY SUPPORT	96,139	96,139
050	AIR SYSTEMS SUPPORT	363,763	363,763
060	AIRCRAFT DEPOT MAINTENANCE	814,770	824,870
	CVN 73 Refueling and Complex Overhaul (RCOH)		[10,100]
070	AIRCRAFT DEPOT OPERATIONS SUPPORT	36,494	36,494
080	AVIATION LOGISTICS	350,641	350,641

SEC. 4301. OPERATION AND MAINTENANCE
(In Thousands of Dollars)

Line	Item	FY 2015 Request	Agreement Authorized
090	MISSION AND OTHER SHIP OPERATIONS	3,865,379	3,865,379
100	SHIP OPERATIONS SUPPORT & TRAINING	711,243	711,243
110	SHIP DEPOT MAINTENANCE	5,296,408	5,330,108
	CVN 73 Refueling and Complex Overhaul (RCOH)		[33,700]
120	SHIP DEPOT OPERATIONS SUPPORT	1,339,077	1,339,377
	CVN 73 Refueling and Complex Overhaul (RCOH)		[300]
130	COMBAT COMMUNICATIONS	708,634	708,634
140	ELECTRONIC WARFARE	91,599	91,599
150	SPACE SYSTEMS AND SURVEILLANCE	207,038	207,038
160	WARFARE TACTICS	432,715	432,715
170	OPERATIONAL METEOROLOGY AND OCEANOGRAPHY	338,116	338,116
180	COMBAT SUPPORT FORCES	892,316	892,316
190	EQUIPMENT MAINTENANCE	128,486	128,486
200	DEPOT OPERATIONS SUPPORT	2,472	2,472
210	COMBATANT COMMANDERS CORE OPERATIONS	101,200	101,200
220	COMBATANT COMMANDERS DIRECT MISSION SUPPORT	188,920	188,920
230	CRUISE MISSILE	109,911	109,911
240	FLEET BALLISTIC MISSILE	1,172,823	1,172,823
250	IN-SERVICE WEAPONS SYSTEMS SUPPORT	104,139	104,139
260	WEAPONS MAINTENANCE	490,911	490,911
270	OTHER WEAPON SYSTEMS SUPPORT	324,861	324,861
290	ENTERPRISE INFORMATION	936,743	936,743
300	SUSTAINMENT, RESTORATION AND MODERNIZATION	1,483,495	1,587,495
	Facilities Sustainment		[18,750]
	Readiness funding increase—fully funds 6% CIP		[85,250]
310	BASE OPERATING SUPPORT	4,398,667	4,398,667
	SUBTOTAL OPERATING FORCES	**31,619,155**	**31,767,255**
	MOBILIZATION		
320	SHIP PREPOSITIONING AND SURGE	526,926	526,926
330	READY RESERVE FORCE	195	195
340	AIRCRAFT ACTIVATIONS/INACTIVATIONS	6,704	6,704
350	SHIP ACTIVATIONS/INACTIVATIONS	251,538	205,538
	CVN 73 Refueling and Complex Overhaul (RCOH)		[–46,000]
360	EXPEDITIONARY HEALTH SERVICES SYSTEMS	124,323	124,323
370	INDUSTRIAL READINESS	2,323	2,323
380	COAST GUARD SUPPORT	20,333	20,333
	SUBTOTAL MOBILIZATION	**932,342**	**886,342**
	TRAINING AND RECRUITING		
390	OFFICER ACQUISITION	156,214	156,214
400	RECRUIT TRAINING	8,863	8,963
	CVN 73 Refueling and Complex Overhaul (RCOH)		[100]
410	RESERVE OFFICERS TRAINING CORPS	148,150	148,150
420	SPECIALIZED SKILL TRAINING	601,501	608,701
	CVN 73 Refueling and Complex Overhaul (RCOH)		[7,200]
430	FLIGHT TRAINING	8,239	8,239
440	PROFESSIONAL DEVELOPMENT EDUCATION	164,214	165,214
	CVN 73 Refueling and Complex Overhaul (RCOH)		[1,000]
450	TRAINING SUPPORT	182,619	183,519
	CVN 73 Refueling and Complex Overhaul (RCOH)		[900]
460	RECRUITING AND ADVERTISING	230,589	231,737
	Naval Sea Cadet Corps		[1,148]
470	OFF-DUTY AND VOLUNTARY EDUCATION	115,595	115,595
480	CIVILIAN EDUCATION AND TRAINING	79,606	79,606
490	JUNIOR ROTC	41,664	41,664
	SUBTOTAL TRAINING AND RECRUITING	**1,737,254**	**1,747,602**
	ADMIN & SRVWD ACTIVITIES		
500	ADMINISTRATION	858,871	858,871
510	EXTERNAL RELATIONS	12,807	12,807
520	CIVILIAN MANPOWER AND PERSONNEL MANAGEMENT	119,863	119,863
530	MILITARY MANPOWER AND PERSONNEL MANAGEMENT	356,113	357,013
	CVN 73 Refueling and Complex Overhaul (RCOH)		[900]
540	OTHER PERSONNEL SUPPORT	255,605	255,605
550	SERVICEWIDE COMMUNICATIONS	339,802	339,802
570	SERVICEWIDE TRANSPORTATION	172,203	172,203
590	PLANNING, ENGINEERING AND DESIGN	283,621	283,621
600	ACQUISITION AND PROGRAM MANAGEMENT	1,111,464	1,111,464
610	HULL, MECHANICAL AND ELECTRICAL SUPPORT	43,232	43,232
620	COMBAT/WEAPONS SYSTEMS	25,689	25,689
630	SPACE AND ELECTRONIC WARFARE SYSTEMS	73,159	73,159
640	NAVAL INVESTIGATIVE SERVICE	548,640	548,640
700	INTERNATIONAL HEADQUARTERS AND AGENCIES	4,713	4,713
720A	CLASSIFIED PROGRAMS	531,324	531,324
	SUBTOTAL ADMIN & SRVWD ACTIVITIES	**4,737,106**	**4,738,006**
	UNDISTRIBUTED		
730	UNDISTRIBUTED		–154,200
	Civilian personnel underexecution		[–80,000]
	Foreign Currency adjustments		[–74,200]
	SUBTOTAL UNDISTRIBUTED		**–154,200**

SEC. 4301. OPERATION AND MAINTENANCE
(In Thousands of Dollars)

Line	Item	FY 2015 Request	Agreement Authorized
	TOTAL OPERATION & MAINTENANCE, NAVY	**39,025,857**	**38,985,005**
	OPERATION & MAINTENANCE, MARINE CORPS		
	OPERATING FORCES		
010	OPERATIONAL FORCES	905,744	939,544
	Crisis Response Operations Unfunded Requirement		[33,800]
020	FIELD LOGISTICS	921,543	921,543
030	DEPOT MAINTENANCE	229,058	229,058
040	MARITIME PREPOSITIONING	87,660	87,660
050	SUSTAINMENT, RESTORATION & MODERNIZATION	573,926	592,676
	Facilities Sustainment		[18,750]
060	BASE OPERATING SUPPORT	1,983,118	1,983,118
	SUBTOTAL OPERATING FORCES	**4,701,049**	**4,753,599**
	TRAINING AND RECRUITING		
070	RECRUIT TRAINING	18,227	18,227
080	OFFICER ACQUISITION	948	948
090	SPECIALIZED SKILL TRAINING	98,448	98,448
100	PROFESSIONAL DEVELOPMENT EDUCATION	42,305	42,305
110	TRAINING SUPPORT	330,156	330,156
120	RECRUITING AND ADVERTISING	161,752	161,752
130	OFF-DUTY AND VOLUNTARY EDUCATION	19,137	19,137
140	JUNIOR ROTC	23,277	23,277
	SUBTOTAL TRAINING AND RECRUITING	**694,250**	**694,250**
	ADMIN & SRVWD ACTIVITIES		
150	SERVICEWIDE TRANSPORTATION	36,359	36,359
160	ADMINISTRATION	362,608	353,508
	Marine Museum Unjustified Growth		[–9,100]
180	ACQUISITION AND PROGRAM MANAGEMENT	70,515	70,515
180A	CLASSIFIED PROGRAMS	44,706	44,706
	SUBTOTAL ADMIN & SRVWD ACTIVITIES	**514,188**	**505,088**
	UNDISTRIBUTED		
190	UNDISTRIBUTED		–28,400
	Foreign Currency adjustments		[–28,400]
	SUBTOTAL UNDISTRIBUTED		**–28,400**
	TOTAL OPERATION & MAINTENANCE, MARINE CORPS	**5,909,487**	**5,924,537**
	OPERATION & MAINTENANCE, NAVY RES		
	OPERATING FORCES		
010	MISSION AND OTHER FLIGHT OPERATIONS	565,842	573,742
	CVN 73 Refueling and Complex Overhaul (RCOH)		[7,900]
020	INTERMEDIATE MAINTENANCE	5,948	5,948
040	AIRCRAFT DEPOT MAINTENANCE	82,636	84,936
	CVN 73 Refueling and Complex Overhaul (RCOH)		[2,300]
050	AIRCRAFT DEPOT OPERATIONS SUPPORT	353	353
060	AVIATION LOGISTICS	7,007	7,007
070	MISSION AND OTHER SHIP OPERATIONS	8,190	8,190
080	SHIP OPERATIONS SUPPORT & TRAINING	556	556
090	SHIP DEPOT MAINTENANCE	4,571	4,571
100	COMBAT COMMUNICATIONS	14,472	14,472
110	COMBAT SUPPORT FORCES	119,056	119,056
120	WEAPONS MAINTENANCE	1,852	1,852
130	ENTERPRISE INFORMATION	25,354	25,354
140	SUSTAINMENT, RESTORATION AND MODERNIZATION	48,271	53,098
	Facilities Sustainment		[4,827]
150	BASE OPERATING SUPPORT	101,921	101,921
	SUBTOTAL OPERATING FORCES	**986,029**	**1,001,056**
	ADMIN & SRVWD ACTIVITIES		
160	ADMINISTRATION	1,520	1,520
170	MILITARY MANPOWER AND PERSONNEL MANAGEMENT	12,998	12,998
180	SERVICEWIDE COMMUNICATIONS	3,395	3,395
190	ACQUISITION AND PROGRAM MANAGEMENT	3,158	3,158
	SUBTOTAL ADMIN & SRVWD ACTIVITIES	**21,071**	**21,071**
	TOTAL OPERATION & MAINTENANCE, NAVY RES	**1,007,100**	**1,022,127**
	OPERATION & MAINTENANCE, MC RESERVE		
	OPERATING FORCES		
010	OPERATING FORCES	93,093	93,093
020	DEPOT MAINTENANCE	18,377	18,377
030	SUSTAINMENT, RESTORATION AND MODERNIZATION	29,232	33,132
	Facilities Sustainment		[3,900]
040	BASE OPERATING SUPPORT	106,447	106,447
	SUBTOTAL OPERATING FORCES	**247,149**	**251,049**
	ADMIN & SRVWD ACTIVITIES		
050	SERVICEWIDE TRANSPORTATION	914	914

SEC. 4301. OPERATION AND MAINTENANCE
(In Thousands of Dollars)

Line	Item	FY 2015 Request	Agreement Authorized
060	ADMINISTRATION	11,831	11,831
070	RECRUITING AND ADVERTISING	8,688	8,688
	SUBTOTAL ADMIN & SRVWD ACTIVITIES	**21,433**	**21,433**
	TOTAL OPERATION & MAINTENANCE, MC RESERVE	**268,582**	**272,482**
	OPERATION & MAINTENANCE, AIR FORCE		
	OPERATING FORCES		
010	PRIMARY COMBAT FORCES	3,163,457	3,172,057
	Nuclear Force Improvement Program—Security Forces		[8,600]
020	COMBAT ENHANCEMENT FORCES	1,694,339	1,694,339
030	AIR OPERATIONS TRAINING (OJT, MAINTAIN SKILLS)	1,579,178	1,579,178
040	DEPOT MAINTENANCE	6,119,522	6,028,400
	RC/OC–135 Contractor Logistics Support Unjustified Growth		[–8,000]
	Unjustified program growth		[–83,122]
050	FACILITIES SUSTAINMENT, RESTORATION & MODERNIZATION	1,453,589	1,475,739
	Facilities Sustainment		[18,750]
	Nuclear Force Improvement Program—Installation Surety		[3,400]
060	BASE SUPPORT	2,599,419	2,589,419
	Remove one-time fiscal year 2014 funding increase		[–10,000]
070	GLOBAL C3I AND EARLY WARNING	908,790	908,790
080	OTHER COMBAT OPS SPT PROGRAMS	856,306	865,906
	Nuclear Force Improvement Program—ICBM Training Hardware		[9,600]
090	TACTICAL INTEL AND OTHER SPECIAL ACTIVITIES	800,689	800,689
100	LAUNCH FACILITIES	282,710	282,710
110	SPACE CONTROL SYSTEMS	397,818	397,818
120	COMBATANT COMMANDERS DIRECT MISSION SUPPORT	871,840	860,840
	Program decrease—classified program		[–11,000]
130	COMBATANT COMMANDERS CORE OPERATIONS	237,348	237,348
130A	AIRBORNE WARNING AND CONTROL SYSTEM		34,600
	Retain current AWACS fleet		[34,600]
130B	A–10 FLYING HOURS		188,400
	Retain current A–10 fleet		[188,400]
130C	A–10 WEAPONS SYSTEMS SUSTAINMENT		68,100
	Retain current A–10 fleet		[68,100]
	SUBTOTAL OPERATING FORCES	**20,965,005**	**21,184,333**
	MOBILIZATION		
140	AIRLIFT OPERATIONS	1,968,810	1,968,810
150	MOBILIZATION PREPAREDNESS	139,743	125,670
	Inflation pricing requested as program growth		[–14,073]
160	DEPOT MAINTENANCE	1,534,560	1,534,560
170	FACILITIES SUSTAINMENT, RESTORATION & MODERNIZATION	173,627	173,627
180	BASE SUPPORT	688,801	688,801
	SUBTOTAL MOBILIZATION	**4,505,541**	**4,491,468**
	TRAINING AND RECRUITING		
190	OFFICER ACQUISITION	82,396	82,396
200	RECRUIT TRAINING	19,852	19,852
210	RESERVE OFFICERS TRAINING CORPS (ROTC)	76,134	76,134
220	FACILITIES SUSTAINMENT, RESTORATION & MODERNIZATION	212,226	212,226
230	BASE SUPPORT	759,809	759,809
240	SPECIALIZED SKILL TRAINING	356,157	356,157
250	FLIGHT TRAINING	697,594	697,594
260	PROFESSIONAL DEVELOPMENT EDUCATION	219,441	219,441
270	TRAINING SUPPORT	91,001	91,001
280	DEPOT MAINTENANCE	316,688	316,688
290	RECRUITING AND ADVERTISING	73,920	73,920
300	EXAMINING	3,121	3,121
310	OFF-DUTY AND VOLUNTARY EDUCATION	181,718	181,718
320	CIVILIAN EDUCATION AND TRAINING	147,667	147,667
330	JUNIOR ROTC	63,250	63,250
	SUBTOTAL TRAINING AND RECRUITING	**3,300,974**	**3,300,974**
	ADMIN & SRVWD ACTIVITIES		
340	LOGISTICS OPERATIONS	1,003,513	997,379
	Inflation pricing requested as program growth		[–6,134]
350	TECHNICAL SUPPORT ACTIVITIES	843,449	836,210
	Defense Finance and Accounting Services rate adjustment requested as program growth		[–7,239]
360	DEPOT MAINTENANCE	78,126	78,126
370	FACILITIES SUSTAINMENT, RESTORATION & MODERNIZATION	247,677	247,677
380	BASE SUPPORT	1,103,442	1,103,442
390	ADMINISTRATION	597,234	597,234
400	SERVICEWIDE COMMUNICATIONS	506,840	506,840
410	OTHER SERVICEWIDE ACTIVITIES	892,256	892,256
420	CIVIL AIR PATROL	24,981	24,981
450	INTERNATIONAL SUPPORT	92,419	92,419
450A	CLASSIFIED PROGRAMS	1,169,736	1,164,376
	Classified adjustment		[–5,360]
	SUBTOTAL ADMIN & SRVWD ACTIVITIES	**6,559,673**	**6,540,940**
	UNDISTRIBUTED		

SEC. 4301. OPERATION AND MAINTENANCE
(In Thousands of Dollars)

Line	Item	FY 2015 Request	Agreement Authorized
460	UNDISTRIBUTED		–131,900
	Civilian personnel underexecution		[–80,000]
	Foreign Currency adjustments		[–51,900]
	SUBTOTAL UNDISTRIBUTED		**–131,900**
	TOTAL OPERATION & MAINTENANCE, AIR FORCE	**35,331,193**	**35,385,815**
	OPERATION & MAINTENANCE, AF RESERVE		
	OPERATING FORCES		
010	PRIMARY COMBAT FORCES	1,719,467	1,719,467
020	MISSION SUPPORT OPERATIONS	211,132	211,132
030	DEPOT MAINTENANCE	530,301	530,301
040	FACILITIES SUSTAINMENT, RESTORATION & MODERNIZATION	85,672	90,672
	Facilities Sustainment		[5,000]
050	BASE SUPPORT	367,966	367,966
	SUBTOTAL OPERATING FORCES	**2,914,538**	**2,919,538**
	ADMINISTRATION AND SERVICEWIDE ACTIVITIES		
060	ADMINISTRATION	59,899	59,899
070	RECRUITING AND ADVERTISING	14,509	14,509
080	MILITARY MANPOWER AND PERS MGMT (ARPC)	20,345	20,345
090	OTHER PERS SUPPORT (DISABILITY COMP)	6,551	6,551
	SUBTOTAL ADMINISTRATION AND SERVICEWIDE ACTIVITIES	**101,304**	**101,304**
	TOTAL OPERATION & MAINTENANCE, AF RESERVE	**3,015,842**	**3,020,842**
	OPERATION & MAINTENANCE, ANG		
	OPERATING FORCES		
010	AIRCRAFT OPERATIONS	3,367,729	3,367,729
020	MISSION SUPPORT OPERATIONS	718,295	718,295
030	DEPOT MAINTENANCE	1,528,695	1,528,695
040	FACILITIES SUSTAINMENT, RESTORATION & MODERNIZATION	137,604	142,604
	Facilities Sustainment		[5,000]
050	BASE SUPPORT	581,536	581,536
	SUBTOTAL OPERATING FORCES	**6,333,859**	**6,338,859**
	ADMINISTRATION AND SERVICE-WIDE ACTIVITIES		
060	ADMINISTRATION	27,812	27,812
070	RECRUITING AND ADVERTISING	31,188	31,188
	SUBTOTAL ADMINISTRATION AND SERVICE-WIDE ACTIVITIES	**59,000**	**59,000**
	TOTAL OPERATION & MAINTENANCE, ANG	**6,392,859**	**6,397,859**
	OPERATION & MAINTENANCE, DEFENSE-WIDE		
	OPERATING FORCES		
010	JOINT CHIEFS OF STAFF	462,107	462,107
020	SPECIAL OPERATIONS COMMAND/OPERATING FORCES	4,762,245	4,770,947
	MSV—USSOCOM Maritime Support Vessel		[–20,298]
	NCR—USSOCOM National Capitol Region Office		[–5,000]
	POTFF—transfer to DHP		[–14,800]
	POTFF—transfer to DHRA for Office Suicide Provention		[–4,000]
	RSCC—Regional Special Operations Forces Coordination Centers		[–3,600]
	UFR Flying Hours		[36,400]
	UFR Unit Readiness Training		[20,000]
	SUBTOTAL OPERATING FORCES	**5,224,352**	**5,233,054**
	TRAINING AND RECRUITING		
030	DEFENSE ACQUISITION UNIVERSITY	135,437	135,437
040	NATIONAL DEFENSE UNIVERSITY	80,082	80,082
050	SPECIAL OPERATIONS COMMAND/TRAINING AND RECRUITING	371,620	371,620
	SUBTOTAL TRAINING AND RECRUITING	**587,139**	**587,139**
	ADMINISTRATION AND SERVICEWIDE ACTIVITIES		
060	CIVIL MILITARY PROGRAMS	119,888	175,888
	STARBASE		[25,000]
	Youth Challenge		[31,000]
080	DEFENSE CONTRACT AUDIT AGENCY	556,493	556,493
090	DEFENSE CONTRACT MANAGEMENT AGENCY	1,340,374	1,299,874
	Civilian personnel compensation—justification does not match summary of price and program changes		[–20,500]
	Civilian personnel compensation hiring lag		[–20,000]
100	DEFENSE HUMAN RESOURCES ACTIVITY	633,300	636,070
	Civilian personnel compensation hiring lag		[–1,230]
	Suicide Prevention—transfer from SOCOM		[4,000]
110	DEFENSE INFORMATION SYSTEMS AGENCY	1,263,678	1,263,678
130	DEFENSE LEGAL SERVICES AGENCY	26,710	26,710
140	DEFENSE LOGISTICS AGENCY	381,470	394,170
	PTAP funding increase		[12,700]
150	DEFENSE MEDIA ACTIVITY	194,520	194,520
160	DEFENSE POW/MIA OFFICE	21,485	21,485
170	DEFENSE SECURITY COOPERATION AGENCY	544,786	552,386
	Program decrease—Combatting terrorism fellowship		[–2,400]
	Warsaw Initiative Fund/Partnership For Peace		[10,000]

SEC. 4301. OPERATION AND MAINTENANCE
(In Thousands of Dollars)

Line	Item	FY 2015 Request	Agreement Authorized
180	DEFENSE SECURITY SERVICE	527,812	527,812
200	DEFENSE TECHNOLOGY SECURITY ADMINISTRATION	32,787	32,787
230	DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE EDUCATION ACTIVITY	2,566,424	2,566,424
240	MISSILE DEFENSE AGENCY	416,644	416,644
260	OFFICE OF ECONOMIC ADJUSTMENT	186,987	106,391
	Office of Economic Adjustment		[–80,596]
265	OFFICE OF NET ASSESSMENT		18,944
	Program increase		[10,000]
	Transfer from line 270		[8,944]
270	OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY OF DEFENSE	1,891,163	1,873,419
	BRAC 2015 Round Planning and Analyses		[–4,800]
	DOD Rewards Program Underexecution		[–4,000]
	Transfer funding for Office of Net Assessment to line 265		[–8,944]
280	SPECIAL OPERATIONS COMMAND/ADMIN & SVC-WIDE ACTIVITIES	87,915	87,915
290	WASHINGTON HEADQUARTERS SERVICES	610,982	608,462
	Civilian personnel compensation hiring lag		[–2,520]
290A	CLASSIFIED PROGRAMS	13,983,323	13,983,323
	SUBTOTAL ADMINISTRATION AND SERVICEWIDE ACTIVITIES	**25,386,741**	**25,343,395**
	UNDISTRIBUTED		
300	UNDISTRIBUTED		12,500
	Foreign Currency adjustments		[–17,500]
	Impact Aid		[25,000]
	Impact Aid for Childern with Severe Disabilities		[5,000]
	SUBTOTAL UNDISTRIBUTED		**12,500**
	TOTAL OPERATION & MAINTENANCE, DEFENSE-WIDE	**31,198,232**	**31,176,088**
	MISCELLANEOUS APPROPRIATIONS		
	MISCELLANEOUS APPROPRIATIONS		
010	US COURT OF APPEALS FOR THE ARMED FORCES, DEFENSE	13,723	13,723
020	OVERSEAS HUMANITARIAN, DISASTER AND CIVIC AID	100,000	100,000
030	COOPERATIVE THREAT REDUCTION	365,108	365,108
040	ACQ WORKFORCE DEV FD	212,875	83,034
	Program decrease		[–129,841]
050	ENVIRONMENTAL RESTORATION, ARMY	201,560	201,560
060	ENVIRONMENTAL RESTORATION, NAVY	277,294	277,294
070	ENVIRONMENTAL RESTORATION, AIR FORCE	408,716	408,716
080	ENVIRONMENTAL RESTORATION, DEFENSE	8,547	8,547
090	ENVIRONMENTAL RESTORATION FORMERLY USED SITES	208,353	208,353
100	OVERSEAS CONTINGENCY OPERATIONS TRANSFER FUND	5,000	0
	Program decrease		[–5,000]
110	SUPPORT OF INTERNATIONAL SPORTING COMPETITIONS, DEFENSE	10,000	5,700
	Unjustified program increase		[–4,300]
	SUBTOTAL MISCELLANEOUS APPROPRIATIONS	**1,811,176**	**1,672,035**
	TOTAL MISCELLANEOUS APPROPRIATIONS	**1,811,176**	**1,672,035**
	TOTAL OPERATION & MAINTENANCE	**165,721,818**	**165,417,280**

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 2015 Request	Agreement Authorized
	OPERATION & MAINTENANCE, ARMY		
	OPERATING FORCES		
010	MANEUVER UNITS	77,419	187,419
	ERI: Armored Brigade Combat Team Presence		[110,000]
020	MODULAR SUPPORT BRIGADES	3,827	3,827
030	ECHELONS ABOVE BRIGADE	22,353	22,353
040	THEATER LEVEL ASSETS	1,405,102	1,405,102
050	LAND FORCES OPERATIONS SUPPORT	452,332	467,332
	ERI: Increased Global Response Force Exercises		[15,000]
060	AVIATION ASSETS	47,522	47,522
070	FORCE READINESS OPERATIONS SUPPORT	1,050,683	1,147,183
	ERI: Increase Range Capacities and Operation, and Upgrade Training Sites		[96,500]
080	LAND FORCES SYSTEMS READINESS	166,725	166,725
090	LAND FORCES DEPOT MAINTENANCE	87,636	273,236
	Restore Critical Depot Maintenance		[185,600]
100	BASE OPERATIONS SUPPORT	291,977	291,977
140	ADDITIONAL ACTIVITIES	7,316,967	7,407,261
	ERI: NATO Exercises		[13,100]
	ERI: Strengthen the Capacity of NATO and NATO Partners		[3,000]
	Replenishment of source funds in FY15–02 reprogramming		[74,194]
150	COMMANDERS EMERGENCY RESPONSE PROGRAM	10,000	10,000
160	RESET	2,861,655	2,861,655
	SUBTOTAL OPERATING FORCES	**13,794,198**	**14,291,592**

SEC. 4302. OPERATION AND MAINTENANCE FOR OVERSEAS CONTINGENCY OPERATIONS
(In Thousands of Dollars)

Line	Item	FY 2015 Request	Agreement Authorized
	MOBILIZATION		
190	ARMY PREPOSITIONED STOCKS		59,000
	ERI: Armored Brigade Combat Team presence		[40,000]
	ERI: Army Prepo Infrastructure Projects		[19,000]
	SUBTOTAL MOBILIZATION		**59,000**
	ADMIN & SRVWIDE ACTIVITIES		
350	SERVICEWIDE TRANSPORTATION	1,806,267	1,806,267
380	AMMUNITION MANAGEMENT	45,537	45,537
400	SERVICEWIDE COMMUNICATIONS	32,264	32,264
420	OTHER PERSONNEL SUPPORT	98,171	98,171
430	OTHER SERVICE SUPPORT	99,694	99,694
450	REAL ESTATE MANAGEMENT	137,053	137,053
520A	CLASSIFIED PROGRAMS	1,122,092	1,106,192
	Program decrease		[–15,900]
	SUBTOTAL ADMIN & SRVWIDE ACTIVITIES	**3,341,078**	**3,325,178**
	TOTAL OPERATION & MAINTENANCE, ARMY	**17,135,276**	**17,675,770**
	OPERATION & MAINTENANCE, ARMY RES		
	OPERATING FORCES		
030	ECHELONS ABOVE BRIGADE	4,285	4,285
050	LAND FORCES OPERATIONS SUPPORT	1,428	1,428
070	FORCE READINESS OPERATIONS SUPPORT	699	699
100	BASE OPERATIONS SUPPORT	35,120	35,120
	SUBTOTAL OPERATING FORCES	**41,532**	**41,532**
	TOTAL OPERATION & MAINTENANCE, ARMY RES	**41,532**	**41,532**
	OPERATION & MAINTENANCE, ARNG		
	OPERATING FORCES		
010	MANEUVER UNITS	12,593	13,793
	ERI: Leverage State Partnership Program		[1,200]
020	MODULAR SUPPORT BRIGADES	647	647
030	ECHELONS ABOVE BRIGADE	6,670	6,670
040	THEATER LEVEL ASSETS	664	664
060	AVIATION ASSETS	22,485	22,485
070	FORCE READINESS OPERATIONS SUPPORT	14,560	14,560
090	LAND FORCES DEPOT MAINTENANCE		49,600
	Restore Critical Depot Maintenance		[49,600]
100	BASE OPERATIONS SUPPORT	13,923	13,923
120	MANAGEMENT AND OPERATIONAL HEADQUARTERS	4,601	4,601
	SUBTOTAL OPERATING FORCES	**76,143**	**126,943**
	ADMIN & SRVWD ACTIVITIES		
150	ADMINISTRATION	318	318
	SUBTOTAL ADMIN & SRVWD ACTIVITIES	**318**	**318**
	TOTAL OPERATION & MAINTENANCE, ARNG	**76,461**	**127,261**
	AFGHANISTAN SECURITY FORCES FUND		
	MINISTRY OF DEFENSE		
010	AFGHANISTAN SECURITY FORCES FUND	2,915,747	2,915,747
	SUBTOTAL MINISTRY OF DEFENSE	**2,915,747**	**2,915,747**
	MINISTRY OF INTERIOR		
020	MINISTRY OF INTERIOR	1,161,733	1,161,733
	SUBTOTAL MINISTRY OF INTERIOR	**1,161,733**	**1,161,733**
	DETAINEE OPS		
030	IRAQ TRAINING FACILITY	31,853	31,853
	SUBTOTAL DETAINEE OPS	**31,853**	**31,853**
	TOTAL AFGHANISTAN SECURITY FORCES FUND	**4,109,333**	**4,109,333**
	IRAQ TRAIN AND EQUIP FUND		
	IRAQ TRAIN AND EQUIP FUND		
010	IRAQ TRAIN AND EQUIP FUND	1,618,000	1,618,000
	SUBTOTAL IRAQ TRAIN AND EQUIP FUND	**1,618,000**	**1,618,000**
	TOTAL IRAQ TRAIN AND EQUIP FUND	**1,618,000**	**1,618,000**
	OPERATION & MAINTENANCE, NAVY		
	OPERATING FORCES		
010	MISSION AND OTHER FLIGHT OPERATIONS	573,123	576,123
	ERI: Seabreeze and European Multinational Exercises		[3,000]
040	AIR OPERATIONS AND SAFETY SUPPORT	2,600	2,600
050	AIR SYSTEMS SUPPORT	22,035	22,035
060	AIRCRAFT DEPOT MAINTENANCE	192,411	303,411
	Aviation Depot Maintenance		[111,000]
070	AIRCRAFT DEPOT OPERATIONS SUPPORT	1,116	1,116
080	AVIATION LOGISTICS	33,900	33,900

SEC. 4302. OPERATION AND MAINTENANCE FOR OVERSEAS CONTINGENCY OPERATIONS
(In Thousands of Dollars)

Line	Item	FY 2015 Request	Agreement Authorized
090	MISSION AND OTHER SHIP OPERATIONS	1,153,500	1,158,450
	ERI: Black Sea Multinational Exercises		[4,950]
100	SHIP OPERATIONS SUPPORT & TRAINING	20,068	20,068
110	SHIP DEPOT MAINTENANCE	1,922,829	2,072,829
	Restore Critical Depot Maintenance		[150,000]
130	COMBAT COMMUNICATIONS	31,303	31,303
160	WARFARE TACTICS	26,229	26,229
170	OPERATIONAL METEOROLOGY AND OCEANOGRAPHY	20,398	20,398
180	COMBAT SUPPORT FORCES	676,555	685,675
	ERI: BALTOPS Multinational Exercises		[500]
	ERI: Black Sea Information Sharing Initiatives		[620]
	ERI: EUCOM Information Sharing Initiatives		[8,000]
190	EQUIPMENT MAINTENANCE	10,662	10,662
250	IN-SERVICE WEAPONS SYSTEMS SUPPORT	90,684	90,684
260	WEAPONS MAINTENANCE	233,696	233,696
300	SUSTAINMENT, RESTORATION AND MODERNIZATION	16,220	16,420
	ERI: European Multinational Exercise Infrastructure Support		[200]
310	BASE OPERATING SUPPORT	88,688	88,688
	SUBTOTAL OPERATING FORCES	**5,116,017**	**5,394,287**
	MOBILIZATION		
360	EXPEDITIONARY HEALTH SERVICES SYSTEMS	5,307	5,307
380	COAST GUARD SUPPORT	213,319	213,319
	SUBTOTAL MOBILIZATION	**218,626**	**218,626**
	TRAINING AND RECRUITING		
420	SPECIALIZED SKILL TRAINING	48,270	48,270
	SUBTOTAL TRAINING AND RECRUITING	**48,270**	**48,270**
	ADMIN & SRVWD ACTIVITIES		
500	ADMINISTRATION	2,464	2,464
510	EXTERNAL RELATIONS	520	520
530	MILITARY MANPOWER AND PERSONNEL MANAGEMENT	5,205	5,205
540	OTHER PERSONNEL SUPPORT	1,439	1,439
570	SERVICEWIDE TRANSPORTATION	186,318	186,318
590	PLANNING, ENGINEERING AND DESIGN	1,350	1,350
600	ACQUISITION AND PROGRAM MANAGEMENT	11,811	11,811
640	NAVAL INVESTIGATIVE SERVICE	1,468	1,468
720A	CLASSIFIED PROGRAMS	6,380	6,380
	SUBTOTAL ADMIN & SRVWD ACTIVITIES	**216,955**	**216,955**
	TOTAL OPERATION & MAINTENANCE, NAVY	**5,599,868**	**5,878,138**
	OPERATION & MAINTENANCE, MARINE CORPS		
	OPERATING FORCES		
010	OPERATIONAL FORCES	477,406	490,616
	ERI: BALTOPS Multinational Exercises		[1,500]
	ERI: Black Sea Rotational Force Increased Presence		[8,910]
	ERI: Cold Response Multinational Exercises		[800]
	ERI: NATO Multinational Exercises		[2,000]
020	FIELD LOGISTICS	353,334	353,334
030	DEPOT MAINTENANCE	426,720	436,720
	Restore Critical Depot Maintenance		[10,000]
060	BASE OPERATING SUPPORT	12,036	12,036
	SUBTOTAL OPERATING FORCES	**1,269,496**	**1,292,706**
	TRAINING AND RECRUITING		
110	TRAINING SUPPORT	52,106	52,106
	SUBTOTAL TRAINING AND RECRUITING	**52,106**	**52,106**
	ADMIN & SRVWD ACTIVITIES		
150	SERVICEWIDE TRANSPORTATION	162,980	162,980
160	ADMINISTRATION	1,322	1,322
180A	CLASSIFIED PROGRAMS	1,870	1,870
	SUBTOTAL ADMIN & SRVWD ACTIVITIES	**166,172**	**166,172**
	TOTAL OPERATION & MAINTENANCE, MARINE CORPS	**1,487,774**	**1,510,984**
	OPERATION & MAINTENANCE, NAVY RES		
	OPERATING FORCES		
010	MISSION AND OTHER FLIGHT OPERATIONS	16,133	16,133
040	AIRCRAFT DEPOT MAINTENANCE	6,150	6,150
070	MISSION AND OTHER SHIP OPERATIONS	12,475	12,475
090	SHIP DEPOT MAINTENANCE	2,700	2,700
110	COMBAT SUPPORT FORCES	8,418	8,418
	SUBTOTAL OPERATING FORCES	**45,876**	**45,876**
	TOTAL OPERATION & MAINTENANCE, NAVY RES	**45,876**	**45,876**
	OPERATION & MAINTENANCE, MC RESERVE		
	OPERATING FORCES		
010	OPERATING FORCES	9,740	9,740

SEC. 4302. OPERATION AND MAINTENANCE FOR OVERSEAS CONTINGENCY OPERATIONS
(In Thousands of Dollars)

Line	Item	FY 2015 Request	Agreement Authorized
040	BASE OPERATING SUPPORT	800	800
	SUBTOTAL OPERATING FORCES	**10,540**	**10,540**
	TOTAL OPERATION & MAINTENANCE, MC RESERVE	**10,540**	**10,540**
	OPERATION & MAINTENANCE, AIR FORCE		
	OPERATING FORCES		
010	PRIMARY COMBAT FORCES	1,352,604	1,419,934
	ERI: Baltic Air Policing		[10,000]
	ERI: Eastern European Countries Exercise Support		[2,300]
	ERI: Retain Air Superiority Presence		[55,000]
	Replenishment of source funds in FY15–02 reprogramming		[30]
020	COMBAT ENHANCEMENT FORCES	893,939	898,339
	ERI: Baltic Intelligence, Surveillance and Reconnaissance		[4,400]
030	AIR OPERATIONS TRAINING (OJT, MAINTAIN SKILLS)	8,785	8,785
040	DEPOT MAINTENANCE	1,146,099	1,146,099
050	FACILITIES SUSTAINMENT, RESTORATION & MODERNIZATION	78,000	105,890
	ERI: Improve Airfield Infrastructure		[9,890]
	ERI: Improve Support Infrastructure		[400]
	ERI: Improve Weapons Storage Facilities		[17,600]
060	BASE SUPPORT	1,226,834	1,226,834
070	GLOBAL C3I AND EARLY WARNING	92,109	92,109
080	OTHER COMBAT OPS SPT PROGRAMS	168,269	168,269
090	TACTICAL INTEL AND OTHER SPECIAL ACTIVITIES	26,337	26,337
100	LAUNCH FACILITIES	852	852
110	SPACE CONTROL SYSTEMS	4,942	4,942
120	COMBATANT COMMANDERS DIRECT MISSION SUPPORT	99,400	99,568
	Replenishment of source funds in FY15–02 reprogramming		[168]
	SUBTOTAL OPERATING FORCES	**5,098,170**	**5,197,958**
	MOBILIZATION		
140	AIRLIFT OPERATIONS	2,894,280	2,896,880
	ERI: Persistent MAF Capability		[2,000]
	Replenishment of source funds in FY15–02 reprogramming		[600]
150	MOBILIZATION PREPAREDNESS	138,043	138,043
160	DEPOT MAINTENANCE	437,279	597,279
	Restore Critical Depot Maintenance		[160,000]
170	FACILITIES SUSTAINMENT, RESTORATION & MODERNIZATION	2,801	2,801
180	BASE SUPPORT	15,370	15,370
	SUBTOTAL MOBILIZATION	**3,487,773**	**3,650,373**
	TRAINING AND RECRUITING		
190	OFFICER ACQUISITION	39	39
200	RECRUIT TRAINING	432	432
230	BASE SUPPORT	1,617	1,617
240	SPECIALIZED SKILL TRAINING	2,145	2,145
310	OFF-DUTY AND VOLUNTARY EDUCATION	163	163
	SUBTOTAL TRAINING AND RECRUITING	**4,396**	**4,396**
	ADMIN & SRVWD ACTIVITIES		
340	LOGISTICS OPERATIONS	85,016	85,016
350	TECHNICAL SUPPORT ACTIVITIES	934	934
380	BASE SUPPORT	6,923	6,923
390	ADMINISTRATION	151	151
400	SERVICEWIDE COMMUNICATIONS	162,106	164,356
	Replenishment of source funds in FY15–02 reprogramming		[2,250]
410	OTHER SERVICEWIDE ACTIVITIES	246,256	246,256
450	INTERNATIONAL SUPPORT	60	60
450A	CLASSIFIED PROGRAMS	17,408	5,910
	Program decrease		[–11,498]
	SUBTOTAL ADMIN & SRVWD ACTIVITIES	**518,854**	**509,606**
	TOTAL OPERATION & MAINTENANCE, AIR FORCE	**9,109,193**	**9,362,333**
	OPERATION & MAINTENANCE, AF RESERVE		
	OPERATING FORCES		
030	DEPOT MAINTENANCE	72,575	72,575
050	BASE SUPPORT	5,219	5,219
	SUBTOTAL OPERATING FORCES	**77,794**	**77,794**
	TOTAL OPERATION & MAINTENANCE, AF RESERVE	**77,794**	**77,794**
	OPERATION & MAINTENANCE, ANG		
	OPERATING FORCES		
010	AIRCRAFT OPERATIONS		2,300
	ERI: Eastern European Countries Exercise Support		[2,000]
	ERI: Leverage State Partnership Program		[300]
020	MISSION SUPPORT OPERATIONS	20,300	20,300
	SUBTOTAL OPERATING FORCES	**20,300**	**22,600**
	TOTAL OPERATION & MAINTENANCE, ANG	**20,300**	**22,600**

SEC. 4302. OPERATION AND MAINTENANCE FOR OVERSEAS CONTINGENCY OPERATIONS
(In Thousands of Dollars)

Line	Item	FY 2015 Request	Agreement Authorized
	OPERATION & MAINTENANCE, DEFENSE-WIDE		
	OPERATING FORCES		
010	JOINT CHIEFS OF STAFF		100
	ERI: EUCOM Support to NATO Exercises in Chairman's Joint Exercise Program		[100]
020	SPECIAL OPERATIONS COMMAND/OPERATING FORCES	2,490,648	2,648,963
	ERI: Increased Partnership Activities in Central and Eastern Europe		[10,557]
	Replenishment of source funds in FY15–02 reprogramming		[147,758]
	SUBTOTAL OPERATING FORCES	**2,490,648**	**2,649,063**
	ADMINISTRATION AND SERVICEWIDE ACTIVITIES		
080	DEFENSE CONTRACT AUDIT AGENCY	22,847	22,847
090	DEFENSE CONTRACT MANAGEMENT AGENCY	21,516	21,516
110	DEFENSE INFORMATION SYSTEMS AGENCY	36,416	36,416
130	DEFENSE LEGAL SERVICES AGENCY	105,000	105,000
150	DEFENSE MEDIA ACTIVITY	6,251	6,251
170	DEFENSE SECURITY COOPERATION AGENCY	1,660,000	1,660,000
230	DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE EDUCATION ACTIVITY	93,000	93,000
270	OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY OF DEFENSE	115,664	125,664
	ERI: Intelligence and Warning		[10,000]
290	WASHINGTON HEADQUARTERS SERVICES	2,424	2,424
290A	CLASSIFIED PROGRAMS	1,617,659	1,613,059
	Program decrease		[–4,600]
	SUBTOTAL ADMINISTRATION AND SERVICEWIDE ACTIVITIES	**3,680,777**	**3,686,177**
	TOTAL OPERATION & MAINTENANCE, DEFENSE-WIDE	**6,171,425**	**6,335,240**
	TOTAL OPERATION & MAINTENANCE	**45,503,372**	**46,815,401**

TITLE XLIV—MILITARY PERSONNEL

SEC. 4401. MILITARY PERSONNEL.

SEC. 4401. MILITARY PERSONNEL
(In Thousands of Dollars)

Item	FY 2015 Request	Agreement Authorized
Military Personnel Appropriations	**128,957,593**	**128,479,608**
AGR Pay and Allowance—projected underexecution		[–84,500]
CVN 73 Refueling and Complex Overhaul (RCOH)		[48,000]
Inactive Duty Training—projected underexecution		[–79,000]
Individual Clothing and Uniform Allowance—excess to requirement		[–10,000]
Lower than budgeted average strength levels		[–66,500]
Military Personnel Historical Underexecution		[–628,000]
Non-Prior Service Enlistment Bonus—excess to requirement		[–4,000]
Operational training excess to requirement		[–3,000]
Operational travel excess to requirement		[–10,800]
Recalculation from CPI–1 to CPI		[215,300]
Retain current A–10 fleet		[74,615]
Retain current AWACS fleet		[24,900]
Transfer funding for 2 CTC rotations: Army-requested from line 121, O&M Army		[45,000]
Medicare-Eligible Retiree Health Fund Contributions	**6,236,092**	**6,236,092**
Total, Military Personnel	**135,193,685**	**134,715,700**

SEC. 4402. MILITARY PERSONNEL FOR OVERSEAS CONTINGENCY OPERATIONS.

SEC. 4402. MILITARY PERSONNEL FOR OVERSEAS CONTINGENCY OPERATIONS
(In Thousands of Dollars)

Item	FY 2015 Request	Agreement Authorized
Military Personnel Appropriations	**5,536,340**	**5,537,840**
ERI: Strengthen the Capacity of NATO and NATO Partners		[1,500]
Medicare-Eligible Retiree Health Fund Contributions	**58,728**	**58,728**
Total, Military Personnel Appropriations	**5,595,068**	**5,596,568**

TITLE XLV—OTHER AUTHORIZATIONS

SEC. 4501. OTHER AUTHORIZATIONS.

SEC. 4501. OTHER AUTHORIZATIONS
(In Thousands of Dollars)

Program Title	FY 2015 Request	Agreement Authorized
WORKING CAPITAL FUND, ARMY		
PREPOSITIONED WAR RESERVE STOCKS	13,727	13,727

SEC. 4501. OTHER AUTHORIZATIONS
(In Thousands of Dollars)

Program Title	FY 2015 Request	Agreement Authorized
TOTAL WORKING CAPITAL FUND, ARMY	**13,727**	**13,727**
WORKING CAPITAL FUND, AIR FORCE		
SUPPLIES AND MATERIALS (MEDICAL/DENTAL)	61,717	61,717
TOTAL WORKING CAPITAL FUND, AIR FORCE	**61,717**	**61,717**
WORKING CAPITAL FUND, DEFENSE-WIDE		
DEFENSE LOGISTICS AGENCY (DLA)	44,293	44,293
TOTAL WORKING CAPITAL FUND, DEFENSE-WIDE	**44,293**	**44,293**
WORKING CAPITAL FUND, DECA		
WORKING CAPITAL FUND, DECA	1,114,731	1,214,731
Restore Commissary Reduction		[100,000]
TOTAL WORKING CAPITAL FUND, DECA	**1,114,731**	**1,214,731**
CHEM AGENTS & MUNITIONS DESTRUCTION		
OPERATION & MAINTENANCE	222,728	222,728
RDT&E	595,913	595,913
PROCUREMENT	10,227	10,227
TOTAL CHEM AGENTS & MUNITIONS DESTRUCTION	**828,868**	**828,868**
DRUG INTERDICTION & CTR-DRUG ACTIVITIES, DEF		
DRUG INTERDICTION AND COUNTER-DRUG ACTIVITIES, DEFENSE	719,096	719,096
DRUG DEMAND REDUCTION PROGRAM	101,591	101,591
TOTAL DRUG INTERDICTION & CTR-DRUG ACTIVITIES, DEF	**820,687**	**820,687**
OFFICE OF THE INSPECTOR GENERAL		
OPERATION AND MAINTENANCE	310,830	310,830
PROCUREMENT	1,000	1,000
TOTAL OFFICE OF THE INSPECTOR GENERAL	**311,830**	**311,830**
DEFENSE HEALTH PROGRAM		
IN-HOUSE CARE	8,799,086	8,849,171
Implementation of Benefit Reform Proposal		[–56,715]
Restoration of MHS Modernization		[92,000]
USSOCOM Behavioral Health and Warrior Care Management Program		[14,800]
PRIVATE SECTOR CARE	15,412,599	14,317,599
Historical underexecution		[–855,000]
Implementation of Benefit Reform Proposal		[–58,000]
Pharmaceutical drugs—excess growth		[–182,000]
CONSOLIDATED HEALTH SUPPORT	2,462,096	2,358,396
Historical underexecution		[–100,000]
Travel excess growth		[–3,700]
INFORMATION MANAGEMENT	1,557,347	1,557,347
MANAGEMENT ACTIVITIES	366,223	366,223
EDUCATION AND TRAINING	750,866	750,866
BASE OPERATIONS/COMMUNICATIONS	1,683,694	1,683,694
R&D UNDISTRIBUTED		
R&D RESEARCH	10,317	10,317
R&D EXPLORATRY DEVELOPMENT	49,015	49,015
R&D ADVANCED DEVELOPMENT	226,410	226,410
R&D DEMONSTRATION/VALIDATION	97,787	97,787
R&D ENGINEERING DEVELOPMENT	217,898	217,898
R&D MANAGEMENT AND SUPPORT	38,075	38,075
R&D CAPABILITIES ENHANCEMENT	15,092	15,092
UNDISTRIBUTED		
PROC INITIAL OUTFITTING	13,057	13,057
PROC REPLACEMENT & MODERNIZATION	283,030	283,030
PROC THEATER MEDICAL INFORMATION PROGRAM	3,145	3,145
PROC IEHR	9,181	9,181
UNDISTRIBUTED	–161,857	–161,857
TOTAL DEFENSE HEALTH PROGRAM	**31,833,061**	**30,684,446**
TOTAL OTHER AUTHORIZATIONS	**35,028,914**	**33,980,299**

SEC. 4502. OTHER AUTHORIZATIONS FOR OVERSEAS CONTINGENCY OPERATIONS.

SEC. 4502. OTHER AUTHORIZATIONS FOR OVERSEAS CONTINGENCY OPERATIONS
(In Thousands of Dollars)

Program Title	FY 2015 Request	Agreement Authorized
WORKING CAPITAL FUND, AIR FORCE		
C–17 CLS ENGINE COST INCREASE		
FUEL	5,000	5,000
TOTAL WORKING CAPITAL FUND, AIR FORCE	**5,000**	**5,000**
WORKING CAPITAL FUND, DEFENSE-WIDE		
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 2015 Request	Agreement Authorized
DRUG INTERDICTION & CTR-DRUG ACTIVITIES, DEF		
DRUG INTERDICTION AND COUNTER-DRUG ACTIVITIES, DEFENSE	189,000	209,000
SOUTHCOM ISR		[20,000]
TOTAL DRUG INTERDICTION & CTR-DRUG ACTIVITIES, DEF	**189,000**	**209,000**
OFFICE OF THE INSPECTOR GENERAL		
OPERATION AND MAINTENANCE	7,968	7,968
TOTAL OFFICE OF THE INSPECTOR GENERAL	**7,968**	**7,968**
DEFENSE HEALTH PROGRAM		
IN-HOUSE CARE	65,902	65,902
PRIVATE SECTOR CARE	214,259	214,259
CONSOLIDATED HEALTH SUPPORT	15,311	15,311
EDUCATION AND TRAINING	5,059	5,059
TOTAL DEFENSE HEALTH PROGRAM	**300,531**	**300,531**
EUROPEAN REASSURANCE INITIATIVE		
EUROPEAN REASSURANCE INITIATIVE	925,000	370,713
ERI: Military Assistance and Support for Ukraine		[75,000]
ERI: Transfer out to appropriations for proper execution		[–629,287]
TOTAL EUROPEAN REASSURANCE INITIATIVE	**925,000**	**370,713**
COUNTERTERRORISM PARTNERSHIPS FUND		
COUNTERTERRORISM PARTNERSHIPS FUND	4,000,000	1,300,000
Funding ahead of need		[–2,700,000]
TOTAL COUNTERTERRORISM PARTNERSHIPS FUND	**4,000,000**	**1,300,000**
TOTAL OTHER AUTHORIZATIONS	**5,513,849**	**2,279,562**
TOTAL OTHER AUTHORIZATIONS	**5,513,849**	**2,279,562**

TITLE XLVI—MILITARY CONSTRUCTION

SEC. 4601. MILITARY CONSTRUCTION.

SEC. 4601. MILITARY CONSTRUCTION
(In Thousands of Dollars)

Account	State/Country and Installation	Project Title	FY 2015 Request	Agreement Authorized
	California			
Army	Concord	Access Control Point	9,900	9,900
Army	Concord	General Purpose Maintenance Shop	5,300	5,300
Army	Fort Irwin	Unmanned Aerial Vehicle Hangar	45,000	45,000
	Colorado			
Army	Fort Carson	Aircraft Maintenance Hangar	60,000	60,000
Army	Fort Carson	Unmanned Aerial Vehicle Hangar	29,000	29,000
	Guantanamo Bay, Cuba			
Army	Guantanamo Bay	Dining Facility	12,000	12,000
Army	Guantanamo Bay	Health Clinic	11,800	11,800
Army	Guantanamo Bay	High Value Detainee Complex	0	0
	Hawaii			
Army	Fort Shafter	Command and Control Facility Complex	96,000	85,000
	Japan			
Army	Kadena AB	Missile Magazine	10,600	10,600
	Kentucky			
Army	Blue Grass Army Depot	Shipping and Receiving Building	0	15,000
Army	Fort Campbell	Unmanned Aerial Vehicle Hangar	23,000	23,000
	New York			
Army	Fort Drum	Unmanned Aerial Vehicle Hangar	27,000	27,000
Army	U.S. Military Academy	Cadet Barracks, Incr 3	58,000	58,000
	Pennsylvania			
Army	Letterkenny Army Depot	Rebuild Shop	16,000	16,000
	South Carolina			
Army	Fort Jackson	Trainee Barracks Complex 3, Ph1	52,000	52,000
	Texas			
Army	Fort Hood	Simulations Center	0	0
	Virginia			
Army	Fort Lee	Adv. Individual Training Barracks Complex, Phase 3	0	0
Army	Joint Base Langley-Eustis	Tactical Vehicle Hardstand	7,700	7,700
	Worldwide Unspecified			
Army	Unspecified Worldwide Locations	Host Nation Support FY15	33,000	33,000
Army	Unspecified Worldwide Locations	Minor Construction FY15	25,000	25,000
Army	Unspecified Worldwide Locations	Planning and Design FY15	18,127	18,127
Military Construction, Army Total			**539,427**	**543,427**
	Arizona			
Navy	Yuma	Aviation Maintenance and Support Complex	16,608	16,608
	Bahrain Island			

SEC. 4601. MILITARY CONSTRUCTION
(In Thousands of Dollars)

Account	State/Country and Installation	Project Title	FY 2015 Request	Agreement Authorized
Navy	SW Asia	P–8A Hangar	27,826	27,826
	California			
Navy	Bridgeport	E-LMR Communications Towers	16,180	16,180
Navy	Lemoore	F–35C Facility Addition and Modification	0	16,594
Navy	Lemoore	F–35C Operational Training Facility	0	22,391
Navy	San Diego	Steam Distribution System Decentralization	47,110	47,110
	District of Columbia			
Navy	District of Columbia	Electronics Science and Technology Laboratory	31,735	31,735
	Djibouti			
Navy	Camp Lemonier	Entry Control Point	9,923	9,923
	Florida			
Navy	Jacksonville	MH60 Parking Apron	8,583	8,583
Navy	Jacksonville	P–8A Runway Thresholds and Taxiways	21,652	21,652
Navy	Mayport	LCS Operational Training Facility	20,520	20,520
	Guam			
Navy	Joint Region Marianas	GSE Shops at North Ramp	21,880	21,880
Navy	Joint Region Marianas	MWSS Facilities at North Ramp	28,771	28,771
	Hawaii			
Navy	Kaneohe Bay	Facility Modifications for VMU, MWSD, & CH53E	51,182	51,182
Navy	Kaneohe Bay	Road and Infrastructure Improvements	2,200	2,200
Navy	Pearl Harbor	Submarine Maneuvering Room Trainer Facility	9,698	9,698
	Japan			
Navy	Iwakuni	Security Mods DPRI MC167–T (CVW–5 E2D EA–18G)	6,415	6,415
Navy	Kadena AB	Aircraft Maint Hangar Alterations and SAP-F	19,411	19,411
Navy	MCAS Futenma	Hangar & Rinse Facility Modernizations	4,639	4,639
Navy	Okinawa	LHD Practice Site Improvements	35,685	35,685
	Maryland			
Navy	Annapolis	Center for Cyber Security Studies Building	120,112	30,000
Navy	Indian Head	Advanced Energetics Research Lab Complex Ph 2	15,346	15,346
Navy	Patuxent River	Atlantic Test Range Facility	9,860	9,860
	Nevada			
Navy	Fallon	Air Wing Training Facility	27,763	27,763
Navy	Fallon	Facility Alteration for F–35 Training Mission	3,499	3,499
	North Carolina			
Navy	Camp Lejeune	2nd Radio BN Complex Phase 1	0	50,706
Navy	Cherry Point Marine Corps Air Station	Water Treatment Plant Replacement	41,588	41,588
	Pennsylvania			
Navy	Philadelphia	Ohio Replacement Power & Propulsion Facility	23,985	23,985
	South Carolina			
Navy	Charleston	Nuclear Power Operational Support Facility	35,716	35,716
	Spain			
Navy	Rota	Ship Berthing Power Upgrades	20,233	20,233
	Virginia			
Navy	Dahlgren	Missile Support Facility	27,313	27,313
Navy	Norfolk	EOD Consolidated Ops & Logistics Facilities	39,274	39,274
Navy	Portsmouth	Submarine Maintenance Facility	9,743	9,743
Navy	Quantico	Ammunition Supply Point Expansion	12,613	12,613
Navy	Yorktown	Bachelor Enlisted Quarters	19,152	19,152
Navy	Yorktown	Fast Company Training Facility	7,836	7,836
	Washington			
Navy	Bangor	Regional Ship Maintenance Support Facility	0	13,833
Navy	Bremerton	Integrated Water Treatment Syst. Dd 1, 2, & 5	16,401	16,401
Navy	Kitsap	Explosives Handling Wharf #2 (Inc)	83,778	83,778
Navy	Port Angeles	TPS Port Angeles Forward Operating Location	20,638	20,638
Navy	Whidbey Island	P–8A Aircraft Apron and Supporting Facilities	24,390	24,390
	Worldwide Unspecified			
Navy	Unspecified Worldwide Locations	F–35C Facility Addition and Modification	16,594	0
Navy	Unspecified Worldwide Locations	F–35C Operational Training Facility	22,391	0
Navy	Unspecified Worldwide Locations	MCON Design Funds	33,366	33,366
Navy	Unspecified Worldwide Locations	Unspecified Minor Construction	7,163	7,163
	Military Construction, Navy Total		**1,018,772**	**993,199**
	Alaska			
AF	Clear AFS	Emergency Power Plant Fuel Storage	11,500	11,500
	Arizona			
AF	Luke AFB	F–35 Aircraft Mx Hangar—Sqdn #2	11,200	11,200
AF	Luke AFB	F–35 Flightline Fillstands	15,600	15,600
	Guam			
AF	Joint Region Marianas	Guam Strike Fuel Systems Maint. Hangar Inc 2	64,000	64,000
AF	Joint Region Marianas	PAR Low Observable/Corrosion Control/Composite Repair Shop	0	34,400
AF	Joint Region Marianas	PRTC—Combat Comm Infrastr Facility	3,750	3,750
AF	Joint Region Marianas	PRTC—Red Horse Logistics Facility	3,150	3,150
AF	Joint Region Marianas	PRTC—Satellite Fire Station	6,500	6,500
	Kansas			
AF	McConnell AFB	KC–46A Adal Mobility Bag Strg Expansion	2,300	2,300
AF	McConnell AFB	KC–46A Adal Regional Mx Tng Facility	16,100	16,100
AF	McConnell AFB	KC–46A Alter Composite Mx Shop	4,100	4,100

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(In Thousands of Dollars)

Account	State/Country and Installation	Project Title	FY 2015 Request	Agreement Authorized
AF	McConnell AFB	KC–46A Alter Taxiway Foxtrot	5,500	5,500
AF	McConnell AFB	KC–46A Fuselage Trainer	6,400	6,400
	Maryland			
AF	Fort Meade	Cybercom Joint Operations Center, Increment 2	166,000	166,000
	Massachusetts			
AF	Hanscom AFB	Dormitory (72 Rm)	13,500	13,500
	Nebraska			
AF	Offutt AFB	Usstratcom Replacement Facility- Incr 4	180,000	180,000
	Nevada			
AF	Nellis AFB	F–22 Flight Simulator Facility	14,000	14,000
AF	Nellis AFB	F–35 Aircraft Mx Unit—4 Bay Hangar	31,000	31,000
AF	Nellis AFB	F–35 Weapons School Facility	8,900	8,900
	New Jersey			
AF	Joint Base McGuire-Dix-Lakehurst	Fire Station	5,900	5,900
	Oklahoma			
AF	Tinker AFB	KC–46A Depot Maint Complex Spt Infrastr	48,000	48,000
AF	Tinker AFB	KC–46A Two-Bay Depot Mx Hangar	63,000	63,000
	Texas			
AF	Joint Base San Antonio	Fire Station	5,800	5,800
	United Kingdom			
AF	RAF Croughton	JIAC Consolidation—Phase 1	92,223	92,223
	Worldwide Unspecified			
AF	Various Worldwide Locations	Planning and Design	10,738	10,738
AF	Various Worldwide Locations	Unspecified Minor Military Construction	22,613	22,613
	Military Construction, Air Force Total		**811,774**	**846,174**
	Arizona			
Def-Wide	Fort Huachuca	JITC Building 52120 Renovation	1,871	1,871
	Australia			
Def-Wide	Geraldton	Combined Communications Gateway Geraldton	9,600	9,600
	Belgium			
Def-Wide	Brussels	Brussells Elementary/High School Replacement	41,626	41,626
Def-Wide	Brussels	NATO Headquarters Facility	37,918	37,918
	California			
Def-Wide	Camp Pendleton	SOF Comm/Elec Maintenance Facility	11,841	11,841
Def-Wide	Coronado	SOF Logistics Support Unit 1 Ops Facility #1	41,740	41,740
Def-Wide	Coronado	SOF Support Activity Ops Facility #2	28,600	28,600
Def-Wide	Lemoore	Replace Fuel Storage & Distribution Fac.	52,500	52,500
	Colorado			
Def-Wide	Peterson AFB	Dental Clinic Replacement	15,200	15,200
	Conus			
Def-Wide	Various Locations	East Coast Missile Site Planning and Design	0	0
	Conus Classified			
Def-Wide	Classified Location	SOF Skills Training Facility	53,073	53,073
	Georgia			
Def-Wide	Hunter Army Airfield	SOF Company Operations Facility	7,692	7,692
Def-Wide	Robins AFB	Replace Hydrant Fuel System	19,900	19,900
	Germany			
Def-Wide	Rhine Ordnance Barracks	Medical Center Replacement Incr 4	259,695	189,695
	Guantanamo Bay, Cuba			
Def-Wide	Guantanamo Bay	Replace Fuel Tank	11,100	11,100
Def-Wide	Guantanamo Bay	W.T. Sampson E/M and HS Consolid./Replacement	65,190	65,190
	Hawaii			
Def-Wide	Joint Base Pearl Harbor-Hickam	Replace Fuel Tanks	3,000	3,000
Def-Wide	Joint Base Pearl Harbor-Hickam	Upgrade Fire Supression & Ventilation Sys.	49,900	49,900
	Japan			
Def-Wide	Misawa AB	Edgren High School Renovation	37,775	37,775
Def-Wide	Okinawa	Killin Elementary Replacement/Renovation	71,481	71,481
Def-Wide	Okinawa	Kubasaki High School Replacement/Renovation	99,420	99,420
Def-Wide	Sasebo	E.J. King High School Replacement/Renovation	37,681	37,681
	Kentucky			
Def-Wide	Fort Campbell	SOF System Integration Maintenance Office Fac	18,000	18,000
	Maryland			
Def-Wide	Fort Meade	NSAW Campus Feeders Phase 1	54,207	54,207
Def-Wide	Fort Meade	NSAW Recapitalize Building #1/Site M Inc 3	45,521	45,521
Def-Wide	Joint Base Andrews	Construct Hydrant Fuel System	18,300	18,300
	Michigan			
Def-Wide	Selfridge ANGB	Replace Fuel Distribution Facilities	35,100	35,100
	Mississippi			
Def-Wide	Stennis	SOF Applied Instruction Facility	10,323	10,323
Def-Wide	Stennis	SOF Land Acquisition Western Maneuver Area	17,224	17,224
	Nevada			
Def-Wide	Fallon	SOF Tactical Ground Mob. Vehicle Maint Fac.	20,241	20,241
	New Mexico			
Def-Wide	Cannon AFB	SOF Squadron Operations Facility (STS)	23,333	23,333
	North Carolina			
Def-Wide	Camp Lejeune	Lejeune High School Addition/Renovation	41,306	41,306
Def-Wide	Camp Lejeune	SOF Intel/Ops Expansion	11,442	11,442
Def-Wide	Fort Bragg	SOF Battalion Operations Facility	37,074	37,074

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Account	State/Country and Installation	Project Title	FY 2015 Request	Agreement Authorized
Def-Wide	Fort Bragg	SOF Tactical Equipment Maintenance Facility	8,000	8,000
Def-Wide	Fort Bragg	SOF Training Command Building	48,062	48,062
Def-Wide	Seymour Johnson AFB	Replace Hydrant Fuel System	8,500	8,500
	South Carolina			
Def-Wide	Beaufort	Replace Fuel Distibution Facilities	40,600	40,600
	South Dakota			
Def-Wide	Ellsworth AFB	Construct Hydrant System	8,000	8,000
	Texas			
Def-Wide	Fort Bliss	Hospital Replacement Incr 6	131,500	131,500
Def-Wide	Joint Base San Antonio	Medical Clinic Replacement	38,300	38,300
	Virginia			
Def-Wide	Craney Island	Replace & Alter Fuel Distibution Facilities	36,500	36,500
Def-Wide	Def Distribution Depot Richmond	Replace Access Control Point	5,700	5,700
Def-Wide	Fort Belvoir	Parking Lot	7,239	7,239
Def-Wide	Joint Base Langley-Eustis	Hopsital Addition/Cup Replacement	41,200	41,200
Def-Wide	Joint Expeditionary Base Little Creek—Story	SOF Human Performance Center	11,200	11,200
Def-Wide	Joint Expeditionary Base Little Creek—Story	SOF Indoor Dynamic Range	14,888	14,888
Def-Wide	Joint Expeditionary Base Little Creek—Story	SOF Mobile Comm Det Support Facility	13,500	13,500
Def-Wide	Pentagon	Redundant Chilled Water Loop	15,100	15,100
	Worldwide Unspecified			
Def-Wide	Unspecified Worldwide Locations	Contingency Construction	9,000	0
Def-Wide	Unspecified Worldwide Locations	ECIP Design	10,000	10,000
Def-Wide	Unspecified Worldwide Locations	Energy Conservation Investment Program	150,000	150,000
Def-Wide	Unspecified Worldwide Locations	Exercise Related Minor Construction	8,581	8,581
Def-Wide	Unspecified Worldwide Locations	Planning and Design	599	599
Def-Wide	Unspecified Worldwide Locations	Planning and Design	38,704	38,704
Def-Wide	Unspecified Worldwide Locations	Planning and Design	42,387	42,387
Def-Wide	Unspecified Worldwide Locations	Planning and Design	745	745
Def-Wide	Unspecified Worldwide Locations	Planning and Design	24,425	4,425
Def-Wide	Unspecified Worldwide Locations	Planning and Design	1,183	1,183
Def-Wide	Unspecified Worldwide Locations	Unspecified Minor Construction	5,932	5,932
Def-Wide	Unspecified Worldwide Locations	Unspecified Minor Construction	10,334	10,334
Def-Wide	Unspecified Worldwide Locations	Unspecified Minor Construction	2,000	2,000
Def-Wide	Unspecified Worldwide Locations	Unspecified Minor Construction	6,846	6,846
Def-Wide	Unspecified Worldwide Locations	Unspecified Minor Construction	4,100	4,100
Def-Wide	Unspecified Worldwide Locations	Unspecified Minor Construction	2,700	2,700
Def-Wide	Unspecified Worldwide Locations	Unspecified Minor Milcon	2,994	2,994
Def-Wide	Various Worldwide Locations	Planning and Design	24,197	24,197
	Military Construction, Defense-Wide Total		**2,061,890**	**1,962,890**
	Kentucky			
Chem Demil	Blue Grass Army Depot	Ammunition Demilitarization Ph XV	38,715	38,715
	Chemical Demilitarization Construction, Defense Total		**38,715**	**38,715**
	Worldwide Unspecified			
NATO	NATO Security Investment Program	NATO Security Investment Program	199,700	174,700
	NATO Security Investment Program Total		**199,700**	**174,700**
	Delaware			
Army NG	Dagsboro	National Guard Vehicle Maintenance Shop	0	0
	Maine			
Army NG	Augusta	National Guard Reserve Center	30,000	32,000
	Maryland			
Army NG	Havre de Grace	National Guard Readiness Center	12,400	12,400
	Montana			
Army NG	Helena	National Guard Readiness Center Add/Alt	38,000	38,000
	New Mexico			
Army NG	Alamogordo	Readiness Center Add/Alt	0	5,000
Army NG	Alamogordo	National Guard Readiness Center	0	0
	North Dakota			

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Account	State/Country and Installation	Project Title	FY 2015 Request	Agreement Authorized
Army NG	Valley City	National Guard Vehicle Maintenance Shop	10,800	10,800
	Vermont			
Army NG	North Hyde Park	National Guard Vehicle Maintenance Shop	4,400	4,400
	Washington			
Army NG	Yakima	Enlisted Barracks, Transient Training	0	0
	Worldwide Unspecified			
Army NG	Unspecified Worldwide Locations	Planning and Design	17,600	17,600
Army NG	Unspecified Worldwide Locations	Unspecified Minor Construction	13,720	13,720
	Military Construction, Army National Guard Total		**126,920**	**133,920**
	California			
Army Res	Fresno	Army Reserve Center/AMSA	22,000	22,000
Army Res	March (Riverside)	Army Reserve Center	0	25,000
	Colorado			
Army Res	Fort Carson	Training Building Addition	5,000	5,000
	Illinois			
Army Res	Arlington Heights	Army Reserve Center	0	0
	Mississippi			
Army Res	Starkville	Army Reserve Center	0	0
	New Jersey			
Army Res	Joint Base McGuire-Dix-Lakehurst	Army Reserve Center	26,000	26,000
	New York			
Army Res	Mattydale	Army Reserve Center/AMSA	23,000	23,000
	Virginia			
Army Res	Fort Lee	Tass Training Center	16,000	16,000
	Worldwide Unspecified			
Army Res	Unspecified Worldwide Locations	Planning and Design	8,337	8,337
Army Res	Unspecified Worldwide Locations	Unspecified Minor Construction	3,609	3,609
	Military Construction, Army Reserve Total		**103,946**	**128,946**
	Pennsylvania			
N/MC Res	Pittsburgh	Reserve Training Center—Pittsburgh, PA	17,650	17,650
	Washington			
N/MC Res	Everett	Joint Reserve Intelligence Center	0	47,869
N/MC Res	Whidbey Island	C–40 Aircraft Maintenance Hangar	27,755	27,755
	Worldwide Unspecified			
N/MC Res	Unspecified Worldwide Locations	MCNR Planning & Design	2,123	2,123
N/MC Res	Unspecified Worldwide Locations	MCNR Unspecified Minor Construction	4,000	4,000
	Military Construction, Naval Reserve Total		**51,528**	**99,397**
	Arkansas			
Air NG	Fort Smith Municipal Airport	Consolidated SCIF	0	13,200
	Connecticut			
Air NG	Bradley IAP	Construct C–130 Fuel Cell and Corrosion Contr	16,306	16,306
	Iowa			
Air NG	Des Moines MAP	Remotely Piloted Aircraft and Targeting Group	8,993	8,993
	Michigan			
Air NG	W. K. Kellog Regional Airport	RPA Beddown	6,000	6,000
	New Hampshire			
Air NG	Pease International Trade Port	KC–46A Adal Airfield Pavements & Hydrant Syst	7,100	7,100
Air NG	Pease International Trade Port	KC–46A Adal Fuel Cell Building 253	16,800	16,800
Air NG	Pease International Trade Port	KC–46A Adal Maint Hangar Building 254	18,002	18,002
	Pennsylvania			
Air NG	Willow Grove ARF	RPA Operations Center	5,662	5,662
	Worldwide Unspecified			
Air NG	Various Worldwide Locations	Planning and Design	7,700	7,700
Air NG	Various Worldwide Locations	Unspecified Minor Construction	8,100	6,100
	Military Construction, Air National Guard Total		**94,663**	**105,863**
	Arizona			
AF Res	Davis-Monthan AFB	Guardian Angel Operations	0	14,500
	Georgia			
AF Res	Robins AFB	AFRC Consolidated Mission Complex, Ph I	27,700	27,700
	North Carolina			
AF Res	Seymour Johnson AFB	KC–135 Tanker Parking Apron Expansion	9,800	9,800
	Texas			
AF Res	Fort Worth	EOD Facility	3,700	3,700
	Worldwide Unspecified			
AF Res	Various Worldwide Locations	Planning and Design	6,892	6,892
AF Res	Various Worldwide Locations	Unspecified Minor Military Construction	1,400	1,400
	Military Construction, Air Force Reserve Total		**49,492**	**63,992**
	Illinois			
FH Con Army	Rock Island	Family Housing New Construction	19,500	19,500

SEC. 4601. MILITARY CONSTRUCTION
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Account	State/Country and Installation	Project Title	FY 2015 Request	Agreement Authorized
	Korea			
FH Con Army	Camp Walker	Family Housing New Construction	57,800	57,800
	Worldwide Unspecified			
FH Con Army	Unspecified Worldwide Locations	Family Housing P & D	1,309	1,309
	Family Housing Construction, Army Total		**78,609**	**78,609**
	Worldwide Unspecified			
FH Ops Army	Unspecified Worldwide Locations	Furnishings	14,136	14,136
FH Ops Army	Unspecified Worldwide Locations	Leased Housing	112,504	112,504
FH Ops Army	Unspecified Worldwide Locations	Maintenance of Real Property Facilities	65,245	65,245
FH Ops Army	Unspecified Worldwide Locations	Management Account	3,117	3,117
FH Ops Army	Unspecified Worldwide Locations	Management Account	43,480	43,480
FH Ops Army	Unspecified Worldwide Locations	Military Housing Privitization Initiative	20,000	20,000
FH Ops Army	Unspecified Worldwide Locations	Miscellaneous	700	700
FH Ops Army	Unspecified Worldwide Locations	Services	9,108	9,108
FH Ops Army	Unspecified Worldwide Locations	Utilities	82,686	82,686
	Family Housing Operation And Maintenance, Army Total		**350,976**	**350,976**
	Worldwide Unspecified			
FH Ops AF	Unspecified Worldwide Locations	Furnishings Account	38,543	38,543
FH Ops AF	Unspecified Worldwide Locations	Housing Privatization	40,761	40,761
FH Ops AF	Unspecified Worldwide Locations	Leasing	43,651	43,651
FH Ops AF	Unspecified Worldwide Locations	Maintenance	99,934	99,934
FH Ops AF	Unspecified Worldwide Locations	Management Account	47,834	47,834
FH Ops AF	Unspecified Worldwide Locations	Miscellaneous Account	1,993	1,993
FH Ops AF	Unspecified Worldwide Locations	Services Account	12,709	12,709
FH Ops AF	Unspecified Worldwide Locations	Utilities Account	42,322	42,322
	Family Housing Operation And Maintenance, Air Force Total		**327,747**	**327,747**
	Worldwide Unspecified			
FH Con Navy	Unspecified Worldwide Locations	Design	472	472
FH Con Navy	Unspecified Worldwide Locations	Improvements	15,940	15,940
	Family Housing Construction, Navy And Marine Corps Total		**16,412**	**16,412**
	Worldwide Unspecified			
FH Ops Navy	Unspecified Worldwide Locations	Furnishings Account	17,881	17,881
FH Ops Navy	Unspecified Worldwide Locations	Leasing	65,999	65,999
FH Ops Navy	Unspecified Worldwide Locations	Maintenance of Real Property	97,612	97,612
FH Ops Navy	Unspecified Worldwide Locations	Management Account	55,124	55,124
FH Ops Navy	Unspecified Worldwide Locations	Miscellaneous Account	366	366
FH Ops Navy	Unspecified Worldwide Locations	Privatization Support Costs	27,876	27,876
FH Ops Navy	Unspecified Worldwide Locations	Services Account	18,079	18,079
FH Ops Navy	Unspecified Worldwide Locations	Utilities Account	71,092	71,092
	Family Housing Operation And Maintenance, Navy And Marine Corps Total		**354,029**	**354,029**
	Worldwide Unspecified			
FH Ops DW	Unspecified Worldwide Locations	Furnishings Account	3,362	3,362
FH Ops DW	Unspecified Worldwide Locations	Furnishings Account	20	20
FH Ops DW	Unspecified Worldwide Locations	Furnishings Account	746	746

SEC. 4601. MILITARY CONSTRUCTION
(In Thousands of Dollars)

Account	State/Country and Installation	Project Title	FY 2015 Request	Agreement Authorized
FH Ops DW	Unspecified Worldwide Locations	Leasing	42,083	42,083
FH Ops DW	Unspecified Worldwide Locations	Leasing	11,179	11,179
FH Ops DW	Unspecified Worldwide Locations	Maintenance of Real Property	344	344
FH Ops DW	Unspecified Worldwide Locations	Maintenance of Real Property	2,128	2,128
FH Ops DW	Unspecified Worldwide Locations	Management Account	378	378
FH Ops DW	Unspecified Worldwide Locations	Services Account	31	31
FH Ops DW	Unspecified Worldwide Locations	Utilities Account	170	170
FH Ops DW	Unspecified Worldwide Locations	Utilities Account	659	659
	Family Housing Operation And Maintenance, Defense-Wide Total		**61,100**	**61,100**
	Worldwide Unspecified			
FHIF	Unspecified Worldwide Locations	Family Housing Improvement Fund	1,662	1,662
	DOD Family Housing Improvement Fund Total		**1,662**	**1,662**
	Worldwide Unspecified			
BRAC	Base Realignment & Closure, Army	Base Realignment and Closure	84,417	84,417
	Base Realignment and Closure—Army Total		**84,417**	**84,417**
	Worldwide Unspecified			
BRAC	Base Realignment & Closure, Navy	Base Realignment & Closure	57,406	57,406
BRAC	Unspecified Worldwide Locations	DON–100: Planing, Design and Management	7,682	7,682
BRAC	Unspecified Worldwide Locations	DON–101: Various Locations	21,416	21,416
BRAC	Unspecified Worldwide Locations	DON–138: NAS Brunswick, ME	904	904
BRAC	Unspecified Worldwide Locations	DON–157: Mcsa Kansas City, MO	40	40
BRAC	Unspecified Worldwide Locations	DON–172: NWS Seal Beach, Concord, CA	6,066	6,066
BRAC	Unspecified Worldwide Locations	DON–84: JRB Willow Grove & Cambria Reg Ap	1,178	1,178
	Base Realignment and Closure—Navy Total		**94,692**	**94,692**
	Worldwide Unspecified			
BRAC	Unspecified Worldwide Locations	DoD BRAC Activities—Air Force	90,976	90,976
	Base Realignment and Closure—Air Force Total		**90,976**	**90,976**
	Worldwide Unspecified			
PYS	Unspecified Worldwide Locations	42 USC 3374	0	0
PYS	Unspecified Worldwide Locations	Army	0	0
PYS	Unspecified Worldwide Locations	NATO Security Investment Program	0	0
	Prior Year Savings Total		**0**	**0**
	Worldwide Unspecified			
GR	Unspecified Worldwide Locations	General Reductions	0	0
	General Reductions Total		**0**	**0**
	Total Military Construction		**6,557,447**	**6,551,843**

SEC. 4602. MILITARY CONSTRUCTION FOR OVERSEAS CONTINGENCY OPERATIONS.

SEC. 4602. MILITARY CONSTRUCTION FOR OVERSEAS CONTIGENCY OPERATIONS
(In Thousands of Dollars)

Service	Country and Location	Project	FY 2015 Request	Agreement Authorized
Army	Mihail Kogalniceanu	ERI: Fuel Storage Capacity	0	15,000
Army	Mihail Kogalniceanu	ERI: Hazardous Cargo Ramp	0	5,000
Army	Mihail Kogalniceanu	ERI: Multi Modal Improvements	0	17,000
	.Military Construction, Army Total		**0**	**37,000**
AF	Graf Ignatievo	ERI: Improve Airfield Infrastructure	0	3,200
AF	Amari	ERI: Improve Airfield Infrastructure	0	24,780
AF	Camp Darby	ERI: Improve Weapons Storage Facility	0	44,450
AF	Lielvarde	ERI: Improve Airfield Infrastructure	0	10,710

SEC. 4602. MILITARY CONSTRUCTION FOR OVERSEAS CONTIGENCY OPERATIONS
(In Thousands of Dollars)

Service	Country and Location	Project	FY 2015 Request	Agreement Authorized
AF	Siauliai	ERI: Improve Airfield Infrastructure	0	13,120
AF	Lask	ERI: Improve Support Infrastructure	0	22,400
AF	Camp Turzii	ERI: Improve Airfield Infrastructure	0	2,900
AF	Unspecified Worldwide Locations	ERI: Planning and Design	0	11,500
Military Construction, Air Force Total			**0**	**133,060**
Def-Wide	Classified Location	Classified Project	46,000	46,000
Def-Wide	Unspecified Worldwide Locations	ERI: Unspecified Minor Construction	0	4,350
Military Construction, Defense-Wide Total			**46,000**	**50,350**
Total, Military Construction, OCO Funding			**46,000**	**220,410**

TITLE XLVII—DEPARTMENT OF ENERGY NATIONAL SECURITY PROGRAMS

SEC. 4701. DEPARTMENT OF ENERGY NATIONAL SECURITY PROGRAMS.

SEC. 4701. DEPARTMENT OF ENERGY NATIONAL SECURITY PROGRAMS
(In Thousands of Dollars)

Program	FY 2015 Request	Agreement Authorized
Discretionary Summary By Appropriation		
Energy And Water Development, And Related Agencies		
Appropriation Summary:		
Energy Programs		
Nuclear Energy	104,000	104,000
Advisory Board		
Advisory Board on Toxic Substances and Worker Health	0	2,000
Atomic Energy Defense Activities		
National nuclear security administration:		
Weapons activities	8,314,902	8,210,560
Defense nuclear nonproliferation	1,555,156	1,774,758
Naval reactors	1,377,100	1,377,100
Federal salaries and expenses	410,842	386,863
Total, National nuclear security administration	**11,658,000**	**11,749,281**
Environmental and other defense activities:		
Defense environmental cleanup	5,327,538	4,884,538
Other defense activities	753,000	754,000
Total, Environmental & other defense activities	**6,080,538**	**5,638,538**
Total, Atomic Energy Defense Activities	**17,738,538**	**17,387,819**
Total, Discretionary Funding	**17,842,538**	**17,493,819**
Nuclear Energy		
Idaho sitewide safeguards and security	104,000	104,000
Advisory Board		
Advisory Board on Toxic Substances and Worker Health	0	2,000
Weapons Activities		
Directed stockpile work		
Life extension programs		
B61 Life extension program	643,000	643,000
W76 Life extension program	259,168	259,168
W88 Alt 370	165,400	165,400
Cruise missile warhead life extension program	9,418	17,018
Total, Life extension programs	**1,076,986**	**1,084,586**
Stockpile systems		
B61 Stockpile systems	109,615	109,615
W76 Stockpile systems	45,728	45,728
W78 Stockpile systems	62,703	62,703
W80 Stockpile systems	70,610	70,610
B83 Stockpile systems	63,136	63,136
W87 Stockpile systems	91,255	91,255
W88 Stockpile systems	88,060	88,060
Total, Stockpile systems	**531,107**	**531,107**
Weapons dismantlement and disposition		
Operations and maintenance	30,008	40,008
Stockpile services		
Production support	350,942	350,942
Research and development support	29,649	25,500
R&D certification and safety	201,479	160,000
Management, technology, and production	241,805	226,000
Plutonium sustainment	144,575	144,575
Tritium readiness	140,053	140,053
Total, Stockpile services	**1,108,503**	**1,047,070**
Total, Directed stockpile work	**2,746,604**	**2,702,771**

SEC. 4701. DEPARTMENT OF ENERGY NATIONAL SECURITY PROGRAMS
(In Thousands of Dollars)

Program	FY 2015 Request	Agreement Authorized
Campaigns:		
Science campaign		
Advanced certification	58,747	58,747
Primary assessment technologies	112,000	112,000
Dynamic materials properties	117,999	110,000
Advanced radiography	79,340	79,340
Secondary assessment technologies	88,344	88,344
Total, Science campaign	**456,430**	**448,431**
Engineering campaign		
Enhanced surety	52,003	52,003
Weapon systems engineering assessment technology	20,832	20,832
Nuclear survivability	25,371	25,371
Enhanced surveillance	37,799	37,799
Total, Engineering campaign	**136,005**	**136,005**
Inertial confinement fusion ignition and high yield campaign		
Ignition	77,994	77,994
Support of other stockpile programs	23,598	23,598
Diagnostics, cryogenics and experimental support	61,297	61,297
Pulsed power inertial confinement fusion	5,024	5,024
Joint program in high energy density laboratory plasmas	9,100	9,100
Facility operations and target production	335,882	335,882
Undistributed	0	0
Total, Inertial confinement fusion and high yield campaign	**512,895**	**512,895**
Advanced simulation and computing campaign	610,108	610,108
Nonnuclear Readiness Campaign	125,909	70,000
Total, Campaigns	**1,841,347**	**1,777,439**
Readiness in technical base and facilities (RTBF)		
Operations of facilities		
Kansas City Plant	125,000	125,000
Lawrence Livermore National Laboratory	71,000	71,000
Los Alamos National Laboratory	198,000	198,000
Nevada National Security Site	89,000	89,000
Pantex	75,000	75,000
Sandia National Laboratory	106,000	106,000
Savannah River Site	81,000	81,000
Y–12 National security complex	151,000	151,000
Total, Operations of facilities	**896,000**	**896,000**
Program readiness	136,700	101,000
Material recycle and recovery	138,900	138,900
Containers	26,000	26,000
Storage	40,800	40,800
Maintenance and repair of facilities	205,000	220,000
Recapitalization	209,321	231,321
Subtotal, Readiness in technical base and facilities	**756,721**	**758,021**
Construction:		
15–D–613 Emergency Operations Center, Y–12	2,000	2,000
15–D–612 Emergency Operations Center, LLNL	2,000	2,000
15–D–611 Emergency Operations Center, SNL	4,000	4,000
15–D–301 HE Science & Engineering Facility, PX	11,800	11,800
15–D–302, TA–55 Reinvestment project, Phase 3, LANL	16,062	16,062
12–D–301 TRU waste facilities, LANL	6,938	6,938
11–D–801 TA–55 Reinvestment project Phase 2, LANL	10,000	10,000
07–D–220 Radioactive liquid waste treatment facility upgrade project, LANL	15,000	15,000
06–D–141 PED/Construction, Uranium Capabilities Replacement Project Y–12	335,000	335,000
Total, Construction	**402,800**	**402,800**
Total, Readiness in technical base and facilities	**2,055,521**	**2,056,821**
Secure transportation asset		
Operations and equipment	132,851	132,851
Program direction	100,962	100,962
Total, Secure transportation asset	**233,813**	**233,813**
Nuclear counterterrorism incident response	173,440	182,440
Counterterrorism and Counterproliferation Programs	76,901	70,000
Site stewardship		
Environmental projects and operations	53,000	53,000
Nuclear materials integration	16,218	16,218
Minority serving institution partnerships program	13,231	13,231
Total, Site stewardship	**82,449**	**82,449**
Defense nuclear security		

SEC. 4701. DEPARTMENT OF ENERGY NATIONAL SECURITY PROGRAMS
(In Thousands of Dollars)

Program	FY 2015 Request	Agreement Authorized
Operations and maintenance	618,123	618,123
Total, Defense nuclear security	**618,123**	**618,123**
Information technology and cybersecurity	179,646	179,646
Legacy contractor pensions	307,058	307,058
Total, Weapons Activities	**8,314,902**	**8,210,560**
Defense Nuclear Nonproliferation		
Defense Nuclear Nonproliferation Programs		
Global threat reduction initiative	333,488	383,488
Defense Nuclear Nonproliferation R&D		
Operations and maintenance		
Nonproliferation and verification	360,808	393,401
Total, Operations and Maintenance	**360,808**	**393,401**
Nonproliferation and international security	141,359	144,246
International material protection and cooperation	305,467	294,589
Fissile materials disposition		
U.S. surplus fissile materials disposition		
Operations and maintenance		
U.S. plutonium disposition	85,000	85,000
U.S. uranium disposition	25,000	25,000
Total, Operations and maintenance	**110,000**	**110,000**
Construction:		
99–D–143 Mixed oxide fuel fabrication facility, Savannah River, SC	196,000	341,000
99–D–141–02 Waste Solidification Building, Savannah River, SC	5,125	5,125
Total, Construction	**201,125**	**346,125**
Total, U.S. surplus fissile materials disposition	**311,125**	**456,125**
Total, Fissile materials disposition	**311,125**	**456,125**
Total, Defense Nuclear Nonproliferation Programs	**1,452,247**	**1,671,849**
Legacy contractor pensions	102,909	102,909
Subtotal, Defense Nuclear Nonproliferation	**1,555,156**	**1,774,758**
Total, Defense Nuclear Nonproliferation	**1,555,156**	**1,774,758**
Naval Reactors		
Naval reactors operations and infrastructure	412,380	412,380
Naval reactors development	425,700	425,700
Ohio replacement reactor systems development	156,100	156,100
S8G Prototype refueling	126,400	126,400
Program direction	46,600	46,600
Construction:		
15–D–904 NRF Overpack Storage Expansion 3	400	400
15–D–903 KL Fire System Upgrade	600	600
15–D–902 KS Engineroom team trainer facility	1,500	1,500
15–D–901 KS Central office building and prototype staff facility	24,000	24,000
14–D–901 Spent fuel handling recapitalization project, NRF	141,100	141,100
13–D–905 Remote-handled low-level waste facility, INL	14,420	14,420
13–D–904 KS Radiological work and storage building, KSO	20,100	20,100
10-D–903, Security upgrades, KAPL	7,400	7,400
08–D–190 Expended Core Facility M–290 receiving/discharge station,		
Naval Reactor Facility, ID	400	400
Total, Construction	**209,920**	**209,920**
Total, Naval Reactors	**1,377,100**	**1,377,100**
Federal Salaries And Expenses		
Program direction	410,842	386,863
Total, Office Of The Administrator	**410,842**	**386,863**
Defense Environmental Cleanup		
Closure sites:		
Closure sites administration	4,889	4,889
Hanford site:		
River corridor and other cleanup operations	332,788	352,788
Central plateau remediation	474,292	474,292
Construction:		
15–D–401 Containerized sludge (R1-0012)	26,290	26,290
Total, Central plateau remediation	**833,370**	**853,370**
Richland community and regulatory support	14,701	14,701
Total, Hanford site	**848,071**	**868,071**
Idaho National Laboratory:		
Idaho cleanup and waste disposition	364,293	364,293

SEC. 4701. DEPARTMENT OF ENERGY NATIONAL SECURITY PROGRAMS
(In Thousands of Dollars)

Program	FY 2015 Request	Agreement Authorized
Idaho community and regulatory support	2,910	2,910
Total, Idaho National Laboratory	**367,203**	**367,203**
NNSA sites		
Lawrence Livermore National Laboratory	1,366	1,366
Nevada	64,851	64,851
Sandia National Laboratories	2,801	2,801
Los Alamos National Laboratory	196,017	196,017
Construction:		
15–D–406 Hexavalent chromium D & D (Vl-Lanl-0030)	28,600	28,600
Total, NNSA sites and Nevada off-sites	**293,635**	**293,635**
Oak Ridge Reservation:		
OR Nuclear facility D & D		
OR Nuclear facility D & D	73,155	73,155
Construction:		
14–D–403 Outfall 200 Mercury Treatment Facility	9,400	9,400
Total, OR Nuclear facility D & D	**82,555**	**82,555**
U233 Disposition Program	41,626	41,626
OR cleanup and disposition:		
OR cleanup and disposition	71,137	71,137
Construction:		
15–D–405—Sludge Buildout	4,200	4,200
Total, OR cleanup and disposition	**75,337**	**75,337**
OR reservation community and regulatory support	4,365	4,365
Solid waste stabilization and disposition,		
Oak Ridge technology development	3,000	3,000
Total, Oak Ridge Reservation	**206,883**	**206,883**
Office of River Protection:		
Waste treatment and immobilization plant		
01–D–416 A-D/ORP-0060 / Major construction	575,000	575,000
01–D–16E Pretreatment facility	115,000	115,000
Total, Waste treatment and immobilization plant	**690,000**	**690,000**
Tank farm activities		
Rad liquid tank waste stabilization and disposition	522,000	522,000
Construction:		
15–D–409 Low Activity Waste Pretreatment System, Hanford	23,000	23,000
Total, Tank farm activities	**545,000**	**545,000**
Total, Office of River protection	**1,235,000**	**1,235,000**
Savannah River sites:		
Savannah River risk management operations	416,276	416,276
SR community and regulatory support	11,013	11,013
Radioactive liquid tank waste:		
Radioactive liquid tank waste stabilization and disposition	553,175	553,175
Construction:		
15–D–402—Saltstone Disposal Unit #6	34,642	34,642
05–D–405 Salt waste processing facility, Savannah River	135,000	135,000
Total, Construction	**169,642**	**169,642**
Total, Radioactive liquid tank waste	**722,817**	**722,817**
Total, Savannah River site	**1,150,106**	**1,150,106**
Waste isolation pilot plant	216,020	216,020
Program direction	280,784	280,784
Program support	14,979	14,979
Safeguards and Security:		
Oak Ridge Reservation	16,382	16,382
Paducah	7,297	7,297
Portsmouth	8,492	8,492
Richland/Hanford Site	63,668	63,668
Savannah River Site	132,196	132,196
Waste Isolation Pilot Project	4,455	4,455
West Valley	1,471	1,471
Technology development	13,007	13,007
Use of prior-year balances	0	0
Subtotal, Defense environmental cleanup	**4,864,538**	**4,884,538**
Uranium enrichment D&D fund contribution	463,000	0
Total, Defense Environmental Cleanup	**5,327,538**	**4,884,538**
Other Defense Activities		
Specialized security activities	202,152	203,152

SEC. 4701. DEPARTMENT OF ENERGY NATIONAL SECURITY PROGRAMS
(In Thousands of Dollars)

Program	FY 2015 Request	Agreement Authorized
Environment, health, safety and security		
Environment, health, safety and security	118,763	118,763
Program direction	62,235	62,235
Total, Environment, Health, safety and security	**180,998**	**180,998**
Independent enterprise assessments		
Independent enterprise assessments	24,068	24,068
Program direction	49,466	49,466
Total, Independent enterprise assessments	**73,534**	**73,534**
Office of Legacy Management		
Legacy management	158,639	158,639
Program direction	13,341	13,341
Total, Office of Legacy Management	**171,980**	**171,980**
Defense-related activities		
Defense related administrative support		
Chief financial officer	46,877	46,877
Chief information officer	71,959	71,959
Total, Defense related administrative support	**118,836**	**118,836**
Office of hearings and appeals	5,500	5,500
Subtotal, Other defense activities	**753,000**	**754,000**
Total, Other Defense Activities	**753,000**	**754,000**

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to House Resolution 770, the motion shall be debatable for 1 hour equally divided and controlled by the chair and ranking minority member of the Committee on Armed Services.

The gentleman from California (Mr. MCKEON) and the gentleman from Washington (Mr. SMITH) each will control 30 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from California.

GENERAL LEAVE

Mr. MCKEON. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that all Members may have 5 legislative days within which to revise and extend their remarks and to include extraneous material on H.R. 3979.

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

There was no objection.

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

I rise today in support of the fiscal year 2015 National Defense Authorization Act.

The NDAA is how Congress fulfills its constitutional responsibility to provide for the common defense. This year will mark the 53rd consecutive year that we have completed our work.

What makes this bill such an important piece of legislation are the vital authorities contained within. It provides resources for the mission in Afghanistan. It funds our military operations against ISIL in Iraq and Syria. It pays our troops and their families. It keeps our Navy fleet sailing and our military aircraft flying. It maintains a strong nuclear deterrent.

The NDAA is much broader than this, but I will close in the interest of time. Before I do, I would like to thank Ranking Member SMITH, all of the members of our Armed Services Committee, and my colleagues in this body for all of their efforts to get us to this point.

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Every year for the past 52 years Congress has passed an NDAA. I am grateful for the hardworking chairs and ranking members of the HASC, but also to all Members of the body for recognizing the importance of this vital piece of legislation.

I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. SMITH of Washington. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

I want to join with the chairman in urging the body to pass this important piece of legislation. This bill every year helps our military do its job. It provides pay increases for the people who serve in the military, it provides for military construction, and it provides for the necessary authorities that the men and women who serve in our military need to perform the missions that our country asks them to do.

This is particularly important as we continue to fight in Afghanistan and as we continue to try to figure out how to deal with the challenge in Syria and Iraq. I think this bill is of even more importance because it contains within it the train and equip authority to help deal with ISIS and Syria and Iraq.

I really wish to emphasize for this body that that train and equip mission is just that. It in no way, shape, manner, or form authorizes the use of military force, and I think it is the best approach.

I don't want U.S. troops fighting this war. We have learned that U.S. troops cannot win the battle against the evil ideology that al Qaeda and ISIS have promoted. We need local partners. That is what this bill helps us do: train and equip those local partners so that they can fight ISIS on their home turf locally and in a far more successful way.

I will say that this bill is deficient in one regard. We have a smaller defense budget than we ever anticipated that we would have. If sequestration comes to pass, it will be smaller still.

There are very difficult decisions in terms of what equipment to procure, what equipment to set aside, how to cut personnel costs. The Pentagon has wrestled with all of those issues and made a series of proposals to us about how to make those cuts. We rejected pretty much all of them.

That is not going to happen in the future. In 2016–2017 we are going to have to make some choices, because if we don't make choices, readiness gets hurt. It is the last thing that they can cut. They do not fix equipment. They do not train troops as much. They do not pay for ammunition and fuel to do the training. If we don't make the decisions on how to make rational cuts in the budget in light of how much that budget has shrunk, readiness gets hurt. So in the future, I hope we will make those decisions.

I applaud the chairman for his fine work. I want to thank him for an excellent working relationship. I wish him the best. He has been an excellent chairman. He has upheld the tradition of bipartisanship on the House Armed Services Committee as well as anybody. I really appreciate that working relationship. I thank you for the work on this bill, and I urge its passage.

With that, I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. MCKEON. Mr. Speaker, I yield 2 minutes to the gentleman from Texas (Mr. THORNBERRY), my friend and colleague, the incoming chairman of the

House Armed Services Committee and chairman of the Intelligence, Emerging Threats and Capabilities Subcommittee.

Mr. THORNBERRY. Mr. Speaker, I appreciate the time.

Mr. Speaker, I rise in support of this measure. As we have already heard, there are Members who have concerns about various provisions of this bill. I think many Members have concerns about the process which brought this bill to us. It was certainly messy, which was inevitable when the Senate never passed a bill.

When you look at this measure as a whole, despite any imperfections, it is better for the country, better for our security, better for the men and women who serve in the Armed Forces to pass this bill rather than to reject this bill, and I hope Members will support it strongly.

In fact, there are many good, important provisions in it. Within the Subcommittee on Intelligence, Emerging Threats and Capabilities, we have provisions dealing with cyber operations, with defense intelligence, special operations, and human rights training of foreign militaries. I am very grateful to my partner Mr. LANGEVIN, who has worked with me throughout the formulation of these provisions and throughout the past 4 years on those issues.

Mr. Speaker, finally, it is very appropriate that this bill be named in honor of Chairman BUCK MCKEON, not just for the work he has done on this measure, but for the work he has done to promote our country's security throughout his tenure and for the commitment that he has shown to the men and women who serve our country in the military.

He has made substantial contributions substantively and, I agree with Mr. SMITH, collaboratively in working in a bipartisan way, which is also good for the country, good for the men and women who serve. We will certainly miss him, but we appreciate very much all his contributions, and naming this bill for him is one way to help recognize those.

Mr. SMITH of Washington. Mr. Speaker, I yield 2 minutes to the gentlewoman from California (Ms. LORETTA SANCHEZ), the ranking member on the Tactical Air and Land Forces Subcommittee.

Ms. LORETTA SANCHEZ of California. Mr. Speaker, I want to also echo my thanks to Chairman MCKEON. I had the pleasure not only of working with him on this committee, but also the Education Committee when we were on that. You will be missed here in the Congress, BUCK, but as a Californian, I hope you will come back and help California even more.

An important role of the Armed Services Committee is to conduct aggressive oversight on the hundreds of billions that the Department of Defense spends each year. And while the DOD needs strong funding support from Congress, there are still a lot of areas of wasteful spending, areas that need to be cut, areas where more funding might be needed than requested in the budget, and I am pleased that this final NDAA includes numerous measures to reduce or restrict funding for DOD programs that are behind schedule, not performing, or judged to be of lower priorities.

In the Tactical Air and Land Forces Subcommittee part of the bill, there are almost $800 million in funding reductions to such programs, and we did that in a bipartisan manner. There is also oversight legislation on several critical programs.

The final NDAA provides funding at the President's budget level for most major programs, including more than $8 billion for the 34 F–35 aircraft and also for continued research and development.

And finally, the NDAA also includes significant funding in high-priority areas. For example, the Growler aircraft, $450 million; an additional $98 million for additional MQ–9 aircraft; an additional $103 million for UH–60 helicopters for our Army National Guard; an additional $382 million for Army ground vehicles.

Also, I am very pleased that my provisions to further integrate women into the military were included in this final bill. I strongly urge the Department of Defense to ensure that there are no delays in expanding opportunities for female servicemembers who are out there on the front lines.

Mr. MCKEON. Mr. Speaker, I yield 2 minutes to the gentleman from Virginia (Mr. FORBES), my friend and colleague who is a member of the Armed Services Committee and is the chairman of the Seapower and Projection Forces Subcommittee.

Mr. FORBES. Mr. Speaker, I rise in support of this bill. I continue to be impressed with the bipartisan effort that was used to create this bill.

I want to thank Chairman MCKEON for his leadership and service to our Nation. His time and effort to support our men and women in uniform and to guide our national security will be sorely missed. But he leaves the committee in good hands with the gentleman from Texas, Chairman THORNBERRY, who will bring two decades of experience and leadership to help navigate our committee through the challenges ahead.

I do have to express concern for service provisions included in this bill relating to servicemember entitlements. More specifically, I am disappointed with the cuts to military housing allowances, commissaries, and the pharmaceutical copay increase. While the bill takes important steps forward in honoring our commitment to those who wear our Nation's uniform, I remain concerned that these provisions send the wrong signal to our warriors and their families who have already sacrificed so much for our country. Despite these concerns, I believe that this bill is a strong one and should be broadly supported.

As to the Seapower Subcommittee, I am pleased with the provisions in this bill, including the continued funding of the nuclear refueling and complex overhaul of the USS *George Washington*, construction of two Virginia class submarines, two Arleigh Burke class destroyers, and three Littoral Combat Ships. We were also successful in authorizing the construction of LPD–28, continuing the Tomahawk missile production line, retaining the existing cruiser force structure, and providing thorough oversight of the requirements for the Navy's UCLASS program.

Mr. Speaker, I want to thank the members of the Armed Services Committee, especially the gentleman from North Carolina (Mr. MCINTYRE), the ranking member of the Seapower and Projection Forces Subcommittee, for his long service and unyielding support for our men and women in uniform.

Mr. SMITH of Washington. Mr. Speaker, I yield 2 minutes to the gentleman from North Carolina (Mr. MCINTYRE), the ranking member of the Seapower and Projection Forces Subcommittee.

Mr. MCINTYRE. Mr. Speaker, I want to begin by thanking my good friend from Virginia, Subcommittee Chairman RANDY FORBES. He has not only been an exceptional partner on this subcommittee but, more importantly, has been a dear friend throughout my entire time in Congress, and he has been an exceptional leader also of the Congressional Prayer Caucus, with whom I have enjoyed serving as co-chairman. I know that the gentleman from Virginia will continue the great tradition of bipartisanship on this subcommittee, and I wish him, as well as those with whom we have served on our great subcommittee, the best in the future as they continue to serve our men and women in uniform.

This bill contains $15.65 billion for shipbuilding that will authorize two Virginia class submarines, two Arleigh Burke class destroyers, three Littoral Combat Ships, and provides an additional $800 million for a twelfth San Antonio class amphibious ship.

This bill also reaffirms Congress' support of an 11-ship aircraft carrier fleet, with the addition of nearly $800 million for the refueling and overhaul of the USS *George Washington*, something that I know Chairman FORBES and I share a passion about. These ships are critical to the United States' ability to project power and presence anywhere in the world.

This bill, Mr. Speaker, continues the long tradition of bipartisan support for our troops, for which this committee is known.

I am very humbled and honored to have been able to serve on this important committee for our Nation's security, and I want to thank the colleagues that I have served with over these last 18 years.

Mr. Speaker, I also thank Chairman MCKEON and Ranking Member ADAM SMITH, my classmate, for their steady

leadership throughout this process. Both of these gentlemen have been great partners, and without them, we would not be here now to vote on this bill.

It has, indeed, been a privilege to serve with them, to serve with the committee members, and, most importantly, to serve our great men and women in uniform who serve all of us throughout this country and, indeed, around the world.

I strongly urge all of my colleagues to vote ''yes'' on this bill.

May God's blessings be with those who serve our country and continue to stand night and day for our freedom. Let's show them our support. Let's support this bill and get it done today. God bless all of them, and God bless our Nation.

Mr. MCKEON. Mr. Speaker, I yield 2 minutes to the gentleman from South Carolina (Mr. WILSON), my friend and colleague who is a member of the Armed Services Committee and the chairman of the Military Personnel Subcommittee.

Mr. WILSON of South Carolina. I thank the gentleman from California, Chairman MCKEON, for yielding.

Mr. Speaker, America appreciates Chairman BUCK MCKEON and his wife, Patricia, for their extraordinary dedicated service to promoting a strong military defense and the well-being of servicemembers and their military families. I wish them Godspeed for their future success. The chairman will be greatly missed.

As chairman of the House Armed Services Subcommittee on Military Personnel—and I am very grateful that I have had the privilege of working with Ranking Member SUSAN DAVIS of California—I am grateful to have served with Chairman MCKEON in drafting this bill.

Supporting our servicemembers and providing the necessary resources for our military families and veterans is the primary function of the Federal Government. With the hopeful passage today of the National Defense Authorization Act, we will help achieve this goal and ensure that our national security remains in tact.

Included in today's bill are provisions that the House and Senate have agreed upon that will help keep American families safe and make sure that our brave men and women in uniform are given the resources they have earned and deserve.

□ 1130

Included in today's bill are provisions that the House and Senate have agreed upon that will help keep American families safe and make sure that our brave men and women in uniform are given the resources they have earned and deserve.

Key provisions:

Awards the Purple Heart to members of the Armed Forces like those at Fort Hood who were wounded or killed in domestic terrorist attacks on our home soil; mandates new criminal sexual assault reforms to prevent future crimes from occurring and offers support to victims in need; additional behavioral and psychological health programs will be made available to address and prevent military suicides; a bipartisan prohibition on the transfer of Guantanamo Bay detainees to the United States and prevents construction of terrorist detention facilities at home; and supports operations to support peace in the Middle East by supporting our allies in the region. In the future, we will work to enhance pay benefits and commissary proposals.

As a 31-year veteran of the Army National Guard, I am pleased that Congressman BILL ENYART of Illinois and I were able to support the National Guard's readiness and capabilities by preventing the transfer of any Apache helicopters in the coming year. Apart from assisting the States when disaster strikes, the National Guard serves as the combat reserve force for our Active Duty Army and Air Force. Their accomplishments are crucial for the security of our country.

Mr. SMITH of Washington. Mr. Speaker, I now yield 2 minutes to the gentlewoman from California (Mrs. DAVIS), the ranking member of the Military Personnel Subcommittee.

Mrs. DAVIS of California. Mr. Speaker, I rise in support of the Carl Levin and Howard ''Buck'' McKeon National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2015.

As the ranking member of the Military Personnel Subcommittee, I am pleased that this bill includes a number of provisions that continue our commitment to our Armed Forces. I certainly want to thank Chairman JOE WILSON for working with me in a bipartisan manner to support our servicemembers and their families. I would also recognize and thank our retiring chairman, BUCK MCKEON, and, of course, ADAM SMITH, the ranking member, for their leadership.

I am pleased that the final agreement continues the committee's focus on sexual assault. These provisions include requiring the judicial panel to assess the impact of using mental health records by the defense in preliminary hearings and a comparison between the civilian use of mental health records in civilian criminal proceedings; requiring the Secretary of Defense to consider the victims of sexual assault's preference regarding whether the offense should be prosecuted by court-martial or in a civilian court; and requiring performance appraisals of a commanding officer to include whether the officer has established a command climate in which allegations of sexual assault are properly managed and victims feel free to report a sexual assault without fear of retaliation.

Mr. Speaker, the agreement also includes several health care provisions that continue to improve the mental health of the force. Although the agreement includes a modest, one-time change to the TRICARE pharmacy copay rates and a decrease by 1 percent in the housing allowance, it does not include the full savings proposed by the Department of Defense. As a result, the Department will need to address the savings it already took in the fiscal year 2015 budget.

As Mr. SMITH has pointed out, the discussion on compensation that led to this agreement is a beginning to the conversations we must have. As we look to the next Congress, I hope that the results of the Military Compensation and Retirement Modernization Commission due in February 2015 will inform this important discussion. We all know these are difficult times, particularly with full sequestration ahead in FY16. Ignoring the issue will only lead the Department to take significant cuts to end-strength and readiness. These difficult decisions will need to be made in order to sustain our all-volunteer force.

Mr. MCKEON. Mr. Speaker, I yield 2 minutes to the gentleman from Ohio (Mr. TURNER), my friend and colleague. He is a member of the Armed Services Committee and chairman of the Tactical Air and Land Forces Subcommittee and the sponsor of the child protection amendment that he has worked on for 7 years.

Mr. TURNER. Thank you, Mr. Chairman.

Mr. Speaker, I rise in support of the National Defense Authorization Act for 2015, the 53rd consecutive National Defense Authorization Act.

I want to personally thank the chairman and Ranking Member SMITH; our staff director, Bob Simmons; my MLA, Morley Greene; Senator INHOFE and the ranking member; and, of course, Secretary Hagel for having included in this bill important legislation that will protect the custody rights of our men and women in uniform. This has been a battle for 7 years, and I greatly appreciate their tenacity and their support over what has been a long battle. No longer will random family law courts across the Nation be able to penalize our men and women in uniform by taking custody of their children away as a result of their having served their Nation.

Mr. Speaker, I had the honor of serving as the chairman of the Tactical Air and Land Forces Subcommittee as well as the cochair of the Military Sexual Assault Prevention Caucus. Under the full committee leadership of Chairman MCKEON and Ranking Member SMITH, with my ranking member, LORETTA SANCHEZ, we have done a bipartisan effort in this bill. It supports the men and women, and it also helps retain defense technology superiority, sustains our critical defense industrial base, and helps to maintain continued modernization for our military.

Additionally, we provide full funding for the Joint Strike Fighter and the Joint Light Tactical Vehicle programs, and the bill includes additional funding for National Guard and Reserve Component Equipment modernization,

Abrams tanks, Bradley Fighting Vehicles, Stryker combat vehicles, tactical wheeled vehicles, body armor, and unmanned aerial systems.

I also believe that this bill is incredibly important because of the provisions that are in this bill with respect to sexual assault. I want to thank my cochair, Representative TSONGAS, Military Personnel Subcommittee Chairman JOE WILSON, and the ranking member, SUSAN DAVIS, for her help on the issues of sexual assault in the military and also custody. These provisions are incredibly important and will provide additional protections to our men and women in uniform.

Mr. SMITH of Washington. Mr. Speaker, I yield 2 minutes to the gentleman from Rhode Island (Mr. LANGEVIN), the ranking member of the Intelligence, Emerging Threats and Capabilities Subcommittee.

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

Mr. LANGEVIN. Mr. Speaker, I first want to thank Chairman MCKEON and Ranking Member SMITH for their work on this bill. The NDAA gets done year after year not because it is easy but because it is absolutely critical to our national security, and it is absolutely critical to honoring and supporting our men and women in uniform who have put themselves in harm's way every day to keep our Nation safe.

Mr. Speaker, this year I am particularly proud of what Chairman THORNBERRY and I were able to accomplish in the Intelligence, Emerging Threats and Capabilities Subcommittee. I thank Mr. THORNBERRY for his partnership, especially on issues relating to intelligence and cybersecurity issues, and I congratulate him on becoming the incoming chairman of the full committee.

This bill supports important investments in areas from emerging technologies such as electric weapons, including railguns and lasers, to broad-based R&D that will support the next generation of disruptive technologies and to the STEM education efforts that will inspire the innovators of the future.

It will also strengthen DOD's cybersecurity posture by identifying the tools needed to recruit and retain a qualified workforce, further our understanding of the threats we face in cyberspace, enable access to test and training ranges, and provide for operational and ready force. It extends critically needed special operations authorities while working to combat the alarmingly high rate of suicide among our Nation's special operators. Finally it strongly supports the critical undersea programs such as the Virginia-class submarines that continue to be so important to our security.

I also applaud the inclusion of language to address economic or industrial espionage in the United States. Earlier this year I successfully advocated for efforts to understand how we as a nation should diagnose and respond to economic warfare, which is abetted on a large scale by the freedom of cyberspace and is an insidious and pervasive threat to our national well-being.

I also note the valuable inclusion not just of public lands legislation important in my home State of Rhode Island but also the Federal Information Technology Acquisition Reform Act. While more must be done to address our challenges in cyberspace, this long-needed update to existing law is important progress.

With that, again, I applaud the chairman, the ranking member, and the committee, especially the staff, for their efforts, and I urge support of the legislation.

Mr. MCKEON. Mr. Speaker, I yield 2 minutes to the gentleman from Virginia (Mr. WITTMAN), my friend and colleague, a member of the Armed Services Committee and the chairman of the Readiness Subcommittee.

Mr. WITTMAN. Mr. Speaker, I rise in support of this bill, which provides our men and women in uniform the equipment and training they need to get their jobs done. I wish to thank my esteemed colleague and ranking member from Guam, MADELEINE BORDALLO, and all the members of the subcommittee for their great efforts.

Mr. Speaker, this bill accomplishes three important national security and military readiness imperatives. First, it prohibits DOD from conducting another base realignment and closure round at a time when our national security strategy is in flux, our requirements uncertain, and the future unclear. We have asked the military to simultaneously draw down operations in Afghanistan, build partnership capacity in the Asia Pacific, and execute operations in Iraq. We should not divert their attention away from these important missions to pursue ill-advised objectives driven by budgets rather than sound strategy.

Second, we have increased funding to more than $1 billion to pay for critical operation and maintenance activities, including depot maintenance, ship and aircraft sustainment, and basic and advanced training for our troops. This bill also funds the refueling and overhaul of CVN 73, National Guard training center rotations lost due to sequestration, critically needed upgrades for our training ranges, long overdue military construction projects, and delayed facility sustainment and modernization requirements.

Finally, this bill funds our Nation's most pressing missions, including those focused on support for our European allies against increasing Russian aggression and fighting ISIS in Iraq and Syria.

As I close I wish to join my colleagues in congratulating Chairman MCKEON for getting this bill across the finish line and for his exemplary service to our soldiers, sailors, marines, and airmen.

Mr. Chairman, everyone acknowledges your formidable record on defense policy and your leadership of this committee, but I want to recognize another legacy that shouldn't be overlooked. As Members of Congress, we have no greater responsibility than to be the leading advocate and voice in this Chamber for our constituents. Without question, Mr. Chairman, you have done your duty for the people of the 25th District. It is an honor to serve with you. I wish you fair winds and following seas, and may God bless you, your family, and our great Nation.

Mr. SMITH of Washington. Mr. Speaker, I yield 2 minutes to the gentlewoman from Guam (Ms. BORDALLO), the ranking member of the Readiness Subcommittee.

Ms. BORDALLO. Thank you, Ranking Member SMITH.

Mr. Speaker, I rise in full support of the FY15 NDAA.

As the ranking member of the Readiness Subcommittee, I appreciate that the bill provides our men and women in uniform with the resources they need to remain trained, equipped, and ready to execute the full range of missions and operations that face our modern military.

In particular, Mr. Speaker, the bill is a significant improvement over the House-passed measure and restores $818 million in cuts to the baseline operations and maintenance account. These funds will ensure that necessary repairs and upgrades to airfields and other mission-critical facilities occur. Among many other important provisions the bill also provides an additional $23 million for two additional combat training center rotations for the Army National Guard.

Mr. Speaker, this bill finally lifts the restrictions on the obligation and expenditure of Government of Japan direct contributions and U.S. military construction funds that directly support the realignment of Marines from Okinawa to Guam. Finally, Mr. Speaker, we can say that the military buildup on Guam is back on track, and this critical component of our rebalanced strategy will begin in earnest soon.

Over the past year there has been significant progress on the realignment, including the signing of a landfill permit by the Okinawan governor, the completion of a draft supplemental EIS document on Guam, and the delivery of a master plan to Congress. The actions we take in this bill fulfill the U.S. Congress' obligation to keep this progress on track. More importantly, we finally demonstrate to our allies in Japan that we value their leadership and role in moving this realignment forward on their end.

I cannot emphasize this enough: this bill moves the military buildup forward and is critical to our overall rebalance to the Asia-Pacific region.

I thank Chairman MCKEON, Ranking Member SMITH, our readiness chairman, my chairman, Mr. ROB WITTMAN, and all the members of the committee

for their support. I thank committee staff, particularly Vickie Plunkett and Brian Garrett, for their hard work. I urge my colleagues to pass this very important bill.

Mr. MCKEON. Mr. Speaker, I yield 2 minutes to the gentleman from Nevada, Dr. HECK, General HECK, JOE HECK, my friend and colleague, a member of the Armed Services Committee and chairman of the Oversight and Investigations Subcommittee.

□ 1145

Mr. HECK of Nevada. Mr. Speaker, I rise to thank the chairman, the gentleman from California (Mr. MCKEON), for his years of service to the Nation and this body. He is a great leader, a great friend, and a great mentor. I wish him the best of luck in his future endeavors, and he should know he will truly be missed.

I also rise to urge my colleagues to support the Carl Levin and Howard P. ''Buck'' McKeon National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2015. Passing this bill is critical to our national security and for ensuring that our men and women in uniform have the necessary resources to maintain a high state of readiness.

There are many important personnel-related provisions in this bill, including combating and preventing sexual assault in the military, decreasing the suicide rate within our ranks, and finally recognizing the victims of the 2009 Fort Hood shooting with the Purple Heart.

While I appreciate the continued efforts to prioritize the health and welfare of our servicemembers, I do want to express my frustration with the Senate's insistence on including administration proposals to increase pharmaceutical copays, decrease the housing allowance, and shortchange our troops on their pay increase. Although fiscal realities and constrained resources force us to make difficult decisions, now is not the time to make changes to personnel compensation and benefits.

In last year's NDAA, Congress established the Military Compensation and Retirement Modernization Commission to evaluate and analyze potential reforms to pay and benefits and then report back to Congress. The House bill did not include the administration's proposals because we reject piecemeal reforms that undermine the work of the Commission. Any attempts to change pay and benefits before we receive its report, expected in February of next year, are premature and ill-advised.

I applaud the chairman's successful efforts to prevent even larger benefit cuts. We can't continue to balance the budget on the backs of our servicemembers and their families.

My concerns notwithstanding, on the whole, passing the bill is critical to our national security and providing the authorizations needed for the Department of Defense to carry out its critical functions; therefore, I intend to support the bill, urge my colleagues to do the same, and look forward to addressing the personnel compensation issues in the next NDAA.

Mr. SMITH of Washington. Mr. Speaker, I am pleased to yield 1 minute to the gentleman from Washington (Mr. KILMER).

Mr. KILMER. Mr. Speaker, I rise today in support of the 2015 National Defense Authorization Act. This bill makes needed investments in our military capability that are critical to the security of our Nation and of our allies.

I would like to specifically thank the chairman and the ranking member for their hard work on this bill and specifically for extending the authorization to pay overtime to public shipyard employees working on the forward deployed aircraft carrier in Japan; not only would this authorization allow the carrier to be maintained and returned to the fleet more quickly, it is also a necessary demonstration of support to our Federal workers.

Following pay freezes, government shutdowns, and sequestration-related furloughs, our Federal employees have endured enough hardship. It is not fair to ask them to leave their families for months on end to do the same job they do at home and earn less money.

I am grateful that Congress is doing the right thing in this case and acknowledging that supporting Federal employees and supporting national security are one and the same.

I thank the chairman and the ranking member for their support of this provision. I thank them both for their terrific service to this Congress and to this country.

Mr. MCKEON. Mr. Speaker, I yield 2 minutes to the gentleman from Washington (Mr. HASTINGS), the chairman of the House Natural Resources Committee.

Mr. HASTINGS of Washington. Mr. Speaker, I thank the gentleman for yielding.

Mr. Speaker, title 30 of the NDAA represents a bipartisan agreement on provisions under the jurisdiction of the House Natural Resources Committee and the Senate Energy and Natural Resources Committee. This agreement represents a balanced approach to public lands management.

It will create thousands of new jobs, support energy and mineral production, transfer land out of Federal ownership, and protect treasured lands through the establishment of several locally-supported parks and wilderness areas.

A few highlights of this agreement include: opening the world's third largest undeveloped copper resource in Arizona, boosting American energy production on Federal lands by reducing bureaucratic permit processing delays, reducing grazing permit backlogs on Federal lands, and increasing private funding of national parks.

The agreement designates less than 250,000 acres of wilderness. The designations, however, protect private property and are balanced with economic development opportunities on other public lands. For example, the agreement provides for over 110,000 acres of land to be conveyed out of Federal ownership to be utilized for economic and community development. It also releases approximately 26,000 acres of current wilderness study areas.

Additionally, it provides for an unprecedented study of two Montana wilderness areas, or WSAs, for oil and gas potential. Tremendous credit goes to Mr. DAINES of Montana for securing the thousands of acres of WSA release and this new energy study. He has broken important new ground. It includes a number of items important to my district in the State of Washington.

Lastly, I want to emphasize that all of the bills included in this agreement have undergone public review in the House or the Senate. It includes nearly three dozen House-passed suspension bill that have languished in the Senate.

Mr. Speaker, I want to take my final time here to thank Chairman MCKEON and Ranking Member SMITH and their respective staffs for their work on this. Without that collaboration with my staff, we wouldn't have gotten this done; and I, too, want to add my congratulations to Chairman MCKEON for his service, well-served to this House and to the country.

Mr. SMITH of Washington. Mr. Speaker, I yield 2 minutes to the gentleman from New York (Mr. NADLER).

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

Mr. Speaker, this bill authorizes training and equipping Syrians and Iraqis to fight ISIS, authorizes $63 billion for warfighting, and it does all this without a debate or a vote by Congress to authorize the use of military force in this conflict; instead, we are still relying on the obsolete 2001 Authorization for Use of Military Force.

This is an evasion of Congress' solemn constitutional responsibility to the American people to decide on the question of war and peace and not to leave that to the President alone.

We were told that we would debate these issues after the election. Now, once again, we sidestep these questions. In the meantime, the President has begun a bombing campaign of Syria. I don't recall this Congress ever authorizing a bombing campaign in Syria.

Again, these are questions for Congress, and we must assert our constitutional power to authorize or reject the use of force in Syria after a real debate. I, therefore, cannot acquiesce by voting for these funds.

In addition, this bill continues the shameful prohibition on closing the detention center at Guantanamo Bay or transferring its inmates to prisons in the United States. It is beyond shameful that we are holding prisoners, some of whom are alleged terrorists, for 13 years so far, without any charges or trial or prospect of trial. This violates every principle of human rights and

every principle of American liberty. These prisoners should be charged and tried and convicted or else released. The bill prohibits this elementary justice.

I am astonished, frankly, that I would hear on the floor of the United States Congress, as I did last time we discussed this, someone say that these people might be acquitted if they were tried; therefore, they should be held in jail forever because maybe the evidence doesn't exist that they are, in fact, terrorists, and because someone in the government—in the all-powerful, all-mighty, all-knowing bureaucracy—says that an individual is a terrorist, that person must be held in jail indefinitely because, after all, we don't have the proof. That is not America.

Mr. Speaker, I urge my colleagues to reject this bill.

Mr. MCKEON. Mr. Speaker, I yield 1 minute to the gentlewoman from Missouri (Mrs. HARTZLER), a member of the Armed Services Committee.

Mrs. HARTZLER. Mr. Speaker, I rise in support of the fiscal year 2015 NDAA, and I want to thank Chairman MCKEON and Ranking Member SMITH for bringing this important bill to the floor. I am pleased that Congress came together in a bicameral, bipartisan effort to pass this critical bill for the 53rd consecutive year.

This legislation gives our brave troops the resources needed to combat the national security threats we face as a Nation. This bill works to provide the necessary tools to our troops, even though we face a scarcity of funds under sequestration.

I am happy that we were able, I believe, to keep the Apaches with the National Guard and secure additional funding for the E/A–18 Growlers. I am particularly pleased that the A–10 will be spared from retirement. The men and women defending our national security deserve the Nation's best close air support aircraft, and the A–10 is simply unmatched in this category.

This bill is a fitting tribute to Chairman MCKEON as his final act leading the House Armed Services Committee. He has been a tireless advocate for our national defense and our men and women in the military, and I am honored to have served with him.

Mr. SMITH of Washington. Mr. Speaker, I yield 2 minutes to the gentleman from New York (Mr. ENGEL), the ranking member of the House Committee on Foreign Affairs.

Mr. ENGEL. Mr. Speaker, I thank the gentleman from Washington for yielding time to me, and I rise in support of the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2015. As the ranking member on the Foreign Affairs Committee, I would like to thank Chairman MCKEON and Ranking Member SMITH for working with Chairman ROYCE and me in a productive manner on many of the international provisions contained in title 12 of this legislation.

The State Department and other civilian foreign affairs agencies work side by side with the U.S. military in protecting the national security of the United States, and it is very important that our two committees do the same.

Mr. Speaker, this NDAA underscores the complex challenges and dangers we confront around the world, in the Middle East, South Asia, Europe, Africa, and East Asia. There are many important provisions in this bill, but I would like to take a moment to highlight section 1209, which would reauthorize the Pentagon's train-and-equip program for the moderate, vetted Syrian opposition.

For far too long, the moderate opposition in Syria has been waiting for our support. They are now fighting a three-front war against the Assad regime, ISIL, and the al Qaeda-backed Nusra front. To defeat ISIL and create the conditions necessary for a political transition in Syria, we need the moderate opposition to serve as ''boots on the ground'' in Syria.

The Free Syrian Army is far from perfect, but they are the best we have got, and we need to get the train-and-equip program ramped up as soon as possible.

Mr. Speaker, I would also like to express my support for section 1264 of the legislation, which removes the two main political parties in Iraqi Kurdistan from the terrorist list. The Kurds are some of our closest allies in the fight against ISIS, and they should be treated as such.

Finally, I would like to thank the chairman and ranking member for including section 1273, which is based on an amendment I offered. Recent and ongoing conflicts in Syria, Iraq, Afghanistan, Mali, and other countries have damaged and destroyed countless archeological sites and historic artifacts that constitute the cultural heritage of mankind.

My amendment would simply require the Defense Department to report on their efforts to help protect cultural property in areas of armed conflict.

Mr. Speaker, I urge my colleagues to support the legislation. I thank Mr. SMITH, and I thank Mr. MCKEON, and let me just wish Mr. MCKEON Godspeed. He has been a great Member and a good friend. I wish him the best in the future.

Mr. MCKEON. Mr. Speaker, I yield 1 minute to the gentleman from Alabama (Mr. BYRNE), a member of the House Armed Services Committee.

Mr. BYRNE. Mr. Speaker, I thank the chairman for yielding.

There is no greater responsibility of the Federal Government than to provide for our national defense. This bill does that.

I am particularly pleased this bill appropriately provides for our Nation's Navy, including full funding for three littoral combat ships, which is consistent with the Navy's request. I truly believe the LCS is a critical component of the future fleet.

I also want to join my colleagues in thanking Chairman MCKEON for his dedicated service to our men and women in uniform and for your great leadership on the committee. We are losing a true advocate for a strong national defense, and I want you to know that your leadership will be sorely missed, but the rest of us who remain will do all we can to carry on in your tradition.

I urge my colleagues to continue a long tradition of bipartisan support for the NDAA, and I encourage a ''yes'' vote on this critical piece of legislation.

Mr. SMITH of Washington. Mr. Speaker, I yield 1 minute to the gentlewoman from California (Ms. LEE).

Ms. LEE of California. Mr. Speaker, I want to thank the gentleman for his leadership and for yielding me this time.

Mr. Speaker, I rise in opposition to H.R. 3979, the National Defense Authorization Act. Congress is considering extending the authority to train and equip Syrian rebels, despite the fact that we have not yet had a debate and a vote on an authorization for use of military force against ISIS; in other words, we are digging ourselves into an unauthorized war.

Congress is, once again, rushing into another war and allowing the executive to rely on the blank check of 2001. That is why, quite frankly, I voted against the 2001 Authorization for Use of Military Force, which was for perpetual war. I have consistently called for its repeal and for the repeal of the 2002 AUMF against Iraq.

All of us agree that ISIS is a global threat and must be addressed, but that does not mean that we replace one blank check with another. The American people deserve to know the costs and consequences of engaging in another long-term war in the Middle East.

That is why I have called and will continue to call for Congress to live up to its constitutional responsibility and have a full debate on an authorization for any use of military force in Iraq or Syria.

The American people want us to do our job. Unfortunately, once again, Congress is getting us off of the hook. This bill expands our involvement in an unauthorized war.

I urge a ''no'' vote.

Mr. MCKEON. Mr. Speaker, I yield 1 minute to the distinguished gentleman from South Carolina (Mr. SANFORD).

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Mr. SANFORD. Mr. Speaker, I rise reluctantly in opposition to this bill based on my admiration for you as a chair and for your work—the committee's work, frankly—in, I think, instituting a great bill that has important forms in projecting force around the world, in sustaining troop levels, and in ultimately defending our country.

But I do believe, as was just mentioned by the last speaker, that there is still a glaring problem in that it continues this process of ceding power and

authority from the legislative branch over the executive branch, which means, for me, as good as this bill is—and I think it is a great bill—there is still this larger constitutional question about the balance of power in our system of government at the Federal level.

For me, what I would say is, I don't know how we condemn the President for taking unilateral action with regard to immigration and yet endorse a bill that authorizes and offers funds for his ability to take unilateral actions with regard to war in the Middle East. As has already been noted, he has burned through his 60 days in the War Powers Act. There is no declaration of war, and, in this case, there is no current authorization for these two wars.

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

Mr. MCKEON. Mr. Speaker, I yield 2 minutes to the gentleman from Alabama (Mr. ROGERS), my friend and colleague, a member of the Armed Services Committee and chairman of the Strategic Forces Subcommittee.

Mr. ROGERS of Alabama. Mr. Speaker, I rise in support of FY15 NDAA, and I urge all of my colleagues to do the same.

I want to say congratulations to Chairman BUCK MCKEON on delivering the 53rd consecutive NDAA to our men and women and this institution. This institution will be much worse off for you not being here after you leave. We thank you and your family for your service to our country and to this institution.

This bill is replete with important policies that have been clear and undeniable in their impact on the security of the American people:

It funds the development of a new rocket engine to be available by 2019, which will allow us to responsibly break our dependency on the Russian engines;

It reduces red tape and bureaucracy at the National Nuclear Security Administration, which is a critical organization with men and women who do important work to provide the American people with its only true security guarantee: its nuclear deterrent;

It introduces commonsense reforms, using public-private partnerships, to procure commercial satellite services for the military in a more cost-efficient manner;

It funds critical missile defense cooperation with Israel, and includes continued direction of coproduction of these capabilities in the United States with its American workers;

It ensures the administration can not overlook Russia's destabilizing and provocative arms control cheating, as in the case of the INF treaty, and it will not allow the administration to continue to cave to Russian demands on the Open Skies Treaty that pose a direct threat to our national security.

I urge my colleagues to support this very important piece of legislation.

Mr. SMITH of Washington. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

In closing, I want to, first of all, thank all the people who worked so hard to pull this bill together. The staffs on both the House and the Senate side do an amazing job that most people do not understand just how many long hours they put into this.

The process has been made more and more difficult in recent years by the fact that the Senate either doesn't pass a bill or waits until the absolute last minute to pass a bill, so then we have to work through the committee process. So there have been fits and starts back and forth, and the committee has done a fabulous job. This is a very lengthy, very complicated piece of legislation. Without the expertise of our staff, there is no way on Earth we would be able to accomplish it.

I also want to point out, again, how important this piece of legislation is. This is the 53rd consecutive year that we have passed an authorizing bill. I think that recognizes how important national security is and how it is one of the central duties of the United States Congress to make sure every year we give the authorities to our men and women who are serving in the armed services to do the jobs that we ask them to do. So I thank our staff for that. I really want to recognize their leadership.

I also want to particularly recognize the leadership of Chairman MCKEON, as this is his last time as chairman and as a Member of Congress.

Our committee has tried to have two basic core principles: one, we get our bill done; two, we work in a bipartisan fashion. When you look around this body today, you have greater appreciation for how difficult those two things are. We are not naturally bipartisan, and we are not naturally inclined to pass legislation because there is always something about any piece of legislation that somebody would prefer to be just a little bit different. That is not any less true in our bill, but we recognize the necessity of getting it done.

The ability to do those two things starts with the chair of the committee. When I arrived here, Floyd Spence was the chairman of the committee, and he and everyone right up through Ike Skelton, who was Mr. MCKEON's predecessor, have made it a priority to, number one, work with the other side. BUCK, from the very moment he was elected and the moment I was elected as ranking, reached out to me and made sure that that bipartisanship started at the top and flowed down throughout the entire committee.

And the second piece of it is the absolute commitment to getting the bill done no matter what. Again, Chairman MCKEON has just been outstanding in that regard. It has been a tough, tough, long 4 years. Many challenges have cropped up, but we have met every one of them and been able to get the bill done, so I thank him for his leadership.

I also want to thank Chairman LEVIN on the Senate side, as he is retiring as well. This is his last year as chairman. He showed a similar commitment, and he had an even more difficult time over there. In fact, he and Senator INHOFE had a conversation a couple of days ago as we were trying to figure out how to do this in which they were trying to explain to us the Senate rules. I said: Look, I am never going to understand them. Just don't explain them. There is nothing I can do about it. That is up to you. You guys figure it out as best you can. So Senator LEVIN has shown outstanding leadership as well.

On the whole, I think this is a very good piece of legislation. We have to remember that we face a wide variety of national security threats at this point. We still have troops in Afghanistan. We now again have troops in Iraq. We have North Korea, which is very unpredictable. We have the challenge of dealing with Iran and all of its levels. We have Russia and Vladimir Putin that are messing around in Ukraine and a variety of different other areas. This is probably as dangerous a time as we have had since the end of the cold war. Our national security strategy, funding, and the decisions we make could not possibly be more important.

At the same time, we have a huge budget challenge. We have sequestration, and we have this rampant desire to cut, cut, cut, cut everything from government, not contemplate any new revenue, not contemplate any possibility of spending more money; and our national security strategy has to try to wrestle with that, so that makes it very, very difficult.

I will say again what I think is going to be most important in the next few years. I don't think sequestration is going away. I am going to continue to argue that it should, but given the majorities in the House and the Senate and given the last election, it is unlikely to go away, which means that the military is going to have to live with a dramatically lower amount of money than they thought they were going to have. They are also going to have to live with all those national security challenges that I mentioned and, undoubtedly, a few that I didn't.

So how do we do that? Right now, unfortunately, Congress is doing it the old way, which is parochial. We all have an interest. We don't want our base closed. We have an airplane or a ship that is stationed in our district or a particular defense contractor that is invested in a particular piece of equipment. So whenever the Pentagon comes up and says, ''We need to cut this,'' you have a predictable group of people who will rally and say, ''Here is why we shouldn't''; and by and large, the rest of Congress has gone along with that group of people.

I am here to tell you that is just not going to continue to work. It is not. The very small minor personnel cuts that are in this bill are things that none of us would have liked to do. We

would love to have more money, but we don't. On the A–10, on the retirement of the cruisers and the amphib vehicles—I am sorry, not the retirement, the refurbishment, the layup of those vehicles—on the changes to the Guard and Reserve that have been proposed, all of these are things that we would prefer not to do. But we have the money that we have, and until this Congress decides to change that and provide more, it is the absolute worst thing we can do to reject every single change.

We have had things as minor as a guard unit wanting to move five C–130s from a base in one State to a base in another and proposals on our bill to disallow them from doing that because the people in that State don't want them to be moved. I understand that, but that is not a sustainable defense strategy in this environment.

We are going to have to make some difficult choices that we don't want to make if we are going to properly protect our military because, again, what happens when we don't make those choices, money doesn't magically appear to pay for these things. The Pentagon has got to reshuffle the deck and make cuts elsewhere to try to figure out how to make it work, and the cuts always come from readiness.

We have always said that the worst thing that we can do is create a hollow force, a force that does not have the training and the equipment to do the missions that we ask them to do. That is precisely what we do when we reject reasonable cuts—we don't do a BRAC, for instance—and leave the military with no choice but to reduce training and equipment, because that is all that is left. That is the last thing on the table. So I hope that we will start making some of those tough decisions in the next year.

Again, I thank the chairman; I thank the staff; I wish Senator LEVIN the best in his retirement as well; and I urge passage of the bill.

I yield back the balance of my time.

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

I would, at the outset, like to thank Mr. SMITH. I agree with probably about everything he said. He has been a tremendous partner to work with. He just had hip surgery a few weeks ago, and in these last few weeks with all these meetings and all the time and all the effort he has had to put forth in great pain, I really commend you for your integrity, for your steadfastness in your commitment to serving your district, the members of our armed services, and this Nation. It has been a great experience working with you, and I enjoyed just about every minute of it.

There are times when we have disagreed, but we have really done that at a high level and tried to keep it always on the issue, never, never personal, and it has been great.

I want to join him in thanking our staff. We get all the credit; they do all the work. Both sides of the aisle, frankly, most of the staff, I don't know if they are on the minority or the majority side because they work so closely together. That is just the culture of this committee, and I am sure it will continue.

As you have heard through other debate, this legislation addresses a wide variety of policy issues, including supporting operations in Afghanistan, funding the war against ISIL in Iraq and Syria, reinforcing our capabilities in the Pacific, and maintaining the Nation's nuclear deterrent. But many challenges remain.

Next year, the Armed Services Committee will be in excellent hands. Mr. THORNBERRY and I have sat next to each other now for 20 years on the committee. He will be the chairman next year. Mr. SMITH will continue to be the ranking member. They will have their work cut out for them, but they are more than up to the task. I wish them all the best because the security of our Nation lies in their hands, along with all of the members of the committee and all of the Members of this body.

I hope sometime next year a compromise can come to the floor that will end sequestration. There isn't a magical solution that Republicans can support and the President can sign without sacrifice on both sides. When that solution comes, it will be a tough vote on both sides.

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I pray that our colleagues will hold this one thought in their heart when that vote comes: remember the great sacrifice that our troops and their families and loved ones at home are making around the world.

Right now, they are walking in the mountains of Afghanistan. They are at sea, within missile range of Iran. They are flying wingtip-to-wingtip against Russian bombers over the North Sea. They are nose-to-nose with the North Koreans. They are sweating in the equatorial heat of Africa, fighting a horrible disease. They are standing on the sands of Iraq, risking everything against a brutal enemy.

They take those risks and they make those sacrifices because of you. They do it for you. They do it for us, for their families, for their flag, and for our freedom. How have we repaid them? With equipment that is falling apart, by laying them off while they are off in war zones, by docking their pay and their medical benefits, by throwing them out of the service and onto a broken economy.

I have met our forces on the battlefields of Iraq and Afghanistan, dirty and sweaty from fighting. I have watched too many families, as have all of you, spend long months waiting for those returning from deployment. I have seen too many heroes put into the ground. They never failed us, not once, so shame on us if we are unwilling to pay back the debt we owe them. Shame on all of us, from the White House down, if we cannot make far less a sacrifice than we ask of them on their behalf.

My road in Congress is coming to an end. It will be up to the next Congress and the President to make these injustices right. Please show our troops the respect they deserve. Give them the tools they need. Help keep them safe. Honor their sacrifice with your service. I know that you will do the right thing.

I am in the twilight of a 22-year career here in Congress. It has been mentioned that we passed this bill 53 times. I want to tell you I was not here for all 53 of those, nor was Adam. He is much younger than I am. You might think that I have been here 53. It has been the history of the committee to get this done every year because it so important.

I have come to know many of you as friends and family. To the Armed Services Committee staff, once again—that is, minority and majority—you are all veterans, you are professionals, you are tireless, but I just think of you as the best.

To my personal staff, I did not want to give this speech, not because I have any regrets, but I just have this problem. Thankfully, the Speaker has it a lot worse than I do, and he gets all the attention, but I have the same problem.

We hear a lot about government workers and how we spend money on government workers and they don't do anything. I just want to tell the people of America that all of these people that work here spend countless hours, and they do so much for so many people. I have some constituent workers at home that have helped thousands of people, and every one of these government workers here deserve our gratitude and thanks for all that they do.

I want to thank all my colleagues for the many wonderful things they have said. I made a comment the other day that my funeral is going to be somewhat anticlimactic. I have heard speeches saying what a wonderful person I am. Fortunately, I am old enough that I don't take any of that personally or too seriously.

I understand that this is a responsibility that was given to me by colleagues. I have enjoyed it. It has been a great experience, but I know it is not about me. It is about what we do here.

I want to thank my family. People say, ''Boy, we love your Christmas card.'' We have 6 children, 30 grandchildren, and now one great-grandchild, and they are all great. I am going to spend a little bit more time with them. I think I would like to teach some of my grandchildren how to fish, if somebody will teach me how to fish.

My wife has stood by my side for 52 years now. She is a tremendous person who I look up to so much.

Now, I am a McKeon, so that means I am of Irish heritage. I would like to part with an Irish blessing for all of you:

May the road rise up to meet you. May the wind be ever at your back. May the Sun shine warm upon your face and the rain fall

softly on your fields, and until we meet again, may God hold you in the hollow of his hand.

To this great body and to our troops, wherever you may be, may God bless you and keep you. May God bless America.

Now, for hopefully the last time, Mr. Speaker, I yield back the balance of my time.

Mr. SHUSTER. Mr. Speaker, I rise in support of the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2015, and would like to address the following language included in the Joint Explanatory Statement (JES) to accompany the bill:

As operations in the U.S. Central Command area of responsibility draw down, there will be reduced demand for airlift.

The CRAF program was created to ensure the nation can address airlift requirements despite fluctuations in requirements over time. During this transition back to pre-1990 levels of demand for airlift services, we believe it is imperative to maintain both organic and commercial capacities to meet operational demands and unknown future requirements.

Therefore, we direct the Department of Defense (DOD) to work closely with CRAF program partners to ensure that DOD establishes ''appropriate levels for peacetime cargo airlift augmentation in order to promote the effectiveness of the Civil Reserve Air Fleet and provide training within the military aircraft system,'' as directed in the National Airlift Policy.

The Civil Reserve Air Fleet (CRAF) has proven critical to assisting the Department of Defense (DOD) meet its defense mobilization and deployment requirements and its humanitarian and disaster relief missions. For that reason, I support the language included in the JES.

The provision states that it is imperative that airlift requirements include both organic and commercial capacities to meet operational demands and unknown future requirements. The JES also directs DOD to work closely with CRAF program partners to ensure that DOD establishes ''appropriate levels for peacetime cargo airlift augmentation in order to promote the effectiveness of the Civil Reserve Air Fleet and provide training within the military aircraft system,'' as directed in the National Airlift Policy.

Maintaining interoperability between CRAF civil air carriers and DOD is key to ensuring the military's readiness to respond to both national and international crises. Therefore, I look forward to working with the Committee on Armed Services and DOD during the next Congress to ensure the effectiveness and viability of the CRAF air cargo program.

Ms. VELÁZQUEZ. Mr. Speaker, the National Defense Authorization Act of Fiscal Year 2015 includes several small business sections, including Section 825 which was taken from my legislation H.R. 2452, The Women's Procurement Program Equalization Act of 2013. This bill was considered by the full Small Business Committee, of which I am the Ranking Member, and passed out by voice vote. This bill is an expansion of the Women's Procurement Program that was created as a result of legislation that I authored almost fifteen years ago and was passed by Congress in 2000. It increases the opportunities for legitimate women-owned small businesses to participate in the Federal marketplace and increase their share of federally awarded dollars. The legislation creates a level playing field between the existing small business government contracting programs under the Small Business Act by allowing contracting officers to award contracts to these businesses through a sole source mechanism, similar to those that exist for the HUBZone and Service-Disabled Veterans programs. Additionally, the language of the legislation eliminates the ability for businesses to self-certify for the Women's Procurement Program, thereby reducing the potential for fraud and increasing the dollars that genuine small businesses receive. As the author of the provisions, I would like to provide some background to be taken into consideration as we move forward to implement the legislation.

The number and economic contributions of women-owned firms continue to grow. For example, the rate of growth in the number of women-owned enterprises over the past 16 years remains higher than the national average. Between 1997 and 2013, when the number of businesses in the U.S. increased by 41%, women-owned firms grew by 59%—about 1½ times the national average. Furthermore, over the past six years, since the depth of the U.S. recession, privately held majority women-owned firms have provided a net increase in employment.

Yet, during this time women-owned small businesses continue to face challenges in the Federal marketplace. In 1994, the Federal government established a five percent procurement goal for women-owned businesses. However, twenty years later that goal has never been achieved. In FY 2013 year, women-owned small businesses received $15.4 billion, or 4.33 percent of contracting dollars, missing their goal by 3 percent—a loss of over $2.6 billion. It has been estimated that if women-owned small businesses received their 5 percent of the market, more than 673,000 jobs could be created; thus, not only helping their business but also the national economy.

One of the primary obstacles facing women-owned businesses that wish to do business with the government was the failure to implement for 10 years the section 8(m) of the Small Business Act, the Women's Procurement Program. That obstacle was removed in 2011 when the final regulations for the Program were released and implemented. Through this program, women-owned small businesses are eligible for contracts through restricted competition in eighty-three industries that have historically had underutilization of women-owned businesses. Nonetheless, three years after its implementation we have seen little improvement in awards to these businesses as the mechanisms currently at the disposal of contracting officers are limited compared to other programs. While other program participants regularly receive in the billions of Federal contracting dollars, since its implementation this program has seen awards only in the millions. In FY2013, the government only awarded 1,249 contracts worth $101.1 million, approximately 0.120% of small business dollars and 0.021% of all contracting dollars, through the Women's Procurement Program's existing mechanisms. Thus, changes are necessary to increase the participation of this group of businesses and ensure that they receive their fair share of contracting dollars.

The regulations of the program currently allow for either self-certification or third-party certification. Because of the lack of involvement in the certification, there is a high likelihood of fraud In numerous reports, GAO has highlighted these issues of fraud in other self-certification programs like the service-disabled veteran-owned small business program That program has seen several millions of dollars awarded to companies who self-certified they met program criteria when they were filing misleading or false statements to contracting officers in order to qualify for the contracts. This has made contracting officers weary of award to businesses as they are required to review self-certifications and determine their validity, taking them away from the other contracts they oversee. Also, in the implementation of the self-certification of the Women's Procurement Program, SBA requested only 1 million dollars to fund the document repository, eligibility examinations, as well as processing protests. Yet, the agency has not subsequently requested additional funds to maintain and provide oversight for these items further increasing the potential for fraudulent actions.

The bill, therefore, requires that businesses be certified by the Small Business Administration (SBA), among other entities. This ensures that the entity charged with determining the size of a business, SBA, has full control of the certification process. This provision puts the program on par with other small business contracting programs such as the 8(a) Business Development Program and the HUBZone program that rely on SBA certification. By having their own certification departments, the agency has been able to stop many ineligible businesses from entering their programs due to the vast amount of resources and manpower it has compared to other certifying entities. With these tools, SBA has the ability to provide greater oversight and quality control over the certification process.

Additionally, the bill eliminates the self-certification mechanism in the program. Removing this provision allows contracting officers the ability to focus on awarding contracts and limits fraudulent businesses from entering the program. While some may argue that the program will not function as a result of this change, this is not the case as the law still allows for certification from third-party certifiers.

The provisions in this subsection will increase the mechanisms available to contracting officers for awarding contracts through this program and equalize the small business programs by providing the ability for award of sole source contracts to women-owned small businesses. Currently, the Women's Procurement Program is the only small business contracting program under the Small Business Act that does not allow the award of sole source contracts. The provision would thus level the playing field between the small businesses groups and ensure equal participation when possible as well as more opportunities to award women-owned small business contracts than are currently available.

However, it is important to note that this bill and H.R. 2452 both retain the so-called ''Rule of Two'' in which sole source mechanisms can only be used if there is not a reasonable expectation that two or more businesses in the small business group will compete for award. The rule exists in all set-aside programs and while there have been calls by some to eliminate it, nothing in the language of this bill or

the underlying bill should be taken to support that proposition. The Rule of Two plays a vital part in not only allowing more small businesses to participate in the Federal marketplace but also by providing the government the best value from its vendors. Furthermore, this has been the lynchpin in guarding against challenges of the constitutionality of these set-aside programs.

This subsection requires for detailed reporting on contracts awarded by sole source contracts to women-owned small businesses. This is to increase the transparency of the award of these contracts, provide better oversight, and determine why certain industries do not receive these contracts so as to better focus outreach efforts.

In the implementation of these provisions, it is vital that there is no delay by the Small Business Administration (SBA). Regulations for the sole source provision should be enacted immediately and must be completed within 90 days. Additional regulations associated with this section should be released when ready and not held for completion of the entirety of the section's regulations. It is imperative that small businesses are involved in developing the regulations through outreach meetings and that their input is taken into consideration during the drafting process. Additionally, SBA should present draft regulations to the Committee on Small Business of the House of Representatives arid the Committee on Small Business and Entrepreneurship of the Senate and have regularly briefings to update the Committees on the progress of implementation of this section. When the regulations are released, the SBA should conduct outreach with relevant stakeholders, such as contracting officers and Offices of Small Disadvantaged Business Utilization, about how the new tools can be used to maximize women-owned small business participation at individual agencies.

Regarding certification provisions, it is of the upmost importance and the number one priority to prevent fraud, waste, and abuse in small business contracting and ensure only qualified women-owned small businesses enter the Women's Procurement Program. These businesses have been put at a disadvantage in the Federal marketplace for many years, and their ability to compete and receive their fair share of contracting dollars should not be diminished due to awards to unscrupulous businesses looking to cheat the system. Therefore, we fully expect the SBA to implement a robust certification program and to request full funding for such in their annual budget submission in February. The original intent of the authorizing legislation passed in 2000 for the Women's Procurement Program was to have the SBA conducting the certification process. However, the agency did not follow through with this intent. By statute, the SBA is the only entity capable of making a size determination. While properly approved third-party certifiers will play an import role in determining eligibility for this program, the agency should not rely solely on such entities to make certification decisions as to a business's eligibility. Therefore, the intent of this legislation is to reiterate that the SBA must create its own certification process to ensure a properly functioning program.

In the interim, the SBA should work with the other certifying entities to manage the increased number of applicants as a result of the loss of self-certification. Furthermore, SBA should approve and ramp in additional third-party certifiers in order to prevent a backlog of applications. In expanding the pool of certifiers, SBA should utilize the same process it used in selecting previous third-party certifiers. SBA must also create safeguard mechanisms in this certification process to limit the opportunity of fraudulent businesses to enter the program. In particular, protections should be put into place to prevent businesses from shopping around for a third-party certifier that will verify the company after they have already been determined to be ineligible for the program. Yet, after a reasonable time has passed, businesses should be allowed to reapply for the program to demonstrate that they have made corrective action on their eligibility requirements. SBA should also conduct random quality control checks on third-party certifiers to ensure that their process adheres to certification guidelines and has precautions to limit fraud, waste, and abuse.

However, it is important to note that while we are requesting additional third-party certifiers and safeguards to handle the influx of applicants to the program, these measures do not release SBA from its obligation to create its own program. As previously stated, we fully expect that the SBA create its own certification program within the agency within the next year.

Inclusion of Section 825 of the NDAA will ensure maximum and equal participation by women-owned small business in the Federal marketplace by providing a contracting mechanism available to other small business contracting programs and reduce the ability of fraud to enter the program by providing proper certification oversight.

Ms. BORDALLO. Mr. Speaker, I rise in support of the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2015, which provides for concurrence to the Senate amendment to H.R. 3979, the text of the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2015. I appreciate the efforts of Chairman BUCK MCKEON, Ranking Member ADAM SMITH, Chairman CARL LEVIN, and Ranking Member JIM INHOFE for their work to ensure we have a compromise package that keeps our 53 year streak of passing defense authorization bills alive. It is unfortunate that the Senate was unable to proceed under regular order to complete its defense bill, which would have allowed for a true Conference Committee to negotiate outcomes. Nevertheless, while this compromise package is not perfect, it does contain many elements that are critical for supporting our service members and our nation's defense posture.

This year's defense bill builds off the progress made last year on the realignment of Marines from Okinawa to Guam. The bill removes any restriction on the obligation and expenditure of Government of Japan and U.S. military construction funds for projects related to the realignment. Removal of the restrictions ensures that the realignment of Marines from Okinawa to Guam is back on track. While I have concerns about the precedence of putting a cost cap on the entire realignment program, the overall outcome in this bill is very positive. The U.S. is finally living up to its commitment under the Guam International Agreement, as amended in 2012.

Over the past year, there has been significant progress in Japan and in the United States regarding this relocation effort. Of greatest importance was the Okinawan Governor's signing of a landfill permit on December 27, 2014. The signing of the landfill permit, under the original agreement, signaled so-called ''tangible progress'' on the Japanese side for the development of the Futenma Replacement Facility in the Henoko area of Okinawa. It took decades to reach this milestone, but last December, the Governor signed the permit which allows for the beginning of construction of a new runway and replacement facility. Furthermore, the Department of Defense (DoD) released its draft supplemental environmental impact statement (DSEIS) for the Marine Corps main cantonment area and live-fire training complex on Guam earlier this spring. The DoD is now developing a final EIS with the intent of signing a record of decision early next spring. DoD also finally submitted a master plan to Congress that outlined the cost of the Marine realignment and provided the fidelity that Congress was seeking on a wide range of details about the relocation effort. All these together enabled us to prevail in Conference Committee and eliminate all the restrictions.

Our alliance with Japan is the cornerstone of peace and stability in the Asia-Pacific region. We have shared values economically and in security matters. It was critical that we uphold our end of the agreement this year. The bill finally makes good on our commitment and helps to further strengthen our relationship.

Unfortunately, this bill does not provide authorization for operations and maintenance funds to support civilian infrastructure requirements on Guam. There is a historical context for DoD providing local governments with support for civilian infrastructure requirements, like at Kings Bay, Georgia and Bangor, Washington, and I fundamental disagree with the opposition to this funding because it will support our military servicemembers. It is important to ensure that local infrastructure is able to support and sustain the additional military presence on Guam, and I believe the time is right to make these investments now, so that when Marines arrive on Guam, the overall island infrastructure is ready. I will continue to work with my House colleagues and the Senate to advocate for authorizing previously appropriated funds in future years.

I also greatly support the additional $1.148 million in funding for the Sea Cadet Corps program. This funding is in addition to $1.7 million that was programmed by the U.S. Navy in the Fiscal Year 2015 budget. The Sea Cadet program facilitates professional development for almost 9,000 Sea Cadets aged 11–17, in 387 units across the country. The Naval Sea Cadet Corps instills in every Cadet a sense of patriotism, courage and the foundation of personal honor, and it has significance in assisting to promote the Navy and Coast Guard, particularly in those areas of the U.S. where these Services have little presence.

Finally, I have some concerns about the provision that changes how the Directors of the Army and Air National Guard are appointed in the Department of Defense. A cohesive leadership team is essential to the productivity of any military organization. The Conference version of this provision is an improvement but still leaves much to be desired and the possibility that this process will continue to be abused.

Currently, the Chief of the National Guard Bureau (CNGB) is not by statute or by regulation part of the selection process for his own leadership team and yet, the CNGB is the Department of Defense's official channel of communication regarding all matters relating to the National Guard, the Governors and State Adjutants General. As the National Guard Bureau is now a joint activity of the Department of Defense, the Chief's responsibilities within the Department of Defense and to the Secretary and the Chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff have grown. The CNGB should be allowed to create a leadership team that can provide unified representation of the National Guard within the Department of Defense and before Congress.

The provision will now only require consultation with the CNGB on the appointment of the Director and Deputy Directors of the Army and Air National Guard. There is a significant difference between consultation and giving the CNGB the authority he or she needs to have an effective and cohesive leadership team. We cannot neglect the importance of professional experience, knowledge, and understanding in our leadership positions. As a seasoned Guard member, the CNGB possesses a distinct perspective that can accurately identify the appropriate skill sets essential to fulfilling the requirements of senior level officers within the National Guard. We must remember that our National Guard fulfills a unique dual-hated role in meeting their Title 10 responsibilities for federal missions and a state role in supporting disaster relief and homeland defense. The CNGB is in the perfect position to best understand how to balance these sometimes competing paradigms and is best positioned to ensure that these Army and Air National Guard leadership teams can execute and balance these requirements in their role at NGB and in working with the Army and Air Force.

The reason this provision did not achieve our ultimate goals is routed in the antiquated way in which many senior leaders in DoD still view the role of the National Guard. When legislation asking for the Chief to be included in recommending his own staff meets such vocal opposition, it becomes easier to understand just how hard it is for the National Guard within the Service and Pentagon decision making processes and why there is discord on key initiatives. The Congress and both Presidents Bush and Obama have elevated the CNGB to a four-star position, also placing the Chief on the Joint Chiefs of Staff. The empowerment of the National Guard was critical to ensuring that our nation's leaders had direct guidance and input on the capabilities that the National Guard can bring to the table in solving a wide range of national security challenges and allows for better coordination of federal and state homeland missions and response. However, the current process of choosing the Director and Deputy Directors of the Army and Air National Guard has been used to leave the CNGB out of the process and push personalities rather than individuals with the joint capabilities to make the entire organization function within its new roles and missions. As such, I will continue to work with my colleagues to watch implementation of this provision and ensure that it is not abused by each respective service and work to improve this provision in future years.

The defense bill is a year long process and is put together with the help and assistance of our outstanding staff. In particular, I appreciate the hard work and coordination of the entire House and Senate Armed Services staffs. I support this bill and urge my colleagues to pass this measure.

Mr. WITTMAN. Mr. Speaker, I applaud today's House passage of H.R. 3979, the Carl Levin and Howard P. ''Buck'' McKeon National Defense Authorization Act (NDAA) for FY 2015 which extends our strong commitment to our military. With growing threats around the world it is critical that we ensure our men and women in uniform are equipped and trained to get their jobs done to defend America. While passage of the defense bill is critical to protecting our national security, I am concerned with several provisions relating to military compensation and allowances.

Our nation's veterans and service members deserve our enduring commitment to maintain the disability, health, education and other benefits they have earned. I applaud Chairman MCKEON and the House of Representatives for standing against the Senate and Department of Defense (DoD) proposal to significantly increase pharmacy copays and reduce the basic housing allowance. The Senate supported DoD's proposal to significantly increase pharmacy copays and cut the housing allowance by five percent. Under the Administration and Senate proposal, pharmacy copay rates for generic drugs would have increased each year up to $14. The compromise adopted today by the House would limit select pharmacy copays to a $3 increase for one year, which is only $2 more than the $1 increase that DOD is allowed to do under the current law. The cost for mail-order generic drugs would remain $0. The final bill's basic allowance for housing only includes a one percent decrease, which is a better option than the Senate's proposal to cut it by five percent.

Due to the House's determination and leadership in fighting against unreasonable changes, the FY15 NDAA avoids significant reductions in compensation. I agree with Vice Adm. Norb Ryan (USN–Ret), President of the Military Officers Association of America (MOAA), when he said that, ''With time running out, it would have been easy for the House to just cave to the Senate'' and that the work of the House ''helped blunt the blow to military families and retired beneficiaries.''

However, without comprehensive review and recommendations from the Military Compensation and Retirement Modernization Commission report, it is premature to adjust the benefits of service members or their families. While I object to any reduction in service members or veterans benefits, today's passage of the defense bill is critical to our national security, and I will continue to support our service members, veterans and military families.

Mr. CICILLINE. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to express my support for various provisions of the Senate's Amendment to the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2015. While the underlying bill will strengthen our national defense and benefit my home state of Rhode Island, ultimately I was unable to support it because it contained a provision to extend for two years the training and arming of Syrian rebels, a program that shows little evidence it will be successful and may well be the first step toward direct U.S. involvement in the Syrian Civil War. Without this provision, I would have been proud to cast my vote in favor of this legislation. However, after voting only two months ago against a temporary authorization to train and arm Syrian rebels, I could not, in good conscience, vote for a bill to commit more U.S. resources and increased military involvement in an unwise program that presents the danger of deepening our involvement in a sectarian civil war.

The agreement that passed today included the designation of the Blackstone River Valley in Rhode Island and Massachusetts, the birthplace of the American Industrial Revolution, as a National Park. As the lead sponsor of the House bill creating the Blackstone National Park, it is an issue for which I have fought throughout my time in Congress. In addition, this agreement authorizes robust funding for the continued construction of the Virginia Class Submarine, which employs more than 3,400 jobs in my home state. It includes a one percent pay increase for members of our Armed Forces, provides additional funding for psychological and behavioral health for servicemembers, strengthens our nation's cybersecurity capabilities, and strengthens our relationship with Israel through significant funding for the Iron Dome missile defense program. Finally, this agreement makes great strides in combatting sexual assault in our Armed Forces by eliminating the ''good soldier defense'', and assessing a commanding officer's handling of sexual assault cases as part of his or her performance evaluation. I strongly support all of these provisions.

Unfortunately, with the inclusion of language authorizing military involvement in Syria, I believe that this legislation places the United States on a dangerous path that could lead to the engagement of our troops in yet another endless war in the region, an act that the American people have made very clear they oppose. I remain concerned that this program will be difficult to carry out, impossible to effectively evaluate and monitor, and that there is a lack of a clear end–game. In November of this year, the Washington Post reported that U.S. trained Syrian rebels were routed by the al Qaeda affiliated rebel fighters. Reports indicated mass surrenders and defections by U.S. trained rebels, as well as significant amounts of U.S. supplied weapons falling into the hands of terrorists. It should be noted that earlier this year, the CIA expressed doubts about the effectiveness of training and equipping rebel forces, citing unsuccessful attempts to do so in the past in countries such as Nicaragua and Somalia.

Additionally, there is no explicit limit to the amount of money authorized for this program, rather, this bill allows the Administration to tap into the nearly $64 billion in Overseas Contingency Operations Funds authorized for the wars in Iraq and Afghanistan. These funds are not only exempt from statutory budget caps, but the bill provides no limit for the amount of funds that may be reprogrammed for these operations. This would be in addition to the $500 million spent on this program since September. These are federal dollars that we should invest in our priorities we face here at home, such as rebuilding our roads and bridges, improving our education system, and investing in the creation of jobs.

When this policy was authorized for three months in September of this year, it received rigorous debate on the House floor before it was included in the Continuing Resolution. However, this two year reauthorization is

being included in essential legislation, which totals more than 1,600 pages, without any debate under a closed rule. I believe that we are moving forward with this policy without a clear understanding of with whom we are partnering, and without a clearly defined goal or an articulated strategy for achieving these goals. Without this understanding, I remain gravely concerned that this two year extension could be the first step into wider, more entrenched involvement in yet another war in the Middle East.

Instead, we should be placing our focus on building a stable government in Iraq, a policy that must include ensuring they have the support they need to prevent the spread of the Islamic State. Indeed, the Iraqis have made great strides in stabilizing their government and unifying fractious segments of their population. This week, the Iraqi government signed an historic agreement with its autonomous Kurdish region in which the two sides agreed to share oil revenues, and will allow for greater cooperation in equipping Kurdish pesh merga forces in combatting the Islamic State. We should continue to press the new Iraqi government to fulfill its responsibility to defeat the Islamic State and maintain a viable and inclusive government.

We have been and will continue to be a leader in the world's fight against terrorism and those who wish to harm this country. But we should not allow our responsibility to defeat terrorism draw us into an unwise, expensive, and risky military engagement in the Middle East. Because of my grave concerns about moving forward with a hasty and in my view incomplete program to arm rebels in Syria, despite the other favorable provisions included in this legislation, I could not vote in favor of its passage.

Mr. JOLLY. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to reluctantly oppose the National Defense Authorization Act, both because we as a Congress and the President have failed to honor our men and women in uniform by properly recognizing and authorizing the current actions against ISIS, and because this legislation wrongly begins to roll back the pay and benefits our service members rightfully deserve.

Its been nearly two months since the President announced his military campaign against ISIS. Our military has flown thousands of sorties and we have thousands of our men and women in uniform with their boots on the ground. The President calls them military advisors but they are Soldiers, Sailors, Airmen and Marines. We are engaged against an enemy that has taken American lives, and enemy that has said they want to penetrate our homeland, an enemy the President has identified by name and declared that our national strategy is to destroy this enemy.

And yet the President has yet to propose an Authorization to Use Military Force, and this body has yet to bring one up. We each have failed in our Constitutional responsibility to have an honest debate about whether we are a nation indeed at war, and whether we are a nation prepared to accept the human sacrifice that comes from conflict, and very importantly how we as a nation will responsibly pay for this conflict.

Instead, we have considered only the President's proposal to arm moderate Syrians—an elusive strategy that will do little to combat the war on ISIS, only complicates our geo-political strategy as it relates to Syria, Iran, Russia and other hostile nations, and a strategy most likely to fail.

Two months ago we had a debate over approving the Presidents strategy to arm and train Syrian rebels, but not a broad Authorization to Use Military Force as we should have. I voted against the President's plan then, and today I most reluctantly rise to oppose this National Defense Authorization Act because quietly tucked into this legislation is a renewal of this authority for two years. While our men and women in uniform continue to commit their lives to fighting our enemy and protect our homeland, we quietly approved for two years the weakest part of an already questionable military strategy.

To make matters worse, the President and the Senate included in this legislation a cut to the housing allowance for our military, and increase in pharmaceutical co-pays, and a rejection to the pay increased proposed by this House of 1.8%.

This is wrong.

Earlier this summer, this body passed a National Defense Authorization Act that rejected the President's proposals. Our body rejected the President's proposed pay increase of 1% and instead passed a raise of 1.8%. We rejected the President's proposal to require a 5% reduction in personnel housing allowance, we rejected changes to the commissary program that would increase costs on military families, and we rejected new pharmaceutical copays proposed by the President. I was pleased to vote for this measure because it was right for our men and women in uniform, it recognized their sacrifices by rejecting proposals that would have had a significant negative impact on the quality of life of those who serve us every day.

Despite our efforts, the President and the Senate prevailed in implementing these cuts through this legislation—and most insultingly, at a time when we are asking our military to confront ISIS and tenor elements around the globe, and at a time when the Commander in Chief has decided it important to commit military troops to battle the scourge of Ebola.

This President and this Congress can do better. We should vote down this measure, return to negotiations with the President and the Senate, and do what is right for our men and women in uniform and what is required of this Congress Constitutionally—to debate and decide if we are today a nation at war with ISIS and if we are a nation with a clearly defined strategy that will be effective in combatting this growing threat to our national security.

Mr. Speaker, I urge my colleagues to reject this measure and demand better.

Mr. PAULSEN. Mr. Speaker, I want to thank Chairman MCKEON and Ranking Member SMITH for their work on the NDAA. I also want to thank Chairman HASTINGS and Ranking Member DEFAZIO for their work on the Public Lands portion of the bill.

Included in this bipartisan, bicameral legislation is my bill to allow the Department of Treasury to authorize the minting of a series of commemorative coins to celebrate the 100th Anniversary of the National Park Service in 2016.

Our national parks are America's crown jewels and our greatest natural resources that deserve to be celebrated and preserved, so future generations can enjoy the beauty and history of our country.

Today, the National Park Service comprises 401 areas, covering more than 84 million acres in every state, DC, American Samoa, Guam, Puerto Rico, and the Virgin Islands. Minnesota is home to 5 national parks that are visited by more than 650,000 people each year and they contribute $34 million to the economy.

I grew up in a family that often vacationed in our National Parks. And I've carried on this tradition with my four daughters and wife, where we enjoy camping, hiking, fishing and seeing America's beauty. Just this past August we camped in Glacier National Park—one of the girls' favorites.

Proceeds from this commemorative coin program would go to the National Park Foundation, which is responsible for preserving and protecting resources under the stewardship of the National Park Service and promoting public enjoyment and appreciation of those resources. These funds will be critical to prepare for the celebration of the centennial. I want to emphasize that this bill will not cost the taxpayers money.

This is an important step to help us honor our country's important heritage. I look forward to its passage and appreciate its inclusion in this bill.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. All time for debate has expired.

Pursuant to House Resolution 770, the previous question is ordered.

The question is on the motion by the gentleman from California (Mr. MCKEON).

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

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

The yeas and nays were ordered.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to the order of the House of today, further proceedings on this question will be postponed.

PREVENTING EXECUTIVE OVERREACH ON IMMIGRATION ACT OF 2014

Mr. GOODLATTE. Mr. Speaker, pursuant to House Resolution 770, I call up the bill (H.R. 5759) to establish a rule of construction clarifying the limitations on executive authority to provide certain forms of immigration relief, and ask for its immediate consideration.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mr. HASTINGS of Washington). Pursuant to House Resolution 770, the amendment in the nature of a substitute printed in part B of House Report 113–646 shall be considered as adopted, and the bill, as amended, shall be considered read.

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

H.R. 5759

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,

SECTION 1. SHORT TITLE.

This Act may be cited as the ''Preventing Executive Overreach on Immigration Act of 2014''.

SEC. 2. FINDINGS.

The Congress finds as follows:

(1) Under article I, section 8, of the Constitution, the Congress has the power to ''establish an uniform Rule of Naturalization''.

As the Supreme Court found in Galvan v. Press, ''that the formulation of . . . policies [pertaining to the entry of aliens and their right to remain here] is entrusted exclusively to Congress has become about as firmly imbedded in the legislative and judicial tissues of our body politic as any aspect of our government''.

(2) Under article II, section 3, of the Constitution, the President is required to ''take Care that the Laws be faithfully executed''.

(3) Historically, executive branch officials have legitimately exercised their prosecutorial discretion through their constitutional power over foreign affairs to permit individuals or narrow groups of noncitizens to remain in the United States temporarily due to extraordinary circumstances in their country of origin that pose an imminent threat to the individuals' life or physical safety.

(4) Prosecutorial discretion generally ought to be applied on a case-by-case basis and not to whole categories of persons.

(5) President Obama himself has stated at least 22 times in the past that he can't ignore existing immigration law or create his own immigration law.

(6) President Obama's grant of deferred action to more than 4,000,000 unlawfully present aliens, as directed in a November 20, 2014, memorandum issued by Secretary of Homeland Security Jeh Charles Johnson, is without any constitutional or statutory basis.

SEC. 3. RULE OF CONSTRUCTION.

(a) IN GENERAL.—Notwithstanding any other law, the executive branch of the Government shall not—

(1) exempt or defer, by Executive order, regulation, or any other means, categories of aliens considered under the immigration laws (as defined in section 101(a)(17) of the Immigration and Nationality Act (8 U.S.C. 1101(a)(17))) to be unlawfully present in the United States from removal under such laws;

(2) treat such aliens as if they were lawfully present or had a lawful immigration status; or

(3) treat such aliens other than as unauthorized aliens (as defined in section 274A(h)(3) of the Immigration and Nationality Act (8 U.S.C. 1324a(h)(3))).

(b) EXCEPTIONS.—Subsection (a) shall apply except—

(1) to the extent prohibited by the Constitution;

(2) upon the request of Federal, State, or local law enforcement agencies, for purposes of maintaining aliens in the United States to be tried for crimes or to be witnesses at trial; or

(3) for humanitarian purposes where the aliens are at imminent risk of serious bodily harm or death.

(c) EFFECT OF EXECUTIVE ACTION.—Any action by the executive branch with the purpose of circumventing the objectives of this section shall be null and void and without legal effect.

(d) EFFECTIVE DATE.—This section shall take effect as if enacted on November 20, 2014, and shall apply to requests (regardless of whether the request is original or for reopening of a previously denied request) submitted on or after such date for —

(1) work authorization; or

(2) exemption from, or deferral of, removal.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The gentleman from Virginia (Mr. GOODLATTE) and the gentleman from Michigan (Mr. CONYERS) each will control 30 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Virginia.

GENERAL LEAVE

Mr. GOODLATTE. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that all Members may have 5 legislative days within which to revise and extend their remarks and include extraneous materials on H.R. 5759.

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

There was no objection.

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

Mr. Speaker, I urge my colleagues to support Mr. YOHO's important bill, the Preventing Executive Overreach on Immigration Act of 2014.

President Obama has just announced one of the biggest constitutional power grabs ever by a President. He has declared unilaterally that, by his own estimation, more than 4 million unlawful immigrants will be free from the legal consequences of their lawless actions.

Not only that, he will, in addition, bestow upon them gifts such as work authorization and other immigration benefits. This despite the fact that President Obama has stated, over 20 times in the past, that he does not have the constitutional power to take such steps on his own and has repeatedly stated, ''I'm not a king.''

Pursuant to article I, section 8, of the Constitution, only Congress has the power to write immigration laws. Our Founding Fathers established this separation of powers to prevent tyranny. As James Madison wrote:

> No political truth is certainly of greater intrinsic value or is stamped with the authority of more enlightened patrons of liberty than that . . . the accumulation of all powers legislative, executive, and judiciary, in the same hands, whether of one, a few, or many, and whether hereditary, self-appointed, or elective, may justly be pronounced the very definition of tyranny.

President Obama is, in effect, rewriting our immigration laws by granting deferred action to more than 4 million unlawful aliens.

Pursuant to article II, section 3, of the Constitution, the President is required to ''take care that the laws be faithfully executed''; yet President Obama is refusing to enforce our immigration laws for these millions of unlawful aliens.

President Obama justifies his actions by claiming that his administration is merely exercising the power of prosecutorial discretion; yet as Clinton administration INS Commissioner Doris Meissner told her agency, ''Exercising prosecutorial discretion does not lessen the INS' commitment to enforce the immigration laws to the best of our ability.''

While previous Presidents have provided immigration relief to groups of aliens, usually their actions were based on emergencies in foreign countries, thereby relying upon the broad constitutional power given to a President to conduct foreign affairs.

Without any such foreign crisis and in granting deferred action to a totally unprecedented number of aliens, President Obama has clearly exceeded his constitutional authority.

I commend Mr. YOHO for introducing his bill, which undoes the damage to our constitutional system that President Obama's actions are causing. The bill reaffirms the constitutional principles that only Congress has the power to write immigration laws and that the President must enforce those laws.

Mr. YOHO's bill prevents President Obama or any future President from exempting or deferring the removal of categories of unlawful aliens, except to the extent that the President is relying on his constitutional powers over foreign affairs or utilizing exceptions provided for in the bill for exceptional humanitarian and law enforcement circumstances.

The bill prevents President Obama or any future President from considering such aliens to be lawfully present in the United States and thus ineligible for the rights and privileges available to lawfully present aliens.

□ 1230

It prevents President Obama or any future President from granting work authorization to such aliens.

Finally, the bill takes effect as if enacted on November 20, 2014, thus nullifying the President's recent executive actions. I, again, urge my colleagues to vote for this necessary bill.

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

Mr. CONYERS. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself as much time as I may consume.

Mr. Speaker, Members of the House, in 1 week this 113th Congress will expire without having considered a single piece of legislation to fix our Nation's broken immigration system.

It has been 525 days since the Senate passed bipartisan comprehensive immigration reform legislation that would have made meaningful and long overdue reforms. But our Chamber here has still steadfastly refused to allow an up-or-down vote on that measure.

No one questions that our immigration system is broken. It is failing our economy and millions of families and our businesses. And yet, rather than deal with these critical issues, we are here today to vote on yet another symbolic, anti-immigrant measure that has absolutely no chance of consideration in the Senate.

I want to be clear. H.R. 5759 is politically motivated, hastily drafted, and an attempt, once again, to attack our President, as well as immigrant families who contribute to our communities and our economy.

By blocking the protections offered by the President's actions, the legislation would deprive nearly 5 million immigrants and their families of the hope that they might finally live without constant fear of separation and deportation.

It would undermine the administration's efforts to devote greater resources toward securing our borders and deporting felons and not families. This would mean millions of undocumented immigrants would not be asked

to pass national security and criminal background checks and pay their fair share of taxes in order to register for temporary protection from deportation.

Now, H.R. 5759 falsely claims that President Obama's assertion of authority is unlawful. The constitutionality of the President's executive order is recognized by both liberal and conservative legal experts. In a letter written last month, 11 prominent scholars explained that the President's actions ''are within the power of the executive branch and that they represent a lawful exercise of the President's authority.''

This letter was signed—I was amazed at the list of constitutional authorities: Walter Dellinger; David Strauss, formerly with the Solicitor General's Office; Laurence Tribe; and even conservative professors like Eric Posner.

Five days later, 135 immigration law professors echoed that conclusion and provided substantial constitutional, statutory, and regulatory authority for these actions; not to mention that the President himself was a professor of constitutional law.

Finally, this measure, H.R. 5759, goes well beyond preventing the President from expanding deferred action for childhood arrivals or creating a program to protect the parents of U.S. citizens and lawful permanent residents from deportation.

It would not only prevent this President, but any future President from protecting discrete categories of individuals facing unique dangers and challenges. This means that no future administration would be able to parole in place the undocumented parents or spouses and children of military personnel and veterans, or facilitate enlistment in our armed services by American citizens who have undocumented family members, or grant deferred action to victims of a crime or serious forms of human trafficking.

For these and other reasons, this legislation is opposed by many organizations that care about our immigration system and are working to protect the vulnerable among us, including the United States Conference of Catholic Bishops, the AFL–CIO, the Service Workers International Union, and the National Task Force to End Sexual and Domestic Violence Against Women.

Let's think this through carefully, and I urge you to oppose this very dangerous anti-immigrant measure.

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

Mr. GOODLATTE. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself 30 seconds to clarify a couple of things.

First of all, it is not true that the House of Representatives has not acted to fix our broken immigration system. First of all, last summer, we passed two bills, one from the Appropriations Committee and one under the jurisdiction of the Judiciary Committee, that did just that, that provided resources to secure our borders to stop the surge of illegal immigrants coming into our country and make sure that the similarly unconstitutional DACA program that the President implemented earlier was frozen and could not proceed further. So, to me, that is simply not true.

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

Mr. GOODLATTE. I yield myself an additional 15 seconds to say that the fact of the matter is that when you talk about taxes, there is no requirement in the President's executive order that anyone who qualifies as an unlawful alien must get this administrative legalization to pay back taxes. There is none.

They have to pay taxes moving forward, but one of the benefits is they qualify for the earned income tax credit. So this could cost the taxpayers of the country even more.

Mr. Speaker, I yield 5 minutes to the gentleman from Florida (Mr. YOHO), the chief sponsor of the legislation.

Mr. YOHO. Mr. Chairman, I appreciate the work that you have done on this, and I appreciate the attention that this has brought.

Mr. Speaker, there is a lot of consternation about this bill. I stand here today, obviously, in support of my bill, H.R. 5759, the Preventing Executive Overreach on Immigration Act of 2014. It is a simple bill. It is four pages, but yet, it has caused a lot of debate.

It just simply states that the President, Mr. Obama, does not have the constitutional authority to grant amnesty by issuing work visas to 5 million people here illegally.

I have got a list of scholars too that back up the claim that this is unconstitutional.

This bill doesn't talk about deporting anybody, as you might hear later on today that it is going to deport 9 million people. It doesn't talk about that. It doesn't talk about granting amnesty. It just stops an unconstitutional action by our President, who has taken an oath to defend and protect the Constitution of the United States, just like the rest of us in this body have.

To vote ''no'' against this bill is to vote ''no'' against the Constitution.

HARRY REID has already said he will not bring up this bill for a vote. The President says he will veto this if it makes it to his desk.

My question is, to not bring up this bill, or to not sign it, is that not a vote against our Constitution?

It is important that we address the true debate here, and that is the separation of powers. This bill is not about border security, work visas, E-Verify, or immigration reform. This is about the administration overstepping its bounds and unilaterally challenging the laws of this great Nation of ours.

Article II, section 3 of our Constitution makes very clear that the duty of the President is to ''take care that the laws be faithfully executed.'' Despite this straightforward charge, the administration is refusing to enforce our existing immigration laws for millions of unlawful aliens.

Article I, section 8 of the Constitution clearly states, ''Only Congress has the power to write immigration laws.'' And our Founding Fathers established this separation of powers to prevent an overreaching executive.

Mr. Speaker, the Supreme Court found in Galvan v. Press ''that the formulation of policies pertaining to the entry of aliens and their right to remain here is entrusted exclusively to Congress, and it has become about as firmly embedded in the legislative and judicial tissues of our body politic as any aspect of our government.''

Preserving article I, the legislative powers, this is not a partisan issue. It is not Republican or Democrat. Allowing executive action like this to slide simply because we are frustrated with a system establishes a dangerous precedent that could be abused by Presidents of both parties for any area of law they disagree with.

I would like to point out to my colleagues on the other side that if we continue to surrender, from this body, our legislative powers to the executive branch, then we could easily be standing here in 2, 5, or 10 years discussing a Republican President who refuses to enforce the employer mandate of the Affordable Care Act or uphold portions of the Voting Rights Act, and it can go on and on, and it has opened up a dangerous precedent.

Just because one might agree with the outcome does not justify overlooking or violating the process to get to that outcome.

Congress has the constitutional powers to create and write laws, and the President has a duty to faithfully execute those laws, not to pick and choose, like he does or doesn't like them. And that is according, again, to article II, section 3.

I urge Members to support H.R. 5759, restore constitutional powers to Congress, and stand on the side of the Constitution to protect this great Nation of ours.

Mr. CONYERS. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself 10 seconds before I call on our distinguished gentlelady from California.

I want everyone, particularly the author of this bill, to know that, as the senior member of the House Judiciary Committee, I firmly believe and support the Constitution, the amendments, and the precedents.

I yield 4 minutes to the gentlewoman from California (Ms. LOFGREN), a senior member of the Judiciary Committee who has worked on this issue for a number of years.

Ms. LOFGREN. Mr. Speaker, there is legal authority for the President's immigration actions derived, in part, from his constitutional duty to take care that the laws be faithfully executed.

In Heckler v. Chaney, the Supreme Court explained this duty does not require the President to act against every technical violation of the law. The Court said: ''An agency's decision

not to prosecute or enforce, whether through civil or criminal process, is a decision generally committed to the agency's absolute discretion.''

Two years ago, the Supreme Court, in Arizona v. United States, struck down most of Arizona's S.B. 1070 law. The Court said then the broad discretion exercised by Federal immigration officials extends to ''whether it makes sense to pursue removal at all.'' The Court said discretion in the enforcement of immigration law embraces immediate human concerns and can turn on factors, including whether the alien has children born in the United States, long ties to the community, or a record of distinguished military service.

When we created the Department of Homeland Security in 2002, we charged the Secretary with the duty to establish national immigration enforcement policies and priorities. That is at 6 U.S. Code 202.

□ 1245

Congress delegated that authority to the executive branch, and they are now using this authority. We enacted a law that permits the issuance of employment authorization. They are now implementing that part of the law.

This bill would block some portions of the President's recent action to keep young people from facing deportation and to prevent parents of U.S. citizen kids from being deported, but the bill harms others, too. Immigrant victims of domestic violence who seek a green card through the Violence Against Women Act are not protected from deportation while they wait for a visa. With this bill, they would face deportation.

Victims of serious crimes approved for U visas get deferred action while they wait for a visa. Under this bill, they would face deportation. The exception in the bill is insufficient because victims may assist law enforcement without appearing at trial.

Victims of severe forms of human trafficking eligible for statutorily-capped T visas could also face deportation. The bill would end the ability to parole in place the undocumented families of American military personnel and veterans. Deporting the mothers of American soldiers could be the result.

There is strong historical precedent for the President's actions. Prior Presidents were not met with such obstructionism. President Ronald Reagan created the family fairness program. Once expanded by President George H.W. Bush, that program is expected to protect 1.5 million people. The reason was to keep families together, one of the key motivations for the President's actions last month.

As some wrongly claim, the Reagan program was to carry out congressional intent in the 1986 act. That is false. When the Senate Judiciary Committee reported the bill, they said: ''It is the intent of the committee that the families of legalized aliens will obtain no special petitioning right by virtue of the legalization. They will be required to wait in line in the same manner as immediate family members of other new resident aliens.'' President Reagan decided otherwise.

Some wrongly argue the scope of the Reagan family fairness program was smaller, that it was not intended to provide relief to 1.5 million people, about 40 percent of the undocumented population at the time. Again, that is false. The INS Commissioner then testified before Congress that it covered 1.5 million people. An internal decision memo at the time states:

Family fairness policy provides voluntary departure and employment authorization to potentially millions of individuals.

The draft processing plan at the time said:

Current estimates are that greater than 1 million IRCA-eligible family members will file for this benefit.

Now, many Members on the other side of the aisle want to prevent the President's actions from going into effect, but the President has strong constitutional and statutory authority to take these actions.

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

Mr. CONYERS. I yield the gentlewoman an additional 30 seconds.

Ms. LOFGREN. He cannot change the law, and he has not done so. He does have the authority to grant temporary relief to some. We need broad reform, and to do that, we need to legislate.

It is shameful that the House has failed in its duty to legislate to fix our broken immigration system. The Judiciary Committee has reported out four bills. We have yet to see them on the floor.

I would like to enter into the RECORD the testimony by the Commissioner before the Judiciary Committee in 1990, the draft processing plan from 1990, and the decision memo from 1990 that prove the elements of the Reagan fairness plan.

HEARINGS
BEFORE THE
SUBCOMMITTEE ON IMMIGRATION, REFUGEES, AND INTERNATIONAL LAW
OF THE
COMMITTEE ON THE JUDICIARY

Mr. MORRISON. Now, Mr. McNary, you used the number 1.5 million IRCA relatives who are undocumented but who are covered by your family fairness policy. Do I have that number right?

Mr. MCNARY. Yes.

Mr. MORRISON. Under your recent administrative order, these 1.5 million people essentially are here to stay, with work and travel privileges. Isn't that right?

Mr. MCNARY. We think you are right as to the 1.5 million being here. There is an estimate of another 1.5 million that would come as a result of this change in definition.

Mr. MORRISON. There is another 1.5 million who you think would be eligible to come?

Mr. MCNARY. Yes.

DRAFT PROCESSING PLAN
RPF PROCESSING OF FAMILY FAIRNESS APPLICATIONS
UTILIZING DIRECT MAIL PROCEDURES

This proposal identifies one feasible method for accomplishing the initial receipt of documents required for an alien to request coverage under the Service's recently announced policy shift on family fairness. As a result of this change in policy, current estimates are that greater than one million IRCA-ineligible family members will file for this benefit.

Because of the anticipated scope of this workload on the Service, it is advisable to identify cost-efficient and effective methods to receive and process applications for inclusion under the Family Fairness Policy (PEP). Therefore, it is recommended that one viable option will incorporate many of the resources currently in place throughout the Service. One such plan, which can be activated with a minimum lead time and effort is to have aliens direct mail their applications to Service Regional Processing Facilities (RPF).

ALIEN MUST FILE BY MAIL WITH THEIR RPF:

1. One Form I–765, Application for Employment Authorization.

Instructions are modified for this form to tell aliens to enter in the three ( ) ''F F P'' located in item #16 on the I–765.

Money order or bank Check for $35.00 made out to INS, if employment authorization is required.

Affidavit of family membership, using the required format.

THE RPF WILL USE THE LAPS SYSTEM TO DO THE FOLLOWING:

Note: Simply stated, the REF will handle the I–765 with accompanying documentation, in very much the same manner as the current I–698, used by temporary residents under § 245a to apply for adjustment to permanent resident status.

1. If application is complete, as required, process. If not, it is returned to the alien until it is perfected.

2. If processable, the I–765 is forwarded to data entry. Here, a new A-number will be assigned to the application and the resulting record.

3. LAPS will be used to capture all data from the I–765 for which there is a comparable field in LAPS. For starters, the form type will be I–765, the fee amount $35.00, etc. Information for which there is no comparable field in LAPS will not be able to be keyed until modifications are made to the system. The resulting electronic record will enable the Service to track individual cases, produce timely management reports, and send notices to the alien.

4. After data entry, all paperwork is placed in the appropriate A-file folder.

5. The fee, if indicated, is processed with monies deposited to X accounts.

6. LAPS will preempt all other interviews which have been scheduled and will schedule I–765 applicants to appear for interview instead, at the earliest practicable date.

7. LAPS prints an automated mailer to the applicant. This mailer tells the alien that their request for coverage under FFP has been received. The mailer states that it is a replacement I–689 document and grants employment authorization until the date of a scheduled interview. Suggested text:

''We have received your request for relief from deportation under the Family Fairness Policy. You must appear at the office listed below on _____ for an interview so we may make a decision on this application. If we approve your application, you will receive employment authorization at that time. If you move, notify the INS of your new address using form I–697A, available at any INS office.''

MESSAGE REPEATS IN SPANISH—MAXIMUM MAILER LINES = 12

7A. Alternatively, if policy requires that employment authorization be instantaneous, upon processing of the I–765, the suggested language is:

''We have received your request for relief from deportation under the Family Fairness

Policy. You will be notified to appear at an INS office for an interview so we may make a decision on this application. This document replaces form I–689 and, combined with proper identification, authorizes employment until _____. If you move, notify the INS of your new address using form I–697A, available at any INS office.''

MESSAGE REPEATS IN SPANISH—MAXIMUM MAILER LINES = 12

ALTEN RECEIVES NOTICE AND SHOW UP AT PHASE II OFFICE HAVING LAPS ACCESS

1. I–213 completed on alien. Decision on EVD is made.

2. Alien is interviewed to determine applicability of FFP relief and veracity of family relationship claim. Examiner uses online screen record of I–765 data.

3. If I–765 approved, alien processed at that office for EAD card.

4. If FFP coverage denied, alien notified in writing using Form I–210. LAPS screen updated to reflect status.

5. Copy of I–210, I–213 sent to district Deportation and Investigation branches for issuance of an OSC if alien does not leave the country within 30 days voluntarily, as provided on the I–210.

ESTIMATED RESOURCES REQUIRED

	Est. cost.
1. Clerical staff at RPFs: 100	$1,348,500
2. Adjudicators at RPFs: 250	3,371,250
3. Clerical staff in Field: 250	3,371,250
4. Adjudicators in Field: 500	6,742,500
est. subtotal personnel costs: 1,100	14,833,500
est. software modification costs	200,000
est. miscellaneous support costs	2,000,000
Total estimated costs:	17,033,500

@1,000,000 interviewed in 100 workdays.

PRO:

Centralizes control, security and consistency.

Requires less personnel than a more distributed plan.

Buys the Service valuable time to get ready. The time normally wasted in mailing can work to our benefit.

Diminishes the potential for a ''circus atmosphere'' created by the media or our critics, who will be avidly looking for signs of disorganization or inconsistency at our offices.

CON:

Cost. This can be offset if the Legalization program is allowed to use the fees received from Form I–765 applications, without restriction, to accomplish this special project and to remedy disruption caused to the ongoing legalization, SAW and RAW programs.

Holds the alien, and their representative at arms length. This may be perceived as negative by the public. However, given the emotional nature of this issue, the Service cannot take the risk of exposing too much of itself to the public until we are ready to handle however many aliens come forward.

T. Andreotta (February 8, 1990)

RPF–1.FFP

DECISION MEMO

FEBRUARY 8, 1990.

To: Gene McNary, Commissioner.

Subject: The implementation of the Family Fairness Policy—Providing For Voluntary Departure under 8 CFR 242.5 and Employment Authorization under 8 CFR 274a.12 for the spouses and children of legalized aliens (section 245a and section 210).

The family fairness policy provides voluntary departure and employment authorization to potentially millions of individuals. The Service must establish specific procedures to ensure consistency of processing requests for voluntary departure and employment authorization from ineligible family members of temporary resident aliens legalized under the legalization (section 245a) and special agricultural (section 210) programs. The following processing options are submitted for consideration.

TRADITIONAL PROCESSING PURSUANT TO 8 CFR 242.5 (VOLUNTARY DEPARTURE) AND 8 CFR (274a.12 (EMPLOYMENT AUTHORIZATION).

Request for voluntary departure will be made in writing to the district director in whose jurisdiction the ineligible spouse or child resides.

The district's records section will create an A-file, if a file has not been previously opened.

The district's investigations section will prepare form I–213, ''Record of Deportable Alien'' for each ineligible spouse or child, a determination will be made to grant or deny voluntary departure, and the aliens will be placed under docket control.

The district's deportation section will control both granted and denied cases that have been placed under docket control. One year call-ups will be maintained for granted cases. Requests for extensions will be processed by deportation personnel. Denied cases will be processed for Orders to Show Cause if the alien has not departed the United States within the required time frame.

Application for employment authorization will be made on form I–765, ''Application for Employment Authorization'', with fee.

PROS

Follows established regulatory procedures and guidelines.

Utilizes personnel experienced in processing requests for voluntary departure, employment authorization, and file creation.

Does not ''link'' to legalization's promise of confidentiality and ''no risk'' if alien comes forward to request voluntary departure. (alien can be denied and placed into deportation proceedings, etc.)

Does not impact on legalization processing, thus complying with Congressional intent for a temporary legalization program that will continue to phase down (adjudicating the remaining 700,000+ Phase I 245a and 210 cases, the remaining 800,000 Phase II 245a cases, replacement card applications, processing the 60,000 ongoing litigation cases etc.)

Allows for maximum use of district director's exercise of discretion.

CONS

Places large workload on in place INS structure, that will strain existing resources.

Jeopardizes the Regional Commissioners and the District Directors performance goals in other operational activities.

Operational budgets do not contain sufficient funds for this effort. (a ''user fee'' may have to be charged generating negative publicity and charges that the Service's policy was a ruse to raise money)

Large numbers of individuals will visit in place INS offices that already experience unacceptable crowds and long waiting times. (Again, the risk of negative publicity is great)

Congressional complaints are likely to increase as resources are diverted from other activities, slowing the disbursement of benefits and services associated with these activities)

The morale of personnel in investigations and deportation is likely to suffer in that the perception of this program will not ''fit'' with their regular mission assignments. (Low morale can translate into inadequate processing and poor service and consequently reflecting badly on the Service)

Not an efficient way to consistently process large numbers.

DRAFT PROCESSING PLAN

RPF PROCESSING OF FAMILY FAIRNESS APPLICATIONS

UTILIZING DIRECT MAIL PROCEDURES

This proposal identifies one feasible method for accomplishing the initial receipt of documents required for an alien to request coverage under the Service's recently announced policy shift on family fairness. As a result of this change in policy, rent estimates are that greater than one million IRCA-ineligible family members will file for this benefit.

Because of the anticipated scope of this workload on the Service, it is advisable to identify cost-efficient and effective methods to receive and process applications for inclusion under the Family Fairness Policy (FFP). Therefore, it is recommended that one viable option will incorporate many of the resources currently in place throughout the Service. One such plan, which can be activated with a minimum lead time and effort is to have aliens direct mail their applications to Service Regional Processing Facilities (RPF).

ALIEN MUST FILE BY MAIL WITH THEIR RPF:

1. One Form I–765, Application for Employment Authorization.

Instructions are modified for this form to tell aliens to enter in the three ( ) ''F F P'' located in item #16 on the I–765.

Money order or bank check for $35.00 made out to INS, if employment authorization is required.

Affidavit of family membership, using the required format.

THE RPF WILL USE THE LAPS SYSTEM TO DO THE FOLLOWING:

Note: Simply stated, the RPF will handle the I–765 with accompanying documentation, in very much the same manner as the current I–698, used by temporary residents under § 245a to apply for adjustment to permanent resident status.

1. If application is complete, as required, process. If not, it is returned to the alien until it is perfected.

2. If processable, the I–765 is forwarded to data entry. Here, a new A–number will be assigned to the application and the resulting record.

3. LAPS will be used to capture all data from the I–765 for which there is a comparable field in LAPS. For starters, the form type will be I–765, the fee amount $35.00, etc. Information for which there is no comparable field in LAPS will not be able to be keyed until modifications are made to the system. The resulting electronic record will enable the Service to track individual cases, produce timely management reports, and send notices to the alien.

4. After data entry, all paperwork is placed in the appropriate A–file folder.

5. The fee, if indicated, is processed with monies deposited to X accounts.

6. LAPS will preempt all other interviews which have been scheduled and will schedule I–765 applicants to appear for interview instead, at the earliest practicable date.

7. LAPS prints an automated mailers to the applicant. This mailer tells the alien that their request for coverage under FFP has been received. The mailer states that it is a replacement I–689 document and grants employment authorization until the date of a scheduled interview. Suggested text:

''We have received your request for relief from deportation under the Family Fairness Policy. You must appear at the office listed below on_____ for an interview so we may make a decision on this application. If we approve your application, you will receive employment authorization at that time. If

you move, notify the INS of your new address using form I–697A, available at any INS office.''

MESSAGE REPEATS IN SPANISH—MAXIMUM MAILER LINES = 12

7A. Alternatively, if policy requires that employment authorization be instantaneous, upon processing of the I–765, the suggested language is:

''We have received your request for relief from deportation under the Family Fairness Policy. You will be notified to appear at an INS office for an interview so we may make a decision on this application. This document replaces form I–689 and, combined with proper identification, authorizes employment until _____. If you move, notify the INS of your new address using form I–697A, available at any INS office.''

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T. Andreotta (February 8, 1990)

RPF–1.FFP

Mr. GOODLATTE. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself 30 seconds.

I would point out that the Supreme Court decision in Heckler v. Chaney in no way justifies the claim that the President of the United States has this authority to issue this enormous order.

Nor do we have a situation where it could justifiably be found that the agency has consciously and expressly adopted a general policy that is so extreme as to amount to an abdication of its statutory responsibilities.

That is what has happened here. The President has abdicated his statutory responsibilities in enforcing the law and changed the law, and that is why it cannot be upheld.

I yield 2 minutes to the gentleman from Missouri (Mr. SMITH), a member of the Judiciary Committee.

Mr. SMITH of Missouri. Mr. Speaker, I thank the chairman for bringing this legislation to the floor.

Mr. Speaker, President Obama, just last week, made the action and said, ''Change the law,'' on immigration granting amnesty to millions of illegal aliens. The President should not be allowed to do this. In fact, article II, section 3, of the Constitution requires the President to take care that the law is being faithfully executed.

On March 28, 2011, President Obama said he would not use an executive order for amnesty, explaining that, ''Temporary protective status historically has been used for special circumstances.'' Those are his words.

More than 20 times, the President said executive action on immigration would not be appropriate. Nothing has changed in our Constitution, but now, the administration is singing a different tune.

Mr. Speaker, I am from the Show-Me State. I would love for any of my colleagues in this body to show me in this document, the Constitution of the United States, where it grants the President the authority to change the laws. Article I of the Constitution says Congress will change the laws, not the President. The President will execute the laws—faithfully execute the laws.

Mr. Speaker, I proudly support this legislation, and I ask all my colleagues to do so to stop this action.

Mr. CONYERS. Mr. Speaker, I yield 1 minute to the gentlelady from California (Ms. PELOSI), our leader.

Ms. PELOSI. Mr. Speaker, I thank the gentleman for yielding. I commend him for his leadership as chairman and now ranking member of the Judiciary Committee and his important work for comprehensive immigration reform.

I also salute the ranking member of the Subcommittee on Immigration and Border Security, Congresswoman ZOE LOFGREN of California, who has not only chaired the Immigration and Border Security Subcommittee, she has taught immigration law, she has been an immigration lawyer. She represents a very diverse district in California blessed with a strong immigrant population.

Mr. Speaker, more than 520 days ago, the Senate passed bold bipartisan comprehensive immigration reform by an overwhelming margin. It was bipartisan, it was overwhelming, 520 days ago—more than that.

Time and again, the Republican leadership of the House has promised productive action to fix our clearly broken immigration system; yet, time and again, Republicans have refused to give the American people a vote on this critical issue.

They have ignored law enforcement, the badges; faith leaders, the Bibles; and business groups—the three Bs. They have denied our country billions of dollars in economic benefits and $1 trillion in deficit reduction, turned their backs on millions of hardworking immigrant families forced to live in daily dread of separation and deportation.

In the face of Republicans' failure to act, President Obama has used his well-established legal and constitutional authority to bring our immigration system back into line with our needs as a Nation and our values as a people.

The President's executive actions will restore accountability to our immigration enforcement: securing our borders; deporting felons, not families; and requiring undocumented immigrants to pass a criminal background check and pay taxes.

Presidents have had broad authority to defer removal when it is in the national interest, and past Presidents have regularly used this authority. President Ronald Reagan understood that immigration was the constant reinvigoration of our Nation.

As a new President in 1981, President Reagan said:

Our Nation is a nation of immigrants. More than any other country, our strength comes from our own immigrant heritage and our capacity to welcome those from other lands.

In the lead-up to the Immigration Reform and Control Act, President Reagan, again, called our Nation to action when he said:

We are also going to have compassion and legalize those who came here sometime ago and have legitimately put roots down and are living as legal residents of our country, even though illegal. We are going to make them legal.

In his signing statement of the Immigration Reform and Control Act, President Reagan said:

We have consistently supported a legalization program which is both generous to the alien and fair to the countless thousands of people throughout the world who seek legally to come to America.

He went on to say:

The legalization provisions in this act will go far to improve the lives of a class of individuals who now must hide in the shadows without access to many of the benefits of a free and open society.

Does that sound familiar?

He went on to say:

Very soon, many of these men and women will be able to step into the sunlight, and, ultimately, if they choose, they may become Americans.

In the years immediately following the enactment of the 1986 Immigration Reform and Control Act, President Reagan and President George Herbert

Walker Bush took bold action to protect the spouses and children of people who received status under that law.

Although Congress explicitly chose not to grant status to these people, Presidents Reagan and Bush recognized that it was not in the national interest to separate families. Using their authority to establish a family fairness program by executive action, they offered spouses and children indefinite protection from deportation and gave them work authorization.

Every President since President Dwight David Eisenhower has used this same broad authority, Republicans and Democrats alike. Dating back more than 50 years, Presidents have granted Extended Voluntary Departure to nationals of more than a dozen countries, including Cuba, Vietnam, Laos, Cambodia, Chile, Poland, Afghanistan, Ethiopia, and Uganda.

President George Herbert Walker Bush granted Deferred Enforced Departure to Chinese nationals after the Tiananmen Square massacre, even though he vetoed a similar bill passed by Congress.

I remember that well. It was my bill. He vetoed the bill because he didn't want to sign the bill, and then he issued the executive order doing exactly what the bill would do. Several years later, he granted the same status to 200,000 Salvadorans.

Thanks to President Obama's immigration accountability executive actions, in the same vein, millions of hardworking, law-abiding families will be able to celebrate the holidays with renewed hope in the future.

In response to this Presidential action of common sense and compassion, Republicans are advancing today on this floor a radical bill of appalling callousness and cruelty. With this bill, Republicans are demanding that we deport hundreds of thousands of young DREAMers who know no country but the United States. With this bill, Republicans would tear apart millions of families and throw thousands upon thousands of American children into foster care.

With this bill, Republicans would deport the family members of our heroes in uniform who are serving overseas, deny relief and respite to victims of human trafficking and domestic violence, and reject the values that are at the heart of our heritage and our history.

This legislation is unworthy of our Nation.

Don't take it from me. That is why this bill is opposed by groups, including the United States Conference of Catholic Bishops, who wrote:

> Instead of traumatizing these children and young adults—the future leaders of our country—we should invest in them by ensuring that their families remain intact.

Mr. Speaker, I hope our colleagues will take the advice of the Conference of Catholic Bishops and vote against this legislation.

Democrats in the House will continue to demand comprehensive immigration reform, which honors our heritage, giving certainty to families, fueling innovation, creating jobs, and reducing the deficit. We know that the President's steps cannot be a substitute for legislation. They must be a summons to action.

Here in Congress and across the country, we will keep up the drumbeat for the progress of advancing comprehensive immigration reform. We will do so in heeding the advice of President George W. Bush, who told us as we dealt with this issue to treat the people who are affected by it with respect.

Republicans should reject this coldhearted bill and give the American people the vote on immigration reform that they deserve.

□ 1300

Mr. GOODLATTE. Mr. Speaker, it is my pleasure to yield 3 minutes to the gentleman from Louisiana (Mr. SCALISE), the majority whip.

Mr. SCALISE. Mr. Speaker, I thank the gentleman from Virginia for yielding and for his leadership on immigration issues.

I especially want to thank my colleague and friend from Florida, Congressman YOHO, for bringing forward this important piece of legislation, which just goes back and reestablishes the rule of law, Mr. Speaker. You have got a President who has consistently gone out, time and time again, and shown disregard for the Constitution and the rule of law of this Nation.

We just had an election in November. The President, himself, said this was going to be a referendum on his agenda, and the American people were crystal clear about their dislike of this failed agenda from this President. They have told him: Get back to work. Go work with Congress to solve problems.

What is the first response? The President has to poke his finger in the eye of the American people, people who spoke loud and clear to him, in saying that he is going to disregard what they said; and he is going to ignore the rule of law and, in fact, ignore what our constitutional framework of checks and balances is. He thinks he can just sit in the Oval Office and write his own laws, and then he comes forward with this proposal to literally disregard enforcement of our Nation's immigration laws.

This isn't going to stand, Mr. Speaker. This legislation says: You can't do that, Mr. President. There is a rule of law. You need to start enforcing that law.

We came together as a House just a few months ago and passed a border security bill. Let's actually get back to the rule of law and protecting our Nation's borders. It is not just an immigration issue; it is a national security issue.

So what is the President's response to this legislation? He threatens a veto. Again, the President thinks he can just sit in the Oval Office and make up his own laws.

That is not the way our system of government works, Mr. Speaker. So we bring this legislation forward today to get us back to that rule of law and to remind the President that it is time for him to heed the message that millions of Americans across the country sent just a few weeks ago in saying: You need to start working with Congress to solve real problems.

In fact, this weekend, in my home State of Louisiana, there are three more elections on that ballot. Pay close attention, Mr. President. Pay close attention to yet another referendum on your agenda that is going to occur this Saturday with a Senate election and two more House races. The American people want you to get out of the cocoon of the Oval Office and start working with Congress to solve real problems.

We have passed legislation to solve those problems. You can try to ignore them, issue veto threats, but it is time for to you roll up your sleeves and get to work with us and solve those problems together. Pull back your executive action. This legislation ensures that happens.

I urge approval.

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

Mr. CONYERS. Mr. Speaker, I am proud to yield 1 minute to the gentlewoman from California, JUDY CHU, a dedicated member of the Judiciary Committee.

Ms. CHU. Mr. Speaker, it seems the Republicans will do anything other than put a bill on the floor to pass immigration reform. So far, they have refused to allow for a vote on the bipartisan H.R. 15; they are threatening another government shutdown; and they suggest impeaching the President for doing what is right.

When they did put a bill on the floor, it was to repeal DACA. It has been more than a year and a half of refusing to allow a vote on H.R. 15, even though, if it were on the floor today, it would pass. Instead, we have this bill to undo the President's executive action, a step he wouldn't have had to take had Congress done its job.

This is just another distraction when what we need are real solutions. There are real families at stake who need real immigration reform. American businesses need it. Our communities need it.

If Republicans are unhappy that the President acted, there is still an option for them—legislative. Join us in crafting and voting on a bill that will fix our broken immigration system.

Mr. GOODLATTE. Mr. Speaker, at this time, it is my pleasure to yield 2 minutes to the gentleman from Tennessee (Mr. DUNCAN).

Mr. DUNCAN of Tennessee. Mr. Speaker, I thank the gentleman for yielding.

I rise in support of this very reasonable legislation, which really simply requires that our present immigration

laws be fully enforced, or at least not be violated. I commend the gentleman from Florida (Mr. YOHO) for bringing this legislation to the floor.

The President has said he has been forced to act because the Congress has not done so. That is not correct, as Chairman GOODLATTE pointed out a few minutes ago. Congress can act in any one of three ways: writing a new law, changing an old law, or leaving present law in effect.

The administration is glossing over—or is ignoring—the fact that we have very detailed immigration laws on the books now. They may not like present law, but no one has the right or the power or the authority to pick and choose and enforce some laws but not others.

Presidential executive orders have traditionally been used almost entirely for noncontroversial, administrative-type actions. They were not meant to be a way for a President to bypass the Congress. We do not live or are not supposed to live under a system where all the power is vested in the Executive. We have a Constitution, and it should be followed.

Mr. Speaker, all of us admire those who have immigrated here legally and have contributed so much to this Nation. We have allowed many millions here legally since the Simpson-Mazzoli law of 1986, far more than any other country. But with 58 percent of the people in the world having to get by on $4 or less a day, that means that almost 4 billion people are hoping to get one good meal today and probably aren't.

We are blessed beyond belief to live in this Nation, but our entire infrastructure—our schools, our hospitals, our jails, our roads, our sewers—simply cannot handle the rapid influx of megamillions who would come in a relatively short time if we simply opened our borders. We have to have a legal, orderly system of immigration, and it must be enforced.

I urge my colleagues to support this very commonsense legislation.

Mr. CONYERS. Mr. Speaker, I am pleased to yield 2½ minutes to the gentlelady from Texas, SHEILA JACKSON LEE, a distinguished member of the Judiciary.

Ms. JACKSON LEE. I thank the gentleman for yielding.

Mr. Speaker, I rise with a sense of moral indignation that we would want to block parents from loving their children, children from loving their parents, and deporting persons who have no reason to criminally act in this Nation.

I join with the President in saying let us keep families and deport felons. That is a discretion that is given by the law to allow Presidents to take care and ensure that the laws are enforced properly.

This legislation is wrongheaded and misdirected. Allow me to say that this November 20 executive order is now being retroactively judged by this Congress. That is not the Congress' responsibility. The Congress, if they desire to do so, as they have done on many occasions, is to bring this to the judicial courts. But if they do so, they will find that the law has dictated that courts grant without much interest in deciding whether or not an administrative decision has been made with fault. The President, through his executive order, is making an administrative decision in terms of how laws are prosecuted.

Just yesterday, the State of Texas and a number of other States filed a lawsuit against the executive actions announced by the President on November 20. Much to my surprise—and, of course, with great joy—the Fifth Circuit Court of Appeals appears to have already issued a decision, dismissing such a complaint. It did so in 1997 when Governor George W. Bush was arguing that the Federal Government's failure to enforce our immigration laws violated article I, and the court rejected Texas' argument that the Federal Government had breached a nondiscretionary duty to control immigration under the Immigration and Nationality Act.

Specifically, the court said: ''We are not aware of and have difficulty conceiving of any judicially discoverable standards for determining whether immigration control efforts by Congress are constitutionally adequate.'' Why? Because there is an interpretation of the law and an administrative component of the law.

Likewise, in Heckler v. Chaney, the Court said: ''An agency's decision not to take enforcement actions is unreviewable under the Administrative Procedure Act because a court has no workable standard against which to judge the agency's exercise of discretion.''

The President of the United States is not exercising discretion of executive order. He is instructing and giving guidance to administrative agencies who will make decisions accordingly to the framework of making sure that those who are felons are out but families are not.

If you want to stop human trafficking, if you want to have a conscience in this Nation, if you want to protect the vulnerable, if you want to keep young people who are bright-eyed simply to serve in the United States military——

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

Mr. CONYERS. I yield the gentlelady an additional 30 seconds.

Ms. JACKSON LEE. I thank the gentleman for his kindness.

Mr. Speaker, if you want to recognize those individuals who have come here to do what is right and if you want to stop the siege of human trafficking, as I have said, where Houston is the epicenter of such, where we see it every day, where people are out of the shadows, if you want to do that, then you will vote against this misdirected law and you will read the constitutional dictates—first from the Fifth Circuit Court of Appeals, then from the United States Supreme Court in Arizona v. United States—and understand that the President has the executive authority to do just what he has done, to be a moral keeper and to give discretion to the law.

Mr. Speaker, I rise in opposition to the rule governing debate of H.R. 5759, the so-called ''Preventing Executive Overreach On Immigration Act,'' and the underlying bill.

I oppose the rule and the underlying bill because it is nothing more than the Republican majority's latest partisan attack on the President and another diversionary tactic to avoid addressing the challenge posed by the nation's broken immigration system.

Mr. Speaker, H.R. 5759, which by all appearances was hastily introduced on November 20, 2014, without evident deliberation for the ostensible purpose of establishing a retroactive ''rule of construction clarifying the limitations on executive authority to provide certain forms of immigration relief.''

As originally drafted and introduced the bill provided:

No provision of the United States Constitution, the Immigration and Nationality Act, or other Federal law shall be interpreted or applied to authorize the executive branch of the Government to exempt, by Executive order, regulation, or any other means, categories of persons unlawfully present in the United States from removal under the immigration laws (as such term is defined in section 101 of the Immigration and Nationality Act).

Any action by the executive branch with the purpose of circumventing the objectives of this statute shall be null and void and without legal effect.

Although the bill was referred to the Committee on the Judiciary, upon which I have served throughout my ten terms in Congress, no hearing or markup of the bill was ever held. And it shows.

The most obvious and fatal flaw in the bill as introduced and considered by the Rules Committee is its attempt to dictate to the federal judiciary how the Constitution is to be interpreted—''No provision of the United States Constitution . . . shall be interpreted or applied to authorize the executive branch . . .''

Mr. Speaker, it has been settled law for 211 years, since 1803, when the Supreme Court decided the landmark case of Marbury v. Madison that the federal courts, and ultimately, the Supreme Court are the arbiters when it comes to interpreting the Constitution and the laws. As Chief Justice John Marshall stated in Marbury:

''It is emphatically the province and duty of the judicial department to say what the law is. Those who apply the rule to particular cases, must of necessity expound and interpret that rule. If two laws conflict with each other, the courts must decide on the operation of each.''

Had regular order been followed and this ill-conceived bill been subject to hearing and markup this fatal deficiency would have been revealed and made plain and the bill likely would have died a quiet death.

Mr. Speaker, because H.R. 5759 was so poorly conceived and drafted, it would have embarrassed the Republican leadership to bring the bill to floor in its original form so the bill was amended in the Rules Committee, which made in order an Amendment in the

Nature of a Substitute (ANS) that tries—but does not succeed—in remedying the many deficiencies of the original bill.

As amended and reported by the Rules Committee, H.R. 5759 seeks to prohibit the executive branch from exempting or deferring from deportation any immigrants considered to be unlawfully present in the United States under U.S. immigration law, and to prohibit the administration from treating those immigrants as if they were lawfully present or had lawful immigration status.

The amended bill now includes three exceptions to this prohibition:

1. ''to the extent prohibited by the Constitution:''

2. ''upon the request of Federal, State, or local law enforcement agencies, for purposes of maintaining aliens in the United States to be tried for crimes or to be witnesses at trial''; and

3. ''for humanitarian purposes where the aliens are at imminent risk of serious bodily harm or death.''

The amended bill seeks to make November 20, 2014 the effective date of these prohibitions—thereby retroactively blocking the executive actions taken on that date by President Obama to address our broken immigration system by providing smarter enforcement at the border, prioritize deporting felons—not families—and allowing certain undocumented immigrants, including the parents of U.S. citizens and lawful residents, who pass a criminal background check and pay taxes to temporarily stay in the U.S. without fear of deportation.

Mr. Speaker, let me briefly discuss why the executive actions taken by President Obama are reasonable, responsible, and within his constitutional authority.

Under Article II, Section 3 of the Constitution, the President, the nation's Chief Executive, ''shall take Care that the Laws be faithfully executed.''

In addition to establishing the President's obligation to execute the law, the Supreme Court has consistently interpreted the Take Care Clause as ensuring presidential control over those who execute and enforce the law and the authority to decide how best to enforce the laws. See, e.g., Arizona v. United States; Bowsher v. Synar; Buckley v. Valeo; Printz v. United States; Free Enterprise Fund v. PCAOB.

Every law enforcement agency, including the agencies that enforce immigration laws, has ''prosecutorial discretion''—the power to decide whom to investigate, arrest, detain, charge, and prosecute.

Agencies, including the U.S. Department of Homeland Security (DHS), may develop discretionary policies specific to the laws they are charged with enforcing, the population they serve, and the problems they face so that they can prioritize resources to meet mission critical enforcement goals.

Executive authority to take action is thus ''fairly wide'', indeed the federal government's discretion is extremely ''broad''; as the Supreme Court held in the recent case of Arizona v. United States, 132 S. Ct. 2492, 2499 (2012), an opinion written Justice Kennedy and joined by Chief Justice Roberts:

''Congress has specified which aliens may be removed from the United States and the procedures for doing so. Aliens may be removed if they were inadmissible at the time of entry, have been convicted of certain crimes, or meet other criteria set by federal law. Removal is a civil, not criminal, matter. A principal feature of the removal system is the broad discretion exercised by immigration officials. Federal officials, as an initial matter, must decide whether it makes sense to pursue removal at all. If removal proceedings commence, aliens may seek asylum and other discretionary relief allowing them to remain in the country or at least to leave without formal removal.'' (emphasis added) (citations omitted).

The Court's decision in Arizona v. United States, also strongly suggests that the executive branch's discretion in matters of deportation may be exercised on an individual basis, or it may be used to protect entire classes of individuals such as ''[u]nauthorized workers trying to support their families'' or immigrants who originate from countries torn apart by internal conflicts:

''Discretion in the enforcement of immigration law embraces immediate human concerns. Unauthorized workers trying to support their families, for example, likely pose less danger than alien smugglers or aliens who commit a serious crime. The equities of an individual case may turn on many factors, including whether the alien has children born in the United States, long ties to the community, or a record of distinguished military service.

Some discretionary decisions involve policy choices that bear on this Nation's international relations. Returning an alien to his own country may be deemed inappropriate even where he has committed a removable offense or fails to meet the criteria for admission. The foreign state may be mired in civil war, complicit in political persecution, or enduring conditions that create a real risk that the alien or his family will be harmed upon return.

The dynamic nature of relations with other countries requires the Executive Branch to ensure that enforcement policies are consistent with this Nation's foreign policy with respect to these and other realities.''

Mr. Speaker, in exercising his broad discretion in the area of removal proceedings, President Obama has acted responsibly and reasonably in determining the circumstances in which it makes sense to pursue removal and when it does not.

In exercising this broad discretion, President Obama has not done anything that is novel or unprecedented.

Here are just a few examples of executive action taken by several presidents, both Republican and Democratic, on issues affecting immigrants over the past 35 years:

1. In 1980, President Jimmy Carter exercised parole authority to allow Cubans to enter the U.S., and about 123,000 ''Mariel Cubans'' were paroled into the U.S. by 1981.

2. In 1987, President Ronald Reagan used executive action in 1987 to allow 200,000 Nicaraguans facing deportation to apply for relief from expulsion and work authorization.

3. In 1990, President George H.W. Bush issued an executive order that granted Deferred Enforced Departure (DED) to certain nationals of the People's Republic of China who were in the United States.

4. In 1992, the Bush administration granted DED to certain nationals of El Salvador.

5. In 1997, President Bill Clinton issued an executive order granting DED to certain Haitians who had arrived in the United States before Dec. 31, 1995.

6. In 2010 the Obama administration began a policy of granting parole to the spouses, parents, and children of military members.

Mr. Speaker, because of the President's leadership and far-sighted executive action, 594,000 undocumented immigrants in my home state of Texas are eligible for deferred action.

If these immigrants are able to remain united with their families and receive a temporary work permit, it would lead to a $338 million increase in tax revenues, over five years.

Mr. Speaker, the President's laudable executive actions are a welcome development but not a substitute modernizing the nation's immigration laws. Only Congress can do that.

America's borders are dynamic, with constantly evolving security challenges. Border security must be undertaken in a manner that allows actors to use pragmatism and common sense.

And as shown by the success of H.R. 17, the bipartisan ''Border Security Results Act, which I helped to write and introduced along with the senior leaders of the House Homeland Security Committee, we can do this without putting the nation at risk or rejecting our national heritage as a welcoming and generous nation.

This legislation has been incorporated in H.R. 15, the bipartisan ''Border Security, Economic Opportunity, and Immigration Modernization Act,'' legislation which reflects nearly all of the core principles announced earlier this year by House Republicans.

As a nation of immigrants, the United States has set the example for the world as to what can be achieved when people of diverse backgrounds, cultures, and experiences come together.

It is now time to open the golden symbolized by Lady Liberty's lamp to the immigrant community of today so they can participate fully in the American Dream.

These loyal and law-abiding persons have been waiting patiently for far too long for their chance.

We can and should seize this historic opportunity to pass legislation to ensure that we have in place adequate systems and resources to secure our borders while at the same time preserving America's character as the most open and welcoming country in the history of the world and to reap the hundreds of billions of dollars in economic productivity that will result from comprehensive immigration reform.

President Obama has acted boldly, responsibly, and compassionately in exercising his constitutional authority to enforce the immigration laws in an effective and humane manner.

If congressional Republicans, who have refused to debate comprehensive immigration reform legislation for more than 500 days, disapprove of the lawful actions taken by the President, an alternative course of action is readily available to them: pass a bill and send it to the President for signature.

The President has shown responsible leadership. The next step is up to congressional Republicans.

I urge all Members to join me in opposing the rule and the underlying bill.

Just yesterday, the State of Texas and a number of other States filed a lawsuit challenging the executive actions announced by the President on November 20. The lawsuit,

which will be known as Texas v. United States of America, was filed in the U.S. District Court for the Southern District of Texas.

Much to my surprise, the Fifth Circuit Court of Appeals appears to have already issued a decision dismissing the Complaint. In the case of Texas v. United States—sound similar?—the Fifth Circuit in 1997 dismissed a lawsuit by then Governor George W. Bush arguing that the Federal Government's failure to enforce our immigration laws violated Article I, Section 8, Clause 4 of the Constitution—the Naturalization Clause. The Fifth Circuit also rejected Texas's argument that the Federal Government had breached a nondiscretionary duty to control immigration under the Immigration and Nationality Act.

In rejecting the Naturalization Clause argument, the Fifth Circuit wrote that ''A judicial action presents a nonjusticiable political question not amenable to judicial resolution where there is . . . a lack of judicially discoverable and manageable standards for resolving it.'' In this case, the Court stated plainly that ''We are not aware of and have difficulty conceiving of any judicially discoverable standards for determining whether immigration control efforts by Congress are constitutionally adequate.'' Of course the President lawsuit challenges the enforcement actions of the President, not of Congress, but the broader point is the same.

In rejecting the statutory claim brought by Texas, the Court cited the Administrative Procedure Act and Heckler v. Chaney—the Supreme Court's leading case on the nonreviewability of agency decisions not to take enforcement actions—for the proposition that ''An agency's decision not to take enforcement actions is unreviewable under the Administrative Procedure Act because a court has no workable standard against which to judge the agency's exercise of discretion.''

At a time when illegal border crossings was at its peak—1.5 million returns each year in 1996 and 1997—the Court stated: ''We reject out-of-hand the State's contention that the federal defendants' alleged systemic failure to control immigration is so extreme as to constitute a reviewable abdication of duty. The State does not contend that federal defendants are doing nothing to enforce the immigration laws or that they have consciously decided to abdicate their enforcement responsibilities. Real or perceived inadequate enforcement of immigration laws does not constitute a reviewable abdication of duty.''

During this President's tenure, well over 2 million people have been formally removed from this country. Prosecutions for illegal entry and reentry after removal have increased exponentially. And even if 5 million people come forward and receive temporary protection from removal through DACA and the new Deferred Action for Parental Accountability program, there will still be well over 6 million undocumented immigrants who have received no such protection. With funds to deport no more than 400,000 people each year I assure my colleagues on the other side of the aisle that the President is in no danger of ''doing nothing to enforce the immigration laws'' and that he had not ''consciously decided to abdicate [his] enforcement responsibilities.''

The argument that the President has declared that he will no longer enforce our immigration laws is offensive to the 34,000 people—including thousands of women and children—who are sitting in detention centers today waiting for their day in court. It is also frivolous.

The lawsuit filed yesterday will fail and this bill never will become law. Rather, the President's actions will soon take effect and will bring a small measure of sanity to our broken immigration system.

Mr. GOODLATTE. Mr. Speaker, may I inquire how much time is remaining on each side.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The gentleman from Virginia has 14½ minutes remaining, and the gentleman from Michigan has 14¼ minutes remaining.

Mr. GOODLATTE. Mr. Speaker, at this time, it is my pleasure to yield 2 minutes to the gentleman from California (Mr. MCCLINTOCK).

Mr. MCCLINTOCK. I thank the gentleman for yielding.

Mr. Speaker, this question transcends the issue of illegal immigration. The President's action has crossed a very bright line that separates the American Republic, which prides itself on being a nation of laws and not of men, from those unhappy regimes whose rulers boast that the law is in their mouths.

It is true that throughout the Nation's history, Presidents have tested the limits of their authority, but this is the first time a Chief Executive, who is charged with the responsibility to ''take care that the laws be faithfully executed,'' has asserted the absolute power to nullify or change these laws by decree.

Under our Constitution, the President does not get to pick which laws to enforce and which laws to ignore. He does not get to pick who must obey the law and who gets to live above the law. He is forbidden from making laws himself. ''All legislative power herein granted shall be vested in a Congress of the United States.''

Whether we choose to recognize it or not, this is a full-fledged constitutional crisis. If this precedent is allowed to stand, it will render meaningless the separation of powers and the checks and balances that comprise the fundamental architecture of our Constitution, that have preserved our freedom for 225 years. If this precedent stands, every future President—Republican and Democrat—will cite it as justification for lawmaking by decree.

The measure before us is the first act of this Congress to restore the balance of powers within this government. The President would be well advised to heed it before sterner measures are required.

The seizure of legislative authority by the executive proved fatal to the Roman republic. Now that is happening in our own time. Let that not be the legacy of this administration.

For more than two centuries, Americans have successfully defended our Constitution, and now history requires this generation to do so again, which it does beginning with this measure today.

Mr. CONYERS. Mr. Speaker, I am pleased to yield now 2 minutes to the gentleman from Rhode Island, Representative CICILLINE, a member of the Judiciary Committee.

Mr. CICILLINE. I thank the gentleman for yielding.

Mr. Speaker, everyone in Congress and most people in this country understand that our immigration system is broken and needs to be fixed. Our colleagues on the other side of the aisle have blocked a bipartisan Senate bill from coming to the floor, and President Obama has taken action that he is legally permitted and morally obligated to take.

Executive orders are not unusual. Every President since President Eisenhower has used this authority to take action on immigration issues, including six Republican Presidents.

So, Mr. Speaker, when the gentleman from Florida said voting against his bill is like voting against the Constitution, I suggest it is just the opposite. The contours for the executive authority of the President are defined in the Constitution and by precedent of the courts. There is no question that the President has the authority to exercise prosecutorial discretion in this regard. So, in fact, voting for this bill undermines the Constitution because the executive authority of the President is set forth in the Constitution of the United States.

We all recognize there are 11 million undocumented residents of this country. We don't allocate resources to deport all 11 million. We allocate resources to deport about 400,000, which means, by definition, we are asking the department to set priorities in deciding whom to deport. Setting those priorities ensures that they deport the most serious offenders, people who pose threats to our communities.

That act of prosecutorial discretion is what is reflected in the President's executive order.

□ 1315

It is very important to understand that there is practically very little question from legal scholars.

I insert in the RECORD a letter which has the signature of 136 law professors who support the constitutionality of this provision, as well as a separate letter from additional titans in the legal community, beginning with President Lee Bollinger from Columbia University, Adam Cox from New York University, Walter Dellinger, and several other legal scholars.

25 NOVEMBER 2014.

We write as scholars and teachers of immigration law who have reviewed the executive actions announced by the President on November 20, 2014. It is our considered view that the expansion of the Deferred Action for Childhood Arrivals (DACA) and establishment of the Deferred Action for Parental Accountability (DAPA) programs are within the legal authority of the executive branch of the government of the United States. To explain, we cite federal statutes, regulations, and historical precedents. We do not express any views on the policy aspects of these two executive actions.

This letter updates a letter transmitted by 136 law professors to the White House on

September 3, 2014, on the role of executive action in immigration law. We focus on the legal basis for granting certain noncitizens in the United States ''deferred action'' status as a temporary reprieve from deportation. One of these programs, Deferred Action for Childhood Arrivals (DACA), was established by executive action in June 2012. On November 20, the President announced the expansion of eligibility criteria for DACA and the creation of a new program, Deferred Action for Parental Accountability (DAPA).

PROSECUTORIAL DISCRETION IN IMMIGRATION LAW ENFORCEMENT

Both November 20 executive actions relating to deferred action are exercises of prosecutorial discretion. Prosecutorial discretion refers to the authority of the Department of Homeland Security to decide how the immigration laws should be applied. Prosecutorial discretion is a long-accepted legal practice in practically every law enforcement context, unavoidable whenever the appropriated resources do not permit 100 percent enforcement. In immigration enforcement, prosecutorial discretion covers both agency decisions to refrain from acting on enforcement like cancelling or not serving or filing a charging document to Notice to Appear with the immigration court, as well as decisions to provide a discretionary remedy like granting a stay of removal, parole, or deferred action.

Prosecutorial discretion provides a temporary reprieve from deportation. Some forms of prosecutorial discretion, like deferred action, confer ''lawful presence'' and the ability to apply for work authorization. However, the benefits of the deferred action programs announced on November 20 are not unlimited. The DACA and DAPA programs, like any other exercise of prosecutorial discretion do not provide an independent means to obtain permanent residence in the United States, nor do they allow a noncitizen to acquire eligibility to apply for naturalization as a U.S. citizen. As the President has emphasized, only Congress can prescribe the qualifications for permanent resident status or citizenship.

STATUTORY AUTHORITY AND LONG-STANDING AGENCY PRACTICE

Focusing first on statutes enacted by Congress, §103(a) of the Immigration and Nationality Act (''INA'' or the ''Act''), clearly empowers the Department of Homeland Security (DHS) to make choices about immigration enforcement. That section provides: ''The Secretary of Homeland Security shall be charged with the administration and enforcement of this Act and all other laws relating to the immigration and naturalization of aliens . . . .'' INA §242(g) recognizes the executive branch's legal authority to exercise prosecutorial discretion, specifically by barring judicial review of three particular types of prosecutorial discretion decisions: to commence removal proceedings, to adjudicate cases, and to execute removal orders. In other sections of the Act, Congress has explicitly recognized deferred action by name, as a tool that the executive branch may use, in the exercise of its prosecutorial discretion, to protect certain victims of abuse, crime or trafficking. Another statutory provision, INA §274A(h)(3), recognizes executive branch authority to authorize employment for noncitizens who do not otherwise receive it automatically by virtue of their particular immigration status. This provision (and the formal regulations noted below) confer the work authorization eligibility that is part of both the DACA and DAPA programs.

Based on this statutory foundation, the application of prosecutorial discretion to individuals or groups has been part of the immigration system for many years. Long-standing provisions of the formal regulations promulgated under the Act (which have the force of law) reflect the prominence of prosecutorial discretion in immigration law. Deferred action is expressly defined in one regulation as ''an act of administrative convenience to the government which gives some cases lower priority'' and goes on to authorize work permits for those who receive deferred action. Agency memoranda further reaffirm the role of prosecutorial discretion in immigration law. In 1976, President Ford's Immigration and Naturalization Service (INS) General Counsel Sam Bernsen stated in a legal opinion, ''The reasons for the exercise of prosecutorial discretion are both practical and humanitarian. There simply are not enough resources to enforce all of the rules and regulations presently on the books.' In 2000, a memorandum on prosecutorial discretion in immigration matters issued by INS Commissioner Doris Meissner provided that [s]ervice officers are not only authorized by law but expected to exercise discretion in a judicious manner at all stages of the enforcement process,'' and spelled out the factors that should guide those decisions. In 2011, Immigration and Customs Enforcement in the Department of Homeland Security published guidance known as the ''Morton Memo,'' outlining more than one dozen factors, including humanitarian factors, for employees to consider in deciding whether prosecutorial discretion should be exercised. These factors—now updated by the November 20 executive actions—include tender or elderly age, long-time lawful permanent residence, and serious health conditions.

JUDICIAL RECOGNITION OF EXECUTIVE BRANCH PROSECUTORIAL DISCRETION IN IMMIGRATION CASES

Federal courts have also explicitly recognized prosecutorial discretion in general and deferred action in particular: Notably, the U.S. Supreme Court noted in its Arizona v. United States decision in 2012: ''A principal feature of the removal system is the broad discretion exercised by immigration officials . . . Federal officials, as an initial matter, must decide whether it makes sense to pursue removal at all . . .'' In its 1999 decision in Reno v. American-Arab Anti-Discrimination Committee, the Supreme Court explicitly recognized deferred action by name. This affirmation of the role of discretion is consistent with congressional appropriations for immigration enforcement, which are at an annual level that would allow for the arrest, detention, and deportation of fewer than 4 percent of the noncitizens in the United States who lack lawful immigration status.

Based on statutory authority, U.S. immigration agencies have a long history of exercising prosecutorial discretion for a range of reasons that include economic or humanitarian considerations, especially—albeit not only—when the noncitizens involved have strong family ties or long-term residence in the United States. Prosecutorial discretion, including deferred action, has been made available on both a case-by-case basis and a group basis, as are true under DACA and DAPA. But even when a program like deferred action has been aimed at a particular group of people, individuals must apply, and the agency must exercise its discretion based on the facts of each individual case. Both DACA and DAPA explicitly incorporate that requirement.

HISTORICAL PRECEDENTS FOR DEFERRED ACTION AND SIMILAR PROGRAMS FOR INDIVIDUALS AND GROUPS

As examples of the exercise of prosecutorial discretion, numerous administrations have issued directives providing deferred action or functionally similar forms of prosecutorial discretion to groups of noncitizens, often to large groups. The administrations of Presidents Ronald Reagan and George H.W. Bush deferred the deportations of a then-predicted (though ultimately much lower) 1.5 million noncitizen spouses and children of immigrants who qualified for legalization under the Immigration Reform and Control Act (IRCA) of 1986, authorizing work permits for the spouses. Presidents Reagan and Bush took these actions, even though Congress had decided to exclude them from IRCA. Among the many other examples of significant deferred action or similar programs are two during the George W. Bush administration: a deferred action program in 2005 for foreign academic students affected by Hurricane Katrina, and ''Deferred Enforcement Departure'' for certain Liberians in 2007.'' Several decades earlier, the Reagan administration issued a form of prosecutorial discretion called ''Extended Voluntary Departure'' in 1981 to thousands of Polish nationals. The legal sources and historical examples of immigration prosecutorial discretion described above are by no means exhaustive, but they underscore the legal authority for an administration to apply prosecutorial discretion to both individuals and groups.

Some have suggested that the size of the group who may ''benefit'' from an act of prosecutorial discretion is relevant to its legality. We are unaware of any legal authority for such an assumption. Notably, the Reagan-Bush programs of the late 1980s and early 1990s were based on an initial estimated percentage of the unauthorized population (about 40 percent) that is comparable to the initial estimated percentage for the November 20 executive actions. The President could conceivably decide to cap the number of people who can receive prosecutorial discretion or make the conditions restrictive enough to keep the numbers small, but this would be a policy choice, not a legal issue. For all of these reasons, the President is not ''re-writing'' the immigration laws, as some of his critics have suggested. He is doing precisely the opposite—exercising a discretion conferred by the immigration laws and settled general principles of enforcement discretion.

THE CONSTITUTION AND IMMIGRATION ENFORCEMENT DISCRETION

Critics have also suggested that the deferred action programs announced on November 20 violate the President's constitutional duty to ''take Care that the Laws be faithfully executed.'' A serious legal question would therefore arise if the executive branch were to halt all immigration enforcement, or even if the Administration were to refuse to substantially spend the resources appropriated by Congress. In either of those scenarios, the justification based on resource limitations would not apply. But the Obama administration has fully utilized all the enforcement resources Congress has appropriated. It has enforced the immigration law at record levels through apprehensions, investigations, and detentions that have resulted in over two million removals. At the same time that the President announced the November 20 executive actions that we discuss here, he also announced revised enforcement priorities to focus on removing the most serious criminal offenders and further shoring up the southern border. Nothing in the President's actions will prevent him from continuing to remove as many violators as the resources Congress has given him permit.

Moreover, when prosecutorial discretion is exercised, particularly when the numbers are large, there is no legal barrier to formalizing that policy decision through sound procedures that include a formal application and dissemination of the relevant criteria to the

officers charged with implementing the program and to the public. As DACA has shown, those kinds of procedures assure that important policy decisions are made at the leadership level, help officers to implement policy decisions fairly and consistently, and offer the public the transparency that government priority decisions require in a democracy.

CONCLUSION

Our conclusion is that the expansion of the DACA program and the establishment of Deferred Action for Parental Accountability are legal exercises of prosecutorial discretion. Both executive actions are well within the legal authority of the executive branch of the government of the United States.

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NOVEMBER 20, 2014.

We are law professors and lawyers who teach, study, and practice constitutional law and related subjects. We have reviewed the executive actions taken by the President on November 20, 2014, to establish priorities for removing undocumented noncitizens from the United States and to make deferred action available to certain noncitizens. While we differ among ourselves on many issues relating to Presidential power and immigration policy, we are all of the view that these actions are lawful. They are exercises of prosecutorial discretion that are consistent with governing law and with the policies that Congress has expressed in the statutes that it has enacted.

1. Prosecutorial discretion—the power of the executive to determine when to enforce the law—is one of the most well-established traditions in American law. Prosecutorial discretion is, in particular, central to the enforcement of immigration law against removable noncitizens. As the Supreme Court has said, ''the broad discretion exercised by immigration officials'' is ''[a] principal feature of the removal system.'' Arizona v. United States, 132 S. Ct. 2492, 2499 (2012).

Even apart from this established legal tradition, prosecutorial discretion in the enforcement of immigration law is unavoidable. According to most current estimates, there are approximately 11 million undocumented noncitizens in the United States. The resources that Congress has appropriated for immigration enforcement permit the removal of approximately 400,000 individuals each year. In these circumstances, some officials will necessarily exercise their discretion in deciding which among many potentially removable individuals is to be removed.

The effect of the November 20 executive actions is to secure greater transparency by having enforcement policies articulated explicitly by high-level officials, including the President. Immigration officials and officers in the field are provided with clear guidance while also being allowed a degree of flexibility. This kind of transparency promotes the values underlying the rule of law.

2. There are, of course, limits on the prosecutorial discretion that may be exercised by the executive branch. We would not endorse an executive action that constituted an abdication of the President's responsibility to enforce the law or that was inconsistent with the purposes underlying a statutory scheme. But these limits on the lawful exercise of prosecutorial discretion are not breached here.

Both the setting of removal priorities and the use of deferred action are well-established ways in which the executive has exercised discretion in using its removal authority. These means of exercising discretion in the immigration context have been used many times by the executive branch under Presidents of both parties, and Congress has explicitly and implicitly endorsed their use.

The specific enforcement priorities set by the November 20 order give the highest priority to removing noncitizens who present threats to national security, public safety, or border security. These common-sense priorities are consistent with long-standing congressional policies and are reflected in Acts of Congress.

Similarly, allowing parents of citizens and permanent lawful residents to apply for deferred action will enable families to remain together in the United States for a longer period of time until they are eligible to exercise the option, already given to them by Congress, to seek to regularize the parents' status. Many provisions of the immigration laws reflect Congress's determination that, when possible, individuals entitled to live in the United States should not be separated from their families; the November 20 executive action reflects the same policy. The authority for deferred action, which is temporary and revocable, does not change the status of any noncitizen or give any noncitizen a path to citizenship.

In view of the practical and legal centrality of discretion to the removal system, Congress's decision to grant these families a means of regularizing their status, and the general congressional policy of keeping families intact, we believe that the deferred action criteria established in the November 20 executive order are comfortably within the discretion allowed to the executive branch.

As a group, we express no view on the merits of these executive actions as a matter of policy. We do believe, however, that they are within the power of the Executive Branch and that they represent a lawful exercise of the President's authority.

Lee C. Bollinger, President, Columbia University; Adam B. Cox, Professor of Law, New York University School of Law; Walter E. Dellinger III, Douglas B. Maggs Professor of Law, Duke University and O'Melveny & Myers, Washington, D.C.; Harold Hongju Koh, Sterling Professor of International Law, Yale Law School; Gillian Metzger, Stanley H. Fuld Professor of Law, Columbia Law School; Eric Posner, Kirkland and Ellis Distinguished Service Professor of Law, University of Chicago Law School; Cristina Rodríguez, Leighton Homer Surbeck Professor of Law, Yale Law School; Geoffrey R. Stone, Edward H. Levi Distinguished Service Professor of Law, The University of Chicago; David A. Strauss, Gerald Ratner Distinguished Service Professor of Law, University of Chicago Law School; Laurence H. Tribe, Carl M. Loeb University Professor and Professor of Constitutional Law Harvard Law School.

Mr. CICILLINE. Mr. Speaker, the President's executive order will ensure that we have a safer country, that we will grow our economy, and that we will keep families together. I strongly urge my colleagues to reject this Republican proposal and to allow the President's executive order to remain.

Mr. GOODLATTE. Mr. Speaker, at this time, I am pleased to yield 3 minutes to the gentleman from Pennsylvania (Mr. BARLETTA).

Mr. BARLETTA. Mr. Speaker, I rise in support of H.R. 5759. This bill simply says that the President cannot issue blanket amnesty. This legislation also contains language that is similar to my own bill, the Defense of Legal Workers Act, H.R. 5761. It states clearly that illegal immigrants who are granted executive amnesty are not authorized to work in the United States.

When we talk about illegal immigration, we always hear about what we should do to help the illegal immigrants. Well, what about the American workers? Who is going to stand up for them? There is a toxic intersection of this executive amnesty and the Affordable Care Act. Under the ACA, employers with 50 or more workers will have to provide health insurance or pay a $3,000 fine. But under the President's amnesty, illegal immigrants are exempt from the ACA. That means with their new work permits, illegal immigrants will be $3,000 cheaper to hire. That will drive companies to hire illegal immigrants instead of legal American workers—or worse yet, get rid of American workers in exchange for cheaper replacements.

This bill is a small step, but I will vote for any bill that stops executive amnesty and that includes stopping the funding and supporting my own bill that protects American workers.

Let's remember that we have been put in this position by a President who campaigned on a slogan of ''yes we can'' but governs under the philosophy of ''because I want to.''

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

(Mr. PRICE of North Carolina asked and was given permission to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. PRICE of North Carolina. Mr. Speaker, I rise in strong opposition to this misguided and politically motivated legislation. In fact it would be dangerous and irresponsible for this body to prohibit the Department of Homeland Security from exercising prosecutorial discretion. DHS and ICE must be able to prioritize the detention and the deportation of people who pose a threat to public safety and national security, as opposed to deporting, for example, college students who were brought to this country by their parents. Or, perhaps, spouses of U.S. citizens serving in the military. It is not even a close question.

The reality is discretion is and always has been exercised by every prosecutor in this country. To my knowledge, Republicans have never questioned this, never challenged it, until the current President began prioritizing dangerous criminals for immigration enforcement.

As former Solicitor General Walter Dellinger recently wrote:

In light of how legally conservative the Justice Department opinion really is, it is a wonder that this issue has become the subject of such heated, occasionally apocalyptic commentary. Those who object to the President's efforts to unite families should stop hiding behind unfounded legal alarums and debate the President's actions on the merits.

That is very good advice, Mr. Speaker, and I urge defeat of this cynical and unwarranted legislation.

Mr. GOODLATTE. Mr. Speaker, at this time, it is my pleasure to yield 1½ minutes to the gentleman from South Carolina (Mr. SANFORD).

Mr. SANFORD. Mr. Speaker, I thank the chairman. I thank not only the chairman but I thank the gentleman from Florida for his hard work on this important measure because my dad used to say that at times in life it is important to call an ace an ace. And I think fundamentally what this bill does is call an ace an ace with regard to cutting off and ending unilateral actions by Presidents, whether they are Republicans or Democrats.

This is fundamentally about the balance of power in our Federal system. It is also important because it fits with what I am hearing from a lot of folks back home when they say, well, this issue of immigration reform has less to do with immigration than it has to do with the rule of law in this country and the way in which it should be applied to all folks equally. They say that it is fundamentally unfair for States to be burdened with new costs based on the unilateral action by a President. They say it is fundamentally unfair for our Federal entitlement system to be that much more wobbly based on a unilateral action by a President. And they say it is fundamentally unconstitutional for the President to take action in the pattern that he has, whether it is with the Affordable Care Act, whether it is with the Federal contracts, whether it is with war in the Middle East, or now immigration.

So is this enough ultimately? No. I think we ultimately need to defund the President's ability to move forward. But it is an important first step in that basic notion that my dad prescribed of calling an ace an ace.

Mr. CONYERS. Mr. Speaker, I am now pleased to yield 2 minutes to the gentleman from Texas, AL GREEN.

Mr. AL GREEN of Texas. Mr. Speaker, I cannot support this legislation, and I hope nobody expects me to.

Mr. Speaker, I am the beneficiary of the greatest executive order ever written, the Emancipation Proclamation. In 1863, when Lincoln signed the Emancipation Proclamation, the country was at war, it was being torn apart, and yet he signed that proclamation. While it did not liberate the slaves, it did lead to the passage of the 13th Amendment in 1865.

I can't agree with this legislation because Truman in 1948 signed an executive order integrating the military, and it went on to integrate the broader society because it was a part of the avant-garde effort. And I would note that at the time he did it, the Dixiecrats were formed. They split from the Democratic Party.

We have always had times of strife in this country, but great Presidents have always stepped forward, and they have done the right thing.

Now let me address something quickly that has to be addressed: the question of this is a magnet, that it attracts a lot of people to the country. You can't be serious about this. If you

were serious about the magnetic approach, you would have done something about wet-foot, dry-foot. Wet-foot, dry-foot allows any person who is from Cuba who gets one foot on American soil to come right on in and get into a pathway to legalization, just by getting one foot on. Have the other foot in the water, one on land? Come on in. And that is the policy of the United States Government. You would end that if you were serious. That is a magnet. But you don't see magnets until it comes to certain people, it seems.

Mr. President, I salute you for what you have done. I commend you, I stand with you on this issue, but more importantly, I stand with bringing people out of the shadows of life into the sunshine of a new life.

God bless you.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The Chair would once again remind Members to address their remarks to the Chair.

Mr. GOODLATTE. Mr. Speaker, at this time, it is my pleasure to yield 2 minutes to the gentleman from Georgia (Mr. COLLINS), a member of the Judiciary Committee.

Mr. COLLINS of Georgia. Thank you, Mr. Chairman.

Mr. Speaker, it is amazing again to come down to this House floor to discuss issues and to be a part of this debate. I think one of the issues that really has to come to light here is when it is being said that what we are doing is trivial, what we are doing doesn't matter, then, frankly, what does matter? Does the Constitution matter? Does the rule of law matter? What is amazing to me, and I sat through a whole 5½-hour hearing the other day in dealing with this, we used letters that were not probably used for the right context, we used other examinations, and it always came back to, well, in the end, if it just helps somebody, it is okay.

The problem I am having here with this is this problem: the ones who are coming into our country, many of them whom I have spoken with in my time as a pastor and other times dealing with missionary work, they are coming from places where rule of law is not followed and where rule of law is broken. So now what do we do? They come to a country in which rule of law is being put aside and is being expanded just to help just a little bit.

Mr. Speaker, I applaud the gentleman from Florida. I applaud everyone from here who is saying it doesn't matter if it is a Democrat or a Republican, what is right is what is right, and that is what matters on the floor of this House. When we understand that, then we can get back to what really matters, and that is saying that it is a time for debate. It is not a time for exercising further outside the lines. It is a time in which we, as a group, come together and say, let's solve problems, let's not poison the well so we cannot have conversations, and we don't have the dignity which we have for those who truly want to come to our country, who have done it legally and have done it right. Why would we do that?

That is what is wrong with this debate. The problem that we are having right now is we are just simply saying, Mr. President, there are three branches of government, and you can do whatever you want to within your side, but the Congress has to do it on its side, and it listens to the people as well. I think they spoke pretty loud and clear 3 weeks ago.

Mr. CONYERS. Mr. Speaker, I am pleased now to yield 3 minutes to the distinguished gentleman from Illinois, LUIS GUTIÉRREZ.

Mr. GUTIÉRREZ. Mr. Speaker, I have spent the past year speaking every year in this Chamber about the damaging effects of our broken immigration system on our security, our economy, our families, and communities. We started with such great hope at the beginning of this Congress. But here we are in the final hours of the 113th Congress, and instead of moving a piece of legislation that the majority would put forward to address the underlying problems with our immigration system, we have before us another symbolic, superficial vote that will fix absolutely nothing.

Mr. Speaker, this bill will not strengthen security at our borders, including the most important gateways that are rarely mentioned, at LAX, Chicago O'Hare, or JFK. This bill will not address the labor needs of our agricultural industry or tech industry. This bill will not protect American workers by implementing E-Verify across the board to make sure there is one legal labor force in America, paying their fair share of taxes and fully protected by American labor laws. This bill does not do that.

This bill will not answer the pleas of U.S. American citizens who have a parent or a spouse who wants to get right with the law, is willing to submit to a thorough background check at their own expense and prove to the American people that they are not a threat and able to work, pay taxes, and contribute to the success of this country.

Instead of moving forward, instead of legislating actual solutions to difficult public policy issues, instead of putting the emphasis on doing what needs to be done to improve the economy, the security, and the basic human decency of our laws, we are left with a tired and unfortunate partisan battle. It is a partisan fight based on pure fantasy, not just the fantasy that the U.S. Congress will ever appropriate enough money to jail, expel, and deport 11 million people and their families, but also the fantasy that what your side votes on today will ever become law. You know it. I know it. Apparently the majority prefers to take symbolic votes instead of legislating real and lasting solutions.

Mr. Speaker, they didn't call Ronald Reagan a tyrant. They didn't call him lawless. Yet he said, ''I will protect 1½ million undocumented people that you call illegal.'' He protected them. When the Congress expressly said they would not be included for any benefit under the 1986 Immigration Reform and Control Act, he protected them. He used his Presidential power to do that. And he wasn't called a tyrant, and he wasn't called lawless. He was doing the right thing: protecting the siblings and spouses of those that would be granted legalization under that law that Congress expressly excluded.

And do you want to know something? I am happy that President Barack Obama is following in that great and proud tradition set forth by President Ronald Reagan that he would rather put family first, the demagoguery and any anti-immigrant policy always last.

□ 1330

Mr. GOODLATTE. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself 1 minute.

Mr. Speaker, it is always a pleasure to me to see former President Ronald Reagan, especially here in the House Chamber. I, in fact, voted for President Reagan twice and was proud to support him.

One of the things that I remember most about President Reagan was that great debate with his opponent in one of the Presidential debates in which he said, ''There he goes again,'' pointing out when his opponent said something inaccurate about him.

Well, there they go again because what we have today is something that is very, very different than what President Reagan did. President Reagan signed a law—a bill passed by the Congress and signed it into law, and then he found some things that he didn't think were correct, so he then took action.

In today's Washington Post, which I would cite for the gentleman from Illinois, its headline, The Washington Post editorial today, ''An action without precedent,'' so when he cites President Reagan as a precedent here, The Washington Post clearly refutes that by pointing out how small that was and how it was done in response to a specific, identifiable concern about legislation that had been passed. Guess what? The Congress then subsequently fixed it as well.

That is not what is occurring here today, and as The Washington Post notes, it is plain that the White House's numbers—the 1.5 million claim—are indefensible, and it is similarly plain that the scale of Mr. Obama's move goes far beyond anything his predecessors attempted and without legislation that had been passed to found it upon.

No, this is power grab of enormous proportion. It is unconstitutional. It is clearly what he said he was going to do when he came to this body.

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

Mr. GOODLATTE. I yield myself an additional 1 minute.

When he came to this body almost 3 years ago with his list of things that he wanted done, he said, ''If you don't do it, I will.'' On that occasion, some Members on that side of the aisle stood up and applauded.

Guess what? Since then, in health care reform, in the environment, in enforcement of our drug laws and in a whole host of other things, that is exactly what he has done, and he said he was going to do it. He said, ''I have my pen and my phone, and I will do it myself.''

Well, in this case, he has, on more than 20 occasions, said he did not have the authority to do it. Now, the folks on the other side of the aisle are saying, ''Oh, he didn't change the law.''

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

Mr. GOODLATTE. I yield myself an additional 30 seconds.

He didn't have the authority to change the law, but guess what? When he signed the order, here is what he said:

What you are not paying attention to is that I just took action to change the law.

To change the law. Article I of the Constitution says the law is only changed by the United States Congress. Article III says the President shall faithfully execute the law. His actions are unconstitutional and they are unprecedented.

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

Mr. CONYERS. Mr. Speaker, I am pleased now to yield 1½ minutes to the gentlewoman from California (Ms. LOFGREN).

Ms. LOFGREN. Mr. Speaker, I, in my opening remarks, did note the uncanny similarity between the action that President Reagan and the first President Bush took and the action that President Obama has now taken.

I would note that I used the official record as a source of information instead of chat and articles, and I submitted for the record the internal decision memorandum in the INS, dated February 8, 1990, indicating that 1.5 million, 40 percent of the undocumented population, in contravention to the orders of Congress, were going to be given deferred action.

The Commissioner of the INS testified that 40 percent of the undocumented population were going to be given, in contradiction to the Congress' explicit decision, were going to be given deferred action. I also have the draft processing plan that says millions of people would be given, in contravention to the act of Congress, deferred action. They even have the amount of money that they were going to make off the estimated filing fees.

I would recommend that people take a look at the documents, and they will see that what President Reagan did is almost exactly the same as what President Obama did—40 percent of the population.

I don't think that President Reagan could get the Republican nomination today, but that does not diminish the validity of his action at that time.

Mr. GOODLATTE. Mr. Speaker, I am pleased to yield 2 minutes to the gentleman from Georgia (Mr. KINGSTON).

Mr. KINGSTON. Mr. Speaker, we are hearing a lot of feigned outrage from the other side, but I want to point out a few things.

Number one, it was the President himself who said, over 20 times, why this action is illegal. I would invite the Democrats to read his remarks. There are over 20 different instances of it.

Number two, they talk about prosecutorial discretion, and this is okay, but as I understand it, you have that discretion when you run out of money and maybe you can't implement a finer point of a law, something that you are prosecuting. It doesn't mean you change the law.

I would invite the Democrats who think that we disproportionately pick on this President, I would invite them to look at the 1950s case during the Truman administration in which President Truman nationalized the steel business by executive order in order to avoid a strike.

It went to the Supreme Court. The Supreme Court found on a 6–3 vote that you could not change the law of such magnitude by executive order, and that was not a case of picking on poor little old Harry Truman. It was a case of standing up for the United States Constitution.

I would also like to invite the Democrats to look at the lawsuit that 17 States have now joined in saying that the President has violated article II, section 3, the part of the Constitution that talks about taking care to execute the laws, which this President seems to think is a pick-and-choose operation run out of his political office.

I would also invite the Democrats to go to Central America and talk to so many of the immigrants that I have. I have been to Honduras. I have been to El Salvador. I have been to Guatemala. I have talked to people, and one of our earlier speakers said that, ''You think there is some sort of magnet, that they come here because we changed the law, you are out of your mind.''

I would say go to Central America and talk to the folks. That is exactly why they come: because they get the word that it is easier to come here under those circumstances.

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

Mr. GOODLATTE. I yield an additional 30 seconds to the gentleman.

Mr. KINGSTON. For those who think that relaxing our laws does not create a magnet, they need to go to Central America and talk to the people who would be taking advantage of this.

Finally, let me say this about leadership: in split government with three branches, equal branches, you don't get what you want. Leadership is pulling together the coalitions to talk to people and ask: ''What part of this law can we agree on? And what can we do about it?''

That is what leadership is about. The President has that opportunity to show leadership now that he is going to have a new Congress and a new Senate to work with. The way to get things done is to reach out and work with people and not to be in your face against them.

Mr. CONYERS. Mr. Speaker, I am pleased to yield 2 minutes to the distinguished gentleman from California (Mr. BECERRA).

Mr. BECERRA. Mr. Speaker, I thank the ranking member for yielding me this time.

I don't hear anyone disagreeing that our immigration system is broken. It is broken for our commerce as businesses try to figure out how to do the best business across the border, as they try to figure out who they can employ and not employ. It is broken. I don't think anyone contests that.

We need to have as much security here at home as we can because we know, abroad, there are folks who would like to hurt us. If we don't have a Department of Homeland Security with laws that work well, our security is broken.

Certainly, the whole discussion here makes it very clear that American families—American families—are being disrupted, separated day after day. No one wants to see that done to an American family, certainly not to a whole bunch of American citizens who want to have opportunities in the future. Our immigration system is broken. Let's just all agree on that.

So what do we do? Well, we can fix the broken immigration system, or we can put message bills on the floor of the House that are never going to get signed and become law and leave in 5 more days and end the year 2014 without having done anything and watch as we have gone more than two to three decades without fixing a broken immigration system.

Or we could finally take the bill that has been sitting here in the House for 525 days that passed in the Senate on a bipartisan vote, 68 out of 100 Senators, Republicans and Democrats, voted to fix the broken immigration system. That has been sitting here waiting for a vote for 525 days.

We have 5 days left in this session. Within 5 days, we could fix the broken immigration system for our economy, for our families, and for our national security; or we could do a message bill as we have on the floor, which will not pass the Senate, which will not be signed by the President, which means that we leave 2014 having done nothing.

The President said in January, during his State of the Union, ''Congress, let's get this done together, but if you can't do something, then I will do what I can under my executive authority.''

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

Mr. CONYERS. I yield an additional 30 seconds to the gentleman.

Mr. BECERRA. The President said in his State of the Union, ''If you can't do

something, I will do what I can under my executive authority under the Constitution.'' And so he did.

Now, it is a matter of trying to make things work better and smarter, given that we have a broken immigration system. Now is not the time to double down with these social agenda matters that go nowhere. We could get this done, but we all have to be accountable. Just as we demand those immigrant families to be accountable, Congress has to be accountable.

Let's get this done. The American people have been telling us that for years. Get this done. You know the solution. Let's act. There are 5 days to go. Let's get this done. Put the Senate bipartisan bill on the floor, and we will get this done.

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

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The gentleman from Virginia has 2 minutes remaining. The gentleman from Michigan has 1½ minutes remaining.

Mr. GOODLATTE. Mr. Speaker, I have one speaker remaining, and so I reserve the balance of my time to close.

Mr. CONYERS. Mr. Speaker, it is my pleasure to yield 1½ minutes to the gentleman from New York (Mr. NADLER), a senior member on the Judiciary Committee, to close out our side.

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

Mr. Speaker, the President is not changing the law, he is exercising Presidential prosecutorial choice. The very fact that only 400,000 people a year can be deported when there are admittedly 11 million undocumented people in this country says you have to make choices.

I didn't see anyone on that side of the aisle demand that President Bush—or President Obama, for that matter—deport all 11 million people and propose the appropriation to enable that to be done. Failing that, there must be choices. The President must choose.

I will not repeat all of the legal arguments that we have heard over the last hour that the President has it well within his power to make these choices. Discretion happens—400,000 against 11 million—discretion happens.

Making that discretion systematic and sensible, prioritizing it, doesn't change the law. The Republicans admit the law is broken, but they haven't brought any bills to this floor in 4 years, and they have ignored the bipartisan Senate bill, so the President must act and that he acts within his power is good.

Finally, I must comment on the remarks of Mr. BARLETTA who says—and I have heard other people say it—that the undocumented aliens—or the documented aliens, for that matter—pose a threat to American jobs.

The fact is they do jobs that other people don't want, and more to the point, what poses a threat to American living standards is the fact that they can't enforce standards. The fact that an undocumented alien can't complain to an enforcement agency when he is paid below minimum wage or when he is exploited, that reduces wage levels for everyone.

If you want to help wage levels for American workers, let the undocumented people who are here and who are going to stay here, let them come out of the shadows, pass a comprehensive bill, let them work legally, and enforce the minimum wage law. It will benefit all American workers.

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

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

Mr. Speaker, it has been said repeatedly that we need to do immigration reform, and I certainly don't disagree with that, but the United States Constitution says that immigration reform must be done by the United States Congress, and the President doesn't say, nor does the Constitution say, ''Hey, if the Congress doesn't do it or doesn't do it the way I like it, then I get the opportunity to do it myself.'' That is not what the Constitution says. It says the President shall faithfully execute the laws.

Now, the gentleman from New York, in talking about the impact of the President's executive action here says, ''Oh, the people who are here illegally and are taking jobs, they are taking jobs that Americans don't want.''

Well, maybe there is some truth to that, maybe some of them are not, but the fact of the matter is the President has unilaterally taken an executive order that would give every single one of the 4 million to 5 million undocumented people in the United States who take jobs, to take any job in the country they want to, as good a job, as high-paying a job as they want.

□ 1345

So, yes, we need to do immigration reform. The American people want us to do immigration reform, but they want us to start with enforcement first.

Instead, what the President has done, he has taken the law into his own hands. That is the real issue in this case and the real matter before the Congress and the real import of this legislation. It is not about where you are on immigration reform; it is about where you are on protecting the United States Constitution. Because this President's actions are unprecedented; this President's actions are beyond the pale; this President's actions are unconstitutional.

This legislation offered by the gentleman from Florida (Mr. YOHO) stops that. That is why every Member of the House should support this good legislation and make sure that we preserve what we are sworn under an oath to preserve, and that is the Constitution of the United States.

Ladies and gentlemen, I urge adoption of this legislation, and I yield back the balance of my time.

Ms. ROYBAL-ALLARD. Mr. Speaker, I rise in strong opposition to H.R. 5759.

Almost three quarters of all undocumented immigrants in America are women and children.

Before President Obama took action to adjust the status of certain long-term U.S. residents, these women were trapped in the shadows.

They lived in fear of being deported and permanently separated from their kids.

Many remained in violent relationships because their abusers threatened to expose their immigration status.

Others were forced to work in unsafe and unsanitary conditions, unable to report their exploitative employers.

What message is this dangerous bill sending to these women and their families?

Go back to the shadows.

Stay at your dangerous job.

Continue to live in fear of losing your children.

Mr. Speaker, these women deserve better and so does our country.

The messages issued by this body should always be rooted in hope and empowerment, not fear.

Instead of playing political games with the lives of vulnerable immigrants, we should be working together to build on the President's actions by passing comprehensive immigration reform.

H.R. 5759 would have devastating consequences for millions of families with deep ties to their communities. As the Republican Leadership is well aware, this bill has no chance of being signed into law. Let's reject this callous political gimmick and finally get to work fixing our broken immigration system.

Ms. LEE of California. Mr. Speaker, I rise in strong opposition to H.R. 5759, the so-called Executive Amnesty Prevention Act of 2014.

Let me start by saying that I applaud our President for taking bold action to keep families together.

He acted where this Congress has failed to act.

A bipartisan, comprehensive immigration reform bill was passed in the Senate more than 500 days ago. Yet Republican leadership in the House failed to bring the bill up for a vote in the House.

And so as a result, our President took responsibility to stop the suffering of millions of mixed-status families who have lived for years in fear and uncertainty. He did so with full legal authority, just as every President—Democrat and Republican—has done since Dwight D. Eisenhower.

Of course, the Executive Order is not perfect, and does not relieve uncertainty for every deserving family.

But I am pleased that some 5 million people will be able to step out of the shadows, contribute to our economy, and pursue the American dream. This Congress still needs to pass a comprehensive bill to truly fix our broken immigration system.

Instead of voting on this misguided and cruel bill, we should be having a vote on the comprehensive plan that we know would pass this House.

Ms. JACKSON LEE. Mr. Speaker, I rise in opposition to the rule governing debate of H.R. 5759, the so-called ''Preventing Executive Overreach On Immigration Act,'' and the underlying bill.

I oppose the rule and the underlying bill because it is nothing more than the Republican majority's latest partisan attack on the President and another diversionary tactic to avoid addressing the challenge posed by the nation's broken immigration system.

Mr. Speaker, H.R. 5759, which by all appearances was hastily introduced on November 20, 2014, without evident deliberation for the ostensible purpose of establishing a retroactive ''rule of construction clarifying the limitations on executive authority to provide certain forms of immigration relief.''

As originally drafted and introduced the bill provided:

No provision of the United States Constitution, the Immigration and Nationality Act, or other Federal law shall be interpreted or applied to authorize the executive branch of the Government to exempt, by Executive order, regulation, or any other means, categories of persons unlawfully present in the United States from removal under the immigration laws (as such term is defined in section 101 of the Immigration and Nationality Act).

Any action by the executive branch with the purpose of circumventing the objectives of this statute shall be null and void and without legal effect.

Although the bill was referred to the Committee on the Judiciary, upon which I have served throughout my ten terms in Congress, no hearing or markup of the bill was ever held. And it shows.

The most obvious and fatal flaw in the bill as introduced and considered by the Rules Committee is its attempt to dictate to the federal judiciary how the Constitution is to be interpreted—''No provision of the United States Constitution . . . shall be interpreted or applied to authorize the executive branch . . .''

Mr. Speaker, it has been settled law for 211 years, since 1803, when the Supreme Court decided the landmark case of Marbury v. Madison that the federal courts, and ultimately, the Supreme Court are the arbiters when it comes to interpreting the Constitution and the laws. As Chief Justice John Marshall stated in Marbury:

It is emphatically the province and duty of the judicial department to say what the law is. Those who apply the rule to particular cases, must of necessity expound and interpret that rule. If two laws conflict with each other, the courts must decide on the operation of each.

Had regular order been followed and this ill-conceived bill been subject to hearing and markup this fatal deficiency would have been revealed and made plain and the bill likely would have died a quiet death.

Mr. Speaker, because H.R. 5759 was so poorly conceived and drafted, it would have embarrassed the Republican leadership to bring the bill to floor in its original form so the bill was amended in the Rules Committee, which made in order an Amendment in the Nature of a Substitute (ANS) that tries—but does not succeed—in remedying the many deficiencies of the original bill.

As amended and reported by the Rules Committee, H.R. 5759 seeks to prohibit the executive branch from exempting or deferring from deportation any immigrants considered to be unlawfully present in the United States under U.S. immigration law, and to prohibit the administration from treating those immigrants as if they were lawfully present or had lawful immigration status.

The amended bill now includes three exceptions to this prohibition:

1. ''to the extent prohibited by the Constitution;''

2. ''upon the request of Federal, State, or local law enforcement agencies, for purposes of maintaining aliens in the United States to be tried for crimes or to be witnesses at trial''; and

3. ''for humanitarian purposes where the aliens are at imminent risk of serious bodily harm or death.''

The amended bill seeks to make November 20, 2014 the effective date of these prohibitions—thereby retroactively blocking the executive actions taken on that date by President Obama to address our broken immigration system by providing smarter enforcement at the border, prioritize deporting felons—not families—and allowing certain undocumented immigrants, including the parents of U.S. citizens and lawful residents, who pass a criminal background check and pay taxes to temporarily stay in the U.S. without fear of deportation.

Mr. Speaker, let me briefly discuss why the executive actions taken by President Obama are reasonable, responsible, and within his constitutional authority.

Under Article II, Section 3 of the Constitution, the President, the nation's Chief Executive, ''shall take Care that the Laws be faithfully executed.''

In addition to establishing the President's obligation to execute the law, the Supreme Court has consistently interpreted the Take Care Clause as ensuring presidential control over those who execute and enforce the law and the authority to decide how best to enforce the laws. See, e.g., Arizona v. United States; Bowsher v. Synar; Buckley v. Valeo; Printz v. United States; Free Enterprise Fund v. PCAOB.

Every law enforcement agency, including the agencies that enforce immigration laws, has ''prosecutorial discretion''—the power to decide whom to investigate, arrest, detain, charge, and prosecute.

Agencies, including the U.S. Department of Homeland Security (DHS), may develop discretionary policies specific to the laws they are charged with enforcing, the population they serve, and the problems they face so that they can prioritize resources to meet mission critical enforcement goals.

Executive authority to take action is thus ''fairly wide,'' indeed the federal government's discretion is extremely ''broad'' as the Supreme Court held in the recent case of Arizona V. United States, 132 S. Ct. 2492, 2499 (2012), an opinion written Justice Kennedy and joined by Chief Justice Roberts:

Congress has specified which aliens may be removed from the United States and the procedures for doing so. Aliens may be removed if they were inadmissible at the time of entry, have been convicted of certain crimes, or meet other criteria set by federal law. Removal is a civil, not criminal, matter. A principal feature of the removal system is the broad discretion exercised by immigration officials. Federal officials, as an initial matter, must decide whether it makes sense to pursue removal at all. If removal proceedings commence, aliens may seek asylum and other discretionary relief allowing them to remain in the country or at least to leave without formal removal. (emphasis added) (citations omitted).

The Court's decision in Arizona v. United States, also strongly suggests that the executive branch's discretion in matters of deportation may be exercised on an individual basis, or it may be used to protect entire classes of individuals such as ''[u]nauthorized workers trying to support their families'' or immigrants who originate from countries torn apart by internal conflicts:

Discretion in the enforcement of immigration law embraces immediate human concerns. Unauthorized workers trying to support their families, for example, likely pose less danger than alien smugglers or aliens who commit a serious crime. The equities of an individual case may turn on many factors, including whether the alien has children born in the United States, long ties to the community, or a record of distinguished military service.

Some discretionary decisions involve policy choices that bear on this Nation's international relations. Returning an alien to his own country may be deemed inappropriate even where he has committed a removable offense or fails to meet the criteria for admission. The foreign state may be mired in civil war, complicit in political persecution, or enduring conditions that create a real risk that the alien or his family will be harmed upon return.

The dynamic nature of relations with other countries requires the Executive Branch to ensure that enforcement policies are consistent with this Nation's foreign policy with respect to these and other realities.

Mr. Speaker, in exercising his broad discretion in the area of removal proceedings, President Obama has acted responsibly and reasonably in determining the circumstances in which it makes sense to pursue removal and when it does not.

In exercising this broad discretion, President Obama has not done anything that is novel or unprecedented.

Here are a just a few examples of executive action taken by several presidents, both Republican and Democratic, on issues affecting immigrants over the past 35 years:

1. In 1980, President Jimmy Carter exercised parole authority to allow Cubans to enter the U.S., and about 123,000 ''Mariel Cubans'' were paroled into the U.S. by 1981.

2. In 1987, President Ronald Reagan used executive action in 1987 to allow 200,000 Nicaraguans facing deportation to apply for relief from expulsion and work authorization.

3. In 1990, President George H.W. Bush issued an executive order that granted Deferred Enforced Departure (DED) to certain nationals of the People's Republic of China who were in the United States.

4. In 1992, the Bush administration granted DED to certain nationals of El Salvador.

5. In 1997, President Bill Clinton issued an executive order granting DED to certain Haitians who had arrived in the United States before Dec. 31, 1995.

6. In 2010 the Obama administration began a policy of granting parole to the spouses, parents, and children of military members.

Mr. Speaker, because of the President's leadership and far-sighted executive action, 594,000 undocumented immigrants in my home state of Texas are eligible for deferred action.

If these immigrants are able to remain united with their families and receive a temporary work permit, it would lead to a $338 million increase in tax revenues, over five years.

Mr. Speaker, the President's laudable executive actions are a welcome development but

not a substitute modernizing the nation's immigration laws. Only Congress can do that.

America's borders are dynamic, with constantly evolving security challenges. Border security must be undertaken in a manner that allows actors to use pragmatism and common sense.

And as shown by the success of H.R. 17, the bipartisan ''Border Security Results Act, which I helped to write and introduced along with the senior leaders of the House Homeland Security Committee, we can do this without putting the nation at risk or rejecting our national heritage as a welcoming and generous nation.

This legislation has been incorporated in H.R. 15, the bipartisan ''Border Security, Economic Opportunity, and Immigration Modernization Act,'' legislation which reflects nearly all of the core principles announced earlier this year by House Republicans.

As a nation of immigrants, the United States has set the example for the world as to what can be achieved when people of diverse backgrounds, cultures, and experiences come together.

It is now time to open the golden symbolized by Lady Liberty's lamp to the immigrant community of today so they can participate fully in the American Dream.

These loyal and law-abiding persons have been waiting patiently for far too long for their chance.

We can and should seize this historic opportunity pass legislation to ensure that we have in place adequate systems and resources to secure our borders while at the same time preserving America's character as the most open and welcoming country in the history of the world and to reap the hundreds of billions of dollars in economic productivity that will result from comprehensive immigration reform.

President Obama has acted boldly, responsibly, and compassionately in exercising his constitutional authority to enforce the immigration laws in an effective and humane manner.

If congressional Republicans, who have refused to debate comprehensive immigration reform legislation for more than 500 days, disapprove of the lawful actions taken by the President, an alternative course of action is readily available to them: pass a bill and send it to the President for signature.

The President has shown responsible leadership. The next step is up to congressional Republicans.

I urge all Members to join me in opposing the rule and the underlying bill.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. All time for debate has expired.

Pursuant to House Resolution 770, 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

Mr. MURPHY of Florida. Mr. Speaker, I have a motion to recommit at the desk.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is the gentleman opposed to the bill?

Mr. MURPHY of Florida. I am opposed in its current form.

Mr. GOODLATTE. Mr. 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 report the motion to recommit.

The Clerk read as follows:

Mr. Murphy of Florida moves to recommit the bill, H.R. 5759, to the Committee on the Judiciary with instructions to report the same back to the House forthwith with the following amendment:

Subsection (b) of section 3 of the bill is amended in the matter preceding paragraph (1), by striking ''Subsection (a)'' and inserting ''In accordance with this subsection and subsection (e), subsection (a)''.

Add, at the end of the bill, the following:

(e) PROTECTING MILITARY FAMILIES, VICTIMS OF HUMAN TRAFFICKING, AND CUBAN NATIONALS.—The provisions of this Act shall not apply to exemptions, deferrals, or other actions that—

(1) provide relief to parents, spouses and children of U.S. citizens who are current members or veterans of the U.S. Armed Forces, the Selected Reserve of the Ready Reserve, or who seek to enlist in the Armed Forces;

(2) protect victims of domestic violence who have successfully petitioned for relief under the Violence Against Women Act; and victims of crimes and serious forms of human trafficking from further abuse; and

(3) protect Cuban nationals in the United States, or that arrive at or between a port of entry into the United States, or any persons of other nationality deserving of similar protections.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to the rule, the gentleman from Florida is recognized for 5 minutes in support of his motion.

Mr. MURPHY of Florida. Mr. Speaker, this is the final amendment, which will not kill the bill or send it back to committee. If adopted, the amended bill will immediately proceed to final passage.

Mr. Speaker, my amendment would shield the unintentional victims of the bill before us, namely, military families, survivors of domestic violence and exploitation, and the Cuban people fleeing the brutal communist regime of the Castros.

First, the amendment would preserve the government's policy of protecting undocumented parents, spouses, and children of military personnel from deportation. After the Pentagon heard from many servicemembers who feared for the safety of their families back home, U.S. Citizenship and Immigration Services instituted a parole in place policy for respecting military families, supporting military readiness, and honoring our commitment to those who serve our Nation so bravely.

Mr. Speaker, is parole in place for military families such an abuse of power?

Surely, the majority of this House wants our brave men and women serving on the battlefield to be able to focus on the mission and not fear that their families will be taken from them. The slogan ''support our troops'' must at least mean that.

Next, my amendment would protect the victims of domestic violence, abuse, and severe human trafficking. We know a willingness to come forward and cooperate with law enforcement can break the cycle of violence and make justice possible for the real criminals. USCIS developed a program to give victims of incredible violence temporary U visas for abuse and T visas for trafficking. In 2010 alone, nearly 12,000 of these visas were given out so victims can come out of the shadows.

What is it about visas for abuse victims that so enrage some in this Chamber?

American women deserve better than a policy that threatens to deport the victim while their abuser simply walks free. That is why the National Task Force to End Sexual and Domestic Violence Against Women wrote that this bill ''broadly sweeps large numbers of victims into its scope and ignores the best interests of victims and their children.''

Finally, this motion would preserve our country's longstanding practice of granting parole and, ultimately, green cards to Cuban nationals. Those who escape the clutches of the nearly 56-year-old communist dictatorship yearn for the freedom they are so brutally denied just 90 miles from our shore.

To this day, Cuban democracy activists, including Las Damas de Blanco, remain subject to arbitrary arrest, beatings, and imprisonment. Without the protection spelled out in my amendment, fleeing survivors of the Castro regime are denied a chance at freedom and deported.

Is that what we want?

Growing up in south Florida, I can tell you that the cultural richness of the great State of Florida does not exist without Cuban American immigrants, many of whom escaped with nothing more than their lives.

To my friends across the aisle who call this a ''process'' argument, let me say, if this House had done its job, we wouldn't face a process question in the first place. You want a better process? Pass a bill. Dispense of this measure before us and bring up H.R. 15, a real immigration bill from the gentleman from Florida (Mr. GARCIA). It will reform our broken system, secure the border, create hundreds of thousands of jobs, and reduce the deficit by nearly $1 trillion. It has got the votes. We can make it the law by Christmas.

The American people asked for immigration reform, and this body voted to half secure the border and deport DREAMers. Now we are looking at ripping apart military families, prosecuting the victims of domestic violence and human trafficking, and sending Cuban refugees back to the brutal hands of the Castros.

I urge my colleagues, don't let this be the story of the 113th Congress. Pass this motion to recommit and defeat this mean-spirited bill before us.

I yield back the balance of my time.

Mr. GOODLATTE. Mr. Speaker, I withdraw my reservation of a point of order, and I claim the time in opposition to the gentleman's motion.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The reservation of the point of order is withdrawn.

The gentleman from Virginia is recognized for 5 minutes.

Mr. GOODLATTE. Mr. Speaker, first, I want to thank the gentleman from Florida (Mr. YOHO), also the gentleman from Idaho (Mr. LABRADOR) for the contribution he made to the language that is in this important bill to stop the President's unilateral action that is unconstitutional.

The gentleman offering the motion to recommit should note that the bill takes effect as if enacted on November 20, 2014. It nullifies the President's unlawful, unconstitutional executive order. It does not change all immigration law that provides already considerable statutory protection for our members of the Armed Forces of the United States and their families. It protects victims of domestic violence who successfully petition for relief; and Cuban nationals, as has been noted during the debate here, are already protected under the law, and this bill in no way, shape, or form harms any of those protections under the law.

I would urge my colleagues to oppose this motion to recommit and support the underlying legislation, which is needed to stop the unconstitutional actions of the President of the United States in writing an executive order that is unprecedented in its scope.

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.

Mr. MURPHY of Florida. 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 and the order of the House of today, this 15-minute vote on the motion to recommit will be followed by 5-minute votes on passage of the bill, if ordered, and the motion to concur in the Senate amendment to H.R. 3979 with an amendment.

The vote was taken by electronic device, and there were—yeas 194, nays 225, not voting 15, as follows:

[Roll No. 549]

YEAS—194

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

NAYS—225

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

NOT VOTING—15

Aderholt
Bachmann
Bass
Bishop (UT)
Capuano
Coble
Collins (NY)
Crawford
Doyle
Duckworth
Gallego
Hall
McCarthy (NY)
Miller, Gary
Negrete McLeod

□ 1419

Messrs. FORBES, HURT, ROGERS of Alabama, ROTHFUS, POSEY, and STIVERS changed their vote from ''yea'' to ''nay.''

Messrs. SEAN PATRICK MALONEY of New York, ENGEL, KEATING, CÁRDENAS, RUSH, and JOHNSON of Georgia 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 for:

Mr. GALLEGO. Mr. Speaker, on rollcall No. 549, had I been present, I would have voted "yes."

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.

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

The yeas and nays were ordered.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. This will be a 5-minute vote.

The vote was taken by electronic device, and there were—yeas 219, nays 197, answered ''present'' 3, not voting 15, as follows:

[Roll No. 550]

YEAS—219

Amash
Amodei
Bachus
Barletta
Barr
Barrow (GA)
Barton
Benishek
Bentivolio
Bilirakis
Black
Blackburn
Boustany
Brady (TX)
Brat
Bridenstine
Brooks (AL)
Brooks (IN)
Broun (GA)
Buchanan
Bucshon
Burgess
Byrne
Calvert
Camp
Campbell
Capito
Carter
Cassidy
Chabot
Chaffetz
Clawson (FL)
Cole
Collins (GA)
Collins (NY)
Conaway
Cook
Cotton
Cramer
Crenshaw
Culberson
Daines
Davis, Rodney
Dent
DeSantis
DesJarlais
Duffy
Duncan (SC)
Duncan (TN)
Ellmers
Farenthold
Fincher
Fitzpatrick
Fleischmann
Fleming
Flores
Forbes

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

NAYS—197

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

ANSWERED ''PRESENT''—3

Gosar
King (IA)
Labrador

NOT VOTING—15

Aderholt
Bachmann
Bishop (UT)
Capuano
Coble
Crawford
Doyle
Duckworth
Hall
Johnson, E. B.
Larson (CT)
McCarthy (NY)
Meeks
Miller, Gary
Negrete McLeod

□ 1428

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

So the bill, as amended, was passed.

The result of the vote was announced as above recorded.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

PROTECTING VOLUNTEER FIREFIGHTERS AND EMERGENCY RESPONDERS ACT OF 2014

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The unfinished business is the vote on the motion to concur in the Senate amendment to the bill (H.R. 3979) to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 to ensure that emergency services volunteers are not taken into account as employees under the shared responsibility requirements contained in the Patient Protection and Affordable Care Act offered by the gentleman from California (Mr. MCKEON), 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 concur.

This is a 5-minute vote.

The vote was taken by electronic device, and there were—yeas 300, nays 119, not voting 15, as follows:

[Roll No. 551]

YEAS—300

Adams
Amodei
Bachus
Barber
Barletta
Barr
Barrow (GA)
Barton
Beatty
Benishek
Bentivolio
Bera (CA)
Bilirakis
Bishop (GA)
Bishop (NY)
Black
Blackburn
Boustany
Brady (PA)
Brady (TX)
Bridenstine
Brooks (AL)
Brooks (IN)
Brown (FL)
Brownley (CA)
Buchanan
Bucshon
Burgess
Bustos
Butterfield
Byrne
Calvert
Camp
Campbell
Capito
Carney
Carson (IN)
Carter
Cartwright
Cassidy
Castor (FL)
Chabot
Chaffetz
Cleaver
Clyburn
Coffman
Cole
Collins (GA)
Collins (NY)
Conaway
Connolly
Cook
Cooper
Costa
Cotton
Courtney
Cramer
Crenshaw
Cuellar
Culberson
Daines
Davis (CA)
Davis, Rodney
Delaney
DelBene
Denham
Dent
DeSantis
Deutch
Diaz-Balart
Dingell
Duffy
Ellmers
Engel
Enyart
Esty
Farenthold
Fattah
Fincher
Fitzpatrick
Fleischmann
Fleming
Flores
Forbes
Fortenberry
Foster
Foxx
Franks (AZ)
Frelinghuysen
Gallego
Garamendi
Garcia
Gardner
Garrett
Gerlach
Gibbs
Gingrey (GA)
Goodlatte
Gosar
Granger
Graves (GA)
Graves (MO)
Green, Al
Griffin (AR)
Grimm
Guthrie
Hanabusa
Hanna
Harper
Harris
Hartzler
Hastings (WA)
Heck (NV)
Heck (WA)
Hensarling
Herrera Beutler
Higgins
Himes
Hinojosa
Holding
Horsford
Hoyer
Hudson
Huizenga (MI)
Hultgren
Hunter
Hurt
Israel
Issa
Jeffries
Jenkins
Johnson (GA)
Johnson (OH)
Johnson, Sam
Jordan
Joyce
Kaptur
Kelly (PA)
Kilmer
King (IA)
King (NY)
Kingston
Kinzinger (IL)
Kirkpatrick
Kline
Kuster
LaMalfa
Lamborn
Lance
Langevin
Lankford
Larsen (WA)
Larson (CT)
Latham
Latta
Levin
Lipinski
LoBiondo
Loebsack
Long
Lowey
Lucas
Luetkemeyer
Lujan Grisham (NM)
Luján, Ben Ray (NM)
Lummis
Lynch
Maffei
Maloney, Sean
Marino
Matheson
McAllister
McCarthy (CA)
McCaul
McHenry
McIntyre
McKeon
McKinley
McMorris Rodgers
McNerney
Meadows
Meehan
Meeks
Messer
Mica
Michaud
Miller (FL)
Miller (MI)
Miller, George
Moran
Mullin
Murphy (FL)
Murphy (PA)
Neugebauer
Noem
Nolan
Norcross
Nunes
Nunnelee
Olson
Owens
Palazzo
Pascrell
Pastor (AZ)
Paulsen
Pelosi
Perlmutter
Perry
Peters (CA)
Peters (MI)
Peterson
Petri
Pittenger
Pitts
Poe (TX)
Pompeo
Price (GA)
Price (NC)
Rahall
Reed
Reichert
Renacci
Ribble
Rice (SC)
Rigell
Roby
Roe (TN)
Rogers (AL)
Rogers (KY)
Rogers (MI)
Rokita
Rooney
Ros-Lehtinen
Roskam
Rothfus
Royce
Ruiz
Runyan
Ruppersberger
Ryan (OH)
Ryan (WI)
Salmon
Sánchez, Linda T.
Sanchez, Loretta
Scalise
Schneider
Schock
Schwartz
Schweikert
Scott (VA)
Scott, Austin
Scott, David
Sessions
Sewell (AL)
Sherman
Shimkus
Shuster
Sinema
Sires
Smith (MO)
Smith (NE)
Smith (NJ)
Smith (TX)
Smith (WA)
Southerland
Speier
Stewart
Stivers
Stutzman
Terry
Thornberry
Tiberi
Tipton
Titus
Tsongas
Turner
Upton
Valadao
Vargas
Veasey
Vela
Visclosky
Wagner
Walberg
Walden
Walorski
Walz
Wasserman Schultz
Webster (FL)
Wenstrup
Whitfield
Williams
Wilson (SC)
Wittman
Wolf
Womack
Woodall
Yoder
Young (AK)
Young (IN)

NAYS—119

Amash
Bass
Becerra
Blumenauer
Bonamici
Braley (IA)
Brat
Broun (GA)
Capps
Cárdenas
Castro (TX)
Chu
Cicilline
Clark (MA)
Clarke (NY)
Clawson (FL)
Clay
Cohen
Conyers
Crowley
Cummings
Davis, Danny
DeFazio
DeGette
Poe (TX)
Pompeo
Price (GA)
Price (NC)
Rahall
Reed
Reichert
Renacci
Ribble
Rice (SC)
Rigell
Roby
Roe (TN)
Rogers (AL)
Rogers (KY)
Rogers (MI)
Rokita
Rooney
Ros-Lehtinen
Roskam
Rothfus
Royce
Ruiz
Runyan
Ruppersberger
Ryan (OH)
Ryan (WI)
Salmon
Sánchez, Linda T.
Sanchez, Loretta
Scalise
Schneider
Schock
Schwartz
Schweikert
Scott (VA)
Scott, Austin
Scott, David
Sessions
Sewell (AL)
Sherman
Shimkus
Shuster
Sinema
Sires
Smith (MO)
Smith (NE)
Smith (NJ)
Smith (TX)
Smith (WA)
Southerland
Speier
Stewart
Stivers
Stutzman
Terry
Thornberry
Tiberi
Tipton
Titus
Tsongas
Turner
Upton
Valadao
Vargas
Veasey
Vela
Visclosky
Wagner
Walberg
Walden
Walorski
Walz
Wasserman Schultz
Webster (FL)
Wenstrup
Whitfield
Williams
Wilson (SC)
Wittman
Wolf
Womack
Woodall
Yoder
Young (AK)
Young (IN)

DeLauro	Kind	Richmond
DesJarlais	Labrador	Rohrabacher
Doggett	Lee (CA)	Ross
Duncan (SC)	Lewis	Roybal-Allard
Duncan (TN)	Lofgren	Sanford
Edwards	Lowenthal	Sarbanes
Ellison	Maloney, Carolyn	Schakowsky
Eshoo	Marchant	Schiff
Farr	Massie	Schrader
Frankel (FL)	Matsui	Sensenbrenner
Fudge	McClintock	Serrano
Gabbard	McCollum	Shea-Porter
Gibson	McDermott	Simpson
Gohmert	McGovern	Slaughter
Gowdy	Meng	Stockman
Grayson	Moore	Swalwell (CA)
Griffith (VA)	Mulvaney	Takano
Grijalva	Nadler	Thompson (CA)
Gutiérrez	Napolitano	Thompson (MS)
Hahn	Neal	Thompson (PA)
Hastings (FL)	Nugent	Tierney
Holt	O'Rourke	Tonko
Honda	Pallone	Van Hollen
Huelskamp	Payne	Velázquez
Huffman	Pearce	Waters
Jackson Lee	Pingree (ME)	Waxman
Jolly	Pocan	Weber (TX)
Jones	Polis	Welch
Keating	Posey	Westmoreland
Kelly (IL)	Quigley	Wilson (FL)
Kennedy	Rangel	Yarmuth
Kildee	Richmond	Yoho

NOT VOTING—15

Aderholt	Crawford	Johnson, E. B.
Bachmann	Doyle	McCarthy (NY)
Bishop (UT)	Duckworth	Miller, Gary
Capuano	Green, Gene	Negrete McLeod
Coble	Hall	Rush

□ 1437

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

Messrs. NORCROSS, MEEKS, and HIMES changed their vote from ''nay'' to ''yea.''

So the motion to concur was agreed to.

The result of the vote was announced as above recorded.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

Stated for:

Mr. GENE GREEN of Texas. Mr. Speaker, on rollcall No. 551, had I been present, I would have voted ''yes.''

PERSONAL EXPLANATION

Mrs. MCCARTHY of New York. Mr. Speaker, I was unavoidably absent during the week of December 1, 2014. If I were present, I would have voted on the following: rollcall No. 532—On final passage of H.R. 5629—''yea;'' rollcall No. 533—On final passage of H.R. 3438—''yea;'' rollcall No. 534—On final passage of S. 2040—''yea;'' rollcall No. 535—On final passage of H.R. 5050—''yea;'' rollcall No. 536—On final passage of H.R. 3572—''yea;'' rollcall No. 537—On final passage of H.R. 5739—''yea;'' rollcall No. 538—On final passage of H.R. 3240—''yea;'' rollcall No. 539—On final passage of H.R. 2366—''yea;'' rollcall No. 540—On final passage of H. Res. 766—''nay;'' rollcall No. 541—On final passage of H.R. 5769—''yea;'' rollcall No. 542—On approving the Journal—''yea;'' rollcall No. 543—On motion to recommit with instructions—''yea;'' rollcall No. 544—On final passage of H.R. 5771—''aye;'' rollcall No. 545—On final passage of H.R. 647—''yea;'' rollcall No. 546—On ordering the previous question on the rule—''nay;'' rollcall No. 547—On final passage of H. Res. 770—''no;'' rollcall No. 548—On final passage of H. Res. 758—''yea;'' rollcall No. 549—On Motion to recommit with instructions—''yea;'' rollcall No. 550—On final passage of H.R. 5759—''nay;'' rollcall No. 551—On motion to concur with amendment on H.R. 3979—''yea.''

PERSONAL EXPLANATION

Ms. EDDIE BERNICE JOHNSON of Texas. Mr. Speaker, on rollcall No. 549—''yes;'' 550—''no;'' 551—''yes.''

Had I been present, I would have voted as listed.

PERSONAL EXPLANATION

Mrs. BACHMANN. Mr. Speaker, on rollcall vote No. 549 on the Democrat Motion to Recommit on H.R. 5759 I intended to vote ''no''; on rollcall vote No. 550 on H.R. 5759—Executive Amnesty Prevention Act of 2014 I intended to vote ''aye''; on rollcall vote No. 551 on the passage of H.R. 3979—Carl Levin and Howard P. 'Buck' McKeon National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2015—Concur in the Senate Amendment with a House Amendment I intended to vote ''aye''—I was away from the floor due to a family emergency.

MESSAGE FROM THE SENATE

A message from the Senate by Ms. Curtis, one of its clerks, announced that the Senate has passed without amendment bills of the House of the following titles:

H.R. 43. An act to designate the facility of the United States Postal Service located at 14 Red River Avenue North in Cold Spring, Minnesota, as the ''Officer Tommy Decker Memorial Post Office''.

H.R. 451. An act to designate the facility of the United States Postal Service located at 500 North Brevard Avenue in Cocoa Beach, Florida, as the ''Richard K. Salick Post Office''.

H.R. 1391. An act to designate the facility of the United States Postal Service located at 25 South Oak Street in London, Ohio, as the ''London Fallen Veterans Memorial Post Office''.

H.R. 3085. An act to designate the facility of the United States Postal Service located at 3349 West 111th Street in Chicago, Illinois, as the ''Captain Herbert Johnson Memorial Post Office Building''.

H.R. 3375. An act to designate the community-based outpatient clinic of the Department of Veterans Affairs to be constructed at 3141 Centennial Boulevard, Colorado Springs, Colorado, as the ''PFC Floyd K. Lindstrom Department of Veterans Affairs Clinic''.

H.R. 3682. An act to designate the community based outpatient clinic of the Department of Veterans Affairs located at 1961 Premier Drive in Mankato, Minnesota, as the ''Lyle C. Pearson Community Based Outpatient Clinic''.

H.R. 3957. An act to designate the facility of the United States Postal Service located at 218–10 Merrick Boulevard in Springfield Gardens, New York, as the ''Cynthia Jenkins Post Office Building''.

H.R. 4189. An act to designate the facility of the United States Postal Service located at 4000 Leap Road in Hilliard, Ohio, as the ''Master Sergeant Shawn T. Hannon, Master Sergeant Jeffrey J. Rieck and Veterans Memorial Post Office Building''.

H.R. 4443. An act to designate the facility of the United States Postal Service located at 90 Vermilyea Avenue, in New York, New York, as the ''Corporal Juan Mariel Alcantara Post Office Building''.

H.R. 4919. An act to designate the facility of the United States Postal Service located at 715 Shawan Falls Drive in Dublin, Ohio, as the ''Lance Corporal Wesley G. Davids and Captain Nicholas J. Rozanski Memorial Post Office''.

H.R. 5106. An act to designate the facility of the United States Postal Service located at 100 Admiral Callaghan Lane in Vallejo, California, as the ''Philmore Graham Post Office Building''.

H.R. 5681. An act to provide for the approval of the Amendment to the Agreement Between the Government of the United States of America and the Government of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland for Cooperation on the Uses of Atomic Energy for Mutual Defense Purposes.

The message also announced that the Senate has passed bills of the following titles in which the concurrence of the House is requested:

S. 229. An act to designate the medical center of the Department of Veterans Affairs located at 3900 Woodland Avenue in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, as the ''Corporal Michael J. Crescenz Department of Veterans Affairs Medical Center''.

S. 2523. An act to designate the facility of the United States Postal Service located at 14 3rd Avenue, NW., in Chisholm, Minnesota, as the ''James L. Oberstar Memorial Post Office Building''.

S. 2759. An act to release the City of St. Clair, Missouri, from all restrictions, conditions, and limitations on the use, encumbrance, conveyance, and closure of the St. Clair Regional Airport.

S. 2921. An act to designate the community based outpatient clinic of the Department of Veterans Affairs located at 310 Home Boulevard in Galesburg, Illinois, as the ''Lane A. Evans VA Community Based Outpatient Clinic''.

PROVIDING FOR A CORRECTION IN THE ENROLLMENT OF THE BILL H.R. 3979

Mr. MCKEON. Mr. Speaker, I send to the desk a concurrent resolution and ask unanimous consent for its immediate consideration in the House.

The Clerk read the title of the concurrent resolution.

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

There was no objection.

The text of the concurrent resolution is as follows:

H. CON. RES. 121

Resolved by the House of Representatives (the Senate concurring), That in the enrollment of the bill H.R. 3979, the Clerk of the House of Representatives shall correct the title so as to read: ''An Act to authorize appropriations for fiscal year 2015 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.''.

The concurrent resolution was agreed to.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

PERSONAL EXPLANATION

Mr. LARSON of Connecticut. Mr. Speaker, because of a technical malfunction, I wish to be recorded as having voted ''no'' on H.R. 5759.

PERSONAL EXPLANATION

Mr. MEEKS. Mr. Speaker, on H.R. 5759, I inadvertently missed that vote. Had I been present, I would have voted ''no.''

LEGISLATIVE PROGRAM

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

Mr. HOYER. Mr. Speaker, I yield to the gentleman from California (Mr. MCCARTHY), the majority leader, for the purpose of inquiring of the schedule for the week to come.

Mr. MCCARTHY of California. I thank the gentleman for yielding.

Mr. Speaker, on Monday, the House will meet at noon for morning-hour and 2 p.m. for legislative business, but no votes are expected. On Tuesday and Wednesday, the House will meet at 10 a.m. for morning-hour and noon for legislative business. On Thursday, the House will meet at 9 a.m. for legislative business. Last votes of the week are expected no later than 3 p.m. On Friday, no votes are expected.

Mr. Speaker, the House will consider a number of suspensions next week, a complete list of which will be announced by close of business today.

On Monday, in addition to our usual suspensions, the House will consider H.R. 5781, the California Emergency Drought Relief Act of 2014, authored by my good friend, Representative DAVID VALADAO.

California is facing the worst drought in over a century, and that has a negative impact not only on our State's economy, but on the entire Nation's food supply. This legislation is critical so that we don't let precious water from current and future storms wash away to the ocean.

Mr. Speaker, the House is also expected to consider legislation to address the upcoming expiration of our current continuing resolution, as well as legislation on the expiration of the Terrorism Risk Insurance Act.

I thank the gentleman.

Mr. HOYER. I thank the gentleman for his information.

I note in his comments, with respect to next Thursday, that we do not expect to meet on Friday, which I understand, but it does not specifically reference that that will be the end of the session of this Congress and, therefore, conclude the 113th Congress.

Is the expectation, Mr. Leader, that, in fact, Thursday will be the adjournment date for the 113th Congress?

I yield to my friend.

Mr. MCCARTHY of California. I thank the gentleman for yielding.

The answer to his question is: yes, it is.

Mr. HOYER. As the gentleman has just announced, therefore, we have 4 days left to go in this session, three of which will be voting days. I know that we have a number of things yet to come, one of which, of course, is the funding of the government.

I know there have been a lot of discussions about what form that bill will take: whether it will be an omnibus; whether it will be a CR, a continuing resolution; whether it will be a combination of those two. There is concern on our side of the aisle.

Mr. PRICE, who is the ranking member on the Homeland Security Committee, is very concerned that some of the security needs of the country will be put, if not at risk, then in doubt if there is a short-term funding of that part of the one-twelfth of the appropriations bills.

Does the gentleman know whether or not we are going to have an omnibus, which will cover all 12 of the appropriations bills and departments, or whether or not it may be a combination of some shorter-term funding and longer-term funding?

I yield to my friend.

□ 1445

Mr. MCCARTHY of California. I thank my friend for yielding.

As my friend knows, negotiations are ongoing between the Appropriations of the House and the Senate; and as soon as the conclusion of the negotiations is done, we will notify everyone and post what comes out.

Mr. HOYER. I thank the gentleman for his information.

I have had a brief discussion with the gentleman from Kentucky (Mr. ROGERS), with whom I have served for, I guess, about two decades while I was on the Appropriations Committee. While you and I have had conversations—I won't disclose the substance of those conversations—I believe strongly that an omnibus will give greater stability and confidence to those who carry out the programs that the Congress has set forth.

So we are very hopeful that we can reach an agreement both on—we have already reached agreement, as you know, on funding levels in the Ryan-Murray budget agreement that related to last year's fiscal year and this year's fiscal year, fiscal year 2015. So we have agreed-upon numbers.

The only thing we need now agree on, I think, specifically, is riders. Those are legislative provisions in the appropriations bills. I know that we are having a lot of discussions about those, and I know we have negotiations about those. In those negotiations, Mr. Leader, I would urge you, as the majority leader of your party, to do what you can to provide for full-year funding for the entire government because I think that will give confidence to people.

With respect to Homeland Security, it will put us in a better security position—less doubt, more ability to plan, more ability to respond effectively. So I would hope that the leader could lend his very, very substantial influence and intellect and judgment to that process, which I think will be good for the country.

I yield to my friend.

Mr. MCCARTHY of California. I thank the gentleman for always being willing to give advice, and as soon as we get the negotiations done, we will keep you abreast.

Mr. HOYER. I thank the gentleman for being pleased that I continue to give advice, and encouraged by that, I will continue to do so.

One of the gentleman's colleagues that I know is very close to the Speaker, Senator BURR from North Carolina, said: ''Shutting down the entire government over something never did make sense to the American people, still doesn't and won't in the future.''

I know that you are committed and the Speaker is committed to not shutting down the government. I share that view with you and want to work towards that end. But there are those who do; and to the extent, therefore, that we get the government fully funded through September 30, we will not have that confrontation. I suggest, with all due respect to the leader, that if we delay a portion of that funding requirement, we are just going to have that fight 60 days from now or 90 days from now or however long this is put off when we have already agreed upon the numbers that those agencies will be funded at. But I understand what the gentleman says.

There are two other issues that I think are very, very important, one of which is TRIA. You referenced TRIA in your comments. We are very hopeful that we will follow the Senate in terms of a bipartisan engagement on this issue.

As you know, Mr. Leader, the Senate passed the TRIA bill, which extended the Federal reinsurance program for 7 years by a 93–4 vote. It was not close. There was an overwhelmingly bipartisan judgment that extending this would be good for business, good for insurers, good for contractors, good for jobs, and good for our economy to give, again, confidence that there would be the insurance available so that people could undertake construction projects either in urban, suburban, or rural areas.

I would hope very much that we could bring a bill to the floor next week, Mr. Leader, that extends for no less than 2 years—I would pull that out of it because it is less than, because I know you have the chairman of the Financial Services Committee who does not want to do the 5 years or 7 years. But the way we are going to give confidence to people in this economy is to give them some ability for long-term thinking.

If TRIA ends, there are going to be many, many projects that will not be undertaken in the private sector—forget about the public sector—which I know the gentleman from California wants to see, additional economic activity in the private sector.

As you know, 45 House Republicans have written to Speaker BOEHNER, and in that they said: ''We respectfully urge you to schedule action on a multiyear extension.'' That would be at least 2 years. ''Businesses with terrorism coverage are being told that

their coverage will end if Congress fails to act, causing the sort of uncertainty that hurts economic growth.''

Those are 45 of your Members, your colleagues, our colleagues who have made the observation. I think, therefore, for all the reasons they articulated, they are right. I have said that just now.

They also indicate, Mr. Leader, that there are at least, therefore, in this Congress, over 230 votes to pass a TRIA extension with a 5-year window. I say that because every Democrat will vote for a long-term TRIA extension. Forty-five of your Members have written a letter clearly indicating they support that. That gets you well over 230 votes. I think a majority of your party would vote for that as well. So I think we would probably get closer to 300 votes. But I would hope that we would do that because I think that is in the best interest of our country.

I yield to my friend.

Mr. MCCARTHY of California. I thank the gentleman for yielding.

As the gentleman was correct in my announcement, I did announce that we will have legislation on TRIA on the floor next week. And I take what the gentleman said prior, about not wanting to shut the government down, and I am glad that you feel the same way. I just, at times, get concerned with the news reports that I hear from your leader—I don't know if they are true or not—from inside your own conference about trying to withhold votes. I hope that we can continue the working relationship that we have developed and, into the new Congress as well, work together, because no one on this side of the aisle ever wants to shut the government down. That is why we will bring forth legislation that will not shut the government down and protects it at the same time.

Mr. HOYER. I thank the gentleman for his comment.

Very frankly, I am convinced that the gentleman from Kentucky (Mr. ROGERS) and the gentlewoman from New York (Mrs. LOWEY)—Mrs. LOWEY being the ranking member of the Appropriations Committee; Mr. ROGERS being the Republican chair—could agree today and could bring a bill to the floor on Tuesday that would get overwhelming support.

The gentleman knows that in accommodating some in your caucus either for legislative additions to the appropriation bill for which you need a waiver—as you know having served on the Appropriations Committee, legislating on appropriation bills is not consistent with the rules, and therefore you need a waiver to accomplish that—and the, what we hear, unwillingness to fund the Homeland Security agency, which, as the gentleman from South Carolina, Senator GRAHAM, said just the other day was a bad idea and would undermine national security because of the duties of the Homeland Security Department, what the leader on our side of the aisle, the gentlewoman from California (Ms. PELOSI), was saying is that we cannot commit to something that, A, we don't know what is happening fully, that hasn't been decided yet, but, secondly, that is inconsistent with the agreement that we have on a bipartisan basis with the Ryan-Murray funding caps and that we think Mr. ROGERS and Mrs. LOWEY have agreed upon and can report out a bill that will be one that we can support fully. That, I think, is what the leader is saying. I agree with her on that.

I am, therefore, hopeful that the bill will be in a fashion that will reflect, A, the Ryan-Murray agreement on numbers, and, B, not have in it ''poison pills,'' as we refer to them, that will make it difficult, if not impossible, for us to support. Both of us want to keep the government open. That is the responsibility of the appropriations bills. Other extraneous legislative actions that may want to be taken which would put that at risk I would hope would not be taken; and that was, I think, what the leader was saying.

If the gentleman has nothing further, I yield back the balance of my time.

ADJOURNMENT TO MONDAY, DECEMBER 8, 2014

Mr. MCCARTHY of California. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that when the House adjourns today, it adjourn to meet on Monday, December 8, 2014, when it shall convene at noon for morning-hour debate and 2 p.m. for legislative business.

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

There was no objection.

MARIA CORINA MACHADO

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

Ms. ROS-LEHTINEN. Mr. Speaker, I rise in support of Maria Corina Machado who is being unjustly accused, intimidated, and dragged into court under bogus charges by the regime of Nicolas Maduro in Venezuela. She has been stripped of her seat in Congress, been barred from leaving her country, and is being denied due process.

In May, the House passed my legislation aimed at denying visas, blocking property, freezing assets, and prohibiting any financial transactions to members of the Venezuelan regime who are responsible for human rights abuses against the peaceful citizens of Venezuela.

The U.S. must no longer stand still as these abuses are repeated in our own hemisphere. There are 72 students, 2 elected officials, 12 military officers, and democracy activist Leopoldo Lopez still in prison under politically motivated charges. Maria Corina must not join them, and all political prisoners in Venezuela must be freed immediately.

I CAN'T BREATHE

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

Mr. JOHNSON of Georgia. Mr. Speaker, Black men and boys killed by police.

I can't breathe.
Impunity for the killers. No justice, no peace.
I can't breathe.
Militarized police met peaceful protesters on their knees.
I can't breathe.
Weapons of war, a show of force on our streets.
I can't breathe.
Disenfranchised youth driven to violence as speech.
I can't breathe.
Cynical media think this makes great TV.
I can't breathe.
This cowardly Congress afraid of losing our seats.
I can't breathe.
Half-hearted reform when there is more that we need.
I can't breathe.
Just thinking about the despair that it breeds.
I can't breathe.
Black lives matter. Hear my pleas.
I can't breathe.

□ 1500

LNG EXCISE TAXES

(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. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to briefly highlight an issue that I wish had been resolved this week, but unfortunately the President's veto threat of an unfinished tax extenders compromise caused this bill to remain fallow.

Under the current outdated Tax Code, LNG, liquefied natural gas, is applied the same excise tax as other fuels despite producing different energy outputs per gallon. This results in LNG users facing disproportionately higher excise tax rates than their diesel counterparts, creating a perverse inequality that artificially hinders the attractiveness of LNG as a transportation fuel.

So a truck fueling with domestic clean natural gas at Sellersburg, Indiana's LNG truck stop pays 70 percent more tax than its diesel counterpart across the street. An LNG-powered river tug fueling up at one of Ohio's river ports will, instead of paying the proposed 29 cents per gallon fuel tax for inland waterways, pay nearly 50 cents per gallon. This disparity needs to be addressed.

There has been some constructive movement by Representative THORNBERRY. I applaud that effort and hope we can address this matter next year during the debate on the highway trust fund.

NATIONAL DEFENSE AUTHORIZATION ACT

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

Ms. GABBARD. Mr. Speaker, our troops, our country, and our communities deserve far better than the defense bill that passed today. The hidden provision in the amended H.R. 3979 to authorize training and arming the so-called moderate Syrian rebels for the next 2 years with no limit on how much money can be spent has seriously polluted this critical piece of legislation.

I could not in good conscience vote to support the so-called moderate forces who often work hand in hand with al Qaeda or ISIS and whose personnel and weapons often end up in the hands of those terrorists. This bill continues the same failed practices of undeclared war, regime change, and nation building that have held us mired in the Middle East for over a decade.

FUNDING THE WAR IN AFGHANISTAN

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

Mr. DUNCAN of Tennessee. Mr. Speaker, columnist Roger Simon wrote the following in one of the Capitol Hill newspapers several weeks ago:

If you spent 13 years pounding money down a rathole with little to show for it, you might wake up one morning and say, ''Hey, I am going to stop pounding money down this rathole.''

Unfortunately, the U.S. Government does not think that way. The U.S. Government wakes up every morning and says, ''The rathole is looking a little bit empty today, let's pound a few more billion dollars down there.'' And when that rathole is Afghanistan, the billions are essentially without end.

He added that we have spent several billions trying to stop opium production there but that during U.S. occupation, drug production in Afghanistan has actually increased.

By one very conservative estimate, we have spent $753 billion on the war in Afghanistan since 2001. The defense bill today contains $63.7 billion for the overseas contingency account, meaning many billions more for the rathole in Afghanistan.

Mr. Speaker, when will we come to our senses?

UNITED STATES-ISRAEL STRATEGIC PARTNERSHIP ACT

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

Mr. COLLINS of Georgia. Mr. Speaker, I rise in support of S. 2673, United States-Israel Strategic Partnership Act.

S. 2673 includes language from the Israel QME Enhancement Act. The Israel QME Enhancement Act is a bill that I sponsored and was supported unanimously by this body. Israel's qualitative military edge is the ability to maintain quality arms against numerically superior odds.

My bill provided for a review of Israel's QME at shorter intervals, from 4 years to 2 years, and I am honored the review language made it into the Strategic Partnership Act. Both pieces of legislation recognize Israel's residence in a neighborhood of bad actors.

Over the decades since the establishment of the State of Israel in 1948, it has endured several extended armed conflicts with its neighbors. From the Israeli War of Independence in 1948 through Operation Protective Edge, the latest conflict with Hamas, Israel has endured constant threats.

Another constant is that Israel has been able to depend upon the U.S. for military assistance. During the Yom Kippur War in 1973, the U.S. conducted one of the largest airlifts in U.S. history to assist Israel.

Today, we stand on the floor of the House in support of a bill to increase its military assistance and to increase the help to our friend Israel.

DAN RAAB RETIREMENT

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

Mr. RODNEY DAVIS of Illinois. Mr. Speaker, today I want to recognize a good friend and a very important member of my hometown community of Taylorville, Illinois.

Dan Raab, the president and CEO of Taylorville Memorial Hospital, is retiring after 34 years in the healthcare industry. Dan started with Taylorville Memorial Hospital in 1995, when it was known as St. Vincent Memorial—it was also where my wife worked—and has served the community as CEO for 19 years.

With Dan's leadership and dedication, TMH has remained a staple in the Taylorville community. It is Taylorville's largest employer, and TMH has given so much back to the community. As a matter of fact, it spent $4.9 million in community benefits just in the year 2013 alone.

TMH is one of nine critical access hospitals located in the 13th District of Illinois, and they play a vital role in ensuring that rural communities are served so that our citizens get the health care they deserve.

As Taylorville and central Illinois continue to thrive, I know that TMH will be part of that success, and that is a direct result of Dan Raab's leadership. I want to thank Dan for his 34 years of service and congratulate him on his retirement.

My wife, Shannon, and I wish him and his wife, Mary, and their two children, Joe and Emily, the best of luck in the future and with his retirement.

THE ABLE ACT

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

Mr. BARR. Mr. Speaker, as a cosponsor of the Achieving a Better Life Experience Act, also known as the ABLE Act, I rise today to commend the House for yesterday passing this important piece of legislation that will help millions of Americans reach their full potential.

As the brother of a physically disabled sister who has lived with the challenges associated with being physically handicapped—over a dozen surgeries, hip and knee replacements, walking with crutches or walkers and sometimes reliance on a wheelchair—I know how difficult it can be for millions of Americans with disabilities and their families.

I also know from my sister, who graduated from college, went on to seminary, married her college sweetheart, adopted a beautiful little girl, and now serves others as a priest in the Episcopal church, that the challenges associated with being handicapped can be overcome.

The ABLE Act will help ease financial strains faced by millions of Americans with disabilities and their families and help them save for the future by creating tax-free savings accounts available to cover disability-related expenses. This provides families with a severely disabled child some peace of mind by allowing them to save for their child's long-term disability expenses.

We are better off as a Nation when disabled Americans are given tools like the ABLE Act to not only achieve self-sufficiency but to contribute and give back to our society.

THE NATIONAL DEFENSE AUTHORIZATION ACT

(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. Mr. Speaker, briefly on the floor of the House today I mentioned how many times I voted for the defense authorization bill and appreciated the underlying principles in that legislation, which is to wholly support the United States military and their families. Today, unfortunately, layered down with poisonous pills on the floor of the House, the majority did not give this Congress the opportunity to debate the questions of war and peace.

So I ask my colleagues and the leadership to let us debate this issue next week, or come back, or, as we begin 2015. Whenever we put our sons and daughters in harm's way, it is extremely important to do so.

Let me change to another topic very quickly and acknowledge and give my

sympathy to the Garner family and indicate that I am going to begin an assessment of the criminal justice system that includes a review of training for our law enforcement across America that will include the utilization of stop-and-frisk citations so that racial profiling can stop, and it will be an overview of the grand jury system, which is obviously broken. My sympathy, again, to the Brown family, to the Garner family, Sean Bell, Trayvon Martin, Robbie Tolan, and many, many others.

Mr. Speaker, let me finally say this Congress cannot turn its head away from a broken criminal justice system.

EXPRESSING MY GRATITUDE TO SERVE MICHIGAN'S EIGHTH DISTRICT

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Under the Speaker's announced policy of January 3, 2013, the gentleman from Michigan (Mr. ROGERS) is recognized for 60 minutes as the designee of the majority leader.

Mr. ROGERS of Michigan. Mr. Speaker, I am honored to be here. I don't often come to the well of the House for 2 or 3 minutes, let alone 60 minutes. But today is special, certainly for me, for my family, my extended family, and staff who are here today. This is my chance to really say thank you, and I had a heck of a good ride serving the people of the Eighth District back home, and some thank yous upfront to my wife, Kristi, who is here, who is both my best friend and the love of my life. Thank you for being here.

Boy, this is going to be harder than maybe I imagined. To my family, Erin and John, thanks for weathering the storm for a Member of Congress who is more often gone at times when they should be home. As a matter of fact, I remember I knew I was getting in trouble when my daughter, who was going into the fifth grade, and because I would fly out to Washington from Michigan every week, I had scheduled Mondays as lunch day at her local school for years, and so I got the lecture going into her fifth grade year that I would have to stay within a zone of her when I came to lunch. I was no longer able to sit next to her at the lunchroom tables because that, after all, would be god-awful to have your father at lunch with you in the fifth grade. So I did get to sit across from her for about one more year. And going into sixth grade, by the way, that was pretty much done.

To everybody who had the great privilege to walk these Halls, including the visitors and folks at home, I hope you still have that reverence for this building and for this institution for what it means not just to America but to the world. I know I did every single day that I walked these Halls. This morning when I came in I still got that little tingle about what it meant to be a Member of Congress in this great institution.

I know I felt that with the members of my staff throughout the years. Every chief of staff, every legislative director, every staff director, and every other staff member that I have ever had, fellows and interns, stepped up to the plate and certainly I know helped me become a better Representative for the people of the Eighth District. And all the things that we were able to accomplish—all of them—happened because we had people who cared a little bit more about something bigger than themselves. They cared enough to sacrifice probably better careers with higher pay and shorter hours in the private sector. They chose to come to Washington, DC, or work in the district offices to plow through and represent really average Americans to a big Federal bureaucracy that sometimes seems so intimidating they had nowhere else to go. They were the friends on the other side of those phone calls.

Many of these folks have graciously showed up today: Chris Cox, Matt Strawn, Andy Keiser, Andrew Hawkins, Allan Filip, Heather Strawn, Mike Ward, Diane Rinaldo, Kyle Kizzier—thanks, Kyle, for not killing me on the highway on the way to meet the Turkish newly elected prime minister, I appreciate that a lot—and Michael Allen and Darren Dick.

I think of my first crew that was right in the district office fighting it out: Tony, Penni, Katie, and Stuart, all of those folks who were so committed, again, to getting it right on behalf of the people that they represented. To my campaign team—and by the way, there were so many more people, I could take the whole 60 minutes and thank them all—a campaign team who fought it all, beat every odd, and beat every pundit's prediction that I would never stand and walk these Halls as a Member of Congress: Terri Reid, Val Tillstrom, RJ Johnson, John Nevin, Katherine Van Tiem, Joe Rachinsky, Mike Gula.

I want to thank someone who is special in all of that to me, somebody who has been with me 22 years, from the very high points to the very low points, Anne, I couldn't have done it without you. Thanks for being here today. Wow. I said I wasn't going to do this. I think of all the things that as a staff you were able to accomplish, from cancer care legislation to protect rural patients to medical devices for children, and biodefenses. We even figured out a way to make server farms more efficient without mandates. That was clever.

□ 1515

To all of the constituents that picked up the phone and found a friend at the other end, I think of the time that we all gathered up to help keep a soup kitchen operating through the holidays by getting private donors to step up for people they had never met or organizations they had never heard of to help those folks get fed through the church kitchen.

I think about all of the time we huddled all the staff in because we had one of the great, successful, painful IRS issues where, after years of trying to get this thing straightened out and, certainly, the anxiety and problems that are faced when dealing with a bureaucracy like the IRS, we got to make that phone call.

Not only did they not owe money, the IRS had made a significant mistake, and they were going to get a pretty sizable check back. There wasn't a dry eye in the room when they made that call as the staff together.

From all of the folks that we helped with Social Security or the folks who got their medals that they earned, to see that room filled with individuals who teared up because it was the first time that they heard their loved one tell the story of how they earned those medals fighting for the defense of the United States of America—you know, it is pretty a fantastic thing that I got to be here, so the work that I did on the Intelligence Committee, I have to tell you, was some of the biggest and best privilege that I have had the opportunity to participate in.

Someone asked me at the time: ''Why did you go from being an FBI agent to wanting to serve and go through the political process that we all do?'' I recall a story, as a fairly young agent, we were working a case, trying to locate a young girl who had gone missing from a Western State.

She had come to Chicago. I was on the organized crime squad. We had a tip that would hopefully lead to this girl's return to her parents. They were very concerned. She was young at the time, 15 when she left home.

The long story—the fast forward of that story is we were able to locate this particular young lady. She was operating in a house of ill-repute that was run and really protected by the local police, run by Chicago organized crime.

The proprietors of this particular establishment kept all of the ladies completely hooked on heroin. They would gather them up at the end of the night and take them to a building that they owned and lock them up, feed them heroin, and get them back the next day for their night's work.

When we took this young lady out, she was probably 17 by the time we found, located, and started to disrupt these types of activities. I will never forget—we got her into the car. We had arranged counseling. There was a great agent, a senior agent who was always very valuable to me, a guy named Richard Davis.

As she was coming out, she didn't have a coat, so he expropriated the money I had in my wallet when we had an opportunity to get her a coat, which we did. In the back of the car, she was immensely quiet. She didn't say a word. Again, our goal was to get her to some counseling and try to get her life back on track.

Out of the blue—and it was very quiet in the car, and so it was very cutting when she talked. She turned her head, and in the only words she spoke, she said: ''Do you know why I didn't kill myself? Because I knew somebody cared enough to come find me.''

That certainly made a profound impact on me both as a young FBI agent and the work that I was doing there, but also what I was trying to do here as a Member of Congress. To know that somebody is empowered to ask the hard questions, to go to the tough places, to kick and stir the pot when I believed and the people around me believed that it was important for the security and defense of the country, or saving those rural cancer patients from driving hours and hours, or making sure children had medical devices, or maybe we came up with a bill—and did—for the protection of biodefense in the United States.

One of my greatest privileges was having the ability to stand with the men and women as chairman of the House Intelligence Committee, with these folks who served all over the world in the intelligence community, the defense community.

I never forgot that story of that young lady and what it meant. I always pledged to myself that if I was ever in a position to be in authority to make that difference, maybe ask that other question, push or probe a little bit more or push a bill, that I would do that.

I think together as staff, family and friends, we have accomplished that. Congratulations to you and all of the work that you have done as well.

As I had that opportunity to stand around the world with some really brave and courageous individuals, both in our military and our intelligence community, I just have two people that I need to point out because I want them to know about the profound impact they had on me now as a member of the House Select Committee on Intelligence and, certainly, their country and the work that I hope I took into as the role of chairman.

To the rock star of the CIA, thank you for standing up for your country in the shadows, for your leadership, for doing, I think, the country's hardest work. You have never complained. You sought no recognition, but in those shadows, you stood up at the right time to push the right policy that I believe has fundamentally made America safe. They never get to know your name, but I know it, and I thank you.

To Karzai's favorite, thanks for having the courage to take me where you weren't supposed to. Thanks for showing me up close and personal the very real challenges that the men and women of the CIA face in very dangerous places around the world.

Those particular early-on visits and counseling sessions set the pace for my understanding of what my role could be, to not only be tough on the Agency when it needed it, but to be supportive when the men and women of the Agency needed it as well. For that, I just want to say thank you, and thank you, again, for having the courage to stand up at the right time.

For any success I have had as chairman, I would be remiss if I didn't thank a good friend of mine, DUTCH RUPPERSBERGER. I know, in this town, saying you have a friend who is a Democrat as a Republican can get you thrown out. Oh, that's right, I'm leaving.

Thanks, DUTCH, for really sitting down and putting our differences aside and working through tough and difficult issues to make the intelligence community work and work for the United States. It should happen more around here. It should happen every day around here. Sometimes, it does, and it doesn't get noticed, but I want to thank you for that.

We have had our donnybrooks. We have fought. There may even have been some finger-pointing-in-the-chest moments during our time together on the committee, but at the end of the day, we always came to the conclusion that we both mutually agreed was in the best interest of the United States of America and the security of not only our citizens here at home, but the well-being of the men and women who serve in harm's way. So, DUTCH, thank you for that.

In all of the travels that I have had the benefit to do and all of the things that I have just reminisced about—and, hopefully, that was the hardest part of my remarks today—something always struck me, that America is the light of the world, still, today. People still hold in reverence something special that happens here.

It was reinforced to me when I was asked to go to the 60th anniversary of the Battle of the Bulge. That was a few years ago. I thought: I'm not sure. Do I want to go to Belgium and go through all that?

I wasn't quite sure, but they hustled me up. They said, ''Let's do this. We will represent America. This will be a great event.'' So I went to the Battle of the Bulge.

We got tours of the battlefield, and all of that was wonderful, but the day of the parade—so the mayor of Bastogne, a town of 15,000 now, and it was a town of about 10,000 during the war. If you recall your history, that was the town where the 101st occupied that town surrounded by the Germans. It was difficult, tough fighting.

The mayor of Bastogne brought back all of the soldiers who could still walk and march in the parade, and even those who wanted to make the trip, but couldn't, they had a vehicle for them. You wondered: How would they remember this 60 years later? How would they remember what service and sacrifice these young kids who were from all over the country who had never been away from their farms or their retail shops, never been out of their communities, traveled all that way to fight for something so much bigger than themselves?

The town was packed. There must have been 100,000 people there. As the gentlemen marched during that parade, it was the proudest moment I can remember, as they tried to stand straight for those that could. They even carried the American flag. People were screaming and hollering and clapping. They held signs up that said, ''Thank you for saving my grandparents from a concentration camp.'' That was a powerful moment.

That evening, people who were children of Bastogne during the surrounding of Bastogne by the Germans who came up to offer some words at the microphone to these folks who were getting a medal from the mayor, and think about it, these would have very young gals who had grown up, and they were telling stories about these big, giant men who would come down into the basement and offer them their coats and their scarves and what little bit of food they had left, some candy, blankets. They would take off their boots and give them their socks because they had none.

Remember, these were the civilians who were trapped in this town during the ravages of war. They talked about the reverence of a country that would come that far away to stand with them at a time when they thought that their lives mattered very little in the gears of war.

You think about the fact that about $15 billion in the United States has been spent to save a million lives in Africa through our AIDS program that started a few years ago under George Bush—1 million lives saved.

Sixty percent of food aid that goes out, that goes to people who need food security, they can't eat, let alone have a program to take care of them, comes from the United States of America—the farms of the United States of America. The next highest contributor is less than half of that, and that is the EU, combined, for world hunger.

The Marshall Plan right after World War II, many maligned, but we invested a certain amount of money, so we could provide stability across Europe. Back then, it was $12 billion, which was a tremendous amount of money, money we probably didn't have.

Because of that—and we made the investment to keep soldiers there, not to occupy, we wanted nothing, we took nothing. We took no soil. We were invited to stay. It brought peace and stability across Europe in a way that we had never seen before. Think of the hundreds and hundreds and hundreds of small and large conflicts across Europe from the 12th century on, including the 19th century.

We brought them peace and prosperity in a way that Europe never believed it could do on its own. We did it through commerce, stability, and a commitment to stay. At the end of the day, no other nation in the world could have done that. We pushed back at the ravages of a cold war.

If you think about today, you see those events, and you come back to the United States, and you turn on the TV, and you listen to political dialogue today, you wouldn't think too awful much of the United States of America. You would think that we had become a country who didn't think that we provided much value in the world, we are going the wrong way, don't have much to offer, a nation in decline.

In fact, I had the occasion to have a meeting with a Russian general officer some time back about missile defense and some other things. When the meeting was done—this was a very large general. He was maybe the largest human being I have ever had a meeting with.

He put his arm around me. His hand hit my chest. It was about the size of a big dinner plate. He asked me to go into the library. He wanted to say something to me. As we were walking into the library, I thought: I have seen this movie, I don't think it works out all that well for me.

When we got into the library, he said something that startled me—it shouldn't have, I suppose—but he said: ''It is great to finally see that America is admitting she is a nation in decline. We have been through it. We will give you all of the advice and counsel you can take.''

□ 1530

He didn't come to that conclusion on his own. America—maybe our political rhetoric, maybe our own actions, maybe our own sense of isolationism is the answer for us—helped him come to that conclusion.

A few years after that, seeing the world the way it was—Putin owns 20 percent of the country of Georgia, no intention of leaving; he annexed Crimea, certainly playing games in eastern Ukraine. The world notices when we stop believing in ourselves. I can't think of a better example of that to me in recent times. For all the debate about Afghanistan—should we or shouldn't we? Should we stay? Should we not? I have, certainly, my own definite positions on that.

In 2001, the average age, the average life span of an Afghan citizen was 43 years—43 years. Last year, it was 64 years. Nine percent when we got there—9 percent—had access to any form of health care. Today, 60 percent.

We asked women to come out of the back of their homes and participate in society, because we knew as a country you cannot isolate half of your population and be great at anything; you can't even be good at anything. We asked them and said we will be here, because we knew that was a long-term investment for the state's stability and security of Afghanistan.

When we got there, there were no girls in school, or almost no girls in school. Today, 9 million Afghan girls go to school 5 days a week. Thirty-seven percent of the labor force today are women in Afghanistan. It was about zero when we got there. One-quarter of their parliament is women.

We have these discussions about how hard it is and how difficult it is and maybe we should change direction and, I don't know, maybe that we are not the America that we used to be. And now we talk about just pulling up stakes and going home because it is easier. What a stain on our national character if we walk away from the women we asked to come out and engage oppression and brutality and ignorance because we just didn't think that we believed enough in freedom, democracy, and stability the way we used to.

I had a woman doctor I met there on the very first occasion I went who trained in America. She had been sentenced to the back of her house in Pakistan. She was an orthopedic surgeon. She had not been out of her house in 6 years. When the U.S. forces first got there and she heard the sounds of the guns, she said she took off her burka, she walked about 9 to 10 miles to the children's hospital and volunteered.

I happened to meet her at the children's hospital, a pretty tough place. They didn't have clean sheets. They didn't have antiseptic the way they needed. Remember, this is really early in the process.

I asked her if it bothered her to hear the sounds of the guns in the distance. I will never forget, because she grabbed my jacket that I was wearing and said: Last night, in this particular bed—and, by the way, there were two and three children per bed. They didn't have enough beds. And because they had chased all the nurses away, mothers would come in with their children and would have to stay in the hospital rooms. So think of small rooms, two and three children per bed, plus the mothers who provided some minimal care without the greatest of cleanliness conditions. You can imagine how tough this is.

And she grabbed my lapel and said: Last night, in that bed, I had to amputate the arm and a leg of a 9-year-old boy. I didn't have the right medical devices. I didn't have the right antiseptic. But if it weren't for the United States, he would have no chance at all, and none of the children here would have a chance at all.

So we have to ask ourselves: Are we going to let our politics become so small? We have let our politics become the thing that, if I can make you believe you hate someone else, I could get that someone else's vote.

Is that the America we are going to give to the next generations of Americans? We are going to find the one thing that divides us, or even if it doesn't, we will make it up and let you believe it does. We are going to decide that if you are of this race or of this color, you can't be for that party or this idea. I can't think of anything more small and more petty than that.

I think of the challenges of the world that lie before us, not only just here at home. We have some big problems here at home—$18 trillion in debt. Seventy percent of our budget now goes to entitlement programs, and it is growing. We have a Tax Code that is so convoluted, so ugly, so brutal American companies are leaving or, worse yet, they are not even starting. Social security is in financial trouble; Medicare, financial trouble.

China is now pushing out, being very aggressive in the South China Sea. It has invested 13 percent per year since 1989, 13 percent into defense and modernization of its military. Russia, you saw what they are doing. ISIS, you have seen what they are doing. They are now holding land the size of Indiana.

So many Americans don't want to be bothered with the world the way they see it. They think, if we just leave it alone and deal with some of the small and petty things that not only get debated here but get debated in State capitols and county conventions, that the world will be just all right, we will be fine. We will make our politics so entertaining it doesn't matter if we accomplish anything noteworthy. I worry about that.

Are we going to be that generation that walks away from the notion of individual freedom and personal responsibility? Are we going to be that first generation that says, you know, we rejected the idea of a big government? Is a big government big enough to give you everything that you need? Is a government big enough to take everything that you have?

This is really the only place in the world where you can start sweeping the floor, maybe not even speaking English, become the supervisor, go to school, learn a trade, become a manager, maybe own the place through your own hard work. You don't have to have a title. You don't have to know someone. You just have to be willing to try.

Are we really going to be the first generation that says that all was just too hard? Our engagement in the world was just too hard? The Marshall Plan, sending our young men and women to fight for something bigger than themselves to push back Nazi Germany, fascism, or imperialism in the East, just too hard?

There is a great story about a little town called North Platte, Nebraska, that when they had the opportunity—and remember, they were under government rationing, so they were rationing eggs and rubber and tires.

By the way, we have been in conflict for 10 years and nobody has been rationed one thing. You still get your tires and your eggs and your cheese. You can get anything you want. No show has been interrupted.

But in North Platte, Nebraska, during World War II, trains would go back and forth taking soldiers to the eastern conflict and to Europe. And that little town came together, farmers from that whole region, donated all the materials

that they had—eggs and cheese and flour and their time. They met every single troop train that came through North Platte, Nebraska. They, on their own, fed 6 million meals to young soldiers and marines and airmen, sailors whom they had never met. But they believed that was their contribution and something bigger than themselves to keep America who we were.

By the way, there was no government program. Nobody told them to do it. As a matter of fact, government made it a little harder than it should have been for them to do it on their own.

This is a funny place, America. You can start out without title, without privilege. You can be the House intelligence chairman because you care enough to get involved, work hard enough. You can start out as a traveler all over the world and do different things, become President of the United States, without title, without privilege. You can start an idea in a garage, work your heart out, be smarter than the guy next to you, become one of the richest men in the country, maybe the world. You can still start a chain. You can work two jobs. You can get an education if you want to get an education.

If you turn on the TV today, would you know that we are still the last best hope in the world? I am not sure I would. I certainly see all the things that separate us, all the things that divide us, all the problems that we want to make—sometimes even though they are intimately personal and real—bigger than they are. When we do that, the world watches. The world is starting to believe that we don't believe.

I had an occasion to meet an intelligence official from a foreign country whom I befriended. And, again, after one of those long kind of meetings that we had overseas, we were walking out to the car and he said: Congressman, do me a favor. Tell your countrymen don't give up on themselves. Who will help such a small country like us and take nothing for it—the Russians? The Chinese? It can only be you, the United States of America.

We have so much to be thankful for in this country, but you wouldn't know it by listening to the quality of the debate, by the size of our ideas, by the confidence in our future.

There is a study recently that Chinese citizens believe that corporations and business lead to success and are a part of the answer at an 84 percent rate. In the United States, it was 39 percent. We have a whole generation of Americans who just turned their back on the one driver that has led the one nation to take care of more people and do so much good and ask for nothing in return, because we spend far too much time talking about how bad we are and not how good we are or how good we can become.

You think of the debates not only in this Chamber but the Chamber aft, where they talked about a country that was ripping itself apart in a Civil War. 500,000 Americans gave their lives, again, for something bigger than themselves. And do you know what? At the end of the day, we were better for it. We became a better country.

Every time we reached one of those points in our history where we struggle, we get through it because we believe in something bigger than ourselves and we believe that tomorrow is going to be better than today and, yes, we believe that our best days are still head of us.

I hope we don't decide that these problems are just too big to handle anymore. I don't care if it is our domestic problem at home or our call to stand up for that last beacon of human dignity and invest in our military, not because we fight, but because we want to avoid a fight. Sometimes by showing up, you can help your neighbor and your friend by just standing there.

I have never met a diplomat yet that really likes the military engagement, and I have never met a diplomat yet that doesn't want the 101st Airborne over one shoulder and the 7th Fleet over the other. It is always the quicker way to ''yes.''

We have been given a gift. As we debate—and this Chamber will debate—in the months and years ahead, they will talk about what role we should play, about what big problems we should solve, about what encouragement we should provide to average Americans to stand up for both their right and their responsibility as citizens of the United States. Will we take it? Will we be the ones that click the light and let it go dark for that last shining city on the hill? I don't believe we will. I believe, as Winston Churchill noted, that America will always do the right thing after trying everything else.

We are in that process of trying everything else. But when you have had the great privilege, like I have, to meet these people all over the world, the people that work here—and it may be Peggy who keeps this place running, or Doris and Pat who keep the cloakroom functioning, or Capitol Police, or our clerks, or the people who process things, or our staff who answer the phone calls—they still believe.

You can go home and see people struggling to keep their businesses open. They still believe. You can look at the eyes of any fourth grader, fifth grader, or sixth grader—not necessarily a seventh grader because they think they have all the answers by that point—and know that they believe there is something special waiting for them. That something special they may not be able to quantify, but we all know it. It is the United States of America, the last greatest force for good.

□ 1545

I know it by visiting those men and women in the intelligence business who are working their hearts out and, by the way, deserve our full devotion of support for the very difficult work that they do, and the young men and women in our military, or the young folks in the following story.

I had the great privilege to travel downrange. When I showed up, someone asked me if I would mind promoting one of the soldiers who happened to be there from a sergeant E–5 to a sergeant E–6. It was in a very remote place in the world. They had to culturally dress in the garb of the locals. They weren't in their uniforms.

When I got there, the sergeant going through this decided that he wanted to be promoted in uniform. So we had to go to a small room that was tucked away. He put his uniform on. The windows were darkened out. There were a lot of folks and some small gear. Some of the folks were pretty big. We had one little 3½ by 5 flag. Two of the gentlemen were fighting to see who got to hold it behind him as I posted the orders for promotion. These were pretty big dudes. I wasn't going to get in the middle of that.

They finally worked it out and decided that one would hold one corner and the other would hold the other corner. They would stand behind him. So I cracked the chem light to read the orders. There were probably eight of us jammed in this little room with gear, windows darkened, and we were doing everything in hushed tones. Somebody began to whisper ''The Star Spangled Banner.'' I am pretty sure we were off key. I am pretty sure we even missed a verse. But I can tell you it was the most beautiful thing I have ever heard in my life.

These fine Americans who had been away from their families for about 15 months still believed in something bigger than themselves. They knew that their mission was as important as being home with their child at a baseball game, not because that is not where they wanted to be, but this is where their country needed them to be.

They are still there. We ought to be there with them. We ought to find that opportunity to stand and, in hushed tones, show courage and commitment to the United States. We ought to snap this trend of small and petty politics and stand up for one of the greatest nations on the face of the Earth. We ought to have big ideas to solve big problems and not let the small ideas be choked out. Let us find the better part of our angels in us to do something pretty amazing and pretty incredible as we move forward.

I believe in this Chamber and in this institution. I know it will happen. I know the people that I have had the privilege to serve with know it will happen. And I know that there are many ways for all of us to contribute. I certainly plan to be one of those. I hope you all decide that you will be one of those, too. Because I walk out that door in a few months no longer a Member of Congress, I will have an even more revered title in the world: citizen of the greatest Nation on the face of the Earth, the United States of America.

God bless you.

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

TUMULTUOUS TIMES

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Under the Speaker's announced policy of January 3, 2013, the gentleman from Illinois (Mr. RUSH) is recognized for 60 minutes as the designee of the minority leader.

Mr. RUSH. Mr. Speaker, I want to congratulate the previous speaker, my friend from Michigan, MIKE ROGERS, for his distinguished service to this Nation and to this Congress. I had the privilege of meeting Mike when he first became a Member of this House. I remember his exuberance, the energy that he displayed, the hopeful look in his eye, and I watched him as he has matured into a great legislative leader and a leader for the Nation.

But I guess the paradox of our Nation is probably exhibited in the fact that I was kind of interested, to say the least, in the fact that MIKE ROGERS was a former FBI agent, and I had to process that fact in a rather unique way. I had not known many FBI agents prior to shaking hands with Mike. Those that I did know, I had questions about their character and their qualities. So I was somewhat quizzical and interested in this fellow.

As I listened to his final speech before the House, the thought occurred to me that one part of me certainly agrees with his notion of a Nation that represents so much hope to the rest of the world, but I also, to be quite honest, know that the America that should be even greater has not yet found the greatness that it is called to be.

These times are tumultuous times within our Nation. These times are creating pain and suffering for far too many of our citizens. These times extinguish the hope of the young African American child. These times call into question the high ideals that should inspire us. These times are times of difficulty; times, indeed, of desperation, times of despair in the life and the hopes and aspirations of far too many of our citizens.

W.E.B. DuBois wrote a seminal classic back at the turn of the century titled, ''The Souls of Black Folk,'' and there was one sentence in this book that really kind of rises up to question and to challenge the Nation that the previous speaker portrayed and the Nation that is a reality for me and for so many of my constituents.

DuBois made the statement in 1903 that ''the problem of the 20th century is the problem of the color line.'' I don't think that W.E.B. DuBois, who was an eminent scholar, a graduate of Harvard with a doctorate degree, could ever in his wildest imagination believe that this one sentence written in 1903 would still be a sentence that would define a Nation to many of its citizens. The problem of the 20th century is also the problem of the 21st century: the color line, the problem of race, the problem of discrimination, racial inequities. These are current problems, even in today's America.

Forty-five years ago, on this very same day, December 4, way back in the year 1969—45 years ago—in the wee hours of the morning at 4 a.m. in a two-bedroom apartment at 2337 West Monroe, the Chicago Police Department, in collusion with the FBI, led a raid on an apartment which resulted in the death of two young African American men, Fred Hampton and Mark Clark, and the wounding of seven others.

□ 1600

They came in the middle of the dark hours of the morning in a van, Illinois jail van. Some went to the rear of the apartment at 2337, and some went to the front door.

Members of the organization that I was proud to be a member of and am proud today to have served in, the Illinois chapter of the Black Panther Party, they were in the apartment. Fred Hampton and the mother of his son were in the back room, and other members of the Panther Party were sleeping in different parts of the apartment.

There was a knock on the door. Mark Clark answered, ''Who is it?'' He heard a voice from the other side of the door saying, ''Tommy.''

Mark asked, ''Tommy who?'' The other voice on the other side of the door said, ''Tommy gun,'' and started firing into the apartment. This was at the front of the apartment.

When those police officers at the rear heard the fire from the front, they came in, burst in through the rear door, shooting wildly and recklessly. After a few quick moments, the shooting subsided.

There was a shout from the rear bedroom where Fred Hampton and Deborah Johnson had been sleeping, and there was a voice that came from a closet saying, ''Stop shooting. Stop shooting. There's a pregnant woman in here.''

So all the Panthers were pulled from the various areas and in the rooms. And then Michael Voss, a member of the Chicago Police Department, went into the bedroom where Fred Hampton had been shot, said that, ''Oh, he's not dead yet,'' and shot him pointblank in the head. He came out of that room and boasted, ''He's good and dead now. He's good and dead now.''

The Panthers were taken to hospitals, and some were taken straight to—well, they all were taken to the jail, Monroe Street Station.

I was supposed to have been in that apartment. The information by the informant, William O'Neal, that was given to the FBI stated that I and other leaders of the Illinois chapter of the Black Panther Party were in that apartment. And we had been there less than 5 hours before because we were having a leadership meeting.

Because we did not have enough sleeping areas, it was decided that some of us would not sleep there that night. Three members of the leadership group, two other members and myself, we went to our homes, thinking that tomorrow morning, or the next morning, that we would reconvene and continue our leadership meeting.

Fred Hampton, Mark Clark were killed.

I got a call about 4:45 that morning from another Panther Party member. Another member of the organization said that there had been a shootout at Chairman Fred's apartment, so I immediately got dressed and went to the basement apartment of Barbara Sankey, who lived in the 2200 block of West Monroe. Other members of the leadership, we gathered there, and we turned on BBM radio to see what the latest word was.

About 6:15, 6:30 that morning, we heard the news on the radio that Fred Hampton had been killed. 45 years ago, December 4, 1969.

Our thoughts—my thoughts that morning, I was 23 years old, just had made 23—my thoughts were scattered and confused because my friend had been murdered.

I immediately gathered myself, and we called our attorneys and got our attorneys on the phone, and waited awhile. Around 10:30 that morning, we emerged from that basement apartment to go a half a block west to see what had really happened.

Just as the cowardly police came in undercover, under the wraps of camouflage, they quickly, after murdering Fred and murdering Mark, they ran from the community and left this apartment open. They didn't secure the premises, left it wide open, doors open, all the evidence right there, the bloody mattress that Fred slept in, the door, the front door where it was later discovered, through grand jury testimony, that possibly one bullet came from inside of the apartment, but there were 99 bullets, 99 bullets from the outside to the inside, and one possible from the inside to the outside.

When we walked through that apartment, we saw the evidence. In later testimony given in various sources, including the special grand jury they convened a few years later, there was a machinegun used by the police, the State's Attorney police, and it showed on the walls, the evidence of where the machinegun, just almost in a diagonal form, fired up and down and up and down throughout the length of that wall, a machinegun used by the police.

Our attorneys examining the evidence secured the door that had been left behind, and with one hole in it, secured the mattress where Fred Hampton slept.

We had a toxicologist that our attorneys hired, and the toxicologist said that Fred Hampton had been drugged the night before, that he had enough Seconal in his body, enough Seconal to render an elephant unable to move. So

Fred was drugged by the police and their agents, murdered in his bed.

I want to be very clear here in this House, on this 45 years later. This was the first time that I am aware of—and I read history, I love history—before or since where an American citizen has been assassinated by official Federal, State, and local law enforcement, the first and only time that an American citizen had been assassinated by law enforcement and the political status quo.

So you can understand somewhat how I felt, and how I continue to feel about the FBI. And I am not here to castigate the FBI. This is not the purpose of this colloquy or soliloquy. This is not my purpose for being here on the floor.

I am talking about the history of the FBI and the history of J. Edgar Hoover.

□ 1615

This is the FBI I grew up with. I grew up under the J. Edgar Hoover FBI, and he considered me and others like me in my organization to be the greatest threat to the security of this Nation.

I had been honorably discharged from the military for 4 years—a veteran, serving 4 years in the U.S. Army. I volunteered for the Army, and all of a sudden, some 3 years later, I am the number one threat to the security of the Nation to which I had pledged to give my life only 6 years earlier.

Why did they kill Fred? Why did they kill Fred Hampton, the Fred I knew, the Fred Hampton I spent time day in and day out with?

Fred Hampton, the man full of humor and compassion, strong-willed, but softhearted; the Fred Hampton who could move crowds with his eloquence; the Fred Hampton who wanted me and others to learn the art of speaking, who would take us and force us to listen to the speeches of African American preachers and other orators; the Fred Hampton whose laughter was infectious, strong-voiced; the Fred Hampton who said what he meant and meant what he said; the Fred Hampton you could count on and call on, a spokesman for the voiceless—yes, Fred allowed his voice to be an instrument for those without a voice; the Fred Hampton who could take complex and philosophical thought and break them down and make them relevant to even those who were uneducated and unconcerned;

The Fred Hampton who would say, ''I am so revolutionarily intoxicated that I cannot be astronomically intimidated,'' which meant that Fred Hampton was going to fight for the least of these;

The Fred Hampton who was the inspiration for the Rainbow Coalition—not just for Black people, but for poor people in general—the Rainbow Coalition that reached out to Appalachian Whites in the uptown area and that reached out to the Young Lords in the Hispanic west town area, and said: ''Let's coalesce. We have the same kinds of interests, the same kinds of problems. So, preacher man, I am going to use my voice and speak to the problems of black lung disease and of the poverty in Appalachia, and I am going to use my voice to speak to the problems of migrant workers and the problems of the Latino community, not just for Blacks'';

The Fred Hampton who told some of my liberal friends, ''I understand your willingness to work, and I understand your cries for justice, and I understand how you want to sacrifice for justice, but we don't necessarily need you to organize in the Black community. You need to go and organize in the White community to tell your brothers and your sisters that we are all in this struggle together, that we are all a rainbow of a coalition for justice and equality here in America'';

The Fred Hampton who loved to dance and loved to play basketball; the Fred Hampton who never smoked or drank; the Fred Hampton who loved his mother and his father and who loved his brothers and sisters;

The Fred Hampton who was tried and convicted of robbing a Good Humor Man for $310 worth of ice cream bars on a summer's day in Maywood, Illinois. Fred would say to anyone who would hear, ''I am a big man, but I can't eat 310 ice cream bars.''

Even those who prosecuted Fred said that if he took the ice cream bars from the Good Humor Man, then he passed them out, that he gave them to the young people in the hot summer Sun there in Maywood, Illinois, so even those who prosecuted him had to admit that, if he did, he robbed the rich and gave to the poor.

This was the Fred Hampton I knew. This was the Fred Hampton of my life, this man who had such an unabashed commitment to the great ideals of this Nation, in that this Nation should be a Nation where everybody is equal and everybody has the right to life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness. He was one of the better spirits that this Nation produced.

He only lived to be 21 years old. His family's loss was great, and his friends' loss was great, but this Nation's loss was even greater because, had he lived, he would have been a tremendous, incomparable, and unconquered advocate for those high ideals that inspire all segments of this society.

There was a grand jury that convened and a report that was issued that stated that 99 bullets were fired into that apartment on December 4, 1969, and possibly one fired out of that apartment.

The political machine in Chicago—the Daley machine, the political establishment, those who were in power—thought by killing Fred and Mark and wounding seven others, that they would be heralded as heroes.

Little did they know, when they left that apartment wide open—unsecured—then, step by step, person by person—men, women, and children alike—marched through that apartment and observed for themselves what had gone on and what had happened on the morning of December 4, 1969.

They reached the conclusion that Fred Hampton and Mark Clark had been murdered and that one Edward V. Hanrahan—the State's attorney who later that same morning, on December 4, went before the television cameras and cried out how his police officers had been attacked viciously by the members of the Black Panther Party, the residents of that apartment—lied; yet instead of being heralded as heroes, the very same community—the very same people—denounced him as a murderer.

In the election that came a few years later, this very same community defeated this State's attorney in his bid for reelection. He was being lifted up, and he was being paraded around as the heir to the Richard J. Daley machine.

He was going to be Mayor Richard J. Daley's successor, but the African American community—the Black community—said, ''No, you will not,'' and they elected a Republican State's attorney, Bernard J. Carey. It was the first time that the Black community, en masse, told the Daley machine, ''No, we will not vote with you. We are going to vote against you.''

That independent action—that independent and courageous act, that astounding act—defined urban politics not only in Chicago, but in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, in New York, and in many other places.

□ 1630

You see, because Fred Hampton died, then Harold Washington became the first African American mayor of the city of Chicago, which, again, astounded the world. The rising up of the Black community body politic created the necessary conditions to elect Harold Washington as mayor of the city of Chicago; created the necessary conditions to elect Carol Moseley Braun as the first African American U.S. Senator from the State of Illinois and in the history of the U.S. Senate; created the conditions to elect Barack Obama as the U.S. Senator from the State of Illinois, the first African American male to be a U.S. Senator from the State of Illinois; created the conditions, yes, for Barack Obama to be elected President of the United States; created conditions for the 1984 and 1988 campaigns for the Reverend Jesse Louis Jackson when he ran for President.

Fred. Mark. 45 years ago, they assassinated Fred while he was drugged beyond any capacity to defend himself.

Even today, W.E.B. Du Bois, your statement is troubling this Nation even today.

We travel beyond the 20th century. We are in the 14th year of the 21st century, and even today the problem of the color line is still the problem of this Nation.

When we look at Ferguson, Missouri, in the case of Michael Brown and his

murder and the horrendous conclusions drawn by the grand jury and the atrocious acts of the Governor of Missouri, the problem of the color line is preeminent. Justice for Michael Brown still has not occurred. Police brutality is still the main issue that we have regarding the establishment. Young Black men are still being murdered by police even today.

New York City, Eric Garner, a father of six, the grand jury could not even respond adequately to the evidence that everyone who has eyes to see can see that this man, Eric Garner, was choked to death by racist police in New York City.

Even today, Trayvon Martin still cries out for justice in this Nation, even today.

And there have been so many, from border to border, the North, South, East, and West. Young Black men are being murdered in the streets by law enforcement who know beyond the shadow of a doubt that they can kill young Black men and that the culture of the police across this Nation won't protect them, that they will not be called to answer for their atrocious actions for the killing of young Black men, be they students, be they fathers, be they 12-year-old babies, such as what happened in Cleveland.

When will the lunacy end? The lunacy that is in law enforcement must come to a screeching halt. The police and the police departments all across this Nation are not viewed as officer friendly, are not viewed as protectors who serve and protect. They are viewed as occupying forces who are at war with young Black men. That is the lunacy that we are confronted with even today.

So, Mr. Speaker, Members of the House, for the last 45 years, I have carried in my heart, in my spirit, the pain, the agony of losing my great friend and my great leader, Fred Hampton. Yes, he inspires me in my daily walks, but there is still pain that I carry with me in my heart. I won't forget, and I won't allow this Nation to ever forget as long as there is breath in my body, the legacy and the life of this 21-year-old American revolutionary, this simple yet brilliant man, this man who had insurmountable courage, the man who could move crowds with his eloquence and his sincerity, the man who had not even reached the fruit of his promise and potential, who was murdered, assassinated after he was drugged the night before, the man who was wounded in his bed and an animal, an armed animal walked in the room and fired two bullets in his head and said: He is good and dead now.

We can't forget. We have to remember. We have to keep a fire lit.

Only when we can deal with justice for everybody can we ever achieve the greatness that we have promised each other. Don't leave young Black men, young Hispanic men, don't leave them out of the equation. When you speak about justice and the greatness of this Nation, include them in in meaningful ways; not with just platitudes but with everyday practices, include them in.

Mr. Speaker, I have come this evening because we have to embrace the truth, and Scripture tells us: Know ye the truth, and the truth shall set you free.

□ 1645

Today, Mike Brown, Eric Garner, Trayvon Martin, and a young 12-year-old lad from Cleveland are crying from their graves. They want justice. The young people who are marching throughout the Nation want justice. And I want to say to those young people, fight on, march on, protest on, and don't stop. I believe in the power of the youth, the power of the youth won't stop.

Fred Hampton lives today in the hearts, the minds, and the spirits of some of these young people today who are taking to the streets in protest of police brutality here in our Nation, police murder here in our Nation.

I say to you that Chairman Fred, my friend, Chairman Fred still lives. His spirit permeates the minds and hearts of all justice-seeking people, particularly the young people, even today.

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

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The gentleman has 6 minutes remaining.

Mr. RUSH. Mr. Speaker, I would love to ask my colleague from Chicago, Mr. DANNY K. DAVIS, I yield to him.

Mr. DANNY K. DAVIS of Illinois. Thank you, my friend and colleague, Congressman RUSH for calling this Special Order. I have thought that I wouldn't be able to be here, but I actually changed my schedule. I want to commend you for calling this Special Order and especially for the subject which you have addressed.

As I listened to you, I thought about the fact that the day of the assassination, my friend, Frank Lipscomb, and I went through the apartment. We saw the blood on the sheets, we saw the bullet holes, and we saw the tape. We were young schoolteachers, becoming activist-oriented, caught up in what was taking place in our country. I am so grateful that you were not there because had you been, in all probability, not only would we be talking about Fred and Mark, but we would also be talking about BOBBY RUSH. But I do believe that the good Lord spared you and somehow or another took you in another direction at that moment so that 45 years later we could look at and appreciate the many public contributions that you have made in efforts to try and make this world a better place, a more just place, a place where all life could be considered sacred.

The location is in my congressional district, the district that I represent, the district that I serve, less than a mile away. The building that I inhabit as a district office has a mural on the wall on the side of the building of Chairman Fred. His son, Fred, Jr., Fred's mother, and members of their organization come with regularity to pay homage and tribute. Of course, Fred's mother, brother, and sister live in my district in Maywood, Illinois. Never does a year go by when they don't have some event, some activity, some groupings of progressive-thinking people who come and spend time at their home talking about progressive causes and progressive issues.

It is kind of interesting that here we are 45 years later when law enforcement misconduct and police brutality are all at the forefront of issues plaguing our society today. I think the one thing that Fred's life and legacy has taught us is that freedom is a hard-won thing. Each generation has to win it and win it again. So when we look at what is taking place in St. Louis, in Chicago, in Ferguson, in Cleveland, in New York, and in Florida, all across the country, it tells us what Frederick Douglass taught, and that is that struggle, struggle, strife, and pain are the prerequisites for change. If there is no struggle, then there is no progress. Fred taught us that struggle must continue even to the last breath of injustice.

So we commend you, just as we commend your friends, Fred and Mark, for the leadership that you have provided in trying to help make America the America that has never been but all of us know must and will be.

I thank you for calling this Special Order.

Mr. RUSH. Well, I want to thank my friend and colleague, DANNY K. DAVIS, from my home State, my former city council colleague and my compatriot in all things that are in the nature of justice, equality, and standing for the goodness of not only this Nation.

I just want to say to you when you mentioned me, I just have to, in a humble way, the most humble way—and it didn't have anything to do with me. I am a devout Christian, a pastor, theologian, seminary graduate, and pastor of a church, so I know it wasn't me, but I have had to remind you and others that the very next morning after December 4, on December 5, which ironically was my mother's birthday, the police came to my apartment to kill me and shot my door down, but I had gone underground.

THE EXECUTIVE AMNESTY PREVENTION ACT OF 2014

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mr. MEADOWS). Under the Speaker's announced policy of January 3, 2013, the Chair recognizes the gentleman from Texas (Mr. GOHMERT) for 30 minutes.

Mr. GOHMERT. Mr. Speaker, I won't take long, but I wanted to address the bills that we took up late today. First we voted on H.R. 5759. This is the bill exactly as it appears. We always have copies of the bill that we vote on that are out here in the Speaker's Lobby so you can grab them as you come in here and see what we are voting on. But

what this did not reflect was the exceptions, the provisions that were added last night that had to be added by hand here on the floor so that as I tried to talk to my colleagues here on the floor and pointed out that our Republican leadership had added an exception, they didn't know that, and I had to show them.

So, Mr. Speaker, I felt it was important to explain why a bill that I was listed as a cosponsor on ended up with my voting ''no'' on it, because it was a good bill. My friend, TED YOHO, is a good man. He is a very dear friend. I think the world of him, and he had a good bill here. The purpose is, it says, ''to establish a rule of construction clarifying the limitations on executive authority to provide certain forms of immigration relief.''

It was basically to make clear that the President had no authority to do what he did when he started granting amnesty-type work permits to 5 million people who were unauthorized aliens, as the law calls them. My friend Congressman YOHO's bill was entitled the Executive Amnesty Prevention Act of 2014. The title was changed by leadership, and it became the Preventing Executive Overreach on Immigration Act, and the exception that was added—and I won't read the whole thing—in part the exception says that basically this law that was passed by the House this evening shall apply except for humanitarian purposes where the aliens are at imminent risk of serious bodily harm or death.

Now, I don't personally think that exception applies right now, but this administration has been using similar exceptions like that to grant amnesty in the way of asylum and refugee status to people that should not have gotten it, but they are already claiming this exception. So it is kind of like what happened at the end of July when our leadership, we had some great principles all Republicans agreed on regarding dealing with the border issue, the immigration issues, all of us agreed on the principles, but nobody got to see the bill until late Tuesday. I finished reading it about 2 a.m. and then got up at 5 a.m. and reread it, and it was a disaster. It was a de facto amnesty bill. So we only had 1 day basically to get the word out that this is a bad bill because we voted on Thursday, and by Thursday, people had awakened, realized it was a de facto amnesty bill, we got it fixed, so very late Friday night around 10 p.m. or so, we passed a good border bill.

I know that is news to the President because nobody let him know. He didn't know the House had actually acted. But on this one, by adding that exception, I know the President issued a veto threat, but he probably didn't know about the exception being added either, because if you saw the official printout of the bill, it didn't include that exception. But if the Senate came through and passed this same bill with that exception, the President could actually claim that this exception on here legalizes what he had done illegally as an executive amnesty provision to give these work permits. So the bill that I was willing to cosponsor completely changed in the addition of that exception. It wasn't just the title that changed.

On the National Defense Authorization Act, BUCK MCKEON worked very hard on that bill. The people on Armed Services worked very hard. I was very proud of them. They got things in that bill that we have been fighting for. For example, Fort Hood was not workplace violence. That was an act of war against our military members. The law should have reflected it, and the President should have reflected it. But, instead, those military members, those patriots of ours, had been mistreated. They have not been given the Purple Heart they deserved. They have not been given the benefits they deserved, and that needed to be fixed. That fix got in this NDAA, and I am very grateful to BUCK MCKEON for getting that in there.

Another problem, we have had this administration going after chaplains for saying things like ''in Jesus' name.'' They pray in Jesus' name because as a Christian, Jesus said, if you pray in My name, then it will be answered—but not always ''yes.'' So chaplains were told it doesn't matter what your religious beliefs are, you can't pray in Jesus' name, and we have got to get rid of all the crosses. The place I reported to every morning for 4 years at Fort Benning had a chapel across the street. Under the orders I had seen, apparently they would have to remove their crosses.

□ 1700

Well, the provision in the NDAA extended religious freedom to our chaplains. It should have been a no-brainer, shouldn't have been required to have been said, but in this administration, it did.

Also, something that many of us have had problems with was the Authorization for Use of Military Force going back to September 2001, after the 9/11 attacks. It gave the President way too much power.

Some thought it was the NDAA that gave too much power, but actually, it was the AUMF. We amended that. The Gohmert amendment help amend that, but I feel a lot better under this NDAA because the AUMF is finally not continued anymore, so that was a good thing.

The problem is the NDAA—this massive National Defense Authorization Act that is a big, important bill—got to the Rules Committee last night. We didn't have a chance to read it. I am anal enough, I actually try to read these important bills, and I didn't have time to read this bill.

What happened to our 72-hour promise? Well, actually, it was a 3-day promise, and that has been whittled down since then, but we didn't have the 3 days that were originally promised by Republicans.

I knew the bill increased TRICARE costs. I wasn't happy about that. I voted no against a process that takes something as important as our national defense and said, ''Here you go, here is the whole thing, trust us. Vote for it.'' We didn't have a chance to review it.

Were there any powers in this thing given additionally to the NSA? Is there any more power to spy on Americans under this bill? I don't know. I couldn't vote for a bill that was launched on us last night that is this important, and I deeply regret it with the good things that were in here.

There were numerous good things, well thought out, but you can't push a bill this important on us, especially when we know there are problems, we just don't get a chance to find them. Can't vote yes—I couldn't in good conscience vote yes.

One additional irony, Mr. Speaker, I had run for Republican Study Committee chair, and I knew if I were elected chair of the Republican Study Committee, I would still vote as representative of my district in Texas, but I also knew if I were representing a majority of the feelings of the Republican Study Committee, I should not and would not be in a position to speak out as boldly against a majority of the people in my organization.

Maybe it is fortunate I am not the RSC chair, so I am here to complain about the abuses when they happen by our own leadership.

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

IN REMEMBRANCE OF DWAYNE ALONS

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Under the Speaker's announced policy of January 3, 2013, the Chair recognizes the gentleman from Iowa (Mr. KING) for 30 minutes.

Mr. KING of Iowa. Mr. Speaker, it is my privilege to address you here on the floor of the United States House of Representatives, and I always appreciate that opportunity to come here and voice some of the things that are expressions often of the voices of my district and also the voices of Iowans, the voices of the American people.

I happen to live in a place that is the best place in the world to live and raise a family. The anchor of the values that are there and the culture in the neighborhood are reflected in the people.

I rise today, and I come to the floor to express my sadness at the passing of a very, very good friend and a great man, Dwayne Alons. Dwayne Alons passed away Saturday night after a short but brutal illness with cancer.

His life meant so much to so many of us. He lived in Sioux County. Sioux County is that place where I would think, if I would go to sleep and wake up in the park in Sioux County, I would think I might have died and gone to heaven.

It has got the best balance of faith and churches and economics and education and families and culture and work ethic and neighborliness. It has got the best balance of anyplace I know, and Dwayne Alons contributed so much to that.

In almost all of my years that I was in the State legislature, I served in the senate while he served in the house of representatives. When I needed a partner on a cause over in the house, it was Representative Dwayne Alons that I called upon, and it was he that came over to talk to me when I needed some help on my side or if he needed help on the senate side where I served. We stood in the same philosophical and ideological square year after year after year.

The 6-year endeavor that I had embarked upon in 1996 and early 1997 to establish English as the official language of the State of Iowa, that effort came up short in the first general assembly. That was 1997 and 1998; then, in 1999 and 2000, that effort came up short again.

In the next general assembly, I talked to Dwayne Alons, and he agreed that he would be the individual carrying the bill in the house of representatives, and there, in that general assembly, after 6 years of trying, we were able to pass English as the official language over from the senate to the house, and there, Representative Dwayne Alons floor-managed the bill, and we were able to put that bill on then-Governor Tom Vilsack, a Democrat's desk, where he signed the bill that established English as the official language of the State of Iowa. That was a crowning achievement of much of the work that we had done together.

We also opposed the Iowa State Supreme Court's decision called Varnum v. Brien, when the supreme court, magically, unanimously decided that, somehow, in the ratification of our State constitution and their equivalent of the 14th Amendment of the Equal Protection Clause that they had magically written in there, that marriage didn't necessarily have to be between a man and a woman.

We were able to pass legislation earlier in 1998 that established that a marriage in Iowa would be between one male and one female. Representative Alons definitely supported that. When the judges unanimously decided that they could rewrite Iowa law without a legitimate legal and logical constitutional basis, it was Dwayne Alons that stepped up to defend marriage between a man and a woman.

He did so without apology. He did so without reservation. He did so because he always acted on his convictions. He carried deep convictions.

He had a style not at all similar to mine, Mr. Speaker, a quiet, understated, respectful style, a strong, faithful man who was also a prayer warrior. Whenever there was a Bible study group, you could look around and Dwayne Alons and his wife, Clarice, would be there.

I would like to just chronicle some of the milestones along in his life that he represented the Fourth and then I think, later on, the Fifth District in the State of Iowa.

He also joined the Air Force and became a fighter pilot, an F–16 pilot, and rose to the rank of brigadier general in the Iowa Air National Guard, the 185th—the beloved 185th. He raised a pilot, his son Kevin.

That example that was before his four children was one that they acted on. He had such an influence on their lives, on the lives of their four children and their 14 grandchildren—a quiet, respectful, staid, resolute voice that lived by example. When he spoke, you knew you wanted to hear what Dwayne Alons had to say.

He was stricken by cancer in September and taken just right after Thanksgiving, but his wife, Clarice, they had 47-plus years and the four children that they raised and the 14 grandchildren, and their daughters-in-law and sons-in-law and a host of family and friends remember Dwayne, remember him as I did, grateful to God that we had him as a gift to us and had an opportunity to get to know him, an opportunity to call him a friend, to work with him, to pray with him.

On his last days, I had the privilege to stop and see him in the hospital where I think we all knew that he was in his last days, and I was able to go to his bedside and hold his hand and offer a deep prayer with and for him, and the strength that he had left after I said, ''Amen,'' he said, ''Now I am going to say a short prayer of my own,'' which I could hear—I could barely hear—but in that, there was a message to me, ''Don't let up, don't give up, keep up the fight, keep up the fight,'' as Dwayne did for his whole lifetime in a quiet and a polite and a respectful way, but as a leader.

He led by example, he led by conviction, he led with the moral authority of a man who knew who he was, a man who understood his faith, a man who understood the Constitution and the rule of law, the structure of government and his role in society as a father, as a grandfather, as a husband, as a friend, as a State representative, as a brigadier general in the Air Guard, and as a father of another officer in the Guard.

As I think about Dwayne Alons and think about having to say goodbye to such a good friend, I look at the back of the announcement here for the funeral, and it couldn't be more fitting. It is something that, of course, I think the language has been embedded into the hearts and the minds of the American people, and it is the poem ''High Flight.''

As an F–16 pilot, as a general, he always saw the clear blue skies, and ''High Flight'' says this:

Oh. I have slipped the surly bonds of Earth
And danced the skies on laughter-silvered wings;
Sunward I've climbed, and joined the tumbling mirth
Of Sun-split clouds—and done a hundred things
You have not dreamed of—wheeled and soared and swung
High in the sunlit silence. Hov'ring there,
I've chased the shouting wind along, and flung
My eager craft through footless halls of air . . .
Up, up the long, delirious burning blue
I've topped the wind-swept heights with easy grace
Where never lark, or even eagle flew—
And, while with silent, lifting mind I've trod.
The high untrespassed sanctity of space,
Put out my hand, and touched the face of God.

That was the life of Dwayne Alons, my pheasant-hunting friend, my legislating friend, my Bible-studying friend, my air warrior friend, and my prayer warrior friend, General Representative Dwayne Alons, may he rest in peace, Mr. Speaker.

I appreciate your attention to his life and the opportunity to place some of these memories into the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD here. His last ask of me and his last prayer, which was not for him but for me, tells you something about the sacrifice and the will of the man that we have lost as a servant to our country, but his inspiration lives beyond, keep it up, don't let up—understood the Constitution.

Here we sit today, Mr. Speaker, with a President who lectured on the Constitution for 10 years as an adjunct professor at the University of Chicago and many times lectured about the separation of powers.

Article I is the legislative body of the government, this Congress, comprised of a House and a Senate. Article II is the executive branch, the President and the people that he gets to command. Article III are the courts.

The separation of powers that was defined by our Founding Fathers, this was not three equal or coequal branches of government—not designed to be, Mr. Speaker; instead, the legislative branch was designed to be a preeminent branch of this government, article I, the branch closest to the people, most responsive to the people, and most accountable to the people.

Of the legislative branch, of the article I, the two bodies of the Senate and the House, it is the House of Representatives that is established to be the quick reaction force. Up for election every 2 years, so that if the people are dissatisfied with their Representatives in the United States Congress and the policies that we bring forth, then the people have an opportunity to change out those seats in this House of Representatives, all 435 of them, within each 2 years, we are all up for election or reelection.

If the people decided they wanted to throw out all 435 of us, they had their chance just about a month ago today, and if they decide 2 years from now, short a month, that they want to throw out everybody in the House of Representatives, that is what they do. Our Founding Fathers wanted that restraint on this House.

They wanted this House to have the most control. They wanted the House of Representatives to be where most ideas originated—not all of them, most of them. They wanted us to be the place where we fought out these ideas, and the genius of it is this: each of us represents 750,000 or so people here; each of us in the House of Representatives represents about that many people.

Out there in America, 316 or so million Americans, all of the good ideas that this government needs to consider are out there in the hearts and minds of our people.

□ 1715

And our job in this constitutional Republic is, go home, listen to the people whom you have the honor and the privilege to represent, listen to them, exchange ideas with them because we are not charged to be devoid of ideas and simply carrying their ideas here. We are charged in this Republic with having a responsibility to get informed, be informed, stay informed, do this full time, so that we are giving all of our heads, all of our hearts and all that we can to this job that we have.

We owe our constituents our best effort and our best judgment, and that includes go home and listen to them. Gather the best ideas that can come out of our districts. Bring them here. Each one of these seats in this place should have within it, within the mind and within the records and within the staff of each one of us and our staff, we should have the best ideas that come from our district. They should be incorporated with the best ideas that we can generate.

We should bring those ideas into this idea marketplace and test them; and while we are doing that, we are evaluating the best ideas that come from the other 434 Members of Congress that come here with the best ideas that they can gather. And throughout that all, with that competition of ideas, the competition of debate, the regular order that we ought to structure here and keep, to the extent that it is possible, then those ideas get written into bills and those bills need to go before subcommittees for hearings, and then they need to go before the subcommittee and the full committee for markup so that the people in the committee that presumably have the most expertise on the topic have an opportunity to perfect that legislation.

Then out of committee it needs to come to the floor where the Rules Committee should be allowing the maximum amount of input from the Members. There is not one single Member of this House of Representatives that has the market cornered on all the good ideas; and there is not one single Member here that represents enough more people within their district that they ought to have more leverage than anybody else.

There has to be a leadership structure, that is true, but that doesn't mean that there is only one or two or three places where the ideas can be approved. It needs to be the best ideas that can come from the people of the United States of America.

That is the structure in our constitutional Republic, and we should have the closest thing to regular order that we can maintain. If it means we work longer, if it means we work harder, we should do that. And we should send our best ideas over across the rotunda to the Senate. There in the Senate, they can generate some ideas, too, and bring those ideas from the States. But they are only up for election once every 6 years, which means, Mr. Speaker, that they have a little bit different attitude about what they can vote for, what they are willing to support, and where the leverage might be over there.

But in the end, this is about bringing the best ideas that exist in America, process them through this competition of ideas in this great debate forum that we have, and let those best ideas emerge to the top.

Mr. Speaker, sitting here in this place, we have a President that thinks that he does all of that. We have a President who thinks that, even though he lectured on the Constitution and the separation of powers and understands that all legislative power and authority exists in the Congress, not in the President of the United States. It exists in the Congress of the United States.

When you look at our Founding Fathers, they had a habit of putting things down in priority order. One of those examples that I would place into the RECORD here, Mr. Speaker, is in the Declaration of Independence. That is not an independent document from the Constitution. The Declaration is the promise; the Constitution is the fulfillment of the promise that is in the Declaration: life, liberty, pursuit of happiness, in that order. They didn't say, pursuit of happiness, liberty, then life. They didn't say, liberty, pursuit of happiness, then life. It is life, liberty, pursuit of happiness. That is because they are prioritized rights.

Life is the paramount right. It takes precedence over any other right. The second that was established in the Declaration was liberty, God-given liberty. Our Founding Fathers are the ones that articulated that, put it on the parchment, and pledged their lives, their fortune, and their sacred honor to that cause.

Pursuit of happiness, by the way, is not just envisioned by our Founding Fathers to be what I think some people think it is, like this endless tailgate party in this pursuit of happiness. Pursuit of happiness is the development of the whole human being. Some pronounce the Greek term for that is ''eudemonia.'' That means the development of the whole human being—physically, mentally, spiritually, intellectually, knowledge-based, all of those things put together—as someone who, enjoying the rights of life and liberty, is contributing back to that society and civilization and to the government of, by, and for the people. That is what pursuit of happiness is.

But it still is trumped by liberty, and liberty is trumped by life. No one in the exercise of their liberty can take someone else's life, and no one in the exercise of their pursuit of happiness can take away someone else's liberty or life. That is the order; that is the priority.

So, with that in mind, Mr. Speaker, I would point out that our Founding Fathers envisioned—and they wrote it in the Constitution, to put it bluntly—article I. They didn't start out with article II or article III. If they declared article I to be the executive branch of government, one might be able to read into this that the President has a little more power than he does. They wanted to make sure the people had the power.

So they wrote in article I, the very first sentence, 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 a House of Representatives.

That is an irrefutable first truth in the Constitution of the United States. That is what Barack Obama taught at the University of Chicago. That is the foundation of article I.

The President of the United States, he is the embodiment at the top of the executive branch of government. And it says in the beginning of article II:

> The executive power shall be vested in a President of the United States of America. He shall hold his office during the term of 4 years, and, together with the vice president, chosen for that same term, be elected, as follows.

It doesn't actually say that the President, in the first sentence, has this massive power. In fact, nowhere in article II does it say that the President has this massive power to legislate because it is exclusively reserved for the Congress of the United States in the very first sentence, article I, section 1.

So this little lecture that I have provided here, Mr. Speaker—and I know you know all of this to be fact—it is pretty similar to the lectures I imagine the President delivered at the University of Chicago, and it reflects the expressions that he has made of his constitutional understanding at least 22 times into the public record when he said: I don't have the authority to grant amnesty.

Now, I am summarizing this, of course. He wouldn't use that word himself.

He said he didn't have the authority on March 28, 2011, at the high school here in Washington, D.C. He said: I know you want me to pass the DREAM Act and establish it, but you are studying. You are smart students. You are studying the Constitution. You know that I don't have the authority to do that. The Congress writes the laws. The legislature writes the laws. I am head of the executive branch as President. My job is to enforce the laws, and the

judicial branch of government's job is to interpret the laws.

That is a pretty concise description of what this Constitution does, that statement, and at least 21 other statements by the President of the United States, in his declaration—his declaration—that he didn't have the authority to legislate.

Then, lo and behold, the President of the United States had a change of heart. He stopped saying he didn't have the authority for several months, didn't seem so curious because he was floating trial balloons about advancing an executive amnesty. Those trial balloons floated out June, July, August, September, October. He announced at some point—or leaked it out—that he wouldn't commit his executive amnesty until after the election for fear there would be consequences for such a thing, and so he held back.

Then a couple of weeks ago, on a Thursday night, he gave an address at 8 on a Thursday night to a national audience that more or less laid out his executive amnesty, which as many times has been characterized as ''unconstitutional.''

The President then decided he could write immigration law and he could waive the application of the law and the enforcement of the law for vast classes and groups of people that he defined in his executive edict. That number of people may be 5 million. We know historically whenever there has been an amnesty, there has been a massive amount of fraud and a significant amount of underestimation of the real numbers, whether it is 5 million or it is a multiplier of 5 million. I don't think anybody thinks it is going to end up being less than 5 million people.

Now we have a bunch of people that came into America that many of whom committed the crime of illegal border crossing. There are some who overstayed their visas, and they are not technically criminals. They have committed a serious misdemeanor overstaying their visa. In both cases, the law removes them from the United States. That is what the law is.

But the President has decided that he can create these classes of people, exempt them from the law, reward them with a permission slip to stay in the United States and a work permit. Some of it is going to turn into green cards.

So this has been a massive effort to usurp the authority of the United States Congress to pass laws. And for the President to give his oath of office and take that oath of office to take care that the laws be faithfully executed—preserve, protect, and defend the Constitution of the United States, so help him God—he is obligated to take care that the laws are faithfully executed. Instead, he has taken the Constitution—figuratively speaking—separated out article I of the Constitution, torn it out, and said: I do the law, too. Folded it, put it in his shirt pocket, and walked away from the podium in the East Room that night.

Now here we are. We are a Nation thrown into a constitutional crisis, a Nation that was struggling to restore the respect for the rule of law as far back as Ronald Reagan's 1986 Amnesty Act. I remember what that was like. I remember what I thought. I am not Monday morning quarterbacking that. I believe Ronald Reagan would stand the principle and veto the '86 Amnesty Act, because anything less meant that there was an implicit promise that there would be another amnesty, another amnesty, and another amnesty; and when you reward lawbreakers, you get more lawbreakers.

I have been working since '86 to restore the respect for the rule of law, and I have watched it be eroded since, one might say by each succeeding President, Mr. Speaker, but no one has eroded the respect for the rule of law from the White House nearly to the extent as this President.

So as I see what is happening in America, I have been wanting to, working here in this Congress, to restore the pillars of American exceptionalism, those pillars, many of which you find in the Bill of Rights, the first ten Amendments to the Constitution, but just in the first one: freedom of speech, religion, press, the right to peaceably assemble and petition the government for redress of grievances. The Second Amendment's right to keep and bear arms. It goes on and on.

The Bill of Rights is replete of pillars of American exceptionalism, any one of which, if you pulled it out, this giant shining city on a hill that is built upon those beautiful marble pillars of American exceptionalism, that are drilled down to bedrock, that seek this country and its greatness and the greatness of people that are here, you pull any one of them out, we don't become the great country that we are today.

But the rule of law, Mr. Speaker, the rule of law, the essential pillar of American exceptionalism, that idea that no man—meaning also in this world, no woman either—is above the law. We get equal protection under the law, and we are all treated equally before the law. That rule of law is an essential pillar of American exceptionalism without which we could not have become this great Nation, neither can we sustain ourselves as a great Nation.

But I am watching as it is torn asunder by a willful act of an individual that knows better. We know he knows better because he lectured for 10 years better. And he gave us 22 speeches across the country that told us that he knew better, and then flipped and did this to throw this America into a constitutional crisis.

Then what are our alternatives here in the House of Representatives and in the United States Senate? We have a majority in the Republicans coming into the United States Senate. It will soon be nine freshman Republicans that will arrive on the floor of the United States Senate to take their oath of office in January of 2015, not that long from now.

□ 1730

Here in the House, we are going to end up with 247 Republicans, which is a pretty good-sized majority here in the House of Representatives—the largest majority we have had since sometime back in the Roaring Twenties. That is 15 new Republicans seated in the House of Representatives.

Some say: Well, why don't we just wait and we'll pick up better ground to fight on. We can fight better maybe in January. So let's do a continuing resolution. Maybe we'll just kick the whole omnibus can all the way down the road until September 30.

But we surely can't do this. We surely can't let the President shut the government down. So we'll say there won't be a government shutdown, which is a promise that we're not going to defund the President's lawless act.

Now, if we announce that we are not willing to use the tools that are here in this Constitution in my jacket pocket, carefully given to the House of Representatives especially, but also the Senate, that gives the power of the purse to the Congress, in the Federalist Papers it is very clear that our Founding Fathers intended for this Congress to have the power of the purse because with the power of the purse comes the authority to control everything the executive branch does, if we so choose.

We can write language that is limiting language. We can write language that says: Here's all the money you want, Mr. President. You've already soared through $17 trillion in national debt—and now, $18 trillion in national debt. We'll scoop you up a few hundred more billion dollars. In fact, we'll scoop you trillions of dollars over there. And you can spend whatever it is that we have agreed in the discussions with Senator REID and the President of the United States. We are going to provide for money because we don't want to fight. We don't want to fight.

Yes, we do. We have an obligation. And we have to. Money can be compromised if money is not a principle. The Constitution of the United States cannot be compromised; it is a principle. And we take an oath to uphold the Constitution here, 435 of us standing in this same place next January, again. It doesn't mean you get this caveat that says I don't like the politics of defending the Constitution. It doesn't mean that this is too painful for me so I am not going to do it. It doesn't even mean I disagree with the policy so I am not going to defend the Constitution.

What it means is you take an oath to uphold the Constitution, come what may, without regard to political consequences, without regard to policy implications, with complete regard to the oath to preserve, protect, and defend the Constitution of the United States. That is our oath. And if the President doesn't keep his, we are ever more obligated to keep ours. That is what we

must do. And the most reasonable tool that we have is the tool that defunds the President's lawless executive edicts.

That is what must be done, and it must be done on appropriation bills that are must-pass, that the President wants, which means now, given an understanding that they continued to issue permits throughout the government shutdown 14 months ago. That is under USCIS. They functioned during a government shutdown, issuing DACA permits—the Deferred Action for Childhood Arrivals—and they continued to exercise these nonprosecutorial discretion Morton memos. They were doing those things, Mr. Speaker, during a government shutdown. So they declared it, apparently, to be an essential service, or they went off on the loop of it being fee-based.

We can write language into the next appropriation bill—and it should be a very short CR that gets us into next year—and that language must shut off the funding to the President's lawless act that he committed and knew what he was doing.

We need to do it now. It is a matter of principle. When you are called upon to keep your oath of office, you don't get to decide that there is going to be another time, a better time. If we vote to fund the President's lawlessness, Mr. Speaker, we don't get our virtue back in January, February, and March of next year. We must uphold the Constitution now.

I yield back the balance of my time.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Members are reminded to refrain from engaging in personalities toward the President.

LEAVE OF ABSENCE

By unanimous consent, leave of absence was granted to:

Mr. ADERHOLT (at the request of Mr. MCCARTHY of California) for today on account of a family illness.

Mr. CAPUANO (at the request of Ms. PELOSI) for December 2, 3, and today on account of a family medical emergency.

Mr. DOYLE (at the request of Ms. PELOSI) for today on account of family medical issues.

SENATE BILLS REFERRED

Bills of the Senate of the following titles were taken from the Speaker's table and, under the rule, referred as follows:

S. 229. An act to designate the medical center of the Department of Veterans Affairs located at 390 0 Woodland Avenue in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, as the ''Corporal Michael J. Crescenz Department of Veterans Affairs Medical Center''; to the Committee on Veterans' Affairs.

S. 2523. An act to designate the facility of the United States Postal Service located at 14 3rd Avenue, NW., in Chisholm, Minnesota, as the ''James L. Oberstar Memorial Post Office Building''; to the Committee on Oversight and Government Reform.

S. 2759. An act to release the City of St. Clair, Missouri, from all restrictions, conditions, and limitations on the use, encumbrance, conveyance, and closure of the St. Clair Regional Airport; to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

S. 2921. An act to designate the community based outpatient clinic of the Department of Veterans Affairs located at 310 Home Boulevard in Galesburg, Illinois, as the ''Lane A. Evans VA Community Based Outpatient Clinic''; to the Committee on Veterans' Affairs.

ENROLLED BILLS SIGNED

Karen L. Haas, Clerk of the House, reported and found truly enrolled bills of the House of the following titles, which were thereupon signed by the Speaker:

H.R. 43. An act to designate the facility of the United States Postal Service located at 14 Red River Avenue North in Cold Spring, Minnesota, as the ''Officer Tommy Decker Memorial Post Office''.

H.R. 451. An act to designate the facility of the United States Postal Service located at 500 North Brevard Avenue in Cocoa Beach, Florida, as the ''Richard K. Salick Post Office''.

H.R. 669. An act to improve the health of children and help better understand and enhance awareness about unexpected sudden death in early life.

H.R. 1391. An act to designate the facility of the United States Postal Service located at 25 South Oak Street in London, Ohio, as the ''London Fallen Veterans Memorial Post Office''.

H.R. 3085. An act to designate the facility of the United States Postal Service located at 3349 West 111th Street in Chicago, Illinois, as the ''Captain Herbert Johnson Memorial Post Office Building''.

H.R. 3375. An act to designate the community-based outpatient clinic of the Department of Veterans Affairs to be constructed at 3141 Centennial Boulevard, Colorado Springs, Colorado, as the ''PFC Floyd K. Lindstrom Department of Veterans Affairs Clinic''.

H.R. 3682. An act to designate the community based outpatient clinic of the Department of Veterans Affairs located at 1961 Premier Drive in Mankato, Minnesota, as the ''Lyle C. Pearson Community Based Outpatient Clinic''.

H.R. 3957. An act to designate the facility of the United States Postal Service located at 218–10 Merrick Boulevard in Springfield Gardens, New York, as the ''Cynthia Jenkins Post Office Building''.

H.R. 4189. An act to designate the facility of the United States Postal Service located at 4000 Leap Road in Hilliard, Ohio, as the ''Master Sergeant Shawn T. Hannon, Master Sergeant Jeffrey J. Rieck and Veterans Memorial Post Office Building''.

H.R. 4443. An act to designate the facility of the United States Postal Service located at 90 Vermilyea Avenue, in New York, New York, as the ''Corporal Juan Mariel Alcantara Post Office Building''.

H.R. 4919. An act to designate the facility of the United States Postal Service located at 715 Shawan Falls Drive in Dublin, Ohio, as the ''Lance Corporal Wesley G. Davids and Captain Nicholas J. Rozanski Memorial Post Office''.

H.R. 4924. An act to direct the Secretary of the Interior to enter into the Big Sandy River-Planet Ranch Water Rights Settlement Agreement and the Hualapai Tribe Bill Williams River Water Rights Settlement Agreement, to provide for the lease of certain land located within Planet Ranch on the Bill Williams River in the State of Arizona to benefit the Lower Colorado River Multi-Species Conservation Program, and to provide for the settlement of specific water rights claims in the Bill Williams River watershed in the State of Arizona.

H.R. 5069. An act to amend the Migratory Bird Hunting and Conservation Stamp Act to increase in the price of Migratory Bird Hunting and Conservation Stamps to fund the acquisition of conservation easements for migratory birds, and for other purposes.

H.R. 5106. An act to designate the facility of the United States Postal Service located at 100 Admiral Callaghan Lane in Vallejo, California, as the ''Philmore Graham Post Office Building''.

H.R. 5681. An act to provide for the approval of the Amendment to the Agreement Between the Government of the United States of America and the Government of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland for Cooperation on the Uses of Atomic Energy for Mutual Defense Purposes.

SENATE ENROLLED BILL SIGNED

The Speaker announced his signature to an enrolled bill of the Senate of the following title:

S. 2040. An Act to exchange trust and fee land to resolve land disputes created by the realignment of the Blackfoot River along the boundary of the Fort Hall Indian Reservation, and for other purposes.

ADJOURNMENT

Mr. KING of Iowa. Mr. Speaker, I move that the House do now adjourn.

The motion was agreed to; accordingly (at 5 o'clock and 34 minutes p.m.), under its previous order, the House adjourned until Monday, December 8, 2014, at noon 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:

8143. A letter from the Secretary of the Army, Department of Defense, transmitting a notification of troop reduction pursuant to 10 U.S.C. Section 993; to the Committee on Armed Services.

8144. A letter from the Chief of Staff, Media Bureau, Federal Communications Commission, transmitting the Commission's final rule — Amendment of Section 73.202(b), Table of Allotments, FM Broadcast Stations (Pearsall, Texas) [MB Docket No.: 13-23] [RM-11690] received November 25, 2014, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

8145. A letter from the Director, Office of Congressional Affairs, Nuclear Regulatory Commission, transmitting the Commission's final rule — Aging Management of Loss of Coating or Lining Integrity for Internal Coatings/Linings on In-Scope Piping, Piping Components, Heat Exchangers, and Tanks [NRC-2014-0004] received December 1, 2014, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

8146. A letter from the Director, International Cooperation, Department of Defense, transmitting Pursuant to Section 27(f) of the Arms Export Control Act and Executive Order 13637, Transmittal No. 14-14, informing of an intent to sign a Memorandum

of Agreement with the Ministry of Defence of the Kingdom of Norway; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

8147. A letter from the Assistant Secretary, Legislative Affairs, Department of State, transmitting Transmittal No. DDTC 14-064, pursuant to the reporting requirements of Section 36(c) of the Arms Export Control Act; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

8148. A letter from the Acting Assistant Secretary, Legislative Affairs, Department of State, transmitting Transmittal No. DDTC 14-109, pursuant to the reporting requirements of Section 36(c) of the Arms Export Control Act; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

8149. A letter from the Acting Assistant Secretary, Legislative Affairs, Department of State, transmitting Transmittal No. DDTC 14-102, pursuant to the reporting requirements of Section 36(c) of the Arms Export Control Act; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

8150. A letter from the Acting Assistant Secretary, Legislative Affairs, Department of State, transmitting Transmittal No. DDTC 14-107, pursuant to the reporting requirements of Section 36(c) of the Arms Export Control Act; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

8151. A letter from the Acting Assistant Secretary, Legislative Affairs, Department of State, transmitting Transmittal No. DDTC 14-122, pursuant to the reporting requirements of Section 36(c) of the Arms Export Control Act; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

8152. A letter from the Acting Assistant Secretary, Legislative Affairs, Department of State, transmitting Transmittal No. DDTC 14-112, pursuant to the reporting requirements of Section 36(c) and 36(d) of the Arms Export Control Act; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

8153. A letter from the Chairman, National Credit Union Administration, transmitting the Administration's semi-annual report on the activities of the Inspector General for April 1, 2014, through September 30, 2014, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. app. (Insp. Gen. Act), section 5(b); Public Law 95-452, section 5(b); to the Committee on Oversight and Government Reform.

8154. A letter from the Chair, Securities and Exchange Commission, transmitting the FY 2014 Agency Financial Report; to the Committee on Oversight and Government Reform.

8155. A letter from the Deputy Assistant Administrator for Regulatory Programs, NMFS, National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration, transmitting the Administration's final rule — Marine Mammals; Subsistence Taking of Northern Fur Seals; St. George Island, Alaska [Docket No.: 130404331-4881-02] (RIN: 0648-BD12) received December 1, 2014, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Natural Resources.

8156. A letter from the Deputy Assistant Administrator for Regulatory Programs, NMFS, National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration, transmitting the Administration's final rule — Fisheries of the Caribbean, Gulf of Mexico, and South Atlantic; Snapper-Grouper Fishery Off the Southern Atlantic States; Regulatory Amendment 21 [Docket No.: 140214139-4799-02] (RIN: 0648-BD91) received November 25, 2014, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Natural Resources.

8157. A letter from the Acting Director, Office of Sustainable Fisheries, NMFS, National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration, transmitting the Administration's temporary rule — Fisheries of the Exclusive Economic Zone Off Alaska; Pacific Cod in the Bering Sea and Aleutian Islands Management Area [Docket No.: 131021878-4158-02] (RIN: 0648-XD480) received November 25, 2014, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Natural Resources.

8158. A letter from the Acting Director, Office of Sustainable Fisheries, NMFS, National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration, transmitting the Administration's temporary rule — Fisheries of the Exclusive Economic Zone Off Alaska; Pacific Ocean Perch in the Bering Sea Subarea of the Bering Sea and Aleutian Islands Management Area [Docket No.: 131021878-4158-02] (RIN: 0648-XD544) received November 12, 2014, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Natural Resources.

8159. A letter from the Acting Director, Office of Sustainable Fisheries, NMFS, National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration, transmitting the Administration's temporary rule — Fisheries of the Caribbean, Gulf of Mexico, and South Atlantic; Reef Fish Fishery of the Gulf of Mexico; Extension of the 2014 Gulf of Mexico Recreational Red Grouper Season [Docket No.: 100217095-2081-04] (RIN: 0648-XD479) received November 12, 2014, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Natural Resources.

8160. A letter from the Deputy Assistant Administrator for Regulatory Programs, NMFS, National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration, transmitting the Administration's final rule — Endangered and Threatened Species; Designation of Critical Habitat for the Puget Sound/Georgia Basin Distinct Population Segments of Yelloweye Rockfish, Canary Rockfish, and Bocaccio [Docket No.:130404330-4883-02] (RIN: 0648-BC76) received November 24, 2014, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Natural Resources.

8161. A letter from the Deputy Director — ODRM, Department of Health and Human Services, transmitting the Department's ''Major'' final rule — Medicare Program; Requirements for the Medicare Incentive Reward Program and Provider Enrollment [CMS-6045-F] (RIN: 0938-AP01) received December 3, 2014, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); jointly to the Committees on Energy and Commerce and Ways and Means.

8162. A letter from the Deputy Director — ODRM, Department of Health and Human Services, transmitting the Department's ''Major'' final rule — Medicaid Program; Disproportionate Share Hospital Payments — Uninsured Definition [CMS-2315-F] (RIN: 0938-AQ37) received December 3, 2014, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); jointly to the Committees on Ways and Means and Energy and Commerce.

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. MULLIN (for himself, Mr. SCHOCK, Mr. PERRY, Mr. LUCAS, Mr. COTTON, Mr. RIBBLE, Mr. ROKITA, Mr. HUDSON, Mr. GRAVES of Georgia, Mr. PITTS, and Mr. ROGERS of Alabama):

H.R. 5791. A bill to increase transparency and provide for judicial review of administrative fines, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Oversight and Government Reform, and in addition to the Committee on the Judiciary, for a period to be subsequently determined by the Speaker, in each case for consideration of such provisions as fall within the jurisdiction of the committee concerned.

By Mr. KIND (for himself, Mr. NEAL, and Mr. GERLACH):

H.R. 5792. A bill to establish a special rule for determining normal retirement age for certain existing defined benefit plans; to the Committee on Education and the Workforce, and in addition to the Committee on Ways and Means, for a period to be subsequently determined by the Speaker, in each case for consideration of such provisions as fall within the jurisdiction of the committee concerned.

By Mr. ROYCE (for himself and Ms. JENKINS):

H.R. 5793. A bill to ensure the integrity of any software, firmware, or product developed for or purchased by the United States Government that uses a third party or open source component, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Oversight and Government Reform.

By Mrs. WAGNER:

H.R. 5794. A bill to designate the facility of the United States Postal Service located at 16105 Swingley Ridge Road in Chesterfield, Missouri, as the ''Sgt. Zachary M. Fisher Post Office''; to the Committee on Oversight and Government Reform.

By Mr. CROWLEY (for himself and Mr. FORTENBERRY):

H.R. 5795. A bill to seek the establishment of and contributions to an International Fund for Israeli-Palestinian Peace; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

By Mr. DELANEY:

H.R. 5796. A bill to give States the option of addressing emissions of greenhouse gases from existing stationary sources by pricing emissions; to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

By Ms. DELAURO:

H.R. 5797. A bill to make a supplemental appropriation for the Public Health Emergency Fund, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Appropriations, and in addition to the Committee on the Budget, for a period to be subsequently determined by the Speaker, in each case for consideration of such provisions as fall within the jurisdiction of the committee concerned.

By Mr. FINCHER (for himself and Mr. HECK of Washington):

H.R. 5798. A bill to provide for a one-year extension of the extended period of protections for members of uniformed services relating to mortgages, mortgage foreclosure, and eviction under the Servicemembers Civil Relief Act; to the Committee on Veterans' Affairs.

By Mr. FLEMING:

H.R. 5799. A bill to establish a commission to conduct a comprehensive review of Federal agencies and programs and to recommend the elimination or realignment of duplicative, wasteful, or outdated functions, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Oversight and Government Reform, and in addition to the Committees on Rules, and Appropriations, 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. LOFGREN (for herself, Mr. MASSIE, Mr. CONYERS, Mr. AMASH, Mr. O'ROURKE, Mr. SENSENBRENNER, Ms. DELBENE, Mr. POE of Texas, Mr. NADLER, and Mr. HOLT):

H.R. 5800. A bill to prohibit Federal agencies from mandating the deployment of vulnerabilities in data security technologies; to the Committee on Intelligence (Permanent Select), and in addition to the Committee on the Judiciary, for a period to be subsequently determined by the Speaker, in each case for consideration of such provisions as fall within the jurisdiction of the committee concerned.

By Mr. LUETKEMEYER (for himself and Mrs. CAROLYN B. MALONEY of New York):

H.R. 5801. A bill to require each agency, in providing notice of a rule making, to include

a link to a 100 word plain language summary of the proposed rule; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. SESSIONS:

H.R. 5802. A bill to amend the Employee Retirement Income Security Act of 1974 to permit multiemployer plans in critical status to modify plan rules relating to withdrawal liability, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Education and the Workforce.

By Mr. MCKEON:

H. Con. Res. 121. Concurrent resolution providing for a correction in the enrollment of the bill H.R. 3979; considered and agreed to.

By Mr. FATTAH:

H. Res. 771. A resolution recognizing the 100-year anniversary of Big Brothers Big Sisters Southeastern Pennsylvania; to the Committee on Oversight and Government Reform.

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. MULLIN:

H.R. 5791.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

This bill is enacted pursuant to the power granted to Congress under Article I, Section 8, Clause 18: The Congress shall have Power to make all Laws which shall be necessary and proper for carrying into Execution the foregoing Powers, and all other Powers vested by this Constitution in the Government of the United States, or in any Department or Officer thereof.

By Mr. KIND:

H.R. 5792.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article I Section 8.

By Mr. ROYCE:

H.R. 5793.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article I, Section 8, Clause 18

By Mrs. WAGNER:

H.R. 5794.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

This bill is enacted pursuant to the power granted to Congress in Article I, Section 8, Clause 7: ''The Congress shall have Power . . . To establish Post Offices and post roads''

By Mr. CROWLEY:

H.R. 5795.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article I, Section 8

By Mr. DELANEY:

H.R. 5796.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article I, Section 8 of the United States Constitution

By Ms. DELAURO:

H.R. 5797.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article I, Section 9, Clause 7 and Article I, Section 8, Clause 1

By Mr. FINCHER:

H.R. 5798.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article I, Section 8.

By Mr. FLEMING:

H.R. 5799.

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 1, Section 8, Clause 18 of the U.S. Constitution, which states ''The Congress shall have Power to make all laws which shall be necessary and proper for carrying into execution the foregoing powers, and all other powers vested by this Constitution in the government of the United States, or in any Department or Officer thereof.''

By Ms. LOFGREN:

H.R. 5800.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article 1 Section 8

By Mr. LUETKEMEYER:

H.R. 5801.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article 1, Section 8, Clause 18. ''To make all Law 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. SESSIONS:

H.R. 5802.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article 1, section 8, clause 3 of the United States Constitution (relating to Congress' power to regulate commerce . . . among the several states . . .). The United States Congress initially enacted ERISA under the Commerce Clause in order to stabilize employee pension plans that employees carry with them across state lines. This bill modifies ERISA and is thus a regulation of commerce—specifically pension plans—among more than one state.

ADDITIONAL SPONSORS

Under clause 7 of rule XII, sponsors were added to public bills and resolutions, as follows:

H.R. 762: Mr. FORBES.

H.R. 1074: Ms. CASTOR of Florida.

H.R. 1213: Mr. HASTINGS of Florida.

H.R. 1339: Mr. TAKANO.

H.R. 1365: Mr. BRADY of Pennsylvania.

H.R. 1775: Ms. KAPTUR.

H.R. 1878: Ms. ROS-LEHTINEN, Mr. HECK of Washington, and Mr. ROGERS of Michigan.

H.R. 1975: Mr. CONNOLLY and Mr. SHERMAN.

H.R. 2016: Mrs. NAPOLITANO.

H.R. 2164: Mr. SALMON.

H.R. 2211: Mr. CARNEY.

H.R. 2424: Mr. ENGEL.

H.R. 2851: Mr. CICILLINE and Mr. HECK of Washington.

H.R. 2856: Ms. DEGETTE.

H.R. 3465: Ms. DEGETTE.

H.R. 3543: Ms. NORTON.

H.R. 3672: Ms. KUSTER.

H.R. 3717: Mr. WALZ.

H.R. 3723: Mr. HULTGREN and Mr. HIMES.

H.R. 3750: Mr. SCHRADER, Mr. TONKO, and Mr. COLLINS of New York.

H.R. 4351: Mr. HECK of Washington.

H.R. 4510: Mr. TAKANO and Mr. GOODLATTE.

H.R. 4551: Ms. BONAMICI.

H.R. 4574: Mr. PRICE of North Carolina, Ms. KELLY of Illinois, and Mr. WALZ.

H.R. 4703: Mrs. WAGNER.

H.R. 4793: Ms. MOORE, Mrs. LOWEY, Mr. PRICE of North Carolina, Mr. SENSENBRENNER, Mr. PITTENGER, Mr. JOLLY, Mr. YOHO, Mr. HECK of Washington, and Mr. FATTAH.

H.R. 4840: Ms. MENG.

H.R. 4879: Mr. HASTINGS of Florida.

H.R. 4920: Mr. RENACCI and Mr. GIBBS.

H.R. 4930: Mr. KENNEDY and Ms. MOORE.

H.R. 4960: Mr. RUIZ, Ms. DEGETTE, Mr. ENGEL, Mr. FATTAH, Ms. FUDGE, Mr. JOLLY, Mr. QUIGLEY, Mr. BENISHEK, Mr. HARRIS, Mr. PRICE of North Carolina, and Mr. WILLIAMS.

H.R. 4978: Mr. HECK of Washington.

H.R. 5059: Ms. DEGETTE.

H.R. 5263: Mr. RANGEL and Mr. LIPINSKI.

H.R. 5267: Mr. LARSEN of Washington.

H.R. 5320: Mr. MCHENRY and Mr. HUIZENGA of Michigan.

H.R. 5324: Ms. WILSON of Florida.

H.R. 5364: Ms. ESTY, Mr. BERA of California, Ms. MATSUI, and Mr. LOWENTHAL.

H.R. 5373: Mr. LARSON of Connecticut.

H.R. 5382: Mr. SCHOCK and Mr. POMPEO.

H.R. 5478: Mr. DANNY K. DAVIS of Illinois.

H.R. 5504: Mr. HECK of Washington.

H.R. 5505: Mr. YOHO.

H.R. 5589: Ms. LEE of California.

H.R. 5611: Mr. HOLT.

H.R. 5747: Mr. HIGGINS.

H.R. 5752: Mr. CLAWSON of Florida.

H.R. 5764: Mr. KELLY of Pennsylvania.

H.R. 5768: Mr. WILLIAMS, Mr. SALMON, and Mr. BURGESS.

H.R. 5782: Mr. HIGGINS, Mr. RENACCI, Mr. JOYCE, Mr. STIVERS, Mr. PALLONE, and Mr. HARRIS.

H.J. Res. 119: Mr. PETERS of California.

H.J. Res. 125: Mr. LARSEN of Washington.

H. Res. 190: Mrs. CAROLYN B. MALONEY of New York, Mr. YOHO, and Mr. SERRANO.

H. Res. 448: Mr. HULTGREN, Mr. WEBSTER of Florida, Mr. YODER, Mr. PALAZZO, Mr. BENISHEK, Mr. LUETKEMEYER, Mr. ROSS, Mr. CRAMER, Mr. PRICE of Georgia, and Mr. LAMALFA.

H. Res. 456: Mr. THOMPSON of Pennsylvania and Mr. BILIRAKIS.

H. Res. 668: Mr. VARGAS and Mr. AL GREEN of Texas.

H. Res. 705: Mr. HASTINGS of Florida.

H. Res. 755: Mr. REED.

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PROCEEDINGS AND DEBATES OF THE 113th CONGRESS, SECOND SESSION

Vol. 160 WASHINGTON, THURSDAY, DECEMBER 4, 2014 *No. 147*

Senate

The Senate met at 9:30 a.m. and was called to order by the Honorable JOHN E. WALSH, a Senator from the State of Montana.

PRAYER

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Today's opening prayer will be offered by Dr. Calvin V. French, Pastor Emeritus, Community of Christ Church, in Washington, DC.

The guest Chaplain offered the following prayer:

Shall we pray.

Almighty God, we come as children in our Father's house, asking that we may envision the same spirit of our Founding Fathers—that we are one nation under God. May this oneness of spirit and purpose prevail that our legislation will be seamless.

The challenges we face are difficult, but we turn to You asking for wisdom to interpret rightly the signs of our times. Through our prayer, O God, in our search for understanding, we repeat our solemn oath of office: ''So help me God.''

We remember those who have served in this Chamber and will soon be leaving. Grant to them peace of mind, joyful hearts, and hallowed memories, reminding them that when they were in the service of their fellow beings, they have been doing Your work.

In this Advent season, may we be comforted by the words of Isaiah 9:6, ''The government shall be upon His shoulders, and His name shall be called Wonderful Counselor, the mighty God, the everlasting Father, the Prince of Peace.'' May this counsel guide us as we do our work this day. Amen.

PLEDGE OF ALLEGIANCE

The Presiding Officer led the Pledge of Allegiance, as follows:

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

APPOINTMENT OF ACTING PRESIDENT PRO TEMPORE

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will please read a communication to the Senate from the President pro tempore (Mr. LEAHY).

The bill clerk read the following letter:

U.S. SENATE,
PRESIDENT PRO TEMPORE,
Washington, DC, December 4, 2014.

To the Senate:

Under the provisions of rule I, paragraph 3, of the Standing Rules of the Senate, I hereby appoint the Honorable JOHN E. WALSH, a Senator from the State of Montana, to perform the duties of the Chair.

PATRICK J. LEAHY,
President pro tempore.

Mr. WALSH thereupon assumed the Chair as Acting President pro tempore.

RECOGNITION OF THE MAJORITY LEADER

The ACTING PRESIDENT pro tempore. The majority leader is recognized.

Mr. REID. Mr. President, I yield to my friend, the junior Senator from Iowa.

The ACTING PRESIDENT pro tempore. The Senator from Iowa.

WELCOMING THE GUEST CHAPLAIN

Mr. HARKIN. I wish to take a moment to introduce and thank our guest Chaplain today.

Dr. Calvin French is the pastor emeritus for the Community of Christ Church in Washington, DC, where he served that congregation for 30 years before retiring. He has served as a pastor for 60 years of his life, considerably more than, I would note, my 40 years in Congress.

Calvin French, Dr. French, is a native of Iowa. He holds degrees from the University of Iowa, Graceland College, and Drake University in addition to his graduate studies at Harvard and Princeton.

For the past 25 years he has represented the parent church of his denomination in governmental affairs, providing liaison service to the various agencies of the government as well as to Congress.

I personally have known Dr. French for going on almost 50 years now. When we first met in Iowa, his now deceased wife LaVon was a great friend of my wife's. They were lawyers together in Iowa. We were close family friends, and this brings back so many fond memories of our times together in Iowa and later on.

I would note that Dr. French's granddaughter Dr. Kelsey French is here in the gallery today with her husband Vince Bzdek, the news editor for the Washington Post. Their two children are also here today Zola and Xavier who is celebrating his birthday today. Xavey is 13 years old today, so he was able to be here to see his grandfather give the opening prayer of the Senate.

I also note that in 1975, when I first came to the House of Representatives, I invited Dr. French to give the opening prayer in the House. So now, almost 40 years later, I am privileged to have had him here to give the closing prayer before I retire from the Senate.

Dr. French, I would say, is someone I have admired for his commitment not only to his church but the broader commitment he has had to humanity, to all that he has done to infuse—and all around him—a spirit of kindness, generosity, and a spirit of understanding that while we may be different in so many ways, we are all the same in our humanity. He is one of the most wonderful human beings I have had the privilege of knowing and being with in my lifetime.

I say to my good friend, Dr. Calvin French, thank you. Thank you for all your pastoral work. Thank you for your leadership and your guidance through the past 50 years of my life.

● This "bullet" symbol identifies statements or insertions which are not spoken by a Member of the Senate on the floor.

I yield the floor.

The ACTING PRESIDENT pro tempore. The majority leader.

SCHEDULE

Mr. REID. Mr. President, following my remarks and those of the Republican leader, the Senate will proceed to executive session, with the time equally divided and controlled between the two leaders or their designees.

At 10 a.m. the Senate will proceed to five rollcall votes on confirmation of Franklin Orr to be Under Secretary for Science, Department of Energy; Joseph Hezir to be Chief Financial Officer for the Department of Energy; and cloture on the nominations of Gregory N. Stivers to be U.S. district judge for the Western District of Kentucky; Joseph F. Leeson to be U.S. district judge for the Eastern District of Pennsylvania; and Lydia Kay Griggsby to be a judge of the U.S. Court of Federal Claims.

There will be another series of up to six rollcall votes at 1:45 p.m.

COST OF HEALTH CARE

Mr. REID. Mr. President, a brief word. I was struck this morning by looking at the newspapers and listening to the news that:

> Spending on health care in the United States grew in 2013 at the lowest rate since the Federal Government began tracking it in 1960. . . .
>
> It was the fifth straight year of exceptionally small increases in the closely watched indicator. The data defied critics who had said such growth would not continue for long once the recession ended in mid-2009.

Health care spending was up last year but only 3.6 percent. It is very remarkable.

As I indicated:

> The 3.6 percent increase in 2013 is the lowest increase on record in the national health expenditures going back to 1960.

RECOGNITION OF THE MINORITY LEADER

The ACTING PRESIDENT pro tempore. The Republican leader is recognized.

TRIBUTE TO MIKE JOHANNS

Mr. MCCONNELL. Mr. President, I wish to pay tribute to a truly outstanding Senator, who will soon retire from this body after more than 30 years of public service.

Of course, I am speaking of Senator MIKE JOHANNS. MIKE has had a remarkable career. He is the only current Member of this body—besides Senator ALEXANDER—who has served as Senator, Governor, and Cabinet Secretary.

Yet for all he has accomplished, MIKE isn't the flashiest Senator. He doesn't hold the most press conferences, he doesn't yell the loudest, and you never have to worry about him knocking you over to get to a TV camera, but in his steady and determined style, MIKE has proven himself a remarkably successful Member of this body.

That was true in his successful battles to defend Nebraska's rural communities against government overreach, it was true when he worked with the late Senator Byrd to sink a national energy tax that threatened his constituents, and it was true when he led the first successful legislative effort to revisit ObamaCare, working with many Democrats to repeal the so-called 1099 provision.

MIKE has never looked for drama. He is always aiming for results. So it didn't take long for people in the Senate to recognize that MIKE was more than just another freshman in the minority. He became the guy you would turn to if you wanted to get an amendment up to 60 votes.

That is truly remarkable for a first-term Senator. It is especially remarkable when we consider that MIKE came to the Senate at a time when Republicans were in the deep minority. But then again, MIKE is a very remarkable guy: county commissioner, city councilman, mayor, Governor, Secretary of Agriculture. You name it, MIKE has done it, and that was before he even set foot in the Senate.

Some think MIKE must have a secret that allows him to assemble bipartisan coalitions on conservative issues, but I don't think it is much of a secret at all. MIKE works across the aisle. He works in good faith, and he works hard. He doesn't care what party you are from and absolutely no one can outwork him.

MIKE makes sure of that by getting up earlier than anyone else. It is a habit he learned growing up on a farm in northern Iowa. He would get up at 5 a.m. every day and then from age 4 he would work. He would shovel muck. He would fill the hog tanks. He would even deliver piglets.

The point is, MIKE developed an appreciation for hard work and responsibility at an early age. Along with his strong Catholic faith, these are the traits that still define him today, but they don't paint the whole picture, because MIKE JOHANNS may be an accomplished man, he may be one of the smartest and most capable public servants you will ever meet, but he is absolute putty in the hands of his wife Stephanie. She is always by his side. She is his best friend, and they complement each other perfectly.

Their idea—listen to this—of a perfect night out is a night in together. They are both Husker fans and, as MIKE put it, ''Steph is almost never in a bad mood.'' He said: ''She jumps out of bed, and she's got a big smile on her face and she thinks this is bound to be the best day of her life.''

It is a personality perfectly suited, as one can imagine, to the campaign trail, which is a good thing because the two of them have logged tens of thousands of miles together campaigning across Nebraska, usually in matching T-shirts, sometimes in a beat-up old Corsica.

They have plenty of stories from the trail, too, but one from MIKE 's run for Governor stands out particularly. This is what happened: The Johanns were driving home after a long day of marching in parades in the hot Sun. They passed a barn on the way, assuming it was a cattle sale. They figured they would drop in and press a few palms. Stephanie parked the car, MIKE opened the door, and dozens of well-dressed Nebraskan eyes fell on them.

The Johanns, in their sweaty T-shirts, hadn't dropped by a cattle sale; they had crashed a wedding. I will give them this, they made the best of it. MIKE ended up dancing with the bride, and of course he went on to win the election as well.

This is the sequel: Months later, at an inaugural ball in Lincoln, two uninvited guests showed up. It was, of course, the bride and her husband.

They had a simple message: ''You crashed our wedding, Governor, and now we're crashing your inaugural.''

So the senior Senator from Arizona may like to brag about his Hollywood cameo with Vince Vaughn, but our colleagues know the truth. Senator MIKE JOHANNS is the original—the original—wedding crasher.

MIKE and Stephanie certainly have traveled a long and interesting road from when they first met while serving on the Lancaster County Board in the 1980s, when MIKE would draft up walking lists on an old typewriter and they would go out and campaign door to door.

A lot has changed. For one thing, MIKE isn't a Democrat anymore. But much is the same too. MIKE still cares deeply about mental health issues. It is what brought him into politics in the first place. It is what he considers his crowning achievement as Governor. He still has loyal fans on staff who remember all of his efforts on the issue.

It is a rare thing, the loyalty MIKE inspires in people. This is the Senator with staffers who have been with him for many years, some since his days in local politics, and here is what they all say about MIKE JOHANNS: Senator JOHANNS is a man who cares—cares about his family, he cares about the people who work for him, and he cares about his constituents. That is why he has given his cell phone out to half of Nebraska.

He has made his mistakes, of course. As mayor of Lincoln, he had to cancel Halloween one year. But that is old news. To many Nebraskans he is still Governor, to others he is simply MIKE. But whatever Nebraskans call MIKE JOHANNS, they respect him, and I know they are going to miss him. And so are we.

At least retirement will give MIKE more time to pursue his hobbies. We hear he is a voracious window washer. He has even been known to pull out the Windex on vacation. Whatever he does, we know this is a retirement that is well earned. He has dealt with bird flu, mad cow disease, the farm bill, deficit

reduction, and just about any other issue you can think of over a long and distinguished career in public service.

We all want to thank Senator JOHANNS for his loyal and dedicated service to the Senate and to the people of Nebraska. We wish MIKE and Stephanie the best as they look forward to their next adventure together.

The ACTING PRESIDENT pro tempore. The majority leader.

Mr. REID. Mr. President, I want to join in the remarks of the distinguished Republican leader, but add to that that Stephanie is one of the funniest people Landra and I have ever known. She has a great sense of humor. What the Republican leader laid out is perfect, except this woman has a sense of humor that is really quite remarkable.

I suggest the absence of a quorum.

The ACTING PRESIDENT pro tempore. Will the Senator withhold his request?

Mr. REID. Yes, Mr. President.

The ACTING PRESIDENT pro tempore. The Senator from Nebraska.

Mr. JOHANNS. Mr. President, just a word or two to both leaders. Thank you so much for your kind words. I also want to say thank you for mentioning my wife Stephanie. This has been a remarkable partnership for a lot of years, and I could not have done what I did without her. So thank you to Senator MCCONNELL. Mr. Leader, thank you. It has been an honor to serve in this body. I will have more to say next week in my farewell speech, but I did not want this day to go by without expressing my appreciation. Thank you.

I yield the floor, and I suggest the absence of a quorum.

The ACTING PRESIDENT pro tempore. The clerk will call the roll.

The bill clerk proceeded to call the roll.

Mr. DURBIN. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the order for the quorum call be rescinded.

The ACTING PRESIDENT pro tempore. Without objection, it is so ordered.

RESERVATION OF LEADER TIME

The ACTING PRESIDENT pro tempore. Under the previous order, the leadership time is reserved.

EXECUTIVE SESSION

NOMINATION OF FRANKLIN M. ORR, JR., TO BE UNDER SECRETARY FOR SCIENCE, DEPARTMENT OF ENERGY

The ACTING PRESIDENT pro tempore. Under the previous order, the Senate will proceed to executive session to consider the following nomination, which the clerk will report.

The bill clerk read the nomination of Franklin M. Orr, Jr., of California, to be Under Secretary for Science, Department of Energy.

The ACTING PRESIDENT pro tempore. Under the previous order, the time until 10 a.m. will be equally divided and controlled between the two leaders or their designees.

The assistant majority leader.

CHICAGO NURSE CARES FOR EBOLA PATIENTS IN LIBERIA

Mr. DURBIN. Mr. President, the holiday rush is underway and millions of Americans are decorating, shopping, and preparing to spend Christmas, Hanukkah, and Kwanzaa with their loved ones. I want to draw attention to one woman from Illinois who is doing something very different.

Janet Teasley is a registered nurse in Chicago. She has volunteered to spend her holiday season in Liberia treating patients with the potentially deadly Ebola virus.

When Janet Teasley first told her family and coworkers of her plan, she says she encountered some resistance. One doctor with whom she works was only half kidding when he said he thought she was crazy. But once he realized she was serious, the doctor told Teasley he admired her. I share that admiration.

The U.S. Agency for International Development estimates that nearly 16,000 people have contracted the Ebola virus. Nearly 6,000 have died. Today, it is estimated that 7,000 people in Liberia, where Janet Teasley is volunteering, have Ebola. She is helping some of the neediest patients in that country that has been the hardest hit by this disease.

Although Ebola has been contained so far here in the United States, the outbreak is still raging in parts of West Africa. Teasley is part of a wave of U.S. health care workers being recruited to help stop the spread of the disease in Liberia, Sierra Leone, Guinea, and now Mali.

Teasley got involved through AmericaCares, which is one of about 150 nonprofits working with our government to recruit workers nationwide.

Teasley has been a nurse for 17 years, working in emergency care and infectious disease units, most recently at Holy Cross Hospital in Chicago—a hospital which I know well in the inner city, which serves some of the poorest families in our town.

Now she will spend 8 weeks in Buchanan, Liberia, training and then treating patients. She explains:

> I came here for a purpose, and I want to see that through. . . . I honestly believe no man is an island; each man's death diminishes me. That's why I became a nurse.

Teasley's daughter Danica Miller wasn't surprised by her mom. She says for leisure, her mom doesn't read novels but pours over books about infectious diseases.

Despite her family's support, Teasley is conscious of the increased risk she faces. In fact, many of those who have fallen ill have been health care workers themselves. Teasley is just sure she is not going to be one of them. She says she is confident in herself and her team and that she will be able to come home safely.

To stop this epidemic, we need many things. First and foremost we need more people like Nurse Teasley. The Federal Government is seeking medical professionals to work in the 23 Ebola treatment units being established in Liberia. While the number of volunteers increased steadily this fall, it did drop off a bit when there was confusion over quarantine policies for returning medical workers. With time and perspective, this confusion seems to be settling. Illinois has brought its quarantine policy in line with that of the Centers for Disease Control. With a scientifically grounded and carefully measured approach, the hope is health care workers with the same passion and courage as Nurse Janet Teasley will volunteer to help those in need.

I met with Tom Frieden, Director of the CDC, a couple of weeks ago. He and members of the international public health community maintain that the way to control the spread of Ebola is to contain the virus at its source.

To prepare for the possibility of Ebola patients here in America and to help with containment overseas, the Obama administration has requested $6.18 billion in emergency funding, including $1.83 billion for the CDC. I support the President.

Janet is a valuable and commendable part of this effort, and I hope people will hear her story and the stories of people like her and support the efforts of the United States in Liberia.

VOTE ON ORR NOMINATION

The ACTING PRESIDENT pro tempore. The question now occurs on the Orr nomination.

The question is, Will the Senate advise and consent to the nomination of Franklin M. Orr, Jr., of California, to be Under Secretary for Science, Department of Energy?

The nomination was confirmed.

NOMINATION OF JOSEPH S. HEZIR TO BE CHIEF FINANCIAL OFFICER, DEPARTMENT OF ENERGY

The ACTING PRESIDENT pro tempore. The clerk will report the nomination.

The bill clerk read the nomination of Joseph S. Hezir, of Virginia, to be Chief Financial Officer, Department of Energy.

The ACTING PRESIDENT pro tempore. There will now be 2 minutes of debate prior to a vote on the nomination.

Mr. HELLER. Mr. President, I am opposed to the nomination of Joseph S. Hezir for the position of Chief Financial Officer, CFO, at the Department of Energy, DOE. The CFO position plays an influential policy role within the DOE, overseeing all financial matters and ensuring the successful implementation of Departmentwide policies. Given that Mr. Hezir, as recently as 2 years ago, lobbied the Obama administration and Congress in favor of Yucca

Mountain, an issue my State vehemently opposes and I have diligently fought to block and defund in Congress, I simply cannot support his nomination.

I have worked closely with our congressional delegation over the past 8 years to fight efforts from outsiders to force nuclear waste on the State of Nevada. That includes defunding DOE efforts to advance the project and diligently questioning all DOE and Nuclear Regulatory Commission, NRC, nominees on their perspective regarding long-term nuclear waste storage. The 2012 Blue Ribbon Commission Report on America's Nuclear Future provides a path forward for safe, responsible nuclear waste storage so our Nation can move beyond Yucca Mountain once and for all. My litmus test for any nominee involved in nuclear waste disposal programs is support of the consent-based approach recommended in that report.

Mr. Hezir's nomination comes before the Senate today without one hearing in the Energy and Natural Resources Committee. It is the unique responsibility we hold as United States Senators to carefully examine nominees for influential positions in the executive branch, like the CFO at the DOE—providing advice and consent. As a member of the Senate Committee on Energy and Natural Resources, that has jurisdiction over this position at the Department of Energy, I take this responsibility seriously and deeply regret that I was not afforded that opportunity given the importance of this position.

Nevadans have the right to be safe in their own backyards. I recognize the need to address the problem of spent nuclear fuel, but Nevada, a State without any nuclear powerplants, should not bear the sole burden of long-term storage of the Nation's nuclear waste. I have strong concerns about the high amount of uncertainty that could create a dangerous situation for the surrounding communities and environment, and I simply do not trust the Federal Government to appropriately manage the proposed Yucca Mountain facility.

Without the opportunity to carefully question Mr. Hezir in the nomination process, I can only assume he will continue his advocacy on behalf of Yucca Mountain within the DOE. For this reason, I oppose Mr. Hezir's nomination to be Chief Financial Officer at the Department of Energy and encourage my colleagues to do the same.

Mr. DURBIN. Mr. President, I yield back the time.

The ACTING PRESIDENT pro tempore. Without objection, all time is yielded back.

Mr. JOHANNS. I ask for the yeas and nays.

The ACTING PRESIDENT pro tempore. Is there a sufficient second?

There appears to be a sufficient second.

The question is, Will the Senate advise and consent to the nomination of Joseph S. Hezir, of Virginia, to be Chief Financial Officer, Department of Energy?

The clerk will call the roll.

The bill clerk called the roll.

Mr. DURBIN. I announce that the Senator from Louisiana (Ms. LANDRIEU), the Senator from Vermont (Mr. LEAHY), the Senator from Michigan (Mr. LEVIN), the Senator from West Virginia (Mr. ROCKEFELLER), and the Senator from Colorado (Mr. UDALL) are necessarily absent.

Mr. CORNYN. The following Senators are necessarily absent: the Senator from Oklahoma (Mr. COBURN), the Senator from Mississippi (Mr. COCHRAN), and the Senator from Texas (Mr. CRUZ).

The ACTING PRESIDENT pro tempore. Are there any other Senators in the Chamber desiring to vote?

The result was announced—yeas 89, nays 3, as follows:

[Rollcall Vote No. 308 Ex.]

YEAS—89

Alexander	Graham	Murray
Ayotte	Grassley	Nelson
Baldwin	Hagan	Paul
Begich	Harkin	Portman
Bennet	Hatch	Pryor
Blumenthal	Heinrich	Reed
Blunt	Heitkamp	Reid
Booker	Hirono	Risch
Boozman	Hoeven	Roberts
Boxer	Inhofe	Rubio
Brown	Isakson	Sanders
Burr	Johanns	Schatz
Cantwell	Johnson (SD)	Schumer
Cardin	Johnson (WI)	Scott
Carper	Kaine	Sessions
Casey	King	Shaheen
Chambliss	Kirk	Shelby
Coats	Klobuchar	Stabenow
Collins	Lee	Tester
Coons	Manchin	Thune
Corker	Markey	Toomey
Cornyn	McCain	Udall (NM)
Crapo	McCaskill	Vitter
Donnelly	McConnell	Walsh
Durbin	Menendez	Warner
Feinstein	Merkley	Warren
Fischer	Mikulski	Whitehouse
Flake	Moran	Wicker
Franken	Murkowski	Wyden
Gillibrand	Murphy	

NAYS—3

Barrasso	Enzi	Heller

NOT VOTING—8

Coburn	Landrieu	Rockefeller
Cochran	Leahy	Udall (CO)
Cruz	Levin	

The nomination was confirmed.

The ACTING PRESIDENT pro tempore. Under the previous order, the motions to reconsider are considered made and laid upon the table, and the President will be immediately notified of the Senate's actions.

CLOTURE MOTION

The ACTING PRESIDENT pro tempore. There will now be 2 minutes of debate equally divided prior to the cloture vote on the Stivers nomination.

Who yields time?

Mr. MCCONNELL. I yield back the time.

The ACTING PRESIDENT pro tempore. Without objection, all time is yielded back.

Pursuant to rule XXII, the Chair lays before the Senate the pending cloture motion, which the clerk will state.

The legislative clerk read as follows:

CLOTURE MOTION

We, the undersigned Senators, in accordance with the provisions of rule XXII of the Standing Rules of the Senate, hereby move to bring to a close debate on the nomination of Gregory N. Stivers, of Kentucky, to be United States District Judge for the Western District of Kentucky.

Harry Reid, Patrick J. Leahy, Christopher Murphy, Christopher A. Coons, Dianne Feinstein, Richard J. Durbin, Richard Blumenthal, Brian Schatz, Debbie Stabenow, Michael F. Bennet, Jeff Merkley, Patty Murray, Barbara Boxer, Edward J. Markey, Al Franken, Tom Harkin, Sheldon Whitehouse.

The ACTING PRESIDENT pro tempore. By unanimous consent, the mandatory quorum call has been waived.

The question is, Is it the sense of the Senate that debate on the nomination of Gregory N. Stivers, of Kentucky, to be United States District Judge for the Western District of Kentucky, shall be brought to a close?

The yeas and nays are mandatory under the rule.

The clerk will call the roll.

The legislative clerk called the roll.

Mr. DURBIN. I announce that the Senator from Louisiana (Ms. LANDRIEU), the Senator from Vermont (Mr. LEAHY), the Senator from West Virginia (Mr. ROCKEFELLER), and the Senator from Colorado (Mr. UDALL) are necessarily absent.

Mr. CORNYN. The following Senators are necessarily absent: the Senator from Oklahoma (Mr. COBURN), the Senator from Mississippi (Mr. COCHRAN), and the Senator from Texas (Mr. CRUZ).

The ACTING PRESIDENT pro tempore. Are there any other Senators in the Chamber desiring to vote?

The yeas and nays resulted—yeas 69, nays 24, as follows:

[Rollcall Vote No. 309 Ex.]

YEAS—69

Alexander	Gillibrand	Murray
Ayotte	Graham	Nelson
Baldwin	Hagan	Paul
Begich	Harkin	Pryor
Bennet	Hatch	Reed
Blumenthal	Heinrich	Reid
Booker	Hirono	Roberts
Boxer	Isakson	Rubio
Brown	Johnson (SD)	Sanders
Burr	Kaine	Schatz
Cantwell	King	Schumer
Cardin	Kirk	Shaheen
Carper	Klobuchar	Shelby
Casey	Levin	Stabenow
Chambliss	Manchin	Tester
Coats	Markey	Toomey
Collins	McCaskill	Udall (NM)
Coons	McConnell	Vitter
Donnelly	Menendez	Walsh
Durbin	Merkley	Warner
Feinstein	Mikulski	Warren
Flake	Murkowski	Whitehouse
Franken	Murphy	Wyden

NAYS—24

Barrasso	Grassley	McCain
Blunt	Heitkamp	Moran
Boozman	Heller	Portman
Corker	Hoeven	Risch
Cornyn	Inhofe	Scott
Crapo	Johanns	Sessions
Enzi	Johnson (WI)	Thune
Fischer	Lee	Wicker

NOT VOTING—7

Coburn	Landrieu	Udall (CO)
Cochran	Leahy	
Cruz	Rockefeller	

The ACTING PRESIDENT pro tempore. On this vote, the yeas are 69, the nays are 24.

The motion is agreed to.

CHANGE OF VOTE

Ms. HEITKAMP. Mr. President, on rollcall vote No. 309, I voted ''aye.'' It was my intention to vote ''nay.'' Therefore, I ask unanimous consent that I be permitted to change my vote since it will not affect the outcome of the vote.

The ACTING PRESIDENT pro tempore. Without objection, it is so ordered.

(The foregoing tally has been changed to reflect the above order.)

NOMINATION OF GREGORY N. STIVERS TO BE UNITED STATES DISTRICT JUDGE FOR THE WESTERN DISTRICT OF KENTUCKY

The ACTING PRESIDENT pro tempore. The clerk will report the nomination.

The bill clerk read the nomination of Gregory N. Stivers, of Kentucky, to be United States District Judge for the Western District of Kentucky.

CLOTURE MOTION

The ACTING PRESIDENT pro tempore. Under the previous order, there will now be 2 minutes of debate equally divided prior to the cloture vote on the Leeson nomination.

Without objection, all time is yielded back.

Pursuant to rule XXII, the Chair lays before the Senate the pending cloture motion, which the clerk will state.

The legislative clerk read as follows:

CLOTURE MOTION

We, the undersigned Senators, in accordance with the provisions of rule XXII of the Standing Rules of the Senate, hereby move to bring to a close debate on the nomination of Joseph F. Leeson, Jr., of Pennsylvania, to be United States District Judge for the Eastern District of Pennsylvania.

Harry Reid, Patrick J. Leahy, Christopher A. Coons, Dianne Feinstein, Richard J. Durbin, Richard Blumenthal, Brian Schatz, Debbie Stabenow, Michael F. Bennet, Robert P. Casey, Jr., Jeff Merkley, Christopher Murphy, Edward J. Markey, Al Franken, Tom Harkin, Sheldon Whitehouse, Angus S. King, Jr.

The ACTING PRESIDENT pro tempore. By unanimous consent, the mandatory quorum call has been waived.

The question is, Is it the sense of the Senate that debate on the nomination of Joseph F. Leeson, Jr., of Pennsylvania, to be United States District Judge for the Eastern District of Pennsylvania, shall be brought to a close?

The yeas and nays are mandatory under the rule.

The clerk will call the roll.

The bill clerk called the roll.

Mr. DURBIN. I announce that the Senator from Louisiana (Ms. LANDRIEU), the Senator from Vermont (Mr. LEAHY), the Senator from West Virginia (Mr. ROCKEFELLER), and the Senator from Colorado (Mr. UDALL) are necessarily absent.

Mr. CORNYN. The following Senators are necessarily absent: the Senator from Oklahoma (Mr. COBURN), the Senator from Mississippi (Mr. COCHRAN), the Senator from Texas (Mr. CRUZ), and the Senator from Illinois (Mr. KIRK).

The PRESIDING OFFICER (Mr. BOOKER). Are there any other Senators in the Chamber desiring to vote?

The yeas and nays resulted—yeas 66, nays 26, as follows:

[Rollcall Vote No. 310 Ex.]

YEAS—66

Ayotte	Hagan	Nelson
Baldwin	Harkin	Paul
Begich	Hatch	Portman
Bennet	Heinrich	Pryor
Blumenthal	Heitkamp	Reed
Booker	Hirono	Reid
Brown	Isakson	Roberts
Cantwell	Kaine	Rubio
Cardin	King	Sanders
Carper	Klobuchar	Schatz
Casey	Levin	Schumer
Chambliss	Manchin	Shaheen
Coats	Markey	Stabenow
Collins	McCain	Tester
Coons	McCaskill	Toomey
Donnelly	McConnell	Udall (NM)
Durbin	Menendez	Vitter
Feinstein	Merkley	Walsh
Flake	Mikulski	Warner
Franken	Murkowski	Warren
Gillibrand	Murphy	Whitehouse
Graham	Murray	Wyden

NAYS—26

Alexander	Enzi	Lee
Barrasso	Fischer	Moran
Blunt	Grassley	Risch
Boozman	Heller	Scott
Boxer	Hoeven	Sessions
Burr	Inhofe	Shelby
Corker	Johanns	Thune
Cornyn	Johnson (SD)	Wicker
Crapo	Johnson (WI)	

NOT VOTING—8

Coburn	Kirk	Rockefeller
Cochran	Landrieu	Udall (CO)
Cruz	Leahy	

The PRESIDING OFFICER. On this vote, the yeas are 66, the nays are 26.

The motion is agreed to.

NOMINATION OF JOSEPH F. LEESON, JR., TO BE UNITED STATES DISTRICT JUDGE FOR THE EASTERN DISTRICT OF PENNSYLVANIA

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will report the nomination.

The assistant bill clerk read the nomination of Joseph F. Leeson, Jr., of Pennsylvania, to be United States District Judge for the Eastern District of Pennsylvania.

CLOTURE MOTION

The PRESIDING OFFICER. There will now be 2 minutes of debate equally divided prior to a cloture vote on the Griggsby nomination.

Mr. VITTER. I ask unanimous consent that all time be yielded back.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, all time is yielded back.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Pursuant to rule XXII, the Chair lays before the Senate the pending cloture motion, which the clerk will state.

The assistant bill clerk read as follows:

CLOTURE MOTION

We, the undersigned Senators, in accordance with the provisions of rule XXII of the Standing Rules of the Senate, hereby move to bring to a close debate on the nomination of Lydia Kay Griggsby, of Maryland, to be a Judge of the United States Court of Federal Claims for a term of fifteen years.

Harry Reid, Patrick J. Leahy, Robert Menendez, Patty Murray, Debbie Stabenow, Benjamin L. Cardin, Amy Klobuchar, Kirsten E. Gillibrand, Christopher Murphy, Brian Schatz, Richard J. Durbin, Richard Blumenthal, Tom Harkin, Angus S. King, Jr., Tom Udall, Mazie K. Hirono, Sheldon Whitehouse.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. By unanimous consent, the mandatory quorum call has been waived.

The question is, Is it the sense of the Senate that debate on the nomination of Lydia Kay Griggsby, of Maryland, to be a Judge of the United States Court of Federal Claims, shall be brought to a close?

The yeas and nays are mandatory under the rule.

The clerk will call the roll.

The assistant bill clerk called the roll.

Mr. DURBIN. I announce that the Senator from Louisiana (Ms. LANDRIEU), the Senator from Vermont (Mr. LEAHY), the Senator from West Virginia (Mr. ROCKEFELLER), the Senator from Colorado (Mr. UDALL), and the Senator from New Mexico (Mr. UDALL) are necessarily absent.

Mr. CORNYN. The following Senators are necessarily absent: the Senator from North Carolina (Mr. BURR), the Senator from Georgia (Mr. CHAMBLISS), the Senator from Oklahoma (Mr. COBURN), the Senator from Mississippi (Mr. COCHRAN), the Senator from Texas (Mr. CRUZ), and the Senator from Illinois (Mr. KIRK).

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Are there any other Senators in the Chamber desiring to vote?

The yeas and nays resulted—yeas 53, nays 36, as follows:

[Rollcall Vote No. 311 Ex.]

YEAS—53

Ayotte	Gillibrand	Murphy
Baldwin	Hagan	Murray
Begich	Harkin	Nelson
Bennet	Heinrich	Pryor
Blumenthal	Heitkamp	Reed
Booker	Hirono	Reid
Boxer	Johnson (SD)	Sanders
Brown	Kaine	Schatz
Cantwell	King	Schumer
Cardin	Klobuchar	Shaheen
Carper	Levin	Stabenow
Casey	Manchin	Tester
Collins	Markey	Walsh
Coons	McCaskill	Warner
Donnelly	Menendez	Warren
Durbin	Merkley	Whitehouse
Feinstein	Mikulski	Wyden
Franken	Murkowski	

NAYS—36

Alexander	Corker	Flake
Barrasso	Cornyn	Graham
Blunt	Crapo	Grassley
Boozman	Enzi	Hatch
Coats	Fischer	Heller

Hoeven	McConnell	Scott
Inhofe	Moran	Sessions
Isakson	Paul	Shelby
Johanns	Portman	Thune
Johnson (WI)	Risch	Toomey
Lee	Roberts	Vitter
McCain	Rubio	Wicker

NOT VOTING—11

Burr	Cruz	Rockefeller
Chambliss	Kirk	Udall (CO)
Coburn	Landrieu	Udall (NM)
Cochran	Leahy	

The PRESIDING OFFICER. On this vote, the yeas are 53, the nays are 36.

The motion is agreed to.

NOMINATION OF LYDIA KAY GRIGGSBY TO BE A JUDGE OF THE UNITED STATES COURT OF FEDERAL CLAIMS

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will report the nomination.

The assistant bill clerk read the nomination of Lydia Kay Griggsby, of Maryland, to be a Judge of the United States Court of Federal Claims.

MORNING BUSINESS

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Under the previous order, the Senate will be in a period of morning business for debate only until 1:45 p.m., with the time equally divided in the usual form.

The Senator from Pennsylvania.

LEESON NOMINATION

Mr. TOOMEY. Mr. President, I rise this morning to offer my support for a gentleman for whom cloture was just invoked. We are going to have the confirmation vote this afternoon. I am talking about Mr. Joseph Leeson from Pennsylvania. He has been nominated to serve as a U.S. district judge for the Eastern District of Pennsylvania.

I wish to start by thanking Chairman LEAHY and Ranking Member GRASSLEY for facilitating and moving his candidacy through the process, through the committee, and Senator REID and Senator MCCONNELL, our respective leaders, for bringing the nomination to the Senate floor. I appreciate that cooperation.

I should also point out that I am very grateful for the cooperation of my colleague Senator CASEY. Senator CASEY and I have spent a lot of time and energy making sure we fill the vacancies that occur on the Federal bench in Pennsylvania with absolutely the most qualified, terrific Pennsylvanians, and we have been blessed that so many wonderful Pennsylvanians have offered to serve in this role, to make this sacrifice for public service. In the 4 years I have been in the Senate, Senator CASEY and I have confirmed 13 district judges. We placed a judge in the Reading courthouse in Berks County, which had been vacant for 3 years; placed a judge in the Easton courthouse, which had been vacant for 10 years; and when Mr. Leeson is hopefully confirmed this afternoon, that will bring our total to 14.

I look forward to Joseph Leeson's speedy confirmation, and here is why. He is going to be a great Federal judge. Joe Leeson is a graduate from Catholic University, where he got his law degree. I have known Joseph Leeson certainly by his reputation for a very long time. He is a very well-respected attorney in Allentown, PA, and my family and I live just outside Allentown and have for a long time.

Joe Leeson is a partner in Leeson & Leeson. He has very extensive trial experience. He has counseled people in accidents and injury cases. He has represented legislators and mayors. His practice includes litigation, municipal law, nonprofit, and religious law. Across the board he has a very diverse portfolio.

He has also had a long and distinguished commitment to public service. Joe Leeson has served as the Bethlehem city solicitor, as a member of the Bethlehem city council, and on the administrative board of the Pennsylvania Catholic Conference.

If confirmed, he will sit in the Allentown courthouse, and we need a Federal judge in the Allentown courthouse. We have an outstanding judge there now, but we need another because the size of the Lehigh Valley region requires that. It will be terrific to have a second Federal judge in the Allentown courthouse for what I think will be the first time.

Mr. President, I will conclude by saying there is no question in my mind that Mr. Leeson has the experience, the acumen, the temperament, and the integrity to be an outstanding Federal judge. He will be a great addition to the bench, and I urge all my colleagues to support his confirmation.

I yield the floor.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from Texas is recognized.

DIVIDED GOVERNMENT

Mr. CORNYN. Mr. President, I wish to make some very brief remarks about divided government.

Since 1981, there have been more than 25 years in which one party controlled the White House while the other party controlled at least one Chamber of the Congress. By comparison, there have been fewer than 9 years in which one party controlled both the Presidency and all of Congress. So as we can see, divided government has been the norm and unified government—single-party government—the exception.

The truth is I suspect the American people like divided government because they realize it is another layer of checks and balances on what happens up here in Washington, DC, which are very important to making sure we get things done right and give it the kind of deliberation and thoughtful consideration they deserve, particularly if we are talking about legislating for a country of about 320 million people or so.

It also forces us to do something that maybe isn't our first instinct; that is, rather than to insist on our way, it forces us to build consensus, which is actually a good thing when we are talking about the American people.

So what has it given us in the recent past? It has given us a Republican President and a Democratic House that worked together on Social Security reform in 1983 and tax reform in 1986. Several years ago it was another Republican President and a fully Democratic Congress that worked together on landmark disability and environmental laws. In the mid-1990s, it was a Democratic President and a Republican Congress that worked together on welfare reform and balanced the budget.

This is what can happen when we have divided government and the willingness of the President and the Congress to work together to try to solve problems. We can actually do hard things—things that we could never do with a purely one-party government or the other.

Then in 2001 a Republican President and Democratic Senate worked together on education reform—No Child Left Behind. I still remember when former Governor Bush—then-President Bush as the 43rd President—worked together with Teddy Kennedy, the liberal lion of the Senate, on No Child Left Behind. It raised more than a few eyebrows back home in Texas, but that demonstrated what can happen when one side of the aisle and the other side of the aisle try to work together in the best interests of the American people.

Here is the short of it: Divided government does not translate into gridlock. It doesn't have to. It can, but it doesn't have to. We actually have another choice. Each of the four Presidents who came directly before President Obama found it possible to sign major bipartisan legislation despite having serious philosophical differences with Members of the opposing party.

I remember a conversation I had recently with one of my colleagues who was just reelected to the Senate and he is, let's say, from the other end of the political spectrum from me. He made the obvious point: I am not going to change who I am, I am not going to change what I believe in, but I am going to look for ways to legislate in the Senate.

I thought he stated it very well: I am not going to change who I am as a conservative. I am not going to do something which I would view to be unprincipled in order to get an outcome. But I do think that leaves an awful lot of room for us to work together to try to legislate in the center.

My impression is—from the Presiding Officer and others I have talked to and chatted with and seeing their reported comments—there is a big appetite on both sides of the aisle to make this place work again. I think if there is a single message that I heard from November 4, in this last election, it is

that people do not want their government to not function. They may want it to function more or less or in some areas and not the others, but they don't want it to be dysfunctional. Indeed, that makes common sense.

What remains an open question is what path the President is going to choose—whether he is actually going to work with the Republican majorities in the House and the Senate. I was somewhat encouraged the President had a meeting yesterday with the incoming majority leader Senator MCCONNELL. It was reported to me they talked about things they thought they could work on together. But we have sort of been led down this pathway before with happy talk, and then the actions did not follow the rhetoric.

Unfortunately, I think the President started off on a bad foot after this election on November 4 by issuing this Executive action order. I realize it is very controversial and we can be frustrated at times with the slow pace of actually getting things done around here. But I have expressed myself previously, and I will say it again: I think the President made a serious mistake in doing it the way he did.

No. 1, I don't think he has the authority to do it, something he himself said he didn't have 22 times in published comments, but it poisons the well at a time when I think there was a lot of hope that maybe we could turn this place around.

It is not just my view; it is the view of a number of my Democratic colleagues too. For example, after the President's Executive action on immigration, the senior Senator from Louisiana said:

> We are all frustrated with our broken immigration system, but the way forward is not unilateral action by the President.

I agree with that comment.

Her sentiments were also echoed by the junior Senator from Indiana, who believes President Obama should not be making what he called ''significant policy changes'' on his own.

The senior Senator from Missouri said similarly, ''How this is coming about makes me uncomfortable, and I think it probably makes most Missourians uncomfortable.''

The reason they feel uncomfortable is that the President's Executive order represents a direct affront to the constitutional separation of powers. Even if you agree on the substance of what he did, which itself is controversial, how he did it was a direct affront to our Constitution and the separation of powers, and it is unsustainable. It provokes a response from Congress when it feels left out, and, in fact, the President is going to need Congress to work with him to fix our broken immigration system because Congress remains the possessor of the power of the purse.

The Senator from Maine put it this way. He said:

> The Framers knew what they were doing, and it doesn't say if the president gets frustrated and Congress doesn't act, he gets to do what he thinks is important for the country [on his own].

So this is not a partisan issue in the sense that Republicans and Democrats see the world through entirely different lenses. Plenty of Democrats understand that the President's action has made it significantly harder for us to get off on the right foot in the new year on a number of issues we already agree on by and large.

The junior Senator from North Dakota said the immigration order ''could poison any hope of compromise or bipartisanship in the new Senate before it's even started.'' I agree with the sentiment. I hope she is wrong, and I hope we can prove that wrong by saying we are not going to give up and we are not going to let what the President does determine what we do. We have to do our job and we have to function, and then we are going to have to work with the President hopefully to try to move the country forward in a number of these areas.

I hope we can find a way to stop the President from acting on his own and to recommit ourselves to the rule of law and particularly the Constitution and get about the job of addressing our country's biggest challenges, such as those outlined in the comments from the senior Senator from New York, Mr. SCHUMER, who gave a very noteworthy speech at the National Press Club recently. He mentioned issues we should be focused on, such as the needs of the middle class, stagnant wages, mass underemployment, and widespread pessimism about the future of the American dream. The last thing we need is a protracted constitutional crisis, and that is really an unfortunate distraction from what we ought to be doing together.

If we recognize these challenges and the message that was sent on November 4, we ought to be working together to address them. Because of this crisis, it will be more difficult, but we cannot give up. We need to work together to overhaul our job-training programs and give American workers relief from the burden of government that does not work in their best interests. It will be more difficult for us to pass progrowth tax and regulatory reforms, and it will be more difficult for us to do what we need to do to shore up and sustain Social Security and Medicare before they go bankrupt. We have reached this point because of yet another manufactured crisis—a crisis that was completely and totally unnecessary.

I can only hope the President will decide to reverse his desire to do everything unilaterally and to work on a more sensible course—one where he appreciates the possibilities of divided government. Based on the examples I gave earlier, there certainly is reason for hope that divided government can work and address some of our urgent needs. Unfortunately, given his record, it is hard to be optimistic, but I am an optimist by nature, and hope springs eternal.

I yield the floor.

The PRESIDING OFFICER (Ms. BALDWIN). The Senator from Delaware.

Mr. COONS. Madam President, I ask unanimous consent to enter into a colloquy with my colleague, the Senator from New Hampshire.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

MANUFACTURING SKILLS ACT

Mr. COONS. Madam President, I come to the floor this morning with my colleague from New Hampshire, Senator KELLY AYOTTE, to talk about what we can do together to invest in America's 21st-century manufacturing workforce. As the Presiding Officer well knows, manufacturing is one of the great areas of opportunity for meaningful bipartisan cooperation that will move our country, our economy, and our working families forward.

Although so many issues here these days seem to fall on partisan lines, Senator AYOTTE and I are here today because we have come together on a bipartisan bill called the Manufacturing Skills Act. The bill has one simple goal, which we share: to spur reforms in manufacturing skills training across our country. That is it. Our bill would create a competitive grant program to help local and State governments design and implement manufacturing job-training reforms that fit their own unique local economic needs. Once proposals come in, a Federal interagency partnership would award the five strongest State proposals and the five strongest local government proposals with funding for 3 years to implement their targeted reforms to improve their manufacturing skills training. The funding doesn't all come from the Federal Government, either. Something Senator AYOTTE and I share enthusiasm for is getting leverage for Federal investment. The local and State government must match Federal support one-to-one.

We are focusing on manufacturing specifically because it plays such a vital role in building communities and strengthening our middle class. Last year, in fact, manufacturing contributed more than $2 trillion to our Nation's economy. In many ways manufacturing has long been the foundation of our economy. As we know, manufacturing jobs are high-quality jobs. They pay more in wages and benefits. Manufacturing is highly innovative. It is the area that invests the most in R&D of any private sector component. Over the last 3 years manufacturing has started coming back steadily and rapidly, with more than 700,000 new manufacturing jobs created in our country.

This is all good news, and I am convinced the United States is poised to really compete in the manufacturing economy of this century. But we still face key challenges in the job market for manufacturing. There are manufacturers whom I have visited with up and down my State and whom we have

heard from across the country who are ready to hire but cannot fill open positions. The problem is only expected to get worse. By 2020, by some estimates, there may be more than 875,000 unfilled manufacturing jobs. Yet there remains no focused, targeted Federal workforce development program specifically designed to strengthen manufacturing skills. I think part of the reason is we often have an outdated view of manufacturing. It conjures up outdated images of dirty factories and unsafe working conditions and lower skilled labor. That is not the manufacturing workplace of today at all.

I would be curious to hear the thoughts of my colleague from New Hampshire on how manufacturing has changed and how we can work together to strengthen the skills of manufacturing workers in Delaware, New Hampshire, and across our country.

Ms. AYOTTE. I thank my colleague from Delaware. It has really been an honor to work with him on the Manufacturing Skills Act, and we share the goal to ensure that manufacturing remains vibrant and a vibrant source of jobs in our economy.

Training our workforce to have the right skills to address today's 21st-century manufacturing is quite different from yesteryear. Today as we look at manufacturing, we see the skills our workers need: critical thinking and problem-solving abilities, math and writing skills and the ability to communicate, an understanding of the manufacturing process, and an ability to engage workers in improving that process. This wasn't necessarily the case 20 or 30 years ago, but the United States is poised and has an opportunity to be the leader in advanced manufacturing.

We have a talented workforce, but our workers need the type of training that is going to address this new type of manufacturing that is focused on having the right skills and technology, use of technology and problem-solving skills that we know workers in New Hampshire and Delaware are quite capable of if we give them the tools they need.

A reality of today's world is that although our economy is bigger, we are more interconnected than ever before. Job training needs to be customized to the particular business area—the city, the State, the local economy. There is no ''one size fits all'' model. This is especially true in manufacturing—and I visited many manufacturers in our State—where different companies and places need workers with varying skills.

That is one of the reasons I am so enthusiastic about the Manufacturing Skills Act that Senator COONS and I have introduced together. Rather than prescribe job-training standards or dictate reforms from Washington, our bill allows local officials, business leaders, and workers to come together in local communities to build training plans that fit their needs and help grow jobs in the community because Wilmington and Newark, DE, have very different workforce challenges, perhaps, than some areas of New Hampshire, whether it is Nashua or Concord or Berlin. We need to ensure that local officials, local employers, and the people of our States are using the grants we are able to provide under this legislation to design new training programs for those localities to really allow those workers to be trained for 21st-century manufacturing skills.

By both targeting manufacturing and giving localities the discretion to design the reforms that fit their needs, we have come together on a bill that could help our country meet some of its most critical economic challenges and opportunities.

I know Senator COONS has a strong background in manufacturing and has worked very closely with employers and workers in Delaware to hear from them about what job-training needs they have to ensure Delaware can have that 21st-century workforce. I would love to hear more about some of the challenges he has heard about from employers and workers in Delaware.

Mr. COONS. Madam President, I would like to thank my colleague from New Hampshire. We are both from small States that are not nationally thought of as being leaders in manufacturing, but both New Hampshire and Delaware have deep, rich, broad manufacturing histories. Manufacturing is commonly thought of by America as being associated with Ohio, Wisconsin, Michigan or Indiana, but there are dozens of companies I have visited in Delaware that are small or medium-sized, with 50 or 100 or 150 employees. Many companies are family owned, many working in particular niches of processing or manufacturing. They are profitable, growing, and looking to hire. Having visited New Hampshire as well, it also has a proud and strong history of manufacturing. Given the regional experience and the base of knowledge and expertise of Members of this body, it is my hope that we can come together with other bipartisan cosponsors to strengthen and build this bill going forward.

Before I got into public service, I spent 8 years working for a manufacturing company in Delaware, a materials-based science company that manufactures over 1,000 different products, all off the same chemical platform. One of the things I did in my work area was I visited the dozens of manufacturing facilities that either the company for which I worked directly operated or many of our partner companies that were licensees or distributors or part of our supply chain.

The plant of today, the shop floor of today bears very little resemblance to that of previous generations. They are the location of rich innovation, an amazing amount of collaboration and teamwork where world-class, cutting-edge quality control and continuous innovation are expected, needed from our workforce, and thus investment in wages and in skills is also a critical part of our continuing to be globally competitive, as Senator AYOTTE has explained.

As the skills needed for workers vary depending on the product and market segment in the region, we also need training programs that are flexible and meet the exact needs of the region. I will give two examples. I have visited SPI Pharma in Lewes, DE, which manufactures the key component of Maalox and many other antacids, and BASF in Newport, which manufactures pigments. I hear similar challenges even though they are in different areas of manufacturing. Their specific needs are for process operators who are skilled at working at a factory where large amounts of complex suspensions—liquids—are being mixed, moved around, and fashioned into finished products. They need workers who understand programmable logic control systems and can ensure that continuous improvement in quality control is in place. They know that in order to continue to grow, to export and be globally competitive, they need to stay at the top of their game, which means investing in workers and their skills. They are struggling to find young people to replace those who are aging out of their workforces.

Our community college, Delaware Technical Community College, a national leader, is helping and is actively engaged. But as the equipment and processes of today's manufacturing plants become more advanced and computerized, they will need help in keeping up with changing technologies so the skills they train for today are the actual skills that companies, such as SPI Pharma and BASF in Delaware, need in this century.

The Manufacturing Skills Act could be a real help in Delaware to many of the manufacturers I visited, and it will allow local and State officials partnering with our schools, our Chamber leadership, and our manufacturers to build a system that fits our real needs at the local level.

I think it is exciting—whether someone is from New Hampshire, Wisconsin, Delaware or Indiana—to know we are willing to come together in a strong and bipartisan way to lay a pathway forward for America's manufacturing workforce. It gives me some reason for optimism as we begin to conclude this session of Congress and as we look forward.

I wish to close by specifically thanking Senator AYOTTE for being such a positive, forward-looking partner, not only on this bill but on many other issues we have worked on together in the years we have served so far in this body.

I would love to hear more from my colleague from New Hampshire about the manufacturing challenges New Hampshire faces and how this bill might address them and what our path forward is for this piece of legislation.

Ms. AYOTTE. I thank my colleague from Delaware.

As I look at the new Congress coming in, I view our bill—the Manufacturing Skills Act—as an opportunity where we can all work together to help workers and employers across the country meet the challenges of ensuring that manufacturing continues to thrive and grow in this country. These are good-paying jobs where the workers—who are excellent and want the opportunity but just need the skills—need the type of technology training and understanding of process, such as the lean process, and how we can improve our manufacturing.

The bill Senator COONS and I worked on together will allow the local decisionmakers to put together the best training that will help create good-paying jobs, not only in Delaware, New Hampshire, and Wisconsin but across this country.

I hope we can take up this bill very early on in the next session and get behind it.

In New Hampshire, there are 66,000 jobs that are directly connected and related to manufacturing. As I have traveled to visit manufacturing employers throughout our State, I have been hearing about the same issues that my colleague from Delaware has heard; that is, that they are challenged in actually finding the right workforce for excellent-paying jobs and opportunities, but they need partnerships and help to get that trained workforce in place.

New Hampshire, similar to Delaware, has had some strong partnerships among the private sector and community colleges in my State, and we need to do more of that in the future. I believe our bill will allow those local education institutions to partner with private employers and State and local officials so the training is valuable and will ensure that everyone has a stake in the right workforce going forward.

I wish to thank some of the businesses I have had the privilege of visiting in our State. So many businesses have told me—whether it is Burndy in Littleton or Velcro in Manchester or Codet in Colebrook or Hypertherm in the Upper Valley—that our private sector is focusing on this issue, and our Manufacturing Skills Act can help companies move forward and ensure that our workers have the right skills so we can grow jobs in this country.

I thank Senator COONS for his leadership on this issue and the work he has done every single day in this body to ensure that the people of Delaware have good-paying jobs and the right workforce training. This is a goal I share with the Senator from Delaware.

I wish to also thank him for his leadership on other issues, including the protection of this Nation and many other issues he has become an expert on in this body.

I hope we can all get behind bipartisan solutions, such as that offered by my colleague from Delaware, and I hope many of our colleagues will think about joining us on this Manufacturing Skills Act. As we go into the new Congress, I hope this will be a priority for our leadership so we can bring this bill to the floor for a vote right away.

I thank the Presiding Officer, and I thank my colleague from Delaware for his leadership and work on this important issue. I look forward to continuing to work on this until we get it passed.

Mr. COONS. I yield the floor.

Mr. TESTER. Are we in a quorum call?

The PRESIDING OFFICER. We are not.

POSTAL SERVICE

Mr. TESTER. I wish to address the challenges we have at the Postal Service today.

There is an old saying that when you are in a hole, stop digging. Don't make things worse. Don't shoot yourself in the foot. It is actually quite simple advice that all of us need to follow.

Here in Congress we could apply it to a lot of different issues. Our budget and the immigration system come to mind. But that hole grows faster when two parties are digging. When you have two shovels, the walls become higher, the climb out becomes more difficult, and that is what is happening right now with the Postal Service.

On one side we have the Postmaster General and Postal Service leadership actively cutting services and mail delivery standards. They think they can cut their way to fiscal solvency, and quite frankly in this case they are wrong. The answer is not more cuts. In fact, if it wasn't for the prefunding requirement for retiree health benefits, the Postal Service would have made nearly $1 billion in 2012.

Clearly, the Postal Service doesn't need to keep shutting down facilities and slowing down delivery. What the Postal Service does need is responsible reform legislation, and that is why I am here this afternoon.

All the Postal Service is doing with its shortsighted cuts is weakening trust in the Postal Service. Essentially, Postal Service leadership is cutting the legs out from underneath themselves. They are digging the hole deeper.

But Congress is in the hole with the Postmaster General. There are a lot of folks in Congress who would love to see the Postal Service go out of business, but the Postal Service, whether in urban America or rural America, delivers the goods America needs. It delivers medicine, newspapers, equipment, letters, and even election ballots. It is a critical part of our daily lives. But the Postal Service is preparing to end overnight delivery in all but a few American cities and close 82 mail processing facilities starting in January. These facilities route mail from New York to California, from Seattle to Sarasota, from a grandmother to her grandson.

When these facilities close or consolidate, it costs thousands of jobs, and more importantly it means mail goes to the remaining facilities and it means packages have to travel longer to get to where they are going. When that happens, more folks will not get the mail when they need it. It means more delayed credit card payments. It means more needed medicine sitting in a truck for another day. Come next election it might even mean lost ballots.

The Postal Service has already stopped overnight delivery in large parts of rural America. Even 2-day delivery is now hard to come by. If the Postal Service implements its new plan in January, that will be the case almost nationwide.

Congress has the power to stop these closures, and it would make sense to keep these facilities open while we work to reform the Postal Service in a way that treats its employees and its customers and the general public fairly. But in the Senate, and in the House, too many folks have their shovels out. So far the proposals coming out of this Congress fall far short of what is needed to put the Postal Service on sound financial footing.

We are here today to urge the House of Representatives and this body, the Senate, to include a provision in the government funding bill that will keep the processing facilities open. There is no point in closing mail processing facilities while Congress works on a comprehensive postal reform bill. I know we have trouble passing responsible legislation around here, I get that, but there is painstaking—and I do mean painstaking—work going on around here to pass a Postal Service reform bill.

The bill that passed the Senate Governmental Affairs Committee earlier this year needs work—serious work. It does not preserve strong rural mail standards. It is opposed by folks in rural America, by postal unions, and by mailers. Under the bill—except in the big cities—we can kiss 1-day delivery goodbye. With the cuts it proposes, the bill fundamentally prevents the Postal Service from performing its constitutional duty of keeping this Nation stitched together.

But along with other members of the committee, and some like-minded folks in the House, we are trying to find a way forward. We are trying to reform the Postal Service without putting the burden on rural America. A proposal I am working on will give the Postal Service the flexibility to raise new revenue while reducing the costly mandate to prefund retirement benefits. That requirement is swamping the agency's books.

Other Members of Congress are pushing to allow the Postal Service to continue its crusade against rural America. My effort, on the other hand, is a balanced solution that preserves strong rural mail standards while putting the Postal Service on the path to fiscal solvency.

We have been here long enough to know that there is no magic bullet. Congress is full of too many interests and too many constituencies, but the least we can do is to stop making things worse. There is no reason to keep digging the hole. We have evidence behind our case.

The GAO, in its analysis of past closures of the processing facilities, said the Postal Service is already unable to meet its reduced service standards—already unable to meet the standards that have already been reduced.

The Congressional Budget Office—looking at potential savings from facility closures—didn't take into account the loss of mail volume resulting from reducing the quality of service.

There are simply way, way, way too many unanswered questions about how these closures would affect mail service, and that is why a bipartisan majority of Senators, including myself, have called to stave off the closures of these processing facilities. Over 160 House Members have done the same.

A moratorium on mail processing facilities is the way to go. It will stop the bleeding and stop the digging that Congress and the Postal Service are doing right now. It will send a signal that the American people's representatives will not sit by as opponents work to privatize the Postal Service.

This is the busiest season of the year for the Postal Service. Folks send presents and cards through the mail. We hear from old friends and families whom we have not heard from in a long time. It is a busy and important time but no more critical than any other time of the Postal Service's year. Mail processing facilities don't just get used for mailing Christmas cards and presents, nor do the post offices. Reduced post office hours will affect Americans' lives as well.

Westby, MT, is in the far northeastern corner of Montana. It is along the border with North Dakota. It is a beautiful little town. The Westby Post Office is where Ken Keldsen, a veteran in his ninth decade, goes to pick up his prescription medicine. The mail takes a little longer to get to Westby these days because the processing plant was closed last year, and the post office is open for a few less hours each day.

Ken wrote my office and told me the reduced hours make it harder for him—this veteran in northeastern Montana in his nineties—to get his medication.

Here is what it comes down to: We need a reform bill that keeps the Postal Service financially viable while maintaining strong mail service standards for people such as Ken. It is not an easy proposition. We have been working on it for quite a while now. But the calls and need for reform are stronger than ever. There is no reason to keep digging. There is still time for Congress to stop the mail processing facility closures scheduled to start in January. That will give us more time to pass good legislation that sets the Postal Service straight.

I urge my colleagues in this body to do just that because this country needs a viable Postal Service, one that the American people can trust.

It is more than just holiday cards and packages. It is about making sure payments arrive on time. It is about making sure lease agreements get to the proper people, but it is not just about these things. It is also about having faith as a nation that we as a body—as a Senate, as a House, as a Congress—can make responsible decisions to preserve what is important in this country.

There has been a lot of talk about working together and getting things done since the election. I wish it could have happened before the election, but we are where we are. We have a great opportunity to work together to keep the Postal Service solvent and keep those standards high for not only urban America but for rural America also. We need to do that today. This is an important effort.

With that, I would love to hear from the Senator from Vermont, Mr. SANDERS.

Mr. SANDERS. Madam President, let me begin by thanking Senator TESTER not only for being on the floor today but for working on the issue of making sure that in 50 States in this country—in rural America and in urban America—we continue to have a Postal Service of which the American people are proud. I wish to acknowledge Senator BALDWIN, who is presiding, for her strong work on this issue, as well.

I represent one of the most rural States in America. I don't know if it is more rural than Montana, but it is very rural. Most of our people live in very small towns. The local post office is not just the place to pick up mail or to mail letters. It is a symbol of what the town is about. It is an institution that identifies the town. It is where people come together. It is a very important part of rural America.

We have been battling on this issue now for a number of years. As Senator TESTER will remember, it wasn't so many years ago when the Postmaster General came up with a proposal that would have led to the shutting down of 15,000 mostly rural post offices all over America. To my mind, that was a disastrous proposal. Many of us stood up and fought back and worked something out. While the compromise was not all that I wanted, at least it prevented the shutdown of 15,000 post offices all over this country.

Right now—and I think Senator TESTER made this point—the Postal Service has announced that beginning next month, it will be shutting down up to 82 mail processing plants. Those are the plants that move the mail along into areas all over the country. They also want to abolish overnight delivery standards and first-class mail. In the process, at a time when we need to create decent-paying jobs, this proposal would eliminate up to 15,000 good-paying, middle-class jobs at the Postal Service.

The reason Senator TESTER and I and hopefully others have come to the floor today is to send a very loud and clear message to the Postmaster General, to our colleagues here in the Senate, to our colleagues in the House, and to the President of the United States. The message is that at a time when the middle class is disappearing and the number of Americans living in poverty is almost at an alltime high, do not destroy decent-paying jobs at the Postal Service. At a time when the Postal Service is competing with the instantaneous communication of emails and of high speed Internet, do not slow down mail delivery service, but speed it up. Do not dismantle the Postal Service by shutting down up to a quarter of the mail processing plants that are left in this country.

On August 14, I was delighted to work with Senator TESTER and others on a letter to the Appropriations Committee, urging them to include language in the omnibus appropriations bill or the continuing resolution to prevent the Postal Service from making these devastating cuts and protecting these 15,000 jobs and these 82 processing plants. I am happy to say that a majority of the Members of the Senate—51 of them, including Majority Leader REID, Senator DURBIN, Senator SCHUMER, and six Republicans—Senator HATCH, Senator INHOFE, Senator HOEVEN, Senator BLUNT, Senator THUNE, and Senator COLLINS—all signed on to this letter. They understand—many of them coming from rural areas—that this is not a Republican issue or a Democratic issue; this is an issue to protect mail delivery all over this country and especially in rural areas.

Shortly after we sent our letter, 160 Members of the House signed on to a similar letter calling for a 1-year moratorium to stop these mail processing plants from closing, and 23 Republicans signed that letter as well. So we are seeing bipartisan support in the House and in the Senate saying loudly and clearly: Do not shut down 82 processing plants; do not slow down mail delivery service; do not eliminate 15,000 decent-paying jobs.

I know Senator MIKULSKI, the chair of the Appropriations Committee, wants to see this happen, but to make it happen, she needs Republican support. I very much urge my Republican colleagues to stand up for rural America, stand up for 15,000 jobs. Let's protect these 82 processing plants.

As Senator TESTER has made clear, the beauty of the Postal Service is that it provides universal service 6 days a week to every corner of America—no matter how small or how remote. It supports millions of jobs in virtually every other sector of our economy. It provides decent-paying union jobs to some 500,000 Americans, and, in fact—and I say this as the chairman of the Senate Committee on Veterans' Affairs—it is the largest single employer of veterans. Whether one is a low-income elderly woman living at the end

of a dirt road in Pennsylvania or Vermont or a wealthy CEO on Wall Street, people get their mail 6 days a week.

The American people, by the way, pay for this service at a cost far, far less than anywhere else in the industrialized world. But if Congress doesn't stop the Postmaster General from making these devastating cuts, it will drive more Americans away from the Postal Service and will lead to what we call a death spiral. The quality of service deteriorates, fewer people use the Postal Service, less revenue comes in, and the process continues to deteriorate.

Despite what some in this country have been hearing in the media, and despite what some in the Postal Service have been saying, the Postal Service is not going broke. We hear that every three months—people telling us the Postal Service is going broke. That is not true. The major reason the Postal Service is in bad financial shape today is because of a mandate signed into law by President George W. Bush in December 2006, during a lameduck session of Congress, that forces the Postal Service to prefund 75 years of future retiree health benefits over a 10-year period. This burden is unprecedented in any other government agency or any private sector company in the United States of America. It is a burden that every single year costs the Postal Service $5.5 billion, and that one provision—that one provision—is responsible for all of the financial losses posted by the Postal Service since October 2012—just that one provision.

Over the past 2 years, the Postal Service has made an operating profit of nearly $1 billion. Let me repeat that. Over the past 2 years, the Postal Service has made an operating profit of nearly $1 billion, excluding this prefunding mandate that must be gotten rid of. Further, before this prefunding mandate was signed into law, the Postal Service was also profitable. In fact, from 2003 to 2006, the Postal Service made a combined profit of more than $9 billion. So when we hear that the Postal Service is in financial difficulty, the key reason—the overwhelming reason—is this onerous, unprecedented burden of coming up with $5.5 billion every year to pay for future health retirees.

Given the improved financial condition of the Postal Service, it makes no sense to me to close down mail plants, destroy jobs, and slow mail delivery. Our job right now is to make the Postal Service an agency that functions efficiently in the 21st century. We have to give them the tools to effectively compete. But the way we do that is not by cutting, cutting, and cutting. That is a path toward disaster.

So I hope the Members of the Senate and the Members of the House of Representatives will stand together and prevent these 82 processing plants from shutting down and come up with some legislation which expands the capability of the Postal Service to compete and protects the American people who want high quality Postal Service.

With that, I yield the floor to the Senator from Wisconsin, Ms. BALDWIN.

The PRESIDING OFFICER (Mr. TESTER). The Senator from Wisconsin.

Ms. BALDWIN. Mr. President, I am delighted to join the senior Senator from Montana and the Senator from Vermont on this important topic.

The issue of postal processing facility closures greatly impacts my State of Wisconsin, and it greatly impact States across the country, I must say.

Since 2012 the Postal Service has closed or consolidated 141 processing facilities throughout the United States. In June the Postmaster General announced plans to consolidate up to 82 mail processing facilities, and eliminate 15,000 jobs in 2015. Four of these facilities are in the State of Wisconsin: Eau Claire, La Crosse, Madison, and Rothschild in the Wausau region of the State of Wisconsin.

When postal processing facilities close, that impacts service standards, which really boils down to the time it takes for a piece of mail to get from point A to point B. At this moment, I can't tell my constituents, my Wisconsinites, how long these delays will be because the Postal Service has yet to study this impact. These closures are set to begin within a month. So for small businesses who rely on the Postal Service to get their goods to market and for seniors such as the veteran who was described earlier by the senior Senator from Montana who gets his medicine through the mail, there is really no way for them to know at this moment how these closures are going to affect them, and sometimes what is in the mail is a lifeline for them.

In fact, the inspector general found the Postal Service failed to follow its own rules, which require the Postal Service to study the impacts these consolidations will have on their service standards—again, the time it takes for a piece of mail to get from point A to point B. They are also supposed to inform the public of these impacts and, additionally, to allow affected communities to provide input before a final decision is made. However, this simply didn't happen. That is why I was proud to join Senator MCCASKILL in a bipartisan letter to the Postmaster General requesting that the Postal Service delay these proposed closures and consolidations until they have a fair, complete, and transparent process in place.

The Postal Service exists to serve all Americans, and my constituents and the consumers who fund the Postal Service deserve to have their voices heard in this process. They are stakeholders in this process. While there are certainly process and transparency problems with these closures, another issue that concerns me is the fact that these shortsighted cuts are harming the very thing that makes the Postal Service unique. The major strength of the U.S. Postal Service is its significant network which can reach every community in America. Whether one is in an urban city such as Milwaukee, WI, or in a rural town such as Prentice, the Postal Service reaches these Wisconsin communities. But by continually chipping away at the substantial service network, the Postal Service is developing into an urban package delivery system at the expense of rural Americans and rural Wisconsinites.

Proponents of this idea of closures and consolidations say it is counterproductive to delay these closures because they should happen as soon as possible. They say Congress has failed to act and that the Postal Service has been left with no alternative but to close more processing facilities.

I agree on one point; that is, that Congress has, indeed, failed to act. We must. Congress has failed to act. I do not know how many have sort of heard this in relation to bills to try to fix problems. Have you ever seen someone present an idea and they say, look, everybody who is a stakeholder hates this so it must be a good bill?

Well, I kind of disagree with that proposition, that it has to be that way. I can tell you there is another way forward. That path involves working with, not against, Postal Service employees and customers. It relieves the Postal Service of congressionally mandated overpayments. It maintains service standards for all communities. It provides Postal Service customers with certainty on postal rates.

I am going to continue to fight on this issue. I am delighted and proud to be joining my colleagues here today on the floor to raise this immediate issue of postal process facility closures, this pending issue, but also to renew our commitment to the longer range, broader postal reform that gives our constituents, whether rural, suburban, or urban, the confidence and service they deserve.

I suggest the absence of a quorum.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will call the roll.

The legislative clerk proceeded to call the roll.

Mr. NELSON. Madam President, I ask unanimous consent that the order for the quorum call be rescinded.

The PRESIDING OFFICER (Ms. HIRONO). Without objection, it is so ordered.

''ORION'' SPACECRAFT

Mr. NELSON. Mr. President, I wish to share with the Senate the fact that we are about to do the first flight test of the new NASA human spacecraft, called *Orion*.

As a matter of fact, it was attempted earlier this morning. There was a launch window between 7:05 and 9:44 eastern time. In fact, a combination of some weather concerns plus some questions of valves opening on some of the fuel lines in the rocket and trying to rework those valves ultimately led to the decision to scrub the mission today.

The spacecraft looks like a capsule. If we recall the Apollo capsule that took us to the Moon, it carried three astronauts. It was 12 feet in diameter. *Orion* is 16.5 feet in diameter and is being designed to carry four astronauts. But it is the forerunner to the space systems that will eventually—in 20 years—carry us to the planet Mars.

It will be launched today on an existing workhorse. We have two major workhorses in our stable. The Delta—the Delta IV and this, configured with additional boosters, is called the Delta IV Heavy.

The other workhorse in the stable getting so many of our payloads into space, including our military satellites, is the Atlas V. Both of them are proven workhorses and have been almost flawless. This particular spacecraft, for its first flight test, is going up on a Delta IV Heavy.

As such, what it will do is first to put it into low Earth orbit, and from there it will be projected out 3,600 miles from the Earth and come back as if it were on a mission to the Moon or to an asteroid or coming back from Mars in a trajectory, coming through the Earth's atmosphere, creating quite a few g's and creating—at about 20,000 miles an hour as it is coming back into the Earth's atmosphere—about 4,000 degrees Farenheit on the heat shield.

So the flight test today is to test the structural integrity of the spacecraft as well as to test the viability of the heat shield. That has now been postponed until tomorrow. It was my expectation Senator THUNE would be able to go. As it turns out, he has to go back to South Dakota. I will be there at the Cape, and we will report on the launch later on to the Senate next week.

But it will all be done in 1 day, and it will splash down in the Pacific, somewhere in the region of the State of the Presiding Officer. They are actually going to have television coverage of the splashdown because we have a Predator that will be over the Atlantic. That is why we have to have the weather there, as well as the weather at the Cape, to be exactly right so we can record the splashdown, because this is a flight test.

We are developing a new spacecraft to take humans to missions far beyond low Earth orbit. A lot of people think the human space program was shut down after the space shuttle. No, we are just going into the new design of new spacecraft that can take us on a mission out of Earth's orbit as we explore the Earth's heavens. I will give a report to the Senate next week.

I yield the floor.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from Connecticut.

LAND CONSERVATION

Mr. MURPHY. Madam President, this is a picture of Wike Brothers' Farm in Sharon, CT. Sharon is located in the very northwest portion in the great State of Connecticut. It has been an active farm held by the same family, the Wike brothers, for about 150 years. It is about 144 acres. It is a pasture now for free-range chickens, pigs, and cattle.

The farm's roadside store, which is used by people from Connecticut, Massachusetts, and New York—given that it sits right at the crux of those three States—sells beef, pork, sausages, eggs, apple-smoked bacon, and maple syrup, to name a few.

We are able to know, confidently, that this piece of iconic farm land that is producing for the neighboring farms and States is going to be able to continue as a farm because of something that Congress did.

Congress passed, enacted in 2006, a land conservation incentive in our Tax Code that gives a small tax incentive to farmers who decide to put a conservation easement on their land to make sure it doesn't fall into the hands of developers. Further, we provide a slightly smaller discount, a slightly smaller tax incentive to private nonfarm, nonagricultural landowners who want either to donate their lands or who want also to put a conservation easement on their land to make sure that it doesn't get developed.

This has been of enormous benefit in the State of Connecticut. We have preserved 11,000 acres of land in Connecticut just since this tax incentive went on the books. That is a 45-percent increase over the previous period of time before we put that tax incentive on the books.

It is a wonderful bipartisan policy because we are able, by discounting people's taxes, to keep land as open space without it, frankly, going into the hands of public land owners, which is often met with resistance from a lot of Members from our Western States.

Land stays in the hands of the private landowner or, in this case, in the hands of the Wike brothers, who have been farming it for a century and a half. But we know, because of that conservation easement, it will be maintained as open space.

As bipartisan as that idea is, the entire genesis of land conservation is a bipartisan idea, and maybe even to an extent it is a partisan or Republican idea. It was Teddy Roosevelt who quadrupled the acreage in our national forests, invented the National Wildlife Refuge System, and proclaimed 18 national monuments. He said in 1910: ''Conservation is a great moral issue, for it involves the patriotic duty of insuring the safety and continuance of the nation.''

It was Richard Nixon who created the EPA and signed into law the Clean Water Act. In 1970 he said: ''Clean air, clean water, open spaces—these should once again be the birthright of every American.''

While there aren't a lot of Democrats coming to the floor and quoting Ronald Reagan, he had some very impressive things to say about this country's commitment and his movement's commitment to conservation, as well.

Ronald Reagan said:

> What is a conservative after all but one who conserves, one who is committed to protecting and holding close the things by which we live. . . . And we want to protect and conserve the land on which we live—our countryside, our rivers and mountains, our plains and meadows and forests. This is our patrimony. This is what we leave to our children. And our great moral responsibility is to leave it to them either as we found it or better than we found it.

I am on the floor to speak in favor of the continuance of the land conservation tax incentive program that we hope will be in whatever tax extension deal gets passed by the Congress, as many proponents of the provision in that tax extension package would like.

It would be better if this were permanent. It is very difficult to do long-term planning for owners and operators of big farms such as the Wike Brothers' Farm if they don't know the tax incentive is going to be there for them. It is very difficult to do this retroactively, but it is important, nonetheless, to get this extended because this isn't the only property in our State that has been affected.

The Towner Hill Farm in Sherman, CT, is an 80-acre property that would not have been protected if it weren't for the Federal tax deduction which was available to the owner in 2008. He offered it to the town of Sherman at less than the value that he might have gotten at a private land sale because he knew he was going to be able to get this tax incentive. Now it is home to one of the most popular hiking areas in all of that area in Sherman, CT.

The Vanishing Geese Farm in Durham, CT, the center of the State, has a 42-acre farm that has been in the Scott family since the 1970s. They desperately wanted to continue farming, but the ability to have a conservation easement purchased from them put money in their pockets that allowed them to continue to farm but also gave them piece of mind, knowing that this piece of land that they love is going to be able to stay as open space.

Mr. Scott said, in his own colloquial way: ''Having worked the land, cut my firewood from it, raised sheep on it, and hayed it, I have developed a lot of affection for it.''

In regard to the donation of the easement on his family's property, he said:

> I told my kids that my chest was puffed out a little more and when I walked out in the snow, it was nice to know that this land will never be developed. I feel that I've kind of kept faith with the land and with the critters on it.

This is a very important tax incentive that, as I said, has resulted in tens of thousands of acres being preserved in the State of Connecticut. It is maybe the most important legacy that we leave—to recognize that part of the true greatness of this country is the land upon which we live, the open spaces that define what it is to be an American.

I mean, the Industrial Revolution powered us to global greatness but

we—maybe better than any other nation in the world—have found this miraculous way to marry together development and conservation, to decide that there are going to be places that we are going to develop for their natural resources or for their industrial capacity. But then there are going to be these magical places, like this beautiful farm in northwestern Connecticut, where agriculture is happening and which to many of us defines the character of the place in which we live—practical reasons why we should conserve a place such as the Wike Brothers' Farm to continue agriculture. But I would also argue there are spiritual reasons as well—reasons having to do with what it is to be a citizen and inhabitant of this great Nation.

Republicans and Democrats, over the course of our congressional history, have come together to protect open spaces. Since 2006 Republicans and Democrats have come together to protect this important tax incentive; 221 House Members have cosponsored the legislation and 27 Senators.

I will leave with this statement. It is a bipartisan legacy for me as well.

I ran a spirited race for the U.S. Congress in 2006, beating a 24-year incumbent, Republican Nancy Johnson. There were places where I departed from her legacy and there were places where I inherited it. Nancy Johnson was one of the authors, one of the creators, of this important conservation tax incentive. So in my corner of the world there is a legacy of standing up for it, which is why I come to the floor today.

I thank the body for the time, I yield the floor, and I suggest the absence of a quorum.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will call the roll.

The assistant legislative clerk proceeded to call the roll.

IMMIGRATION

Mr. SESSIONS. Madam President, I ask unanimous consent that the order for the quorum call be rescinded.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

Mr. SESSIONS. Madam President, it has already started. There is being readied today a building in Crystal City, VA, to house the announced 1,000 workers who will be hired to process the unlawful Executive amnesty the President has said he intends to execute.

The President is already moving forward. He is rushing to impose his immigration views before the Congress can contain it or restrain it; before the American people fully understand what is happening; and to make it so it can't be stopped.

The President's Executive orders violate the laws of Congress—the laws that Congress has passed—in order to implement laws he wishes Congress had passed but which Congress has refused to pass. It refused in 2006, 2007, 2010, 2013, and 2014.

The American people, through their congressional representatives, have considered these kinds of proposals, they evaluated them, the American people expressed their views on them, and Congress said no. The people have been clear on this issue. For decades they have pleaded, demanded, really, that this Congress create an immigration system that is lawful; that we end the lawlessness, that it be principled, that it serve the national interest, and that it serves their interest and not the special interests. But Congress and political leaders have refused to do so.

It is unfortunate to a degree I don't think I have seen on any other issue. Perhaps no other issue defines the gap between the elites in this country and middle Americans who go to work every day, who support our country, pay our taxes, and fight our wars. Our people want our laws that are on the books now enforced. If new laws are needed, they want us to pass new laws to end this lawlessness. But this President rejects the will of the people. His policies nullify the laws we have. His policies, shockingly, direct Federal agents to ignore their oaths and not enforce the laws, which creates the lawlessness that stains our legal system in our country today and is causing so much angst out there. People are not opposed to immigration. People are frustrated that their government refuses to create a lawful system that will work and serve them.

What I want to say to my colleagues is that the President has gone even farther than that. He has gone farther than just saying: I am not going to enforce the laws, which he, as a President, the Chief Executive Officer, is required to do. He is required to execute the laws of the United States faithfully, which he is absolutely failing to do. But he is moving forward with his immigration agenda, rejected by Congress and the American people, and he is moving forward in a lot of different ways.

This was an issue in the campaign. The people heard about it just a few weeks ago and they cast their ballots. There are nine new Senators elected to this Senate, and not one of them said they supported President Obama's scheme. Not one of them. They steadfastly opposed it. So in this lameduck Congress, the attempt is being made to move this new lawless agenda forward out of fear that it might not be so popularly received next year.

Is Congress hopeless, helpless, ineffectual? Is it not able to stop this? Absolutely not. Congress has the power to control what the President does. It has the power to control what he spends money on. The President, the executive branch, cannot spend one dime that has not been approved by the U.S. Congress. He can't spend more on roads, highways, schools, defense, education, or health care that Congress has not appropriated and not approved. So Congress has a responsibility and a duty here. Congress should fund no program, should allow no Presidential expenditure to be spent on programs it deems are unworthy. It absolutely has a responsibility to ensure this President spends no money to execute policies that are plainly in violation of existing law.

This Congress has a constitutional duty, no matter what Members may feel about the substance of the issue. I have opinions on that. I oppose the President's substantive position. But as a matter of law, separation of powers, and constitutional duty, this Congress should stop the expenditure of Federal funds for projects that Congress has rejected and are not worthy of funding. Congress has deliberated these issues. This is not something it has not considered before. It has rejected this policy.

The special interests have spent, according to one independent group, $1.5 billion to try to ram through Congress an immigration plan the American people reject and that Congress has refused to pass. The President hasn't given up, and these special interests haven't given up, despite the election and despite the wishes of the American people. They want their policies and they are going to ram them through this Congress, if they possibly can, no matter what the people think. That is a threat to representative democracy. It is a threat to the laws of this country. And the Congress needs to say no.

Let us be specific now. People may think: Well, you may not expend money if you don't prosecute somebody. So how are we going to complain about that, Senator SESSIONS? Well, let us look at this. This is from the U.S. Citizenship and Immigration Service, which is charged with processing the applications of people who wish to enter the country lawfully. Broadcast on Monday, December 1—just this week—at 11:52. Subject: Today's email news.

USCIS is taking steps to open a new operational center in Crystal City, a neighborhood in Arlington, Virginia, to accommodate about 1,000 full-time, permanent Federal and contract employees in a variety of positions and grade levels. The initial workload will include cases filed as a result of the executive actions on immigration announced on November 20, 2014. Many job opportunities at the operational center will be announced in the coming days and please continue to monitor USAJOBS if you are interested.

This is just days from now.

Now let's put this little chart up. This briefly continues on what they published. This is right off their email.

Current vacancies include: Special Assistant GS–12.

Boy, a lot of people in the country would like to be a GS–12.

Arlington, Virginia, today. Special Assistant GS–15, Arlington, Virginia. Today. Chief of Staff GS–15, Arlington, Virginia. Today.

It goes on, today, today, today, today. They are rushing this through. They are determined to get this done before the American people can find

out what is happening, to raise their voice, to communicate with their Members of Congress and the Senate and stop it. This is not good for this country.

You may say: Well, JEFF, surely the President hasn't overreached in these matters. But Congress has stated you cannot enter the country unlawfully. That is a fundamental principle of our immigration law that has been on the books for many years. If you enter unlawfully, you are not entitled to work in America. And if you enter unlawfully and attempt to work and someone hires you and knows that you are illegally here, the employer is subject to criminal penalties and other penalties. That is the basic law. It has been on the books for years. The President is just wiping that off the books, colleagues.

Are we going to accept this? Are we going to allow the President to just wipe out duly passed laws to create an entirely new system of immigration that Congress refused to establish? Our laws are on the books today. He has no power to reduce and erase those laws.

How serious is this? Last night former Speaker of the House Newt Gingrich—Ph.D. in history, a student of American government, author of quite a number of books—made some dramatic statements about the meaning of this Presidential action, and we should hear it, colleagues. This is the former Speaker of the House, a student of American history and government. This is what he says about what is happening today. We cannot be oblivious to this, because what happens today will set trends and policies for tomorrow. He said:

> Obama funding new staff and offices without congressional approval is step toward kingship or dictatorship. He must be stopped now.

How much clearer can it be than that? He goes on to say, in another tweet here:

> Congress should only approve very short spending bill to set up fight in January on Obama unconstitutional power grab. No long term CR.

Here is the third one from last night:

> Our entire constitutional structure is at stake. The new Obama power grab is the greatest threat to freedom since King George Third.

Those are quotes from Newt Gingrich. I am telling you, this is not a little bitty matter, and we have to fully understand the nature of what is happening here. Congress refused to pass what the President is enacting right now by Executive order and he has no power to do it. He should not be doing it. He may well be stopped by lawsuits in years to come, but Congress has the power to stop it now. We don't have to allow money to be spent in Arlington, Crystal City, VA, to hire 1,000 people to process these applications.

Now, how are things going in our immigration system today? I wish I could report better circumstances than we have. The situation was grave even before this action. On May 20, last year, National Citizenship and Immigration Services Council president, representing thousands of USCIS workers, issued a statement.

Colleagues, we need to know what has happened. It is unbelievable.

This is a person directly engaged with the people who do the work every day, the law officers who go out there and try to adjudicate these immigration cases.

> USCIS adjudications officers are pressured to rubber stamp applications instead of conducting diligent case review and investigation. The culture at USCIS encourages all applications to be approved, discouraging proper investigation into red flags and discouraging the denial of any applications. USCIS has been turned into an ''approval machine.''

This is an absolute abdication of the responsibility the Congress and the American people have given to the President as the Chief Executive Officer and given all the way down to the lowest USCIS officer. They are not to be a rubberstamp machine. They are not to be an approval machine. They are to serve the interests of the American people. They are to evaluate applications and do so carefully and fairly and consistently. They are to investigate red flags.

What is he talking about when he says red flags? He is talking about threats, criminals, terrorists.

Even Secretary Johnson, Secretary of Homeland Security, testifying a few days ago, acknowledged that of these 4 million or 5 million people who are going to be applying for legal status in America through the President's program, there is no way their applications are going to be evaluated. If they say they came to the country in 1999, nobody is going to check on that. They are not going to see if they graduated from some school or had some job somewhere and investigate it. They are simply going to act on the paperwork they have been given. And in many cases—in the bill that President Obama supported earlier last year—there would not be any face-to-face meetings. They wouldn't even go into an office and actually see the person. It would all be submitted by email and documents, which is highly risky, as the experts told us. They need to see the person because they may not be the person they say they are. They could just submit paperwork, get citizenship status, and nobody would have any idea whether they are worthy of being in the United States.

The situation is graver than a lot of people think. It is our duty to legitimately represent the people in our country who believe this system is supposed to work. They sent us here. We say we have an immigration law in America. Well, good. And then we end up here. It is not so good. It is not working at all.

What are we supposed to do? We are sorry, constituents. We are sorry you voted for us. I know we told you we wanted to do stuff to make this system better and we are going to end all this, but we will worry about that tomorrow—and we are going to do something.

For 40 years Congress and Presidents have been promising to fix this system. The problem is, the special interests have won every time. The special interests have blocked the kind of reforms that create a system that we know will serve our national interests, will be fair to immigrants who apply, and help the American people live better lives.

To make a couple of more points. October 28 of this year, Mr. Kenneth Palinkas, the president of the association of 12,000 officers—issued this statement:

> We are still the world's rubber stamp for entry into the United States—regardless of the ramifications of the constant violations to the Immigration and Nationality Act. Whether it's the failure to uphold the public charge law, the abuse of our asylum procedures, the admission of Islamist radicals, or visas for health risks, the taxpayers are being fleeced and public safety is being endangered on a daily basis.

That is what Mr. Palinkas said. Has anybody ever called him to testify and to lay out these dangers? Certainly not the U.S. Senate. President Obama has his secret meetings with businesses and activist groups—people with their big money and their contributions. He met with them all summer. Did he meet with Mr. Palinkas? No. Did he meet with the head of the ICE officers association? No. Mr. Palinkas pleaded and asked to be admitted so he could lay out the problems they face on a daily basis, and it was rejected.

Mr. Palinkas goes on to say:

> I write today to warn the general public that this situation is about to get exponentially worse—and more dangerous. America dodged a bullet when the Senate immigration package S. 744 was blocked by the House. That legislation would have been a financial security catastrophe. But news reports have leaked information to the public of a USCIS management contract bid for a ''surge'' printing of 34 million green cards and employment authorization documents to be provided to foreign nationals, a bid that predicts the Administration's promised executive amnesty.

Think about what this officer is telling us. It is true. He goes on to say:

> That is why this statement is intended for the public: If you care about your immigration security and your neighborhood security, you must act now to ensure that Congress stops this unilateral amnesty. Let your voice be heard and spread the word to your neighbors. We who serve in our nation's immigration agencies are pleading for your help—don't let this happen. Express your concern to your Senators and Congressmen before it is too late.

That was October 28 of this year. He also issued this statement on May 20 of last year:

> USCIS officers who identify illegal aliens that, in accordance with law should be placed into immigration removal proceedings before a federal judge, are prevented from exercising their authority and responsibility to issue Notices to Appear.

It goes on to say:

> The attitude of USCIS management—These are the political appointees, appointed

by the President to execute his views of immigration.

The attitude of USCIS management is not that the Agency serves the American public or the laws of the United States, or public safety and national security, but instead that the agency serves illegal aliens and the attorneys which represent them.

What a statement. Who is the government supposed to represent? We represent the people of the United States who are lawfully here.

While we believe in treating all people with respect, we are concerned that this agency tasked with such a vital security mission is too greatly influenced by special interest groups.

Boy, that is the truth. We had in one day Microsoft—a great company—demanding that more workers be allowed to come into the country so that they can work, in the same week they announced laying off 18,000.

In September of this year, Mr. Palinkas issued this statement:

Many millions come legally to the U.S. through our wide open immigration policy every year—whether as temporary visitors, lifetime immigrants, refugees, asylum-seekers, foreign students, or recipients of our ''visa waiver program'' which allows people to come and go freely. Yet our government cannot effectively track these foreign visitors and immigrants. And those who defraud authorities will face no consequences at all in most cases. Our caseworkers cannot even do in-person interviews for people seeking citizenship, they cannot enforce restrictions on welfare use, and they even lack the basic office space to properly function. Applications for entry are rubber-stamped, the result of grading agents by speed rather than discretion. We've become a clearinghouse for the world.

Now that is the truth and anybody who knows what is going on in our system knows it. The President's action will beget even more lawlessness in the future. It is a statement to the world: No matter what the law says, you come to America, you get to stay. You will not be deported.

This is a recipe for disaster. It cannot work. What we need in this country, and can achieve if Congress and the President will act, is to create a lawful system and enforce the law. We need to make it a system that we can be proud of and that is fairly applied. We need a system that ends the ability of people to defraud our country and come in unlawfully, and to serve the interest of working Americans.

That is what it is all about: Are we serving their interest, or are we listening to special interests—political groups and activist groups, politicians who think they gain political advantage, and certain businesses who want more, cheaper labor? Don't we represent the vast majority of the people? Isn't there a national interest—an interest of the American people? Somebody needs to defend that interest. It has been lost in this process.

I yield the floor.

CONCLUSION OF MORNING BUSINESS

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Morning business is closed.

EXECUTIVE SESSION

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Under the previous order, the Senate will resume executive session.

NOMINATION OF GREGORY N. STIVERS TO BE UNITED STATES DISTRICT JUDGE FOR THE WESTERN DISTRICT OF KENTUCKY—Continued

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Is there further debate on the nomination?

Hearing none, the question is, Will the Senate advise and consent to the nomination of Gregory N. Stivers, of Kentucky, to be United States District Judge for the Western District of Kentucky?

The nomination was confirmed.

NOMINATION OF JOSEPH F. LEESON, JR., TO BE UNITED STATES DISTRICT JUDGE FOR THE EASTERN DISTRICT OF PENNSYLVANIA—Continued

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Under the previous order, there will be 2 minutes of debate prior to the vote on the Leeson nomination.

Mr. CASEY. I ask unanimous consent all time be yielded back.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, all time is yielded back.

The question is, Will the Senate advise and consent to the nomination of Joseph F. Leeson, Jr., of Pennsylvania, to be United States District Judge for the Eastern District of Pennsylvania?

Mr. CASEY. I ask for the yeas and nays.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Is there a sufficient second?

There appears to be a sufficient second.

The clerk will call the roll.

The assistant legislative clerk called the roll.

Mr. DURBIN. I announce that the Senator from Louisiana (Ms. LANDRIEU), the Senator from Massachusetts (Mr. MARKEY), the Senator from West Virginia (Mr. ROCKEFELLER), and the Senator from Colorado (Mr. UDALL) are necessarily absent.

Mr. CORNYN. The following Senators are necessarily absent: the Senator from Oklahoma (Mr. COBURN), the Senator from Mississippi (Mr. COCHRAN), the Senator from Texas (Mr. CRUZ), and the Senator from Kansas (Mr. MORAN).

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Are there any other Senators in the Chamber desiring to vote?

The result was announced—yeas 76, nays 16, as follows:

[Rollcall Vote No. 312 Ex.]

YEAS—76

Alexander	Burr	Cornyn
Ayotte	Cardin	Crapo
Baldwin	Carper	Donnelly
Barrasso	Casey	Durbin
Bennet	Chambliss	Enzi
Blumenthal	Coats	Feinstein
Blunt	Collins	Fischer
Boozman	Coons	Flake
Brown	Corker	Franken
Graham	Leahy	Roberts
Grassley	Lee	Rubio
Hagan	Levin	Schumer
Harkin	Manchin	Scott
Hatch	McCain	Sessions
Heitkamp	McCaskill	Shaheen
Heller	McConnell	Shelby
Hirono	Merkley	Tester
Hoeven	Murkowski	Thune
Inhofe	Murphy	Toomey
Isakson	Nelson	Vitter
Johanns	Paul	Walsh
Johnson (WI)	Portman	Warner
Kaine	Pryor	Whitehouse
King	Reed	Wicker
Kirk	Reid	
Klobuchar	Risch	

NAYS—16

Begich	Johnson (SD)	Stabenow
Booker	Menendez	Udall (NM)
Boxer	Mikulski	Warren
Cantwell	Murray	Wyden
Gillibrand	Sanders	
Heinrich	Schatz	

NOT VOTING—8

Coburn	Landrieu	Rockefeller
Cochran	Markey	Udall (CO)
Cruz	Moran	

The nomination was confirmed.

VOTE EXPLANATION

Mr. MARKEY. Mr. President, I was absent from the rollcall vote on the nomination of Joseph F. Leeson, Jr. to be United States District Judge for the Eastern District of Pennsylvania. Had I been present, I would have opposed his nomination.

NOMINATION OF LYDIA KAY GRIGGSBY TO BE A JUDGE OF THE UNITED STATES COURT OF FEDERAL CLAIMS—Continued

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Under the previous order, there will be 2 minutes of debate prior to a vote on the Griggsby nomination.

Who yields time?

The Senator from Vermont.

Mr. LEAHY. Madam President, today we will vote to confirm Lydia Griggsby to serve on the Court of Federal Claims.

I thank the Majority Leader for filing cloture on her nomination. She should have been confirmed several months ago but Republicans refused to consent to a vote on her nomination for no good reason.

Lydia was nominated on April 10 of this year. She had a hearing on June 4 and was reported out of committee by a unanimous voice vote on June 12. She is completely noncontroversial and exceptionally well qualified to serve on this court.

It should not have taken 6 days, let alone 6 months, for the Senate to approve her nomination. Despite this unnecessary delay, I am pleased that we finally ended the filibuster and will confirm her today.

Lydia has served on my Judiciary Committee staff since 2006 and currently serves as my chief counsel for Privacy and Information Policy. In this position, she has worked across the aisle on important legislation to

promote accountability and transparency. Before coming to the Judiciary Committee she served on the Senate Ethics Committee.

I recommended Lydia to the President for this position because I know her intellect and good judgment will make her a fine judge. Before Lydia came to work in the Senate, she served in the Justice Department and tried several matters before the Court of Federal Claims. When she is confirmed, it will most certainly be the court's gain and the Judiciary Committee's loss.

I will miss her wise counsel and I wish her all the best.

Madam President, I yield back all time.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The question is, Will the Senate advise and consent to the nomination of Lydia Kay Griggsby, of Maryland, to be a Judge of the United States Court of Federal Claims?

The nomination was confirmed.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Under the previous order, the motions to reconsider are considered made and laid upon the table and the President will be immediately notified of the Senate's actions.

CLOTURE MOTION

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Under the previous order, there will be 2 minutes of debate prior to a vote on the motion to invoke cloture on the Baran nomination.

The Senator from California.

Mrs. BOXER. Madam President, I know we have a lot to talk about. This will be very quick.

I want to point out that is an opening at the Nuclear Regulatory Commission, which is such an important agency because they work on the safety of powerplants, many of which are aging. We voted for Mr. Baran for a short-term seat. He had extensive hearings, 88 questions asked in writing. I feel very strongly that he is very suited for this position. He worked for the Energy and Commerce Committee in the House and worked in a very bipartisan fashion.

In any case, I think this is a very important position and a very qualified individual, and I urge an ''aye'' vote.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Is there further debate?

If not, all time is yielded back.

Pursuant to rule XXII, the Chair lays before the Senate the pending cloture motion, which the clerk will state.

The bill clerk read as follows:

CLOTURE MOTION

We, the undersigned Senators, in accordance with the provisions of rule XXII of the Standing Rules of the Senate, hereby move to bring to a close debate on the nomination of Jeffery Martin Baran, of Virginia, to be a Member of the Nuclear Regulatory Commission.

Harry Reid, Patrick J. Leahy, Patty Murray, Tom Udall, Brian Schatz, Charles E. Schumer, Barbara Boxer, Benjamin L. Cardin, Richard Blumenthal, Jeff Merkley, Al Franken, Robert P. Casey, Jr., Martin Heinrich, Elizabeth Warren, Richard J. Durbin, Christopher Murphy, Bernard Sanders.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. By unanimous consent, the mandatory quorum call has been waived.

The question is, Is it the sense of the Senate that debate on the nomination of Jeffery Martin Baran, of Virginia, to be a Member of the Nuclear Regulatory Commission, shall be brought to a close?

The yeas and nays are mandatory under the rule.

The clerk will call the roll.

The assistant bill clerk called the roll.

Mr. DURBIN. I announce that the Senator from Louisiana (Ms. LANDRIEU), the Senator from West Virginia (Mr. ROCKEFELLER), and the Senator from Colorado (Mr. UDALL) are necessarily absent.

Mr. CORNYN. The following Senators are necessarily absent: the Senator from Oklahoma (Mr. COBURN), the Senator from Mississippi (Mr. COCHRAN), the Senator from Texas (Mr. CRUZ), and the Senator from Kansas (Mr. MORAN).

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Are there any other Senators in the Chamber desiring to vote?

The yeas and nays resulted—yeas 53, nays 40, as follows:

[Rollcall Vote No. 313 Ex.]

YEAS—53

Baldwin	Harkin	Murray
Begich	Heinrich	Nelson
Bennet	Heitkamp	Pryor
Blumenthal	Heller	Reed
Booker	Hirono	Reid
Boxer	Johnson (SD)	Sanders
Brown	Kaine	Schatz
Cantwell	King	Schumer
Cardin	Klobuchar	Shaheen
Carper	Leahy	Stabenow
Casey	Levin	Tester
Coons	Manchin	Udall (NM)
Donnelly	Markey	Walsh
Durbin	McCaskill	Warner
Feinstein	Menendez	Warren
Franken	Merkley	Whitehouse
Gillibrand	Mikulski	Wyden
Hagan	Murphy	

NAYS—40

Alexander	Flake	Paul
Ayotte	Graham	Portman
Barrasso	Grassley	Risch
Blunt	Hatch	Roberts
Boozman	Hoeven	Rubio
Burr	Inhofe	Scott
Chambliss	Isakson	Sessions
Coats	Johanns	Shelby
Collins	Johnson (WI)	Thune
Corker	Kirk	Toomey
Cornyn	Lee	Vitter
Crapo	McCain	Wicker
Enzi	McConnell	
Fischer	Murkowski	

NOT VOTING—7

Coburn	Landrieu	Udall (CO)
Cochran	Moran	
Cruz	Rockefeller	

The PRESIDING OFFICER. On this vote, the yeas are 53, the nays are 40.

The motion is agreed to.

NOMINATION OF JEFFERY MARTIN BARAN TO BE A MEMBER OF THE NUCLEAR REGULATORY COMMISSION

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will report the nomination.

The legislative clerk read the nomination of Jeffery Martin Baran, of Virginia, to be a Member of the Nuclear Regulatory Commission.

CLOTURE MOTION

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Under the previous order, there will be 2 minutes of debate prior to a vote on the motion to invoke cloture on the McFerran nomination.

Mr. ALEXANDER. Madam President, I ask unanimous consent all time be yielded back.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, all time is yielded back.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Pursuant to rule XXII, the Chair lays before the Senate the pending cloture motion, which the clerk will state.

The assistant bill clerk read as follows:

CLOTURE MOTION

We, the undersigned Senators, in accordance with the provisions of rule XXII of the Standing Rules of the Senate, hereby move to bring to a close debate on the nomination of Lauren McGarity McFerran, of the District of Columbia, to be a Member of the National Labor Relations Board.

Harry Reid, Tom Harkin, Patrick J. Leahy, Patty Murray, Tom Udall, Brian Schatz, Charles E. Schumer, Barbara Boxer, Benjamin L. Cardin, Richard Blumenthal, Jeff Merkley, Al Franken, Robert P. Casey, Jr., Martin Heinrich, Elizabeth Warren, Richard J. Durbin, Christopher Murphy.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. By unanimous consent, the mandatory quorum call has been waived.

The question is, Is it the sense of the Senate that debate on the nomination of Lauren McGarity McFerran, of the District of Columbia, to be a Member of the National Labor Relations Board, shall be brought to a close?

The yeas and nays are mandatory under the rule.

The clerk will call the roll.

The legislative clerk called the roll.

Mr. DURBIN. I announce that the Senator from Louisiana (Ms. LANDRIEU), the Senator from West Virginia (Mr. ROCKEFELLER), and the Senator from Colorado (Mr. UDALL) are necessarily absent.

Mr. CORNYN. The following Senators are necessarily absent: the Senator from Oklahoma (Mr. COBURN), the Senator from Mississippi (Mr. COCHRAN), the Senator from Texas (Mr. CRUZ), and the Senator from Kansas (Mr. MORAN).

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Are there any other Senators in the Chamber desiring to vote?

The yeas and nays resulted—yeas 51, nays 42, as follows:

[Rollcall Vote No. 314 Ex.]

YEAS—51

Baldwin	Cardin	Gillibrand
Begich	Carper	Hagan
Bennet	Casey	Harkin
Blumenthal	Coons	Heinrich
Booker	Donnelly	Heitkamp
Boxer	Durbin	Hirono
Brown	Feinstein	Johnson (SD)
Cantwell	Franken	Kaine

King	Murphy	Shaheen
Klobuchar	Murray	Stabenow
Leahy	Nelson	Tester
Levin	Pryor	Udall (NM)
Markey	Reed	Walsh
McCaskill	Reid	Warner
Menendez	Sanders	Warren
Merkley	Schatz	Whitehouse
Mikulski	Schumer	Wyden

NAYS—42

Alexander	Flake	McConnell
Ayotte	Graham	Murkowski
Barrasso	Grassley	Paul
Blunt	Hatch	Portman
Boozman	Heller	Risch
Burr	Hoeven	Roberts
Chambliss	Inhofe	Rubio
Coats	Isakson	Scott
Collins	Johanns	Sessions
Corker	Johnson (WI)	Shelby
Cornyn	Kirk	Thune
Crapo	Lee	Toomey
Enzi	Manchin	Vitter
Fischer	McCain	Wicker

NOT VOTING—7

Coburn	Landrieu	Udall (CO)
Cochran	Moran	
Cruz	Rockefeller	

The PRESIDING OFFICER. On this vote, the yeas are 51, the nays are 42.

The motion is agreed to.

NOMINATION OF LAUREN MCGARITY MCFERRAN TO BE A MEMBER OF THE NATIONAL LABOR RELATIONS BOARD

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will report the nomination.

The bill clerk read the nomination of Lauren McGarity McFerran, of the District of Columbia, to be a Member of the National Labor Relations Board.

CLOTURE MOTION

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Under the previous order, there will be 2 minutes of debate prior to the vote on the motion to invoke cloture on the Williams nomination.

Mr. REID. I yield back all time.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, all time has been yielded back.

Pursuant to rule XXII, the Chair lays before the Senate the pending cloture motion, which the clerk will state.

The legislative clerk read as follows:

CLOTURE MOTION

We, the undersigned Senators, in accordance with the provisions of rule XXII of the Standing Rules of the Senate, hereby move to bring to a close debate on the nomination of Ellen Dudley Williams, of Maryland, to be Director of the Advanced Research Projects Agency—Energy, Department of Energy.

Harry Reid, Christopher Murphy, Elizabeth Warren, Kirsten E. Gillibrand, Ron Wyden, Tom Harkin, Angus S. King, Jr., Richard Blumenthal, Charles E. Schumer, Mazie K. Hirono, Amy Klobuchar, Barbara Boxer, Tammy Baldwin, Bernard Sanders, Sheldon Whitehouse, Jeff Merkley.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. By unanimous consent, the mandatory quorum call has been waived.

The question is, Is it the sense of the Senate that debate on the nomination of Ellen Dudley Williams, of Maryland, to be Director of the Advanced Research Projects Agency—Energy, Department of Energy, shall be brought to a close?

The yeas and nays are mandatory under the rule.

The clerk will call the roll.

The bill clerk called the roll.

Mr. DURBIN. I announce that the Senator from Louisiana (Ms. LANDRIEU), the Senator from Connecticut (Mr. MURPHY), and the Senator from Colorado (Mr. UDALL) are necessarily absent.

Mr. CORNYN. The following Senators are necessarily absent: the Senator from Wyoming (Mr. BARRASSO), the Senator from Oklahoma (Mr. COBURN), the Senator from Mississippi (Mr. COCHRAN), the Senator from Texas (Mr. CRUZ), the Senator from Oklahoma (Mr. INHOFE), and the Senator from Kansas (Mr. MORAN).

The PRESIDING OFFICER (Ms. WARREN). Are there any other Senators in the Chamber desiring to vote?

The yeas and nays resulted—yeas 57, nays 34, as follows:

[Rollcall Vote No. 315 Ex.]

YEAS—57

Alexander	Hagan	Nelson
Baldwin	Harkin	Pryor
Begich	Heinrich	Reed
Bennet	Heitkamp	Reid
Blumenthal	Hirono	Rockefeller
Booker	Johnson (SD)	Sanders
Boxer	Kaine	Schatz
Brown	King	Schumer
Cantwell	Klobuchar	Shaheen
Cardin	Leahy	Stabenow
Carper	Levin	Tester
Casey	Manchin	Toomey
Collins	Markey	Udall (NM)
Coons	McCaskill	Vitter
Donnelly	Menendez	Walsh
Durbin	Merkley	Warner
Feinstein	Mikulski	Warren
Franken	Murkowski	Whitehouse
Gillibrand	Murray	Wyden

NAYS—34

Ayotte	Graham	Paul
Blunt	Grassley	Portman
Boozman	Hatch	Risch
Burr	Heller	Roberts
Chambliss	Hoeven	Rubio
Coats	Isakson	Scott
Corker	Johanns	Sessions
Cornyn	Johnson (WI)	Shelby
Crapo	Kirk	Thune
Enzi	Lee	Wicker
Fischer	McCain	
Flake	McConnell	

NOT VOTING—9

Barrasso	Cruz	Moran
Coburn	Inhofe	Murphy
Cochran	Landrieu	Udall (CO)

The PRESIDING OFFICER. On this vote, the yeas are 57, the nays are 34.

The motion is agreed to.

NOMINATION OF ELLEN DUDLEY WILLIAMS TO BE DIRECTOR OF THE ADVANCED RESEARCH PROJECTS AGENCY-ENERGY, DEPARTMENT OF ENERGY

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will report the nomination.

The bill clerk read the nomination of Ellen Dudley Williams, of Maryland, to be Director of the Advanced Research Projects Agency-Energy, Department of Energy.

Mr. ROCKEFELLER. Madam President, I ask unanimous consent to give my remarks while seated at my desk.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

Mr. ROCKEFELLER. Madam President, I ask unanimous consent to speak as in morning business.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

Mr. ROCKEFELLER. For hours and hours.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

FAREWELL TO THE SENATE

Mr. ROCKEFELLER. Madam President, I come today with a spirit of reflection and optimism about our future. I am also compelled towards an honest assessment of where we are as a body—of the promise of what we can achieve when we don't shy away from compromise and what we can't achieve when we refuse to compromise.

I also have very much on my mind that the job of public service is very hard work, and it is an extremely noble and honorable calling. Here in the U.S. Senate we have the unique ability and responsibility to do very big things: ignite innovation in our schools and industries, grow and protect a healthy country, foster global change borne from policies that lead the globe. At the same time, we have the opportunity to touch individual lives with case management. One on one, with casework, we often reach people in their darkest hour.

I love the Senate. I love the Senate. I love the intensity of the work, the gravity of the issues, and I love fighting for West Virginians here. I learned to love this fight, as many of you know, as a 27-year-old VISTA worker in the tiny coal community of Emmons, WV. It was a place that set my moral compass and gave me direction, where everything in my real life actually began. It is where I learned how little I knew about the problems people faced there and in other places in the country, how little I knew, and what a humbling experience that was for me.

My time there was transformative. It explains every policy I have pursued and every vote I have cast. It was where my beliefs were bolted down and where my passions met my principles. Emmons was where I came to understand that out of our everyday struggles we can enlarge ourselves. We can grow greater. Truly making a difference couldn't be an afterthought. It never could. Rather, it requires a singular focus and relentless effort. It would be hard, but the work mattered. That is the deal here.

Important undertakings can't be halfhearted. You have to commit your whole self—almost like pushing a heavy rock uphill. With both of your hands you push, because if you let up for a split second with either hand, you and the rock go tumbling backwards into the abyss. There is always so much at stake.

Even today in West Virginia too many are struggling. They are fighting to survive. I called them hardworking

when I really should say hard-surviving, but they are hardworking and trying to survive. They are wary of the future. They are scared of their possibilities. Sometimes they are afraid of themselves, which is partly a tradition which says that change is bad, that strangers are bad. I was bad for quite a long time. But that is the way people are. They don't really want to change. So change comes slowly. We just simply fight twice as hard, and nothing stops us.

There is vast dignity and vast honor in helping people. You cannot let go of it. I believe genuinely in the ability of government to do good, to serve, and to right injustices. This is why the Senate must be a place in which we embrace commitment to be deliberative, passionate, and unrelenting. But it must be a place in which we are driven only by the duty and trust bestowed upon us by the people who put us here. This is where everything else should be put aside—boxed out, as it were.

Yes, politics led us here. But this is where we shed the campaign—or should—and embrace our opportunities to lead, to listen, to dig in, to bridge differences, to govern, and to truly make a difference. At our core we must be drawn to the hard, all-consuming policy work that lives in briefings, hearing rooms, and roundtables back in our States. Yet our North Star must always be the real needs of the people we serve.

So policy to me starts with listening. It is seeing the faces of our constituents—not just thinking of a policy in terms of a policy, but a policy in terms of the people whom it would affect. You see your constituents, you hear them out, and you understand their needs and their problems. You get to know them very well, especially in a small State such as West Virginia. Listening to constituents and colleagues here alike is absolutely necessary. Good policy is born out of compromise. Compromise is not easy, but it can happen. If we truly listen to each other, it very well could.

We separate our campaign selves from our public service selves. The cruelty of perpetual campaigns destroys our ability to fulfill our oath of office. It is hard to build a working relationship in this institution without an honest and open approach with our colleagues—Republican or Democratic. But we must build that relationship because together we can do so much, and without it, we can do—as we have seen—nothing.

Listening and compromise were key to the work of the National Commission on Children in the 1990s. I was the chair of that Commission, which included a bipartisan group of government officials and appointed experts in various fields from all backgrounds. There were many of us—32—and we went all over the country for 2 years.

I can tell you that reaching consensus was tough, but we listened, we debated, and we came to trust. Even the most liberal and conservative among us knew that each of us had the best interests of our party. That was not in dispute.

While meeting in Williamsburg, VA, which was where we had been meeting at the time, I had to leave suddenly for an important Senate vote on Iraq. I handed over the gavel to our most conservative Republican Member, someone in whom I had trust. That shocked people, but it helped on the consensus.

In the end we were proud to vote 32 to 0 in support of the legislation that we put forward and our policy statement as a whole, and it included both policies. It included the creation of a new Republican child tax credit for the first time and a major expansion of the earned-income tax credit, which has lifted millions of American families out of poverty.

It worked because we listened to one another, respected one another, and we wanted to come to an agreement. It was clear, it was obvious, and there it was—32 to 0. Unbelievable, but it happened.

Is that possible these days? My answer is yes, and I believe that we can see that spirit again as we address the future of the bipartisan Children's Health Insurance Program—CHIP, the way it is known. It currently provides health care to 8.3 million children and pregnant women nationwide, and 40,000 of those are in West Virginia. CHIP is so important to me because it offers health care which is tailored to children; to wit, it has both mental and dental health care tailored to children. It is, in fact, better coverage than the Affordable Care Act provides children.

From those early days at Vista, I have seen the devastating toll that lack of medical care can extract from a child's well-being and their health, their self-esteem—particularly their self-esteem—and even their will to succeed.

Many of you also know the names and faces of children who have gone without access to proper health care, and those are the ones we fight for. That is why CHIP has always been a bipartisan effort, driven by the needs of real kids and their families. Senators Grassley and Hatch were instrumental in its creation over a period of a couple years and long arguments, and they continue to be strong advocates.

The bipartisanship program has opened doors for millions who desperately needed to get into a doctor's office and had never been able to do so and now are able to do so.

But a warning—every door that CHIP opened will be closed unless we can agree to carry CHIP funding past mid-2015, and I don't know what the prospects for that are. All I know is that if they aren't done properly, those doors close; those kids had access to doctors, but they don't anymore. That is unconscionable to me. We have to look at the faces of those children in our own States and think about that. It is those individual faces that I remember.

Remembering for whom we work is paramount. When any corporate CEO comes to my office, I show them a prized birthday gift to my four children—our four children—my wife is here—a picture of a hardworking coal miner whose face is honest but hurting and very proud. That picture means so much to me because it embodies the spirit of those whom I am here to serve, and silently reminds us of why we must work towards a common ground—why this is not about Democrats and Republicans, but it is about the people whom we are here to serve, bringing different viewpoints to what that means.

Senator MIKE ENZI and I are not on the same side of every vote—to put it mildly—but we are very, very good friends—a friendship that was made years ago when I was serving on the President's HOPE mission and he was the mayor of Gillette, WY, going slightly crazy trying to build houses for all the people moving in there through coal. He also had sideburns. I say that oftentimes—off the record.

On a gray day in January 2006, West Virginia was frozen in disbelief when we learned that 12 trapped miners were killed in Sago Mine—a mine in the north central part of the State.

In the days that followed, as we struggled to make sense of what had happened, Senator ENZI and Senator ISAKSON joined Senator Kennedy, Senator MANCHIN, and myself in West Virginia. The first two did not real merely visit—they came to understand. They came to learn. They came to share in the grief and to offer their support to the community, and you could tell that in their faces.

Together, out of tragedy—and because they were members of the Health, Education, Labor, and Pensions Committee—we forged a compromise on mine safety legislation that brought about, frankly, the strongest safety improvements in a generation. It was huge for us. Only 16 States mine coal, but we are one of them.

To this day, Senator ISAKSON carries a picture of one of the Sago miners. It is not in the wallet that he is carrying today, but it is in the other wallet back in Atlanta. I don't care where it is, that picture is in his wallet every single day. We knew that, as public officials, compromising and really leading, men govern—which is why we were there.

Answering the needs of our country is our responsibility, and we do the best when we work shoulder to shoulder. It was working shoulder to shoulder when we set our country on a path to future innovation.

A few years ago, America's domination in our innovation—our inventions and creative problem-solving—was eroding, and we all knew it. We needed to act. We needed to reinvigorate our leadership in those areas and to keep our jobs and our future more secure.

We answered that call with a bipartisan compromise that delivered the

America COMPETES Reauthorization Act. I will never forget that. This legislation made historic investments in basic research, science, technology, engineering, and math education.

Senator Kay Bailey Hutchison, who preceded JOHN THUNE on the commerce committee, Senator ALEXANDER, and I sought unanimous consent to get the bill passed—because we thought we worked out the details pretty well—and do it prior to the recess. Therefore, we had to do it by unanimous consent. But there were five objections holding the bill still.

Instead of retreating to party corners and pointing fingers, we compromised right on that center aisle—right there next to Senator COLLINS. We wound it up and down, we added a little money and we took a little bit of money off. Mostly we took several billion dollars off. We removed a couple of programs that weren't absolutely necessary to satisfy Kay Bailey or LAMAR ALEXANDER. And we had ourselves a $44 billion bill over 5 years on which we agreed. We didn't have to have a vote. Senator Hutchison and Senator ALEXANDER tenaciously worked to clear the holds. It was absolutely beautiful. It was just beautiful—a $44 billion program to reinvigorate our Nation, cerebrally and productively. Together we passed a bill to revive our country's flagging global performance ranking and catapult us to success. Reaching moments like those requires persistence. It demands collaboration. It demands trust and compromise, and it is so worth it.

I am driven by the process of creating policy. I love doing that. It is grinding, it is intense, it can be frustrating and sometimes heartbreaking—often heartbreaking. But when we accomplish something that is meaningful to the people who have entrusted us to represent them, there is no greater reward.

We have to know who and what we must fight for in our work and in our own personal views. We have to know and understand those who will benefit and those who will lose. And we have to be ready for it to take a long time—much longer than we thought—sometimes 5 years, sometimes 10 years. That makes no difference. You keep at it. You don't let go of it, because if you keep at it, somewhere along some combination of Senators is going to say, yeah, that is OK. And then we get ourselves a bill.

Also we keep in our souls the faces of the people we try to help, the people in my case who were all too often left behind. The Senate must face serious social and policy issues from health care to cyber security, caring for veterans coming home, building up our infrastructure, making our economy work for everyone. These are our core responsibilities. I am proud that we have made some measure of progress. While we seem right now to be at an impasse, I know the Senate will rise to the position of addressing our issues and at some point in some way it will happen. As a governing body, we must not allow recent failures to take root, to mean too much to us. We must not be focused on episodic ''gotcha'' issues rather than working to address broader, more systemic problem solving. No one else is going to step in to do this if we don't.

The truth was on full display a few weeks ago when the Senate failed to move forward on National Security Administration reforms necessary to uphold the mission of protecting our Nation. These are issues on which I have very strong views. I have taken very seriously my 14 years on the Intelligence Committee, as a member and as chairman, because the global threats we face increase daily as the world becomes more connected. We depend on the highly trained professionals at NSA to zero in on those threats. There are only 22 of them that make sort of final decisions. They are highly trained. They have taken the oath of office to protect our Nation.

Now I don't think we have any excuse to outsource our intelligence work to telecommunications firms. I work on the Commerce Committee. I have seen what the telecommunications companies do when they can get away with it—you know, everything from cramming to—just all kinds of not very nice things. It is the job of government to address this issue. The private sector and the free market alone cannot solve those kinds of problems and should not. That is a government responsibility being carried out with great success.

A lot of people say, oh, what if? But the fact is nobody has ever been able to show me somebody whose privacy has been influenced or broken into by the NSA. Good, hard-working people can be destroyed by circumstances beyond their control. It is our job to not let that happen. It is our job to help to give everyone a fair shot. It is much easier to say than to do, but that is our charge.

Too many children come into a world where circumstances preclude the opportunities they should have. We cannot discount the many challenges our society still faces. It is unconscionable in a country like ours that people go without health care or go hungry or have no place to call home.

When shareholders and the free market cannot or will not solve our problems, it is government's responsibility to step in every time. People can decry government all they want, but we are here for a reason. When private companies decide there isn't enough profit to provide Internet to rural areas, then we step in and we expand broadband, allowing the E-Rate to go farther and farther out. It now covers 97 percent of all schools in the country.

Maybe the private sector decides they cannot make enough by insuring the sickest of our children. We must act. That is our core mission. It is who we are as an institution. It is who we must always be.

We have worked to give children a fair shot through the E-Rate Program which introduces the most rural classrooms and the smallest libraries to the world through the Internet, access to a foreign language class or research, but it gives every child a key to unlock their potential. It doesn't mean they will, but it means they can.

We know health care is fundamental to a fair shot as well. We cannot learn or keep a job if we are sick. But providing that care has not always been as profitable as some companies would like. So we make sure millions of Americans could have the dignity of access to health care under the Affordable Care Act.

My friend Sam is one of the faces I will never forget. When he was battling childhood leukemia and hit his lifetime insurance cap—it is a technical term for a savage consequence—his parents' insurance companies walked away from this courageous little fighter. His parents, both schoolteachers, were left with heart-wrenching decisions such as getting divorced—which they considered—so Sam could qualify for Medicaid. Well, in the end it didn't matter; Sam lost his battle with cancer. But today under the Affordable Care Act we have made sure that no insurance companies can abandon someone like Sam when they need help the most. Health care reform will never take away the crushing agony of parents with sick kids. Heartbreaking situations like Sam's drove us to say no more, and we changed the law. Parents deserve to focus every bit of their energy fighting for their kids in every way, not fighting profit-obsessed insurance companies. So we did the right thing. We did the right thing.

Government also did the right thing when I fought for what I thought my life depended on, because it did, to pass the Coal Act of 1992, long forgotten. We had to step in and stop some coal companies from walking away from benefits which they had promised by contract to retired coal miners and their widows—folks who were mostly in their seventies and eighties. Passing the Coal Act was enormously important to our country. It not only prevented in absolute terms a national coal strike in 1993, but it delivered on the promise of lifetime health benefits earned by 200,000 retired coal miners and their widows. They would not have been taken care of if those companies had their way.

Nor can we rely on the private sector alone to take care of our veterans. It is government's duty to provide the health care they earned. We do this through community-based clinics and improved services for PTSD, traumatic brain injury, and family support. It is expensive. Senator ROB PORTMAN and I wanted to pass a bill which would cause the Department of Defense to give all people entering the military mental health screening—not when they came back from Iraq or Afghanistan or somewhere else, but before they

went in, and then on an annual basis do that again to build a database, to make sure we knew that we could take care of them better when they came home.

We rightly asked the government to take on some of society's most fundamental needs. What I found in Emmons was a community of genuinely strong and incredibly hard-working people who were essentially on their own trying to survive. The free market had not made sure that communities such as Emmons had good roads or any schools or any schoolbuses or any clean drinking water or safe jobs. But from my point of view they deserved all of those. They deserved to have their shot. Working together on the needs of places such as Emmons speaks to our core human connection and to an aspiration for the greater good.

That is what drove me into public service. It was not something I could help. I just had to do it, to help people with everything that I have. Every individual in every community such as Emmons deserves to have public officials who will fight the big fight and the personal ones, the casework.

Extending a hand on those personal challenges is incredibly meaningful work. Our constituents face these fights with Herculean courage but not always the resources to solve the problems in front of them. People like the 8-year-old who needed a bone marrow transplant, a procedure that in 1990 was considered experimental. Our office intervened. We helped that boy get that transplant and he still lives today. As a Senator, you take on those fights with the same vigor as any policy or ideological debate and you are equally proud when you win and you are equally hurt when you lose.

When I came to West Virginia 50 years ago, I was searching for a clear purpose for my life's work. I wanted the work to be really hard, and what I got was an opportunity to work really hard along with a real and utterly spiritual sense of mission. This work demands and deserves nothing less than everything that we have to give.

I will miss the Senate. Some days I don't want to leave, but it is time, which brings me to some profoundly important notes of gratitude.

To my colleagues, I say thank you.

I have mentioned some. I could mention so many. You are dedicated, you are brilliant, and you are public servants. I love you for putting up with what you have to, particularly the way elections are these days. I respect you for it so much. Thank you for fighting alongside me. Thank you for challenging me.

To my staff, a Senator is really nothing without his staff or her staff, and there is not a more committed, talented, and deeply passionate staff in the United States Senate. To my staff, you live and you breathe your work everyday. You inspire me with your endless capacity for redressing injustice and fighting for people who need you and come to you in need. You never turned a single West Virginian away. I glory in my gratitude to you.

To my family, who has sacrificed so much, I thank you. I have been selfish in my devotion to my work, and I have been vastly inept in balancing family and work. Public service is not encouraging of balance.

Sharon, you are everything—an extraordinary mother, a remarkable businesswoman, and you are a public servant. You have been a visionary in public broadcasting. Our entire Nation is indebted to your efforts to educate and inform us. The impact you continue to make on public life is truly remarkable. Any achievement I am proud of I share with you eternally.

(Applause, Senators rising)

Our children—John, Valerie, Charles, and Justin—have all been very thoughtful and endlessly supportive in my absences. Our grandchildren bring me so much joy, and I really hope to see a lot more of them.

To West Virginia, thank you for placing your faith in me—I know it was hard at first—and giving me the greatest reward: the chance to fight for meaningful and lasting opportunity for those who were too often forgotten but absolutely deserve the best.

My fellow West Virginians, I am forever inspired by you, and I am forever transformed by you.

I thank the Presiding Officer, and I yield the floor.

(Applause, Senators rising.)

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The majority leader.

Mr. REID. There will be many remarks at the end of the year from Senators regarding JAY ROCKEFELLER, but at this time 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. GRASSLEY. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the order for the quorum call be rescinded.

The PRESIDING OFFICER (Mr. MARKEY). Without objection, it is so ordered.

''ZERO DARK THIRTY'' IG REPORTS

Mr. GRASSLEY. Mr. President, I come to the floor today to talk about ''Zero Dark Thirty''—not the movie but a report on the movie. The report was supposed to tell us how the movie's producers obtained top-secret information from the Federal Government, but the report never took us there.

The Department of Defense inspector general stumbled and fell and lost sight of the goal and the need for independence. People were exposed to harm, the taxpayers' money got wasted, and alleged misconduct by top officials was shielded by a policy that may have been abused. Bureaucratic bungling caused confusion, turmoil, and dissent. For certain, the whole thing was a fiasco.

The ''Zero Dark Thirty'' report was driven by the hemorrhage of leaks of highly classified information by senior administration officials after the Osama bin Laden raid. It was requested by the chairman of the House oversight committee, Congressman PETER KING—a very good Congressman, very good on oversight.

He read a column in the New York Times which indicated that Hollywood filmmakers ''received top-level access to the most classified mission in history.'' Congressman KING was concerned that those disclosures could undermine our ability to successfully conduct covert operations in the future, so in August 2011 Congressman KING asked the inspectors general of the Central Intelligence Agency and the Department of Defense to answer five simple questions. My focus during these remarks will be on the Department of Defense IG's investigation.

I became involved, as you might expect, after whistleblowers contacted my office in December 2012 alleging that Acting and Deputy Inspector General Lynne Halbrooks was sitting on Congressman KING's report. They alleged that she—Ms. Halbrooks—was suppressing the report to, No. 1, protect her boss, Secretary of Defense Panetta, and other senior officials from disciplinary action or prosecution, and No. 2, to further her candidacy to be the next inspector general.

Her nomination was vetted while the investigation was in progress. The convergence of those potential conflicts of interest grabbed my attention. They needed scrutiny. The independence of the Office of Inspector General could have been jeopardized. So my staff started digging. They interviewed key witnesses and examined documents provided by whistleblowers and official sources. Here is what we have found:

On December 16, 2011, the Department of Defense Office of Inspector General announced that its investigation would begin immediately and that it was to be coordinated with the CIA inspector general. It would be conducted by the Office of Intelligence and Special Program Assessments headed by a Mr. James Ives. That investigation took a year.

A draft report was submitted for classification review on October 24, 2012. The allegations were substantiated. No. 1, senior officials, including Defense Secretary Leon Panetta, his chief of staff Jeremy Bash, and Under Secretary of Intelligence Michael Vickers, allegedly made unauthorized disclosures of highly classified information on that raid. No. 2, these alleged disclosures may have placed special operations personnel and their families in harm's way.

One month later the draft report containing those allegations was declared unclassified. A coordination package was then developed. It included a publicly releasable version, talking points for reporters, and transmittal memos to the Defense Secretary and Chairman KING.

This package was circulated internally for review and clearance. The

next and final step was submission to Deputy IG Halbrooks as a request for release. Now, by normal standards, the report was ready for issue. However, there was a major foul-up—a real show stopper. The review process was bungled from start to finish.

All references to unauthorized disclosures of highly classified information by senior officials had to be stripped from the report before it could be published. This draconian measure, which gutted the report and made it unfit for publication, was mandated by a longstanding department policy. This long standing department policy was known only to the two leaders of the investigation, Deputies Halbrooks and Ives. It was their responsibility to execute it at the front end of the review.

I want to make one point crystal clear. I don't support the policy of censoring reports. It is a bad policy that needs to be changed. My beef, though, is if that is the policy, then it should have been followed, but it wasn't followed until the last possible moment.

To make matters far worse, both Ives and Halbrooks failed to communicate the policy mandate to those who needed the information to ready the report for publication. Halbrooks and Ives kept the investigative team in the dark—like a bunch of mushrooms. So they had the mistaken notion the uncensored report was final and ready to go. This caused a great deal of turmoil.

Two factors set the stage for the bungled review process. First, the official assigned to lead the project, Mr. Ives, lacked relevant professional experience, and top management failed to actively supervise his day-to-day progress on the report to ensure that he followed established protocols. He needed guidance navigating his way through an unfamiliar process but received no guidance. Plus, his appointment was limited to 4 months on a project that took 2 years.

This was a recipe for disaster.

Second, the problem was compounded by a failure to coordinate with the CIA inspector general before the investigation got rolling. Effective coordination was essential. Congressman KING's request crossed jurisdictional lines between two powerful agencies, the CIA and the Department of Defense.

The CIA's inspector general was ultimately responsible for the alleged misconduct because it occurred while Panetta and his Chief of Staff, Jeremy Bash, were CIA employees. The fact that they had moved to the Pentagon after the investigation started was irrelevant.

This was a no-brainer, but for inexplicable reasons the Department of Defense IG tackled the Panetta-Bash allegations. This was an irresponsible and wasteful action. It took over a year of groping down blind alleys for the reality to finally sink in. By then it was way too late.

The failure of the two agencies to coordinate effectively right up front had disastrous consequence. Just as the report was reaching critical mass in late 2012, the Panetta case had to be referred back to the CIA IG for investigation. Panetta's alleged misconduct was the heart and soul of the report.

It was suddenly gone, leaving the report hollow and empty. How could all this senseless blundering happen unless it was part of a plan to slow-roll or even torpedo the report. The blundering was coupled with unexplained delays.

Between mid-December and early January, Deputy Ives finally completed the mandated substantial review, which gutted the report. However, it did not regain forward motion until after Secretary Panetta retired February 27, 2013.

Halbrooks claims she did not receive or see a draft until March 25, 2013. Aside from a few minor edits, there is no record of significant edits between Mr. Ives' review and publication of the report. The 3-month delay in reaching her desk and subsequent delays until June remain unexplained and unaccounted for.

These facts create the perception that the review process was slowed by Halbrooks and others at her direction to shield Department of Defense officials from scrutiny. She claims her nomination was dead at that point and no longer a potential conflict, but she offers no evidence to back it up.

Moreover, this timeline fits with other relevant information. According to a whistleblower, she stated repeatedly that the report would not be issued until Panetta stepped down—and that is exactly what happened.

Finally, the bungled review process may have triggered whistleblowing. Whistleblowers thought the report was about to be issued in late 2012 when media talking points were circulated. When that didn't happen, they perceived a coverup. They contacted my office and then they leaked the report to the Project on Government Oversight, which is normally referred to around this town as POGO.

The uncensored version of the report appeared on POGO's Web site on June 4, 2013. Ten days later, the IG's office reacted by finally issuing a censured version of the report. If POGO had not acted, the report might never have seen the light of day. It might have been pigeonholed for good.

Immediately after the initial report was issued, Halbrooks launched a hunt for the mole. She wanted to know who leaked the reports to POGO. Extensive interviews were conducted and 33,269 emails were examined, but the leaker was not found.

However, during questioning, Mr. Dan Meyer, the DOD OIG Director of Whistleblowing and Transparency, admitted to giving a copy of the report to Congress. He was one of the many OIG employees who mistakenly believed the uncensored version of the report circulated in late 2012 for final review and clearance was, indeed, final.

He thought it was ready to go out the door. As the Director of Whistleblowing and Transparency, maybe he just thought he was doing his job and being—as every government official ought to be—very transparent because the public's business ought to be public. Around this town, however, that is not always the case.

Mr. Meyer's admission triggered swift and decisive action. He was accused of making false statements, placing his security clearance in jeopardy. This action had the potential of destroying his career. Now, fortunately—and this doesn't happen very often around this town—the new inspector general at the Department of Defense, Jon Rymer, intervened in Mr. Meyer's behalf and blocked those efforts.

The case against Mr. Meyer was very flimsy, though his clearance is still hanging fire. In the end, Mr. Meyer bore the brunt of blame for the POGO leak. The principal targets of the investigation—Panetta, Vickers, and Bash—skated. Mr. Meyer exposed their alleged misconduct, and yet he got hammered. Justice was turned upside down.

What happened during the 22 months between Chairman KING's request and June 2013, when the report was finally issued, is a tangled bureaucratic mess. Despite exhaustive questioning, a satisfactory explanation hasn't been given. What I have presented today is just a brief summary of the facts and analysis laid out in greater detail in a staff report that I released today.

In that report my staff identified potential red flags pertaining to the way the Office of the Inspector General handled the ''Zero Dark Thirty'' report. These were boiled down to nine conclusions that fell into four broad categories: No. 1, impairment of IG independence and lack of commitment to the spirit and intent of the IG act; No. 2, weak leadership; No. 3, mismanagement; and No. 4, waste of time and taxpayers' money.

The staff findings suggest that some corrective action may be justified, including an appropriate measure of accountability. If misconduct and/or mismanagement occurred, then Deputies Lynne Halbrooks and James Ives, both of whom led the ''Zero Dark Thirty'' project, would appear to be chiefly responsible for whatever happened.

It is also recommended that the longstanding department policy—which earlier I told you I disagreed with—of censoring sensitive information from reports not be applied to cases involving alleged misconduct by top officials because agency heads and their senior deputies should be held to a higher standard. They should be subjected to greater public scrutiny. This policy needs review and possible modification.

When all is said and done, the proof is, of course, in the pudding, as they say. What good came from this effort? Its true value is reflected in the end product, the highly sanitized report that was finally issued June 14, 2013, 6 months after it was finished. I believe that it is a second-class piece of work

that is not worth the paper that it is written on.

Even Halbrooks seems to agree that the report's face value is close to zero. This is what she said during an interview with my staff. She said that once Ives removed all the derogatory information on Panetta and Vickers, the report was no longer interesting or important to me—meaning her—and it just dropped off my radar screen—and words to that effect. She was talking about the report issued June 14, 2013.

Halbrooks is correct about the value of the report, but she is dead wrong about her responsibility as IG for the unfinished report. At that point, she appears to have lost sight of her core mission as the inspector general.

The report was about alleged misconduct by her boss, the Secretary of Defense. It was requested by the chairman of the House oversight committee, Mr. KING.

She had a solemn duty to put it back on her radar screen and keep it there—front and center—until it was fixed. Once it was ready and up to standard, she should have presented it proudly and enthusiastically to the Congress and the Secretary of Defense—and done it properly and in restricted format, if necessary.

This project was an unmitigated disaster spawned by a series of top-level missteps and blunders. All the wasted energy and blundering produced nothing better than internal confusion, turmoil, dissent, and more alleged misconduct.

Two years's worth of hard work and money was more or less poured down a rat hole. To make matters far worse, a valued employee was threatened with termination. This person has unique and unparalleled knowledge of whistleblowing and a rock-solid commitment to fair treatment of whistleblowers.

Were it not for Inspector General Rymer, he would be out on the street this very day. Halbrooks' search for the mole was misguided.

The inspector general's office needs strong leadership that has the courage to tell it like it is and to report wrongdoing promptly to agency heads and even Congress with recommendations for corrective action. When the Secretary and the Under Secretary stand accused of misconduct, as in this case, the IG should double down and ensure public accountability. Thus far in this matter there has been none because truth was hidden behind a questionable policy that may have been abused.

There is an excellent case in point from just a few years back. Deputy Secretary of Defense and CIA Director John Deutsch allegedly mishandled highly classified information and got hammered for doing so. He lost his security clearance for 6 years and came very close to prosecution. Unlike this case—the ''Zero Dark Thirty'' leaks—the John Deutsch matter was dealt with effectively and it was aired publicly.

The ''Zero Dark Thirty'' model was wasteful of the taxpayers' money, it was harmful to morale, and harmful to the perceived independence of the IG's office. It should be used as an educational tool to teach Office of Inspector General employees in any department of government how not to conduct investigations of alleged misconduct by senior officials.

I yield the floor.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from Kansas.

THE EXTENDERS BILL

Mr. ROBERTS. Mr. President, I would like to amplify the remarks made recently by my colleague from Utah Senator HATCH, our distinguished ranking member of the Senate Finance Committee, concerning the year-end tax legislation—what is called the tax extenders bill.

Senator HATCH was entirely correct, it seems to me, when he said that getting this legislation through the Senate had been an ordeal, an unnecessary ordeal not only for the Senate but more particularly for every person in business back home in my State of Kansas and also throughout the country—Utah, Kansas, wherever in the United States. I am talking about farmers, ranchers, small business owners, manufacturers and all of their employees; in other words, the backbone of our economy.

It is a real shame that the longer term extenders deal developed by the chairmen of the tax committees and the leaders in the House and Senate—yes, you heard me right, both chairmen in the House and Senate and both leaders—have agreed that basically this deal that was reached before the Thanksgiving holiday has collapsed.

The deal included a number of very critical items, including a permanent simplification of the research credit that would help businesses plan and invest in job-creating innovation. The package also included a number of provisions for which I had worked very hard, including special depreciation and expensing rules that are very important to agriculture and small business.

The plan also included bipartisan legislation I developed with Senator SCHUMER to modify the research and development tax credit so it could be more easily used by smaller businesses, where the bulk of technological innovation occurs.

The plan also included long-term extension of legislation I have pushed to make sure smaller businesses are able to access the capital they need to grow and hire new employees.

These provisions are not giveaways. They free up capital and cash that can be invested and recycled into economic growth. That is a good thing. We should have done that. These provisions do not fit within the class warfare debate—actually, it is not a debate but rather a diversionary tactic that actually took place, that shouldn't have even been mentioned. A veto should never have even been forthcoming from the White House.

I have heard the complaint the proposal was too business focused. Since business today is mired in a swamp of regulation and guessing games and unpredictability, the focus of a so-called tax-extenders bill should have darn well been focused on business. Not every person in America works for our growing government.

The deal would have also helped individual taxpayers, from teachers taking a deduction for school supplies they purchase with their own money to help for homeowners who have defaulted on a mortgage or faced financial hardship, to deductions for college tuition and expenses. These provisions would keep more money in the pocket of taxpayers, a better place for it.

The package represented months of good-faith work by the tax committees and leadership in both Houses of Congress, something unique that we have not experienced around here for quite a while. Obviously, the deal wasn't perfect by any stretch, but it would have been a great downpayment for true tax reform. Most of all, it would have brought certainty and clarity to tax policy, something we sorely need and which is long overdue.

Let me give an example of what I mean. Earlier this week I visited with farmers in Kansas at the annual Kansas Farm Bureau meeting—about 1,000 farmers attended. One farmer, who shared his views so pretty much everybody around him could hear, told me he had recently purchased new farm equipment—combines and tractors so his family could step up work on their land, expand their operation, and he was upset. Actually, he was not upset, he was mad because, according to him, ''we've been messing around in Washington too much with the extenders bill.'' He was mad because if the equipment expensing rules aren't extended, he is out many thousands of dollars. That is just a portion of what has been spent. But that is money he would have used to buy more equipment or more land—the productive use of capital—and not some trivial amount used for a vacation or something else.

It is not just this farmer. My phone has been ringing off the hook all month with calls from farmers, ranchers, equipment dealers, and other businesses that need to know whether this will get extended, and they, too, are upset—make that mad. They are frustrated, and they need us to get to work to help them run their businesses and their lives.

Yes, even with the recent blowup, we will extend these tax provisions but only for 1 year—a month—and then we will be back at it again next year, and these folks will be in the same position, the same kind of purgatory, wondering whether we will ever come to our senses, wondering whether to buy that new tractor or buy the new production line or to hire new employees.

Every day when I visit with business owners and taxpayers in Kansas I hear over and over one simple refrain: Senator, we need certainty in the Tax

Code. We need to be able to rely on a stable tax system so we can plan and grow our business. Senator Pat, the Congress needs to do something about these tax extenders.

I couldn't agree more, and I think most of us, if not all of us on the Senate Finance Committee, couldn't agree more. The lack of certainty about these tax provisions is bad for American families. It is bad for business looking to create jobs, and it is bad for our economy. It leaves businesses unable to plan ahead and invest because they are left in the dark about what tax provisions will affect their operations.

So what happened to the deal? Why are we at this point debating another kick of the can down the road? The imperial Presidency has happened. The President has decided that instituting an Executive amnesty was the best course of action before the end of the year.

President Obama's immigration grenade doomed the tax extenders deal. Real negotiations unraveled, a veto threat was issued, and the bipartisan compromises were killed. Because of President Obama's my-way-or-the-highway approach to leadership and to amnesty, Congress is now forced to once again cobble together a 1-year tax policy patch that basically nobody wants. This hurts families, job creators, farmers, ranchers, teachers—everyone who needs to plan ahead to succeed.

So instead of working with Congress to develop an immigration reform compromise, we have the most arrogant attack on the Constitution I have ever seen. Once again the President placed partisan politics above the needs of the middle class—our workers and business owners, our students, our teachers, and indeed our entire economy.

Without this unprecedented illegal Executive order, we would right now be discussing a long-term extension of these vital tax provisions. We could maybe even have voted on it as of this year—as of this week—laying a strong base for comprehensive tax reform. Instead, the President has sacrificed job-producing tax policy for the expedience of Executive action.

As I have said elsewhere, the President has seemingly no interest in a constructive working relationship with Congress. He didn't have any intention of listening to the will of the American people, and he has no respect for the constitutional boundaries of his office. This is beyond troubling, but its spillover into other areas, such as tax policy, does not bode well for the bipartisan development of policy to build the economy we so desperately need and that we were so close to achieving.

But let us be hopeful. Maybe something good will come out of this whole situation. Maybe we will recognize the level of dysfunction illustrated by the Executive order, and I hope it will point us back to regular order. It is critically important that we return to regular order in the Senate, in particular with all of the major fiscal issues we face.

Bringing the extenders package to the Finance Committee was a strong sign that we mean business and that we are ready to move on a bipartisan basis to address the fiscal issues that are facing the country. Sadly, that effort was sabotaged. Without that action, we would be moving toward a more sensible, bipartisan, progrowth extenders bill and perhaps well on our way to tax reform. That we are not is a shame. It didn't have to be this way.

Mr. President, I yield the floor.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from North Dakota.

TRIBUTE TO FARGO MAYOR DENNIS WALAKER

Ms. HEITKAMP. Mr. President, I have a couple of things I wish to do before I assume the Chair, and I want to express my great gratitude to my friend from Massachusetts for his willingness to sit tight for a little bit.

I was sitting here thinking about the two men I want to talk about, and I was thinking about how similar they are; how different their backgrounds are but how similar their goals in life and their interests in the people they serve. It is the great irony of our democracy that regardless of where you come from, if you come to serve the public, you come to love the public, and you come to believe in the work you do and believe that every person has to be given an opportunity.

So I first want to offer my great condolences to the family of Mayor Denny Walaker from our great city of Fargo, ND. It is truly with a heavy heart I come to the floor to pay tribute to the mayor of Fargo.

Dennis Walaker—to those of us who knew him well, Denny—passed away Tuesday after a very short but aggressive fight in his battle against cancer. His passing I think shocked most of us and certainly saddened all of us.

Mayor Walaker was a giant in Fargo, not only in stature—he was a big guy—but as a leader and fighter for the city he loved. He dedicated his entire life to public service, first serving in the North Dakota Department of Transportation, later joining the city of Fargo as a civil engineer.

For 40 years, Denny has been a fixture in this growing city, from leading the city's flood fight in 1997 as chief operations manager for the city and later as mayor. One cannot think of Fargo without thinking of Mayor Walaker and seeing in every corner the impact he made, whether it was infrastructure investment improvements to providing a strong foundation for a thriving community and city, to the revitalization of the city's downtown, to his focus on those within the city who are less fortunate.

He led the city through unprecedented growth while always working diligently to make sure the region secured the long-term flood protection that was necessary to sustain that growth. He was always willing to listen and cared deeply for all the people of the city of Fargo. The people of Fargo always came first for him, no matter what.

For many of us, Denny will always be remembered for leading the city's flood-fighting effort, particularly in 1997 and 2009 when the city of Fargo confronted a historic flood. He had keen instincts when it came to understanding and predicting the Red River and wasn't afraid to push back on the so-called experts. His calm, clear, and decisive decisionmaking in 2009 when he made the decision that the city would not evacuate when facing record-setting flood levels but would instead stay and fight together—that image of him building our city and building our community will forever be etched in the memories and the minds of those of us who knew Denny.

However, for all of the discussion about the flood fight, there is so much more Denny did in addition to his role as chief flood-fighter, but much of it was under the radar. It was away from the spotlight.

Just a few weeks ago I was with the mayor in one of his last public appearances. It was an event where we were honored for the work we had both done on affordable housing. At that event he remarked to me and the others who were there how proud he was to receive that award and how proud he was about the work he had done on affordable housing because, he told all of us, he wanted to make sure that Fargo was a city for every citizen, that every citizen in Fargo had an opportunity for a good home. He was passionate in fighting for those less fortunate, and his heart and his personality really were unmatched.

People like Mayor Walaker are the unsung heroes of our democracy. He stepped up to serve when his city needed him, and he was a friend and hero to so many.

A few weeks ago I was in Fargo for the College Game Day. Denny couldn't make it because he was recuperating from surgery at his home. I had a chance to talk to him on the phone, and I was explaining the scene for him in downtown Fargo—the part of Fargo he had revitalized and nurtured back to an incredible, healthy center of activity for that great city. I was telling him how proud he would be to see not only the citizens there enjoying themselves but also the work that had been done by the city workforce and the fact that Fargo was able to move that game day effort on such short notice. I think it really is indicative of the history of Fargo, and that history was part of the history Denny built.

He will always have a place in my heart. He will always have a place in the hearts of so many in Fargo and the surrounding areas and throughout the State of North Dakota.

I love Denny. I am pretty sure he was the only public official in North Dakota who had a picture of Barack Obama on his wall. He had met the

President. He believed in a lot of what the President had said—obviously not on everything, but he believed in public service, and he believed in the challenges and respecting people who stepped up.

We mourn Denny's loss, but we celebrate his life as an incredible example of a leader. He was one of a kind. I offer my sincerest condolences to his wife Mary, his daughters, grandchildren, and his entire family. I also extend my sincerest condolences on the loss of a great mayor, a great public servant, and a great friend to a great city, the city of Fargo.

TRIBUTE TO JAY ROCKEFELLER

Mr. President, I have only known JAY for a couple of years. When I first started, I would go home to North Dakota and people would ask me kind of consistently: So whom do you meet? To whom do you listen? What has been a big surprise? Who are your favorite people?

This may come as a surprise because I didn't come with the idea that I would have an opportunity to work with or spend time with Senator ROCKEFELLER, but I said: The one person who impressed me the most when I first got here was Senator JAY ROCKEFELLER.

For so many of us, he is a giant—not only physically.

They would say: What about him?

One of my finest moments was watching Senator ROCKEFELLER stand and visit with BARBARA MIKULSKI. I am pretty sure she might be the shortest person in the Senate, and I am pretty sure JAY might be the tallest.

I would say: What you don't know about Senator ROCKEFELLER is that not only in intellectual stature but in physical stature he is a giant of a man.

But it is not the intellectual stature of Senator ROCKEFELLER that impressed me. It certainly wasn't his size that impressed me. It was the size of his heart and how much he cared for the people he served in West Virginia.

I had a chance this year to travel to West Virginia and spend time with the folks of his great State. As they were looking at this transition, they would tell me stories about Senator ROCKEFELLER. They would tell me stories about what he meant to them and the things he had gone out of his way to do—things that were beyond maybe even what the expectations of a populous would ever be, but JAY was there for them, and they knew that every day when he woke up, in his heart were the people of West Virginia. I think we heard that today with his floor speech, as he talked about the impact of coming to West Virginia as a young VISTA worker, the impact it had on him that changed his life and created the man we see today.

So I celebrate a Senator with an enormous intellect and an enormous capacity for facts and data and public policy, but that wasn't what made him a great Senator. What made JAY ROCKEFELLER a great Senator was his enormous heart for the people he served.

Mr. President, I yield the floor.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from New Hampshire.

ENHANCED TAX INCENTIVE FOR CONSERVATION EASEMENT DONATIONS

Mrs. SHAHEEN. Mr. President, I begin by echoing the wonderful analysis of my colleague Senator HEITKAMP relative to how much we are all going to miss Senator JAY ROCKEFELLER. As she pointed out, he reminded us today why we all are here, and that is to try to make a difference for our constituents and for the people we serve. No one did that better than JAY ROCKEFELLER. He was always a voice for those most in need and never stopped fighting for the people he served. We will certainly miss him.

I come to the floor this afternoon to talk about a provision that I think we need to make sure is included as we continue to negotiate and debate the tax extenders package, a commonsense, bipartisan, bicameral provision that enjoys a lot of support and one that I think should be included in any reform or extension effort; that is, the enhanced tax incentive for conservation easement donations.

Conservation easements are a critical component of modern-day efforts to preserve our outdoor treasures. That is something which means a lot to us in New Hampshire, where we have so many wonderful natural resources and historic resources, and we want to try to preserve them.

One of the things that conservation easements do is provide a flexible, voluntary, nongovernmental, and nonregulatory approach to protecting our Nation's natural places. Conservation easements and tax incentives for their donations allow landowners to exchange development rights in order to protect a property's conservation values. That then allows them to pass on those conservation values to future generations. Easements keep the land in its natural state and ensure that these outdoor treasures aren't subdivided and exploited. Just as important, lands placed in conservation easements can continue to be farmed, grazed, hunted, or used for outdoor recreation and wildlife conservation. Equally important, they remain on the tax rolls, which makes a huge difference to local communities.

In 2006 Congress recognized the importance of promoting conservation easements by enacting the enhanced tax incentive for conservation easement donations. That was done with bipartisan, bicameral support because it is an idea that makes sense.

This tax incentive provided working and middle-class landowners with the ability to donate their land for conservation as opposed to simply selling off the land to the highest bidder, allowing it to be developed and partitioned off. The great thing about this incentive is that it worked. It is directly responsible for the conservation of more than 2 million acres of our Nation's natural outdoor heritage.

Unfortunately, as with so many provisions in the tax extenders bill, this tax incentive lapsed at the end of 2013. As a result, landowners who want to donate their land for conservation but need this enhanced deduction to make it work financially are left in limbo.

Making this incentive permanent will provide much needed certainty to landowners because the decision of whether to donate conservation easements on land—and land is often a family's most valuable asset—requires careful planning and consideration, and it often takes years from the initial conversations with the landowner before conservation easement is executed. Understandably, many landowners will never begin this process without the assurance of a permanent incentive.

In New Hampshire we have seen firsthand how valuable the enhanced conservation easement tax credit is when it comes to making sure we are protecting our special outdoor places for generations to come. For example, take Henry Brooks, Jr., and his sister Linda Brown. They donated two conservation easements on about 200 acres of land in Sullivan, NH, which is down in the western part of our State in what we call the Monadnock Region, not too far from the Vermont border. The land had been in their family since the time of the town's founding—over 200 years. It is open fields with expansive views all the way to Vermont. The fields are pasture and hay lands that are used for Henry's beef cattle. The forests, streams, and wetlands also provide excellent wildlife habitat.

The enhanced conservation easement tax incentive was very persuasive in the decision to move forward and finish the project by the end of 2013. In particular, the ability to take that deduction over the course of 16 years is going to make a significant difference for Henry, who is really of modest means. As his sister Linda said, the enhanced incentive is a win-win situation.

Another example that I think is significant is the Squam Lakes watershed. The Squam watershed is renowned for its conservation ethos, and it is the only watershed that is listed on the National Register of Historic Places. Organizations, such as the Squam Lake Conservation Society, have used conservation easements to protect 25 percent of the watershed, and, thanks to tax deductions, 91 percent of these easements were donated. Think about that—25 percent of the watershed and 91 percent of it has been donated.

Projects like these in New Hampshire are great examples of the need to renew the enhanced conservation easement deduction. Protecting these spaces isn't just good for the environment. Certainly that is the case, but it is also critical to New Hampshire's economy, and I know that is true in other States as well. Our economy depends on tourism, on outdoor

recreation. We have thousands of jobs that are created in those industries that bring millions of dollars into our State, and if we can preserve our landscape and protect our national resources, it makes a huge difference in ensuring that those industries are successful, that tourists want to continue to come and visit.

Right now we have families who are making decisions about what they are going to do about conservation easements, and they are in limbo because Congress has not yet acted on this issue. We haven't determined if we are going to pass that forward. So people don't know whether they are going to have any certainty about taking a tax deduction on a conservation easement. It is time for us to provide some certainty to encourage people to make those contributions to protect these national treasures. It is important not only in New Hampshire, I am sure it is important in North Dakota and across this country.

I urge my colleagues, as we are continuing to look at a tax extenders bill, that we support this legislation that will make smart incentives to help our local economies grow stronger and help the middle class.

Thank you very much. I hope we can make some progress on this next week. I yield the floor and suggest the absence of a quorum.

The PRESIDING OFFICER (Ms. HEITKAMP). The clerk will call the roll.

The legislative clerk proceeded to call the roll.

Mr. THUNE. Madam President, I ask unanimous consent that the quorum call be rescinded.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

TRIBUTE TO SUMMER MERSINGER

Mr. THUNE. Madam President, I rise to recognize the end of an era in my office in Washington, DC, because at the end of the year, Summer Mersinger will be leaving my office. She has been in my office for 15 years. She comes from a small town in Central South Dakota called Onida. The town is about an hour and a half away from where I grew up. Our towns are similar in size with similar backgrounds when it comes to the area in which we were raised and growing up in Onida, SD. Obviously she had a lot of the same experiences I did growing up in a small town. She took those experiences and has used them now for the past 15 years in my office.

Before she got to my office she went to the University of Minnesota and got her degree there in 1999, came to Washington, DC, worked as an intern, and then shortly after that became a full-time employee in my House office at the time. For the past 15 years, through thick and thin, through the ups and downs, the good days and the bad days, Summer has been the rock in our office. She has been the glue that holds things together. I have described her as the center of gravity. I have described her as a mama bear, lots of different things, but people in our office know she is the go-to person. If you want to get something done in our office, you go through Summer.

So when it comes time for her to move on to a different opportunity, obviously, it is a time that we want to recognize and pay tribute to her great service in our office. Usually around here—I think most people know this—it is the Members themselves, the Senators whose names are in the press releases, whose names get to be on the door, but it is the staff who really gets things done in the Senate, and I have been very blessed and fortunate to have people such as Summer Mersinger work in our office. I think of all the people who work in the Senate and the hard jobs they have trying to balance the hours we have to put in, the sacrifices that come with that, the time away from family, always being on call on weekends, always having to put out fires, whatever that might be—well, that is the role Summer has served in our office for a very long time.

Not only is she very skilled at what she does, but she brings so many other attributes to the job. Summer is somebody who has a powerful work ethic. She is somebody who has over the years expressed a calming demeanor in our office, as somebody who always is able to deal with people, all personalities, and somebody who most importantly has absolute integrity. Her wise counsel is something from which I have benefitted enormously over the years. One of the great attributes is she is intensely loyal when I don't deserve it. She has been somebody who has been an ally and I couldn't have a better ally than she.

So as she departs to do something else and moves on with her life, we want to wish her well. I had the opportunity to see a lot of transition and a lot of change in her life over the years from the time she started working for me, particularly when we got to the Senate. She not only worked full time but earned a law degree at the same time. She met a great guy here in Washington, got married, and has four children. At the same time she continued to work full time and handle all the difficult responsibilities that come with working and leading and running a Senate office. There aren't many people who could pull that off, and she has tirelessly dedicated herself to public service, to serving the people of South Dakota, to serving the Senate and serving in our office. There will be a very big void indeed when she leaves.

We are grateful for that outstanding service and the time we had to work with her. I thank her for her outstanding work for the people of South Dakota and for the Senate and for our office, but more importantly for her friendship and her always wise counsel.

We will miss her, but we know that whatever she does, she will be out there making a difference because that is the kind of person she is. So we say farewell to her at the end of the year and wish her and her family well and look forward to seeing her around the neighborhood and maybe even someday back in the small town of Onida, SD.

Madam President, I yield the floor.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from Indiana.

SECRETARY OF DEFENSE NOMINEE

Mr. COATS. Madam President, it is widely anticipated that the President intends to nominate Dr. Ashton Carter to be the next Secretary of Defense, perhaps as early as tomorrow, and I welcome that nomination. Should Dr. Carter take over the helm at the Defense Department, it would coincide with an ominous development on a national security issue that he and I have dealt with together in the past, and that issue is the growing danger that Iran will soon be able to develop nuclear weapons and the inability of prolonged negotiations with Iran to prevent them from doing so.

In 2008 Ash Carter and I participated in coauthoring a report by the Bipartisan Policy Center entitled ''Meeting the Challenge: U.S. Policy Toward Iranian Nuclear Development.'' In that report we acknowledged that Iran's nuclear program would pose ''the most significant strategic threat to the United States during the next administration.'' That group, which was cochaired by former Senator Chuck Robb and myself, included many with long and well-respected credentials on foreign policy matters.

That report also emphasized what was at stake and what the consequences would be if Iran was allowed to achieve nuclear weapons capability. I want to quote from what we said and concluded.

> A nuclear-ready or nuclear-armed Islamic Republic ruled by the clerical regime could threaten the Persian Gulf region and its vast energy resources, spark nuclear proliferation throughout the Middle East, inject additional volatility into global energy markets, embolden extremists in the region and destabilize states such as Saudi Arabia and others in the region, provide nuclear technology to other radical regimes and terrorists . . . and seek to make good on its threats to eradicate Israel.

That is why this threat has been labeled by most in the intelligence community, if not all, as the most significant long-term threat to the United States. This was written in 2008. Now, 6 years later into this current administration, we can see the truth of those judgments. Unfortunately, what we have also seen is that this administration has not dealt effectively with this growing threat.

In our Bipartisan Policy Center report Ash Carter and I called for direct negotiations with Iran, but on the condition that these negotiations were backed by strong economic sanctions and the threat of military force as a last resort if all other efforts failed to achieve the stated goal of preventing Iran from attaining the capability of producing nuclear weapons. We did not come to this conclusion easily. We debated it for months. We debated each

phase of the potential negotiation with Iran through diplomacy, through the imposition of sanctions, through the potential threat of military force, and ultimately the need to use military force if we could not achieve the desired objective. We obviously made that the last resort, and only if all other efforts failed. As I said, it was written in 2008.

Most relevant at this moment was our insistence—and I quote from the report again—''that any U.S.-Iranian talks will not be open-ended, but will be limited to a predetermined time period so that Tehran does not try to 'run out the clock.' ''

Our deepest concern with the failure to move forward with an ever-ratcheting and tightening combination of diplomacy, sanctions, and threat of force was that Iran would run out the clock, and in the meantime, continue to spin the centrifuges and add to those methods which were producing the ability for them to obtain nuclear weapons capability.

Now, more than 6 years later, after prolonged negotiations and yet another extension of talks without achieving the stated goal of ending the regime's quest, it is time to reassess where we currently stand.

President Obama is not only ignoring the clear and present danger of Iranian ambitions, he is abetting those ambitions by surrendering key positions first and then pursuing negotiations that confirm our weakness. For 8 years U.S. policy, backed by six United Nations Security Council resolutions, insisted that Iran abandon its program to enrich uranium because of the mortal danger that it would arm itself with nuclear weapons. That policy was discarded virtually at the start of the negotiations with Iran—a year and a half or so ago—indeed, before the negotiations began.

Although the subjects of uranium enrichment, weapons programs, inspections, and nuclear power are highly complex and the discussions have been lengthy, they all lead now to a very simple question: How much ability will Iran have to enrich uranium and how many centrifuges will it be permitted to operate in reaching its goal?

When the U.N. Security Council passed its first resolution demanding that Iran cease enriching uranium, Iran had 800 centrifuges doing that illegal work. Today, after 2 years of direct negotiations on this specific issue, Iran has 19,000 centrifuges. I will repeat that: After 2 years of direct negotiations, Iran has moved from 800 centrifuges to 19,000 centrifuges. Any negotiated agreement that gives Iran the ability to retain so much uranium capability is completely unacceptable, and the Senate should prevent such failure from being ratified or otherwise accepted by this Congress.

When it comes to negotiation strategy, we should learn from past failures. This is not the first time we have been through something like this. An instructional example comes from our experience with North Korea.

When I first served in the Senate, we were dealing with this very subject. Starting with the so-called ''Agreed Framework'' in 1994, we tried to resolve the North Korean nuclear problem by cycles of negotiations salted with incentives. Does that sound familiar?

At various times we have relieved international economic sanctions pressure in return for promises of improved behavior from the North Koreans. As we pursued inconsistent and diffident strategies, the North Koreans responded with bouts of hostility, cynical manipulation, and threats.

They have repeatedly tested missiles with nuclear capability, revealed a vast new uranium enrichment facility previously undetected by the International Atomic Energy Association and our own services, tested nuclear weapons, intimidated and threatened their neighbors, and continued to build their nuclear weapons arsenal.

I distinctly remember being on this floor and questioning our ability to verify that the Koreans would live up to what they promised to do, and that was to not develop nuclear weapon capability.

Oh, we have this all wired in. We have their promise. We have provided aid to them in the nature of food and in the nature of a number of financial incentives, and we have the verification procedures in place.

We know that none of that worked. We know we were rope-a-doped by the North Koreans, just as we are being rope-a-doped by the Iranians. We have a precedent on which we ought to be basing our decisions in terms of how we go forward.

Maintaining the status quo is not the way to diffuse a critical threat to our national security. This is a view, by the way, that Ash Carter has expressed emphatically and one of the major reasons why I will so strongly urge for his confirmation to be Secretary of Defense.

To the contrary, Secretary Kerry, who energetically leads the current negotiation strategy with Iran, should surely have learned from the fallacies of the North Korea agreed framework example, which was that strategy's predecessor.

When Senator Kerry and I were both in the Senate, he strongly supported the North Korea strategy and was harshly critical of the Bush administration for not doing the same.

In March 2001, then-Senator Kerry said:

> The Clinton administration left a framework on the table which could, if pursued aggressively by the Bush administration, go a long way toward reducing the threat posed by North Korean missiles and missile exports . . . two days ago Secretary of State Colin Powell stated that the Bush administration would ''pick up'' where the Clinton administration left off.

Secretary Kerry went on to say:

> Apparently not. Yesterday, President Bush told . . . President Kim . . . that the administration would not resume missile talks with North Korea any time soon. I believe this was a serious mistake in judgment.

Now, after the clear and massive failure of negotiations with North Korea, Secretary Kerry is pursuing a Groundhog Day strategy for dealing with Iran. We now know for certain that North Korea was simply using negotiations to lead us down that garden path to cynical noncompliance. So why do Secretary Kerry and President Obama continue to believe blindly in hopeful talks rather than hard-edged compulsion?

This unguided blindness leads us to a second problem: The administration has ignored not only the United Nations Security Council, but the U.S. Congress as well. The administration has been clear about its intention to circumvent congressional scrutiny and agreement of any deal because of widespread bipartisan opposition. I believe that is a serious mistake.

Any settlement of issues regarding Iran's nuclear program is of paramount importance to the security of the American people, not to mention the security and stability of the world. Any proposed agreement requires thorough review and deliberation by this Congress. An agreement on an issue of such vast significance requires a bipartisan, bicameral consensus and mutual support and agreement by both the executive and legislative branches of government. Anything less than that should not be acceptable.

This is the most significant national security issue of our age, and it is being mishandled apparently to secure a legacy for the administration. Thus, it is all the more important to assert a vigorous congressional role before we are burdened with a bad agreement that does little to prevent a nuclear Iran.

These negotiations with Iran began by yielding on the central issue. They now continue, while ignoring the proper, essential role of Congress, and it appears they are aimed at achieving a legacy for the Obama administration rather than enhancing national security.

Most serious and dangerous of all is the strategic vacuum in which these Iran negotiations are taking place. Their failure will force us to face that void, and when we do, we must then return to the world that existed before these misguided negotiations began.

We will have to renew and reinforce our efforts to impose crippling sanctions on Iran. We will have to redouble our efforts to bring our allies and friends along with us, preventing the carefully constructed international sanctions regimes from slipping. And now we must find ways to limit the damage being done by an irresponsible Russia, already signing deals with Iran worth billions of dollars.

Unfortunately, and most challenging of all, we must find a way to make the threat of using military force as a last resort credible, but that will not be

easy. Our Nation is militarily, politically, economically, and emotionally exhausted by wars, and now we have been forced to embark on yet another.

Americans are justifiably repulsed by and fixated on the more immediate chaos of televised beheadings. A more abstract future threat of a nuclear Iran is beyond the horizon of most Americans, and the ayatollahs are counting on that. It is one of the many ways that the conflicts in Iraq and Syria are connected to our Iranian dilemma.

Coping with all of that at once is what leadership is all about. Four American Presidents, including our current President, have declared that a nuclear-weapons-capable Iran is unacceptable. I will repeat that: Four American Presidents, including this current President, have declared that a nuclear-weapons-capable Iran is unacceptable.

To give meaning to that repeated commitment and to do whatever is necessary to prevent Iran from getting that dangerous capability is the most urgent matter facing the United States and international security. A robust uranium-enrichment industry in Iran means a capability to produce nuclear weapons within an unacceptably brief amount of time.

The consequences of a nuclear-weapons-capable Iran are not tolerable, not acceptable, and must motivate the most powerful and effective efforts possible to prevent it from happening. That is our challenge. That is the role of the Senate. So we must insist on playing a significant role in the examination of whatever is being done and whatever might be put before us so we can examine it carefully and not repeat the mistakes of the past as we have with the North Koreans.

With that, I yield the floor and suggest the absence of a quorum.

The PRESIDING OFFICER (Mr. UDALL of New Mexico). The clerk will call the roll.

The legislative clerk proceeded to call the roll.

Mr. LEVIN. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the quorum call be rescinded.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

NATIONAL DEFENSE AUTHORIZATION ACT

Mr. LEVIN. Mr. President, on Tuesday evening Senator INHOFE and I announced that we had reached an agreement with the chairman and the ranking member of the House Armed Services Committee on a new national defense authorization bill for fiscal year 2015. The text of the bill and report were published on the Web site of the House Rules Committee that evening, and on Wednesday morning we put out a press release detailing the provisions of the bill.

The bill passed the House earlier this afternoon by a vote of 300 to 119, and we expect to take it up in the Senate next week.

Our bill includes hundreds of important provisions to authorize the activities of the Department of Defense and provide for the well-being of our men in uniform and their families. The bill will enable the military services to continue paying special pays and bonuses which are needed for recruitment and retention of key personnel. It provides continued impact aid to support military families and local school districts. It strengthens survivor benefits for disabled children of servicemembers. It includes provisions addressing the employment of military spouses, job placement for veterans, and military child custody disputes. It addresses military hazing, military suicides, post-traumatic stress disorder, and mental health problems in the military. And it includes 20 provisions to continue to build on the progress we are starting to make in addressing the scourge of sexual assault in the military.

The bill provides continued funding and authorities for ongoing operations in Afghanistan and for our forces conducting operations against the Islamic State in Iraq and Syria, so-called ISIS. As requested by the administration, it authorizes the Department of Defense to train and equip vetted members of the moderate Syrian opposition and to train and equip national and local forces who are actively fighting ISIS in Iraq. It establishes a counterterrorism partnership fund to provide the administration new flexibility in addressing emerging terrorist threats around the world.

In addition, the bill extends the Afghanistan Special Immigrant Visa Program, providing for 4,000 new visas, and addresses a legal glitch that precluded members of the ruling parties in Kurdistan from receiving visas under the Immigration and Nationality Act.

Our bill takes steps to respond to Russian aggression in Ukraine by authorizing $1 billion for a European reassurance initiative to enhance the U.S. military presence in Europe and build partner capacity to respond to security threats of which no less than $75 million would be committed for activities and assistance to support Ukraine, by requiring a review of the U.S. and NATO force posture, readiness, and contingency plans in Europe, and by expressing support for both lethal and nonlethal military assistance to Ukraine.

The bill adds hundreds of millions of dollars in funding to improve the readiness of our Armed Forces across all branches—Active, Guard, and Reserve—to help blunt some of the negative effects of sequestration. It includes provisions addressing the threat of cyber warfare, providing woman-owned small businesses the same sole-source contracting authority that is already available to other categories of small businesses, expanding the No Contracting With the Enemy Act to all government agencies, and requiring governmentwide reform of information technology acquisition. And although we were unable to bring the Senate-reported bill—a bill that was reported by our committee—to the floor for amendment, we established an informal clearing process, pursuant to which we were able to clear 44 Senate amendments—roughly an equal number on each side of the aisle—and to include them in our new bill.

When the bill comes to the floor, I will have a lot more to say about some of the more difficult issues in the bill, such as provisions addressing military compensation reform, Army force structure, and Guantanamo detainees, as well as the so-called lands package that we included in our bill based on a bipartisan, bicameral request of the committees of jurisdiction.

I hope our colleagues will take the opportunity to review our bill. It is obviously a long bill. There are going to be enough days, we believe, to review the bill so our colleagues can have a fair opportunity to see what is in our bill. We are proud of the bill. We think it is a good bill. It would be the 42nd or 43rd straight year we will have passed a military authorization bill, a Defense authorization bill, if we are able to pass the bill next week.

I hope our colleagues will take the opportunity over the next few days to review the bill and hopefully give it the kind of broad support it deserves and that it received today in the House of Representatives.

Mr. President, I yield the floor and suggest the absence of a quorum.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will call the roll.

The legislative clerk proceeded to call the roll.

MORNING BUSINESS

Mr. REID. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the Senate now proceed to a period of morning business and Senators be allowed to speak for up to 10 minutes each.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

DEATH IN CUSTODY REPORTING ACT

Mr. LEAHY. Mr. President, I have long worked to pass legislation to bring additional transparency and accountability to the government. I do so again today by calling on all Senators to support the Death in Custody Reporting Act, a bill that has moved multiple times through the Senate Judiciary Committee and should pass the Senate without further delay.

This is about an open and fair government. The Death in Custody Reporting Act requires that local and Federal law enforcement officials report deaths that occur while people are held in their custody, including those that occur during arrest. Nothing more. Just yesterday the Wall Street Journal reported that hundreds of police-related deaths are unaccounted for in Federal statistics. I ask that the article, ''Hundreds of Police Killings Are

Uncounted in Federal Stats,'' be made part of the RECORD. The details of the article are unacceptable. The Justice Department should have an opportunity to analyze the data and see what we can learn from it. And the American people deserve the same.

This important opportunity for needed transparency comes at a time when many Americans are losing faith in our justice system. We are having an important conversation about the loss of human life in communities across the country. Here we have an opportunity to instill some measure of accountability, and hopefully begin to restore some measure of trust in these communities.

This legislation, sponsored by Congressman BOBBY SCOTT, overwhelmingly passed the House last year in a bipartisan vote. We reported the bill out of the Senate Judiciary Committee in a similarly strong bipartisan vote, with Ranking Member GRASSLEY speaking in strong support of the legislation. Currently, every single Senate Democrat is in support of its passage, but a handful of Senate Republicans are not yet convinced. It is my hope that they soon reconsider, and we can send this legislation to the President for signature without delay. The American people would expect as much.

There being no objection, the material was ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

[From the Wall Street Journal, Dec. 3, 2014]

HUNDREDS OF POLICE KILLINGS ARE UNCOUNTED IN FEDERAL STATS

FBI DATA DIFFERS FROM LOCAL COUNTS ON JUSTIFIABLE HOMICIDES

(By Rob Barry and Coulter Jones)

WASHINGTON—When 24-year-old Albert Jermaine Payton wielded a knife in front of the police in this city's southeast corner, officers opened fire and killed him.

Yet according to national statistics intended to track police killings, Mr. Payton's death in August 2012 never happened. It is one of hundreds of homicides by law-enforcement agencies between 2007 and 2012 that aren't included in records kept by the Federal Bureau of Investigation.

A Wall Street Journal analysis of the latest data from 105 of the country's largest police agencies found more than 550 police killings during those years were missing from the national tally or, in a few dozen cases, not attributed to the agency involved. The result: It is nearly impossible to determine how many people are killed by the police each year.

Public demands for transparency on such killings have increased since the August shooting death of 18-year-old Michael Brown by police in Ferguson, Mo. The Ferguson Police Department has reported to the FBI one justifiable homicide by police between 1976 and 2012.

Law-enforcement experts long have lamented the lack of information about killings by police. ''When cops are killed, there is a very careful account and there's a national database,'' said Jeffrey Fagan, a law professor at Columbia University. ''Why not the other side of the ledger?''

Police can use data about killings to improve tactics, particularly when dealing with people who are mentally ill, said Paco Balderrama, a spokesman for the Oklahoma City Police Department. ''It's great to recognize that, because 30 years ago we used to not do that. We used to just show up and handle the situation.''

Three sources of information about deaths caused by police—the FBI numbers, figures from the Centers for Disease Control and data at the Bureau of Justice Statistics—differ from one another widely in any given year or state, according to a 2012 report by David Klinger, a criminologist with the University of Missouri-St. Louis and a onetime police officer.

To analyze the accuracy of the FBI data, the Journal requested internal records on killings by officers from the nation's 110 largest police departments. One-hundred-five of them provided figures.

Those internal figures show at least 1,800 police killings in those 105 departments between 2007 and 2012, about 45% more than the FBI's tally for justifiable homicides in those departments' jurisdictions, which was 1,242, according to the Journal's analysis. Nearly all police killings are deemed by the departments or other authorities to be justifiable.

The full national scope of the underreporting can't be quantified. In the period analyzed by the Journal, 753 police entities reported about 2,400 killings by police. The large majority of the nation's roughly 18,000 law-enforcement agencies didn't report any. ''Does the FBI know every agency in the U.S. that could report but has chosen not to? The answer is no,'' said Alexia Cooper, a statistician with the Bureau of Justice Statistics who studies the FBI's data. ''What we know is that some places have chosen not to report these, for whatever reason.''

FBI spokesman Stephen G. Fischer said the agency uses ''established statistical methodologies and norms'' when reviewing data submitted by agencies. FBI staffers check the information, then ask agencies ''to correct or verify questionable data,'' he said.

The reports to the FBI are part of its uniform crime reporting program. Local law-enforcement agencies aren't required to participate. Some localities turn over crime statistics, but not detailed records describing each homicide, which is the only way particular kinds of killings, including those by police, are tracked by the FBI. The records, which are supposed to document every homicide, are sent from local police agencies to state reporting bodies, which forward the data to the FBI.

The Journal's analysis identified several holes in the FBI data.

Justifiable police homicides from 35 of the 105 large agencies contacted by the Journal didn't appear in the FBI records at all. Some agencies said they didn't view justifiable homicides by law-enforcement officers as events that should be reported. The Fairfax County Police Department in Virginia, for example, said it didn't consider such cases to be an ''actual offense,'' and thus doesn't report them to the FBI.

For 28 of the remaining 70 agencies, the FBI was missing records of police killings in at least one year. Two departments said their officers didn't kill anyone during the period analyzed by the Journal.

About a dozen agencies said their police-homicides tallies didn't match the FBI's because of a quirk in the reporting requirements: Incidents are supposed to be reported by the jurisdiction where the event occurred, even if the officer involved was from elsewhere. For example, the California Highway Patrol said there were 16 instances in which one of its officers killed someone in a city or other local jurisdiction responsible for reporting the death to the FBI. In some instances reviewed by the Journal, an agency believed its officers' justifiable homicides had been reported by other departments, but they hadn't.

Also missing from the FBI data are killings involving federal officers.

Police in Washington, D.C., didn't report to the FBI details about any homicides for an entire decade beginning with 1998—the year the Washington Post found the city had one of the highest rates of officer-involved killings in the country. In 2011, the agency reported five killings by police. In 2012, the year Mr. Payton was killed, there are again no records on homicides from the agency.

D.C. Metropolitan Police Chief Cathy Lanier said she doesn't know why the agency stopped reporting the numbers in 1998. ''I wasn't the chief and had no role in decision making'' back then, said Ms. Lanier, who was a captain at the time. When she took over in 2007, she said, reporting the statistics ''was a nightmare and a very tedious process.''

Ms. Lanier said her agency resumed its reports in 2009. In 2012, the agency turned over the detailed homicide records, she said, but the data had an error in it and was rejected by the FBI. She referred questions about why the department stopped reporting homicides in 1998 to former Chief Charles H. Ramsey, now head of the Philadelphia Police Department. Mr. Ramsey declined to comment.

In recent years, police departments have tried to rely more on statistics to develop better tactics. ''You want to get the data right,'' said Mike McCabe, the undersheriff of the Oakland County Sheriff's Office in Michigan. It is ''really important in terms of how you deploy your resources.''

A total of 100 agencies provided the Journal with numbers of people killed by police each year from 2007 through 2012; five more provided statistics for some years. Several, including the police departments in New York City, Los Angeles, Philadelphia and Austin, Texas, post detailed use-of-force reports online.

Five of the 110 agencies the Journal contacted, including the Michigan State Police, didn't provide internal figures. A spokeswoman for the Michigan State Police said the agency had records of police shootings, but ''not in tally form.''

Big increases in the numbers of officer-involved killings can be a red flag about problems inside a police department, said Mike White, a criminologist at Arizona State University. ''Sometimes that can be tied to poor leadership and problems with accountability,'' he said.

The FBI has almost no records of police shootings from departments in three of the most populous states in the country—Florida, New York and Illinois.

In Florida, available reports from the Florida Department of Law Enforcement don't conform to FBI requirements and haven't been included in the national tally since 1996. A spokeswoman for the state agency said in an email that Florida was ''unable'' to meet the FBI's reporting requirements because its tracking software was outdated.

New York revamped its reporting system in 2002 and 2006, but isn't able to track information about justifiable police homicides, said a spokeswoman for the New York State Division of Criminal Justice Services. She said the agency was ''looking to modify our technology so we can reflect these numbers.''

In 1987, a commission created by then-Governor Mario Cuomo to investigate abuse of force by police found that New York's reports to the FBI were ''inadequate and incomplete,'' and urged reforms to ''hold government accountable for the use of force.'' The spokeswoman for the state criminal-justice agency said it isn't clear what the agency did in response back then.

Illinois only began reporting crime statistics to the FBI in 2010 and hasn't phased in

the detailed homicide reports. ''We cannot begin adding additional pieces because we are newcomers to the federal program,'' said Tern Hickman, director of the Illinois State Police's crime-reporting program. Two agencies in Illinois deliver data to the FBI: Chicago and Rockford.

In Washington, D.C., councilman Tommy Wells held two hearings this fall on police oversight. He said he was surprised that the department hadn't reported details of police killings to the FBI. ''That should not be a challenge,'' he said.

More than two years after the knife-carrying Mr. Payton was shot and killed by D.C. police, his mother, who witnessed the killing, said she is still looking for answers. Helena Payton, 59, said her son had many interactions with local police because of what she said was his mental illness. ''All the cops in the Seventh District knew him, just about,'' she said.

The officers who arrived that Friday afternoon in August, in response to a call from Mr. Payton's girlfriend, had never dealt with her son, she said. According to Ms. Payton, her son walked outside holding a small utility knife. As he approached the officers, they fired dozens of bullets at him, she said. He died soon after.

The U.S. attorney's office is reviewing the incident, as is customary in all police shootings in Washington. A spokesman for the office declined to comment on the status of the case. The Washington police department, citing the continuing investigation, declined to provide the officers' names, a narrative of what happened, or basic information usually included in the reports to the FBI, such as the number of officers involved in the shooting.

The officers involved are back on duty, according to D.C. authorities, but the case isn't closed.

FOIA IMPROVEMENT ACT

Mr. LEAHY. Mr. President, the Freedom of Information Act is one of our Nation's most important laws. James Madison said the people ''must arm themselves with the power knowledge gives.'' For nearly 50 years, FOIA has given Americans a way to access government information ensuring their right to know what their government doing. The FOIA Improvement Act advances this fundamental democratic principle. It is why I urge all Senators to support the FOIA Improvement Act of 2014, without delay.

This legislation builds on what the President laid out in his historic Executive order in 2009 by requiring Federal agencies to adopt a ''Presumption of Openness'' when considering the release of government information under FOIA. Prioritizing the people's interest in what their government is doing, our bill will reduce the overuse of exemptions to withhold information where there is no foreseeable harm. It will make information available for public inspection and frequently requested documents available online. It will provide the Office of Government Information Services, OGIS, with additional independence and authority to carry out its work. I believe this legislation reaffirms the fundamental premise of FOIA, that government information belongs to all Americans.

Supporting these commonsense reforms will help open the government to the 300 million Americans it serves. The bill is supported by more than 70 public interest groups that advocate for government transparency. The Sunshine in Government Initiative, said the Leahy-Cornyn bill ''strengthens government transparency by limiting the ability of agencies to hide decades old documents from the public.'' At the Judiciary Committee's business meeting to consider this legislation, which was reported to the full Senate with unanimous support, Ranking Member GRASSLEY said the FOIA Improvement Act ''opens wide the curtains and provides more sunlight on the Federal government.'' Senator CORNYN, my partner for many years on government transparency, noted our bipartisan efforts ''to open up the government and make it more consumer and customer friendly.'' I thank both Senators for their work on this legislation.

We often talk about the need for government transparency, and many also note how rare it is that Democrats and Republicans can come together on any legislation. We have accomplished both with the FOIA Improvement Act. It was drafted in a bipartisan fashion after a long and thoughtful process of consultation. This week, we can pass this bill in the Senate and send it over to the House, where I am confident that it will pass, and send it to the President to sign before the end of the year. There is no reason to delay this legislation, which has broad support from a range of stakeholders, costs very little to implement and will improve access to government for all Americans. I urge the Senate to pass the FOIA Improvement Act now, without delay.

TRIBUTES TO JOHN D. ROCKEFELLER

Mr. DURBIN. Mr. President, Scripture tells us that to those whom much is given, much is required. My friend, Senator JAY ROCKEFELLER, can rest well knowing that he has passed that biblical test.

JOHN DAVISON ROCKEFELLER, IV, is the eldest son of the eldest son of the eldest son of the founder of Standard Oil—America's first billionaire. Senator ROCKEFELLER grew up amid wealth in Manhattan and Westchester County, NY. He prepped at Exeter and graduated from Harvard. He was destined for a life of comfort and privilege far removed from the struggle of the poor. But this man, this ROCKEFELLER, consciously chose a different path in life. And he has spent 50 years—two-thirds of his life—working to try to make life better for people who too often have precious little.

He has been a Member of this Senate for 30 years. You can see his legacy throughout West Virginia and across America. You can see it in children who have better schools, miners who have safer working conditions and seniors who have retired with greater dignity. You can see his legacy in the 8 million American children who receive health care through CHIP, the Children's Health Insurance Program, which JAY ROCKEFELLER authored.

You can see his formidable legacy in the additional millions of Americans who—because of the Affordable Care Act—now have reliable health insurance, many of them for the first time in their lives. No one—no one—in this Senate has worked longer than he for affordable health care for all Americans.

Unlike some Senators, JAY ROCKEFELLER did not grow up dreaming of being a Senator. As a young man at Harvard, he had planned a career in diplomacy, focusing on Asia. He even took time off from college to live for a while in Japan. But something momentous happened when he graduated from college in 1961. America had just elected a hopeful, young President who made Americans believe, as Senator ROCKEFELLER would later say, ''that America could achieve anything.''

Senator ROCKEFELLER called his father and his Uncle Nelson, then the Governor of New York, to let them know he had switched from Rockefeller Republican to Kennedy Democrat. The family took the news surprisingly well.

Soon after, Senator ROCKEFELLER was asked by Robert Kennedy to help establish the Peace Corps; he worked for 2 years as a chief assistant to Sargent Shriver, the first Peace Corps director.

In 1964 a friend told him that he did not need to travel halfway around the world to help people in need. There were people here in America, in his friend's home State of West Virginia, living on the outskirts of hope. So JAY ROCKEFELLER asked Bobby Kennedy to send him to West Virginia as a volunteer for VISTA, the precursor to Americorps.

He planned to spend a year in West Virginia. He has never left.

At age 27, in the tiny Appalachian coal-mining town of Emmons, WV—population 346—JAY ROCKEFELLER discovered his defining purpose. He saw that people working together and a caring government could transform lives and communities for the better.

In 1966, he was elected to West Virginia's House of Delegates.

In 1968 he was running for West Virginia secretary of state when his last great hero, Bobby Kennedy, was murdered. His Uncle Nelson, Governor of New York, offered repeatedly to appoint his nephew to fill out Senator Kennedy's term in the U.S. Senate—but JAY ROCKEFELLER refused. He told his uncle that if he were going to serve in this Senate, he wanted to earn his seat.

He won that race for secretary of state and went on to serve two terms as West Virginia's Governor.

In 30 years in the U.S. Senate, Senator ROCKEFELLER has been a passionate advocate for his State, for America's children, for seniors, coal

miners and others. He not only earned his seat in this body, he distinguished it with his thoughtful, compassionate, dedicated service.

Five years ago, during a late-night Senate Finance Committee markup of the bill that would become the Affordable Care Act, Senator ROCKEFELLER recalled some of the people from that little mining town of Emmons, WV, who he met 50 years ago. It was close to midnight on a Friday night. His voice broke with emotion as he spoke about the hardships and unfairness that pervaded the lives of many of the people in Emmons. He also spoke about the hope that good government programs, like Medicare and Medicaid, had brought to their lives.

He said that he had kept a journal during his VISTA years in Emmons and written detailed notes in it each night. He said that, in 43 years, he had never been able to bring himself to open that book. It was too painful to look back.

When Senator ROCKEFELLER looks back on his years in the Senate, I hope that he will feel a deserved sense of pride in the great and positive changes he helped make possible during his time here. I wish him, his wonderful and accomplished wife Sharon—the daughter of former Illinois Senator Charles Percy—and their family all the best in their future endeavors.

Ms. COLLINS. Mr. President, In his three decades in the Senate, JAY ROCKEFELLER established a strong reputation as a leader who offered innovative, common-sense solutions. He has served the people of West Virginia and of America with distinction. To me, he has been an admired colleague. He will always be a good friend.

To fully understand Senator ROCKEFELLER's dedication during his 30 years of service in the Senate, it is necessary to go back 50 years, to 1964, when he travelled to West Virginia as a VISTA volunteer. Like Maine, West Virginia is a large rural state with many low-income residents and an aging population. From strengthening our rural hospitals to fighting the scourge of prescription drug abuse, I have been fortunate to work with a leader who sees access to affordable, quality health care not as just a series of issues to address but as his life's work.

One of our greatest achievements together was the inclusion of our language in the 2003 tax bill to provide temporary, targeted fiscal relief to the States—which, at the time, were awash in red ink due to a severe economic downturn driven in large part by the terrorist attacks of Sept. 11, 2001. Senator ROCKEFELLER and I worked with then-Senator Ben Nelson on legislation to provide $20 billion in short-term fiscal relief to States, half of which was used to provide health insurance to low-income citizens through the Medicaid program. In Senator ROCKEFELLER's words, ''No government program more fully embodies our nation's tradition of community and mutual obligation than Medicaid,'' and he has consistently demonstrated national leadership to provide essential health care services to the most vulnerable among us.

As co-chair of the Congressional Task Force on Alzheimer's Disease, I have greatly appreciated Senator ROCKEFELLER's leadership on legislative initiatives to combat Alzheimer's, as well as the contributions the Blanchette Rockefeller Neurosciences Institute makes to our understanding and eventual conquest of this devastating illness.

From VISTA volunteer to governor and senator, Senator ROCKEFELLER has devoted a half-century of intellect, energy, and compassion to others. There is no better way to sum up his contributions than the words the Senator himself chose when he announced his retirement: ''Public service demands and very much deserves nothing less than every single thing that you have to bring to bear.'' That is precisely what Senator JAY ROCKEFELLER has given his State and our country, and I thank him for his commitment, integrity, and friendship.

Mr. ENZI. Mr. President, It is one of the Senate's great traditions that each retiring Senator is given some time on the floor to share with us what they have learned during their service in the Senate and their thoughts about our future as a Nation as the chapter of this great adventure in their life comes to a close. Then, we, their colleagues, take a moment to share with them what we have learned from them from their service in the Senate and what lessons we will take with us in the days and months to come from our work together here in the Capitol.

That is why I greatly appreciate having the opportunity to be here for JAY's final speech on the Senate floor. It is one of those moments that I will long remember, another moment in which JAY has not only been a witness to our Nation's history, but in this case, it's another time when he has written it with his well-chosen words.

This moment is one of those I call an instant replay memory. It means so much to me because I have known JAY ROCKEFELLER for a longer time than I have known any other member of the Senate. In fact, when we first met, serving in Washington, DC, here in the Senate, was the furthest thing from our minds.

When I first had the chance to get to know JAY he was the governor of West Virginia and I was the mayor of Gillette. Coal was a great part of the day-to-day life of my hometown and his home State and together we were serving on the Energy Council. I remember when JAY came to Gillette for a visit. I had the chance to give him a tour of the mines of the Gillette area. As we were traveling around the site JAY said to me, ''You don't mine coal. You just back up the trains and load them up!'' I knew immediately what point he was making about the difference between the mines of Gillette and the mines of West Virginia. While the people of my State were working to keep up coal production by removing the surface coal facing one set of hazards, West Virginia miners were heading deep into the earth to face a different kind of challenge.

Make no mistake, mining is both a difficult and a dangerous occupation for all who have dedicated their lives to working the mines. It is labor intensive and every miner who makes it down the shafts to begin work knows there is always a chance they might not be coming home again.

It was a lesson we were reminded of in 2006 when the mine tragedies occurred at the Alma and Sago mines in West Virginia. Those were difficult days for his State. JAY's leadership came to the front as we went as a delegation to console the families of those miners from the Sago mines who had lost their lives and listened to their concerns. They shared their great loss with us, but as they did there was another message that seemed to come to us from all those with whom we spoke—''Don't let this happen to another family.'' It was clear. Something needed to be done to bring mine safety up to more modern standards. After meeting with the families we returned to Washington committed to get something done to honor the memory of those lost miners and make mining a safer occupation. As I thought about the beginnings of a legislative response to this issue, I remembered JAY's remarks to me that day in Gillette as he pointed out the different mining standards and the need for different approaches to mining safety. It was clear that a safety policy for our Nation's mines would have to address every facet of the industry and bring more modern technologies to accident prevention and rescue efforts.

Soon after we returned from West Virginia the entire delegation joined together to begin the work that needed to be done to minimize the danger and increase our ability to respond whenever a problem or hazard threatened the miners. The result was the Mine Improvement and New Emergency Response (MINER) Act. It was the first major advance in mining safety that had been legislated in 30 years. That law will always be remembered as a part of JAY's legacy of service to the people of West Virginia. It was a change in our mining communities and businesses that will continue to have an impact in the years to come in our ability to protect the lives of miners all over this Nation. It is also a warning—as use of coal plunges, there is less incentive for safety inventors.

That is just one moment in which JAY made a difference in the present and future of our nation. If you look at JAY's impressive legislative record throughout his career you will note that he has been productive and effective in promoting his legislative agenda no matter which party was in control of the Congress. That is because

JAY has always been willing to work with members from both sides of the aisle and all sides of an issue. That is why he has been able to accomplish so very much for West Virginia and the Nation.

As we have heard, JAY has quite a remarkable story to tell. It truly began years ago when a younger—but equally committed—JAY ROCKEFELLER came to work in a small town in West Virginia as a part of the VISTA program. The plan was for him to work with the people of the area for about a year. As the old adage says so well, ''God had other plans.'' That experience changed his life and his goals for the future. It led him to run for office and then progress in opportunity and service to the people of West Virginia as he worked his way to the United States Senate and this moment on the Senate Floor.

So, that is what I have learned from you, JAY. As I mentioned, there are times when we are sure what we want to do with our lives, but ''God has other plans'' which often leads to something better for us and the world around us than what we were planning on. If JAY hadn't made that decision back when he first arrived in West Virginia to do whatever he could to make life better for the people of that State it might never have been accomplished quite the way he has been able to do it. I have always suspected that God gives us all a mission in life, a chance to respond to a higher calling and make that inspired moment the beginning of our life's work. JAY ROCKEFELLER did that and that is the lesson I have learned from him.

Thanks for your service in the Senate, JAY, and for all you have done for West Virginia and our Nation. Thanks, too, for your friendship. Fortunately, you will never be more than a phone call away. Keep in touch. Your comments, suggestions and West Virginia common sense ideas will always be welcome. Diana joins in sending our best wishes to you. We will look forward to seeing you in the days and months to come.

Ms. STABENOW. Mr. President, today we honor the distinguished career of my dear friend and colleague, Senator JAY ROCKEFELLER of West Virginia.

As a young man, with all his talents—and coming from a prominent family—there were many things JAY ROCKEFELLER could have done with his life.

His choice says more about him than any speech in the Senate ever could: He chose to devote himself to serving others.

So he volunteered for the Peace Corps, and then the AmeriCorps VISTA program, which brought him to the small mining town of Emmons, WV.

That is where he discovered the purpose that would define his career—and his life.

From that day forward, he took a personal stake in the issues that affected West Virginians.

That passion became stronger as he climbed the ranks of government, from Secretary of State, to Governor, and finally to U.S. Senator. Through it all, he remained grounded by a sensibility of what was best for the people he met in Emmons—and throughout the Mountain State.

He met West Virginians who could not afford basic health care—and so Senator ROCKEFELLER became a champion for reform that made health care a right, not a privilege.

He met West Virginians who were hurt in mining accidents, or made ill from the air they breathed, and he fought for reforms that improved their safety.

He has always understood that our Nation is best when we have jobs that make the middle class strong, like manufacturing. The coal, steel and chemical industries in West Virginia have all relied on his support.

He believed that government should fight for those who were least able to fight for themselves.

This compelled him to go to work on behalf of children whose families did not qualify for Medicaid—and yet could not afford private insurance. In 1997, he was a leader in creating the Children's Health Insurance Program, known as CHIP, and ever since, those children would not be allowed to slip through the cracks in our health care system.

Senator ROCKEFELLER's impulse to speak up for those who did not have a voice led him to seek improvements for the care of foster children, working to expand incentives for parents to adopt so that foster children could have a permanent home.

On the other end of the spectrum, he was compelled to fight to keep Medicare strong, so that it had the funding it needed to make good on its promise to our Nation's seniors. He was committed to making sure that all safety net programs stayed true to their founding principles, which is why he has resisted efforts to privatize Social Security and promoted programs that increase seniors' access to affordable prescription drugs.

Even as he tackled the tough issues, Senator ROCKEFELLER's charm and sincerity were key to bridging partisan gaps and building consensus necessary to get bills passed.

Senator ROCKEFELLER leaves the Senate, after a distinguished career. Fortunately for us, his legacy of compassionate and conscientious service will endure long into the future.

I know how hard it is for Senator ROCKEFELLER to leave this Chamber. I hope he knows that it is hard for us to watch him go.

I thank Senator ROCKEFELLER, for his tireless service to this country, and for his faithful service to the people of West Virginia.

Mr. MARKEY. Mr. President, Senator ROCKEFELLER's nearly 50 years of public service has left West Virginia and our country a better place. Whether it is promoting health care, education, economic growth, or veterans, Senator ROCKEFELLER has led the way, acting to improve the lives of hard-working Americans.

When it comes to protecting consumers and children, Senator ROCKEFELLER has been a legislative partner and a national leader. I want to especially point out his tireless efforts to increase educational opportunities for children around the country.

The E-Rate has proved essential and exceptional in linking up schools and libraries to the Internet. The E-Rate has democratized access to brighter futures and better technology. The E-Rate is the only technology that has been deployed as fast in poor neighborhoods as it has in rich ones.

Chairman ROCKEFELLER, your legacy will live on for decades to come. Whether in rural areas, or urban ones, affluent, or low-income communities, all corners of our great Nation will continue to feel your impact.

Finally, I want to personally thank you for your friendship throughout my tenure in Congress.

These walls will feel emptier without you next year.

I wish you, your wife Sharon, and the rest of your family many more years of fulfillment in your next endeavors.

INCITEMENT TO VIOLENCE AGAINST ISRAEL MUST BE CHALLENGED

Ms. COLLINS. Mr. President, as we hope for peace in the Middle East, some parties in the region are making peace less likely by inciting violence against Israel. It is imperative to recognize these words and actions for the poisons they are to achieving peace. An excellent November 23, 2014, opinion piece by Jeffrey Robbins in the Boston Herald entitled ''U.S. mute as Abbas incites violence'' articulates why silence is the wrong response to the anti-Israeli rhetoric and ideology that encourage further violence and terror. Jeff is a former delegate from the United States to the United Nations Human Rights Commission, and I believe my colleagues and the American people would benefit from reading the entire piece, which I ask unanimous consent to have printed in the RECORD.

There being no objection, the material was ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

[From the Boston Herald, Nov. 23, 2014]

ROBBINS: U.S. MUTE AS ABBAS INCITES VIOLENCE

(By Jeff Robbins)

At a meeting in Jerusalem last December, a State Department official was asked about the unremitting anti-Semitism emanating from Palestinian officials, their continuing celebration of the murderers of Israeli civilians and what the United States was doing about it. It was ''a challenge,'' she said, adding that it was ''our position'' that Palestinian incitement of violence was ''unhelpful'' to peace. Beyond this banality, she had nothing to offer.

This week's massacre of worshippers in a Jerusalem synagogue—following the Palestinian murders of Israelis in recent days by

stabbing them and by running them over—raises yet again the disquieting question: has the Obama administration's fecklessness about confronting Palestinian incitement of terror served to enable it?

In the last few weeks alone, the Palestinian Authority has posted cartoons of an Israeli pulling down his pants and preparing to ''rape'' an Arab woman representing a Muslim holy site. Palestinian President Mahmoud Abbas praised the Palestinian shot while attempting to assassinate an Israeli as a ''martyr'' who was destined for heaven. A new hit song on Palestinian social media calls for listeners to ''destroy, annihilate [and] blow up'' Israelis. Al-Quds University has created the ''Martyr Ibrahim Al-Akhari Tournament'' to honor the man who recently murdered two Israelis and injured 13 others by running them over with his car.

Despite the fact that American taxpayers provide $500 million to the Palestinian Authority annually, the Obama administration has failed to use that leverage to pressure the recipients of American aid to stop its incitement. Though then-U.S. Sen. Hillary Clinton warned back in 2007 of the need to ''stop the propaganda to which Palestinian children are being exposed,'' the administration has declined to demand that the Palestinians cut it out.

It is bad enough that the president has not lifted a finger to pressure the Palestinian Authority to put an end to incitement to murder. Even worse, his administration has conducted itself in a way which, however unintended it may be, has effectively greenlighted anti-Israelism of the most vicious sort—which in turn fuels the kind of violence that has left European Jews fearful for their lives and Israelis reeling.

This has included years of publicly derisive treatment of Israel that has conveyed to Israel's enemies and others that it stands alone, encouraging the conclusion that attacks on Israel—political and physical—have no consequences as far as the United States is concerned.

Earlier this month the chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff, Gen. Martin Dempsey, told the Carnegie Council for Ethics in International Affairs that Israel deserved credit for having gone to ''extraordinary lengths to limit collateral damage and civilian casualties'' in trying to defend itself from Hamas rocket attacks from Gaza. Dempsey's praise placed the administration's scornful, damaging criticism of what were obviously unintended deaths of civilians in Gaza during this summer's wholly defensive war in stark relief.

Whether by giving interviews witheringly critical of Israeli Prime Minister Benjamin Netanyahu at particularly sensitive moments or by using obscenities to castigate him, the White House has encouraged the impression that Israel is a fair target for those who wish it ill.

The administration's scornful treatment of Israel has registered deeply with Israel's enemies, who have been encouraged to believe that America's ally is being cut loose. And it has registered with particular force in the Middle East, where the intensity of anti-Semitic incitement has grown steadily.

No serious person can claim that the administration wants an upsurge of terror. But it is hard to deny that it bears a share of responsibility for it.

ADDITIONAL STATEMENTS

RECOGNIZING THE ELIJAH MOMENT CAMPAIGN

● Mr. BLUMENTHAL. Mr. President, we have recently returned from the Thanksgiving holiday, when Americans from all walks of life come together with family and friends to express gratitude for our good fortune and great blessings. The weekend following Thanksgiving was devoted by many to holiday shopping—a good opportunity to support local businesses but also too often a spectacle of commercialization that threatens to obscure the true meaning of the holiday season.

Today, I would like to honor the work of two Connecticut community leaders for their laudable efforts to remind us of the holiday's true meaning. Rabbi Daniel Cohen of Congregation Agudath Sholom in Stamford and Pastor Greg Doll of Noroton Presbyterian Church in Darien have together launched the Elijah Moment Campaign. Named after a figure in Jewish tradition who appears spontaneously to help those in need, this interfaith campaign seeks to encourage simple acts of kindness between friends and strangers alike. Each recipient of an act of generosity goes on to ''pay it forward'' by helping someone else. Even seemingly minor gifts like buying a stranger's cup of coffee, as occurred en masse during a campaign-organized kindness event at a Stamford Starbucks last week, can motivate significant acts of charity and promote a prevailing spirit of benevolence.

I am grateful to Rabbi Cohen and Pastor Doll for coming together to remind us, in their words, that ''an act of generosity as simple as a kind word can transform a fleeting moment into an eternal one.'' The simplest acts of giving highlights the strong connections we all share, even as divisive rhetoric at home and violent acts abroad threaten our solidarity and safety. I honor and admire the spirit of the Elijah Moment Campaign, and I encourage all to do the same.●

RECOGNIZING GLEN HURT

● Mr. BOOZMAN. Mr. President, I wish to honor Glen Hurt, who will retire as the Mansfield city mayor after more than 25 years of public service to the community as a city council member and mayor.

As city mayor, Glen is credited with improving the city's fire and police departments, upgrading Mansfield's waste and sewer systems, bringing a new grocery store to the community and helping build a new city senior center in 2004. Glen's commitment to public service led him to serve on the boards of the Solid Waste District and Area Agency on Aging.

I applaud Glen for his outstanding contributions and achievements as city mayor. We are all grateful for his dedication, leadership, and eagerness to serve honorably during his years of service to the city of Mansfield and the State of Arkansas. My staff and I have enjoyed working with Mayor Hurt on the projects important to Mansfield. I am truly grateful for his years of honorable service and dedication to community and wish him continued success in his future endeavors and many years of good health to enjoy with his granddaughters.●

TRIBUTE TO AL FELDSTEIN

● Mr. CARDIN. Mr. President, I wish to recognize an outstanding public servant of Western Maryland, Al Feldstein, who will be retiring at the end of this year after 42 years of public service. As Appalachian Regional Commission, ARC, State Program Manager for Maryland, Al has played a critical role in the success of countless projects and initiatives aimed at advancing economic progress and improving the lives of the residents of Maryland's three Appalachian counties. His passion for his community is boundless, and his careful stewardship of public resources has consistently set a high standard to which we can—and should—all aspire.

An exemplary leader in public service, Al's positions as grants administrator with Tri-County Council for Western Maryland and ARC State program manager at the Maryland Department of Planning enabled him to realize the importance of investing in Federal, State, private, and local economic development projects. He was committed to creating conditions for economic growth, many of which strengthened parts of the Appalachian region by constructing and improving basic public infrastructure.

Under Al's leadership, several rural counties in Western Maryland have benefited from carefully targeted ARC investments in economic development—including the financing of high-speed telecommunications infrastructure to increase local and regional connectivity and affordability. These accomplishments have leveraged far greater support for workforce development and job creation in a region that continues to battle economic distress, high unemployment rates, and severe educational disparities.

ARC's regional development roles—as advocate, knowledge builder, partner, investor, and catalyst—underlie the commission's strategy to invest in people, basic infrastructures, and job creation and retention. ARC helps create economic opportunities by making its funds available for seed capital, gap funding, and investments in innovative programs. Although the Appalachian region has not fully achieved socioeconomic party with the rest of the Nation, greater involvement in the region—not only through funding but also public service like Al's—will continue to help Appalachia's communities take advantage of emerging economic opportunities and diversification.

Knowing that accomplishing the four goals of ARC's strategic plan requires intense collaboration and civic engagement, Al was steadfast in working to achieve these objectives: to increase job opportunities and per capita income, strengthen the capacity of Appalachia's citizens to compete in the

global economy, improve the region's infrastructure, and build the Appalachian Development Highway System.

In working to make the region more economically competitive, ARC's model of development, based on community support, creates sustainable, lifelong solutions that likewise stress the value of service at all levels. The hundreds of annual projects funded by ARC, all of which address one or more of the strategic plan's goals, further demonstrate the intrinsic significance of public service and its vital role in planning for a better future.

ARC approves funding for more than 400 projects annually throughout the 13-State region, including both highway projects and access road projects. The projects have invested funding and resources in a range of sectors that directly impact economic development in the Appalachian region, including child development, community infrastructure, transportation, arts and culture, career and technical education.

Maryland's projects have included the formation of Allegany County Connect 2 Compete, created to boost educational achievement and attainment, and increasing health-care access through Allegany County Public Health Accreditation. Another federally funded program in Maryland, HRDC Head Start Facility, provides services to low-income families with small children, promoting school readiness, health, and parent involvement in an educational environment. In Frostburg, a project called Frostburg Grows: Grow it Local Greenhouse involves conversion of unused mined land into an innovative five-acre greenhouse and shade house complex, designed to create additional job opportunities, reduce food insecurity, and provide local and healthy food to the residents of Western Maryland.

As Hillary Clinton once remarked, ''Aid chases need; investment chases opportunity.'' Al internalized this message, focusing on the implementation and improvement of reforms to foster, protect, and fully benefit the lives of Marylanders. This dedication to public service helped define and differentiate the various communities he served, and illustrates the many, varied possibilities of public service—not limited to elected office. Serving on scores of local, State, and national committees only cemented Al's involvement in civic life.

While Al championed community involvement and public service, ARC's structure also ensures an active Federal-State-local partnership rooted in cooperation. One of ARC's guiding principles is to support inclusive local decisionmaking, and to cultivate a collaborative problem-solving culture in which community achievements are made possible through collective efforts and investments. ARC's development of new strategic plans relies heavily on obtaining citizen input on high-priority regional issues, promoting homegrown solutions. ARC awards program grants to State and local agencies, governmental entities, local governing boards, and nonprofit organizations: targeting the region's specific needs, and executing plans that reinforce the necessity of teamwork and commitment.

Al, too, recognized the fundamental importance of working together to strengthen the capacity of interdependent elements: individual leaders, organizations, and the community as a whole. Working in tandem, broad-based leadership structures and institutions not only spur change but also encourage the establishment of new business and economic opportunities that can strengthen a community while diversifying its base.

Just as ARC's strategy creates a framework for building on past accomplishments to help move Appalachia forward, so, too, did Al bridge his vision of the rich, fruitful past with his present—capitalizing on existing assets and acknowledging the importance of public service in improving communities. I ask my colleagues to join me today in recognizing the contributions Al made to the State of Maryland and to our Nation.●

CONGRATULATING BOB CASHELL

● Mr. HELLER. Mr. President, I wish to congratulate Mayor Bob Cashell, of Reno, on his retirement. After serving as the mayor of Reno for 12 years, Mayor Cashell presided over his last city council meeting on November 12, 2014. It gives me great pleasure to congratulate him not only as a colleague but also as a friend on his retirement after more than 35 years of hard work and dedication to the Silver State.

A devoted husband and proud father of four, Mayor Cashell stands as a shining example of someone who has dedicated his life to serving his community. Upon graduating from the Stephen F. Austin State University in Nacogdoches, TX, with a bachelor's degree in business, Mayor Cashell moved to Reno to work as a truckdriver and salesman for a small refining company in 1961. Several years after moving to Nevada, Mayor Cashell and his colleagues were able to purchase a small casino-restaurant in 1967, which would later become known as Boomtown Casino and Hotel. His impressive business expertise has allowed him to continue on to manage and own several large properties across Nevada and the United States. Serving as the chairman of the board for his business, Cashell Enterprises, a hotel casino and management company, he quickly became a business leader within the local gaming community. After a long and distinguished career in gaming, Mayor Cashell decided that he also wanted to pursue a new endeavor and give back to his community.

Mayor Cashell's public career began in 1979 when he ran for the University of Nevada System Board of Regents and was subsequently elected chairman by his peers. After his tenure as a respected member of the board, Mayor Cashell was then elected Lieutenant Governor for the State of Nevada in 1982. In his role as Lieutenant Governor, he was instrumental in the founding of the Nevada Commission on Economic Development and the Nevada Commission on Tourism—both of which he served on as chairman. Upon being sworn in as mayor on November 13, 2002, Mayor Cashell worked diligently to ensure the city continues to thrive and to make Reno the renowned place for gaming that it is today. His roles in establishing the Truckee River Whitewater Park, opening the Community Assistance Center for the homeless, helping to extend the Reno Bowler's Convention contract, and founding the YMCA Youth Soccer League are just a few of the accomplishments that exemplify the legacy that Mayor Cashell will leave behind upon his retirement.

His service to the Reno community goes far beyond the many positions he has held in the Silver State over the years. Mayor Cashell also served his country in the U.S. Air Force. I extend my deepest gratitude to Mayor Cashell for his courageous contributions to the United States of America and to freedom-loving nations around the world. His service to his country and his bravery and dedication to his family and community earn him a place among the outstanding men and women who have valiantly defended our Nation. As a member of the Senate Committee on Veterans' Affairs, I recognize that Congress has a responsibility not only to honor these brave individuals who serve America but also to ensure they are cared for when they return home.

I am grateful for his dedication and commitment to the people of Reno and to the State of Nevada. He personifies the highest standards of leadership and community service and should be proud of his long and meaningful career. Today, I ask that all of my colleagues join me in congratulating Mayor Cashell on his retirement, and I offer my deepest appreciation for all that he has done to make Nevada an even better place. I offer my best wishes to Mayor Cashell and his wife Nancy for many successful and fulfilling years to come.●

TRIBUTE TO GENERAL CHARLES H. JACOBY, JR.

● Ms. MURKOWSKI. Mr. President, in a few short weeks a thoughtful and inspirational military leader will retire after serving his country proudly for 36 years. Today I recognize and commend my good friend GEN Charles H. Jacoby, Jr., of the U.S. Army for his exceptional leadership over those 36 years, most recently in his role as commander of the North American Aerospace Defense Command and United States Northern Command. It has been a tremendous pleasure to work closely with General Jacoby. I know many of my

colleagues join me in congratulating him on a job well done and in wishing him well as he begins a well-deserved retirement.

General Jacoby graduated from the United States Military Academy at West Point in 1978 and received his commission into the infantry as a second lieutenant. His command experience include Commander, A Company, 2d Battalion, Airborne, 325th Infantry, 82nd Airborne Division, Fort Bragg, NC, and Operation URGENT FURY, Grenada; commander, 1st Battalion, 504th Parachute Infantry Regiment, 82nd Airborne Division, Fort Bragg, NC; commander, Joint Task Force-Bravo, United States Southern Command, Honduras and Operation FUERTE APOYO, Strong Support, Hurricane Mitch; commanding general, U.S. Army Alaska and deputy commander, United States Alaskan Command; and commanding general, I Corps, including a combat tour in Iraq serving as the commanding general, Multi-National Corps-Iraq. Prior to his current assignment, he served as the Chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff's director, Strategic Plans and Policy (J5) and as senior member, U.S. Delegation to the United Nations Military Staff Committee, the Joint Staff.

It was during General Jacoby's assignments as commanding general, United States Army Alaska, and deputy commander, United States Alaskan Command, that we forged an enduring friendship based on trust and mutual respect. We have worked tough issues over the years, and I have always known him to be a man of his word. He is a great friend of mine and a true friend to Alaska.

General Jacoby has served as the commander of NORAD and USNORTHCOM for the past 3½ years with great distinction. He provided inspired vision, strategic focus and priorities, consistent operational and organizational excellence, and exceptional hands-on leadership not only for the people of his two commands but also in support of the commands' many international, interagency, nongovernmental organization, State, local, and private sector partners. Further, he honed important working relationships between USNORTHCOM and the National Guard, especially in implementation and execution of the dual status commander concept.

Perhaps most importantly, he was recognized earlier this year for his efforts to strengthen military ties between the United States and Mexico by General Salvador Cienfuegos Zepeda, Secretary of the National Defense Forces, and Admiral Vidal Francisco Soberon Sanz, Secretary of the Navy. They honored General Jacoby in a formal military ceremony attended by thousands of the Mexican military as the only U.S. military officer ever to receive the Mexican Military Merit 1st Class Award and the Mexican Naval Award, the highest awards possible for a non-Mexican, for his many contributions in support of the Mexican armed forces.

General Jacoby's unique combination of experience, charismatic leadership, and intelligence served him well as the commander during difficult times overseas and at home with some tough decisions about the future of our country. His long and distinguished record of exceptional service to our country serves as the gold standard for general officers, and we wish him and his family all the best. To this battle-hardened infantry paratrooper, we say a fond ''keep your feet and knees together'' as you jump into the next exciting chapter of your life.●

REMEMBERING SERGEANT FIRST CLASS RICHARD DEMERS

● Mrs. SHAHEEN. Mr. President, I wish to memorialize a New Hampshire son and proud member of the United States Army, SFC Richard Louis Demers. Sergeant Demers was born in Manchester on December 31, 1966 and spent his young life there, graduating from Manchester Memorial High School in 1985. His lengthy career in the Army spanned 22 years, including a tour of duty in Iraq, as well as tours in Germany, Colorado, Texas, Hawaii and most recently Missouri.

Sergeant Demers' choice to dedicate his career to protecting our freedom and security is the essence of American patriotism. It is my hope that during this extremely difficult time, Richard's family and friends will find comfort in knowing that Americans everywhere appreciate deeply his selfless service in defense of our country.

Sergeant Demers is survived by his wife of 28 years, Karen, Gagne, Demers, of Laquey, MO; their two sons, Jonathan Demers and his wife Megan, of Georgia, and Shawn Demers and his wife Nadine, of Washington; five grandchildren; two siblings, Michelle Champagne and her husband Roland, of Allenstown, NH, and David Demers and his wife, Marcia, of Florida; and many nieces and nephews. This patriot will be missed by all.

On behalf of the people of New Hampshire, I ask my colleagues and all Americans to join me in honoring the life and service of this brave American, Richard Demers.●

REMEMBERING SERGEANT FIRST CLASS MARK GULEZIAN

● Mrs. SHAHEEN. Mr. President, it is with great sadness I rise today to honor the life and service of SFC Mark Gerald Gulezian, a New Hampshire native who died on October 10. Mark was born on December 28, 1978 in Manchester, NH and was raised in nearby Londonderry, where he was a graduate of Londonderry High School. He joined the U.S. Army in 1998, and over the course of his career served two tours in Iraq and Afghanistan, in addition to a tour in Korea. Sergeant Gulezian was most recently stationed at Fort Bragg in North Carolina with the Army's distinguished 3rd Special Forces Group, Airborne.

Mark will forever be a member of the special community of Americans who bravely and selflessly vow to defend our country so that the rest of us may continue to live in peace and freedom. It is my hope that during this extremely difficult time, Mark's family and friends will find comfort in knowing that Americans everywhere deeply appreciate his commitment and service to our nation.

Mark is survived by his parents Jerry and Dotty of Londonderry, NH; his wife, Blair Anastasia Gulezian, of Raeford, NC; children Amira Gulezin and Dylan Gulezian, both of Richmond, VA; a stepson, Christopher, of Pennsylvania; his brother, Steven Gulezian of Londonderry and his girlfriend, Sara Hickey; and niece, Ambree Page ''S.J.'' Gulezian; also his two dogs, Whiskey and Lucic. This patriot will be missed by all.

On behalf of the people of New Hampshire, I ask my colleagues and all Americans to join me in honoring the life and service of this brave American, Mark Gulezian.●

MESSAGES FROM THE HOUSE

At 3:31 p.m., a message from the House of Representatives, delivered by Mrs. Cole, one of its reading clerks, announced that the House has passed the following bills, without amendment:

S. 2673. An act to enhance the strategic partnership between the United States and Israel.

S. 2917. An act to expand the program of priority review to encourage treatments for tropical diseases.

The message further announced that the House has passed the following bill, in which it requests the concurrence of the Senate:

H.R. 5769. An act to authorize appropriations for the Coast Guard for fiscal year 2015, and for other purposes.

The message also announced that the House has agreed to the following concurrent resolution, in which it requests the concurrence of the Senate:

H. Con. Res. 120. Concurrent resolution authorizing the use of Emancipation Hall in the Capitol Visitor Center for a ceremony to present the Congressional Gold Medal to the World War II members of the Civil Air Patrol.

The message further announced that the House agreed to the amendment of the Senate to the text of the bill (H.R. 669) to amend the Public Health Service Act to improve the health of children and help better understand and enhance awareness about unexpected sudden death in early life, and an amendment to the title.

ENROLLED BILLS SIGNED

At 4:14 p.m., a message from the House of Representatives, delivered by Mrs. Cole, one of its reading clerks, announced that the Speaker has signed the following enrolled bills:

S. 2040. An act to exchange trust and fee land to resolve land disputes created by the

realignment of the Blackfoot River along the boundary of the Fort Hall Indian Reservation, and for other purposes.

H.R. 43. An act to designate the facility of the United States Postal Service located at 14 Red River Avenue North in Cold Spring, Minnesota, as the ''Officer Tommy Decker Memorial Post Office''.

H.R. 451. An act to designate the facility of the United States Postal Service located at 500 North Brevard Avenue in Cocoa Beach, Florida, as the ''Richard K. Salick Post Office''.

H.R. 669. An act to improve the health of children and help better understand and enhance awareness about unexpected sudden death in early life.

H.R. 1391. An act to designate the facility of the United States Postal Service located at 25 South Oak Street in London, Ohio, as the ''London Fallen Veterans Memorial Post Office''.

H.R. 3085. An act to designate the facility of the United States Postal Service located at 3349 West 111th Street in Chicago, Illinois, as the ''Captain Herbert Johnson Memorial Post Office Building''.

H.R. 3375. An act to designate the community-based outpatient clinic of the Department of Veterans Affairs to be constructed at 3141 Centennial Boulevard, Colorado Springs, Colorado, as the ''PFC Floyd K. Lindstrom Department of Veterans Affairs Clinic''.

H.R. 3682. An act to designate the community based outpatient clinic of the Department of Veterans Affairs located at 1961 Premier Drive in Mankato, Minnesota, as the ''Lyle C. Pearson Community Based Outpatient Clinic''.

H.R. 3957. An act to designate the facility of the United States Postal Service located at 218–10 Merrick Boulevard in Springfield Gardens, New York, as the ''Cynthia Jenkins Post Office Building''.

H.R. 4189. An act to designate the facility of the United States Postal Service located at 4000 Leap Road in Hilliard, Ohio, as the ''Master Sergeant Shawn T. Hannon, Master Sergeant Jeffrey J. Rieck and Veterans Memorial Post Office Building''.

H.R. 4443. An act to designate the facility of the United States Postal Service located at 90 Vermilyea Avenue, in New York, New York, as the ''Corporal Juan Mariel Alcantara Post Office Building''.

H.R. 4919. An act to designate the facility of the United States Postal Service located at 715 Shawan Falls Drive in Dublin, Ohio, as the ''Lance Corporal Wesley G. Davids and Captain Nicholas J. Rozanski Memorial Post Office''.

H.R. 4924. An act to direct the Secretary of the Interior to enter into the Big Sandy River-Planet Ranch Water Rights Settlement Agreement and the Hualapai Tribe Bill Williams River Water Rights Settlement Agreement, to provide for the lease of certain land located within Planet Ranch on the Bill Williams River in the State of Arizona to benefit the Lower Colorado River Multi-Species Conservation Program, and to provide for the settlement of specific water rights claims in the Bill Williams River watershed in the State of Arizona.

H.R. 5069. An act to amend the Migratory Bird Hunting and Conservation Stamp Act to increase in the price of Migratory Bird Hunting and Conservation Stamps to fund the acquisition of conservation easements for migratory birds, and for other purposes.

H.R. 5106. An act to designate the facility of the United States Postal Service located at 100 Admiral Callaghan Lane in Vallejo, California, as the ''Philmore Graham Post Office Building''.

H.R. 5681. An act to provide for the approval of the Amendment to the Agreement Between the Government of the United States of America and the Government of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland for Cooperation on the Uses of Atomic Energy for Mutual Defense Purposes.

MEASURES REFERRED

The following bill was read the first and the second times by unanimous consent, and referred as indicated:

H.R. 5769. An act to authorize appropriations for the Coast Guard for fiscal year 2015, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation.

REPORTS OF COMMITTEES

The following reports of committees were submitted:

By Mrs. BOXER, from the Committee on Environment and Public Works, without amendment:

S. 2963. A bill to remove a limitation on a prohibition relating to permits for discharges incidental to normal operation of vessels (Rept. No. 113–284).

By Mr. TESTER, from the Special Committee on Aging:

Report to accompany S. 919, a bill to amend the Indian Self-Determination and Education Assistance Act to provide further self-governance by Indian tribes, and for other purposes (Rept. No. 113–285).

By Mr. MENENDEZ, from the Committee on Foreign Relations, with an amendment in the nature of a substitute and an amendment to the title and with an amended preamble:

H. Con. Res. 107. A concurrent resolution denouncing the use of civilians as human shields by Hamas and other terrorist organizations in violation of international humanitarian law.

By Mr. MENENDEZ, from the Committee on Foreign Relations, without amendment and with a preamble:

S. Res. 578. A resolution supporting the role of the United States in ensuring children in the world's poorest countries have access to vaccines and immunization through Gavi, the Vaccine Alliance.

By Mr. MENENDEZ, from the Committee on Foreign Relations, with an amendment in the nature of a substitute and with an amended preamble:

S. Res. 586. A resolution calling on the Government of Burma to develop a non-discriminatory and comprehensive solution that addresses Rakhine State's needs for peace, security, harmony, and development under equitable and just application of the rule of law, and for other purposes.

By Mr. ROCKEFELLER, from the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation, with an amendment in the nature of a substitute:

S. 2140. A bill to improve the transition between experimental permits and commercial licenses for commercial reusable launch vehicles.

EXECUTIVE REPORTS OF COMMITTEE

The following executive reports of nominations were submitted:

By Mr. MENENDEZ for the Committee on Foreign Relations.

*Jess Lippincott Baily, of Ohio, a Career Member of the Senior Foreign Service, Class of Minister-Counselor, to be Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary of the United States of America to the Republic of Macedonia.

Nominee: Jess L. Baily.

Post: Macedonia

(The following is a list of all members of my immediate family and their spouses. I have asked each of these persons to inform me of the pertinent contributions made by them. To the best of my knowledge, the information contained in this report is complete and accurate.)

Contributions amount, date, and donee:

1. Self: None.

2. Spouse: $250, 6/5/07, Barak Obama.

3. Children and Spouses: Noah Baily None.

4. Parents: Oliver L. Baily: $500, 6/29/12, Josh Mandel; $200, 3/25/12, Josh Mandel; $250, 5/18/12, Romney for Pres.; $1000, 8/15/12, Romney for Pres.; $1000, 10/12/12, Nat'l Rep. Senate Campaign Com.; $400, 7/25/08, John McCain 08; $1000, 10/3/08, McCain-Palin Victory Ohio; $400, 4/1/08, Nat'l Rep. Congressional Committee.

Joan P. Baily: $1000, 8/14/12, Romney Victory Inc; $1000, 8/14/12, Romney for President; $1000, 10/3/08, McCain-Palin Victory Ohio; $500, 5/18/08, John McCain 2008.

5. Grandparents: Deceased for more than 10 years.

6. Brothers and Spouses: None.

7. Sisters and Spouses: Mary Baily Wieler: $2500, 10/9/12, Romney Victory Inc; $2500, 10/9/12, Romney for President; $500, 7/23/12, Romney for President.

Scott A Wieler: $2500, 4/6/12, Romney for President.

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*Robert Francis Cekuta, of New York, a Career Member of the Senior Foreign Service, Class of Minister-Counselor, to be Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary of the United States of America to the Republic of Azerbaijan.

Nominee: Robert Francis Cekuta.

Post: Republic of Azerbaijan.

(The following is a list of all members of my immediate family and their spouses. I have asked each of these persons to inform me of the pertinent contributions made by them. To the best of my knowledge, the information contained in this report is complete and accurate.)

Contributions, amount, date, and donee:

1. Self: none.

2. Spouse: Anne Cekuta: about $50, 2012, Barack Obama.

3. Children and Spouses: Margaret Cekuta: about $50, 2012, Barack Obama; Matthew Cekuta: none; Stephen Cekuta: none.

4. Parents: Dorothy Woodard, none; Francis A. Cekuta—deceased.

5. Grandparents: John Francis Moorehead—deceased; Alma Dohm Moorehead—deceased; Louis Cekuta—deceased; Agnes Moorehead—deceased.

6. Brothers and Spouses: David M. Cekuta, about $100, 2012, Dan Forest; about $100, 2012, Josh Mandel; about $400, 2012, Mitt Romney; about $100, 2012, Scott Walker; about $100, 2010, Sharon Angle; about $100, 2010, Carly Fiorina; Gail Cekuta, none.

7. Sisters and Spouses: Nancee Cekuta, none.

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*Margaret Ann Uyehara, of Ohio, a Career Member of the Senior Foreign Service, Class of Minister-Counselor, to be Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary of the United States of America to Montenegro.

Nominee: Margaret A. Uyehara.

Post: (proposed—Montenegro).

(The following is a list of all members of my immediate family and their spouses. I have asked each of these persons to inform me of the pertinent contributions made by them. To the best of my knowledge, the information contained in this report is complete and accurate.)

Contributions, amount, date, and donee:

1. Self: none.

2. Spouse: Michael M. Uyehara, none.

3. Children and Spouses: Andrew Jameson Uyehara, none; Leilani Keiko Uyehara, none; Ryan Shizuo Uyehara, none; Christopher Mitsuo Uyehara, none; Malia Michiko Uyehara, none.
4. Parents: Peggy L. Yohner (deceased), none; Kenneth E. Yohner (deceased), none.
5. Grandparents: George Chester Bush (deceased), none; Roberta Bush (deceased), none; Frank Yohner (deceased), none; Ethel Yohner (deceased), none.
6. Brothers and Spouses: n/a.
7. Sisters and Spouses: Heidi Mangus (sister), none; Ronald Mangus (brother-in-law), none.

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*Richard M. Mills, Jr., of Texas, a Career Member of the Senior Foreign Service, Class of Counselor, to be Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary of the United States of America to the Republic of Armenia.

Nominee: Richard M. Mills, Jr.
Post: Ambassador to Armenia.
(The following is a list of all members of my immediate family and their spouses. I have asked each of these persons to inform me of the pertinent contributions made by them. To the best of my knowledge, the information contained in this report is complete and accurate.)
Contributions amount, date, and donee:
1. Self: none.
2. Spouse: Leigh G. Carter: none.
3. Children and Spouses: N/A.
4. Parents: Richard M. Mills, none; Joanne Lloyd Mills, none.
5. Grandparents: William Lloyd—deceased (1969); Margaret Lloyd—deceased (1989); Bertha Cazes—deceased (1978); (my grandparents divorced in the 1940s and I have no information on my paternal grandfather).
6. Brothers and Spouses: Randolph Lloyd Mills, none; Sharon Mills (spouse), none.
7. Sisters and Spouses: Malise Anne Fletcher, none; Keith Fletcher (divorced 2006), unknown.

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*Peter Michael McKinley, of Virginia, a Career Member of the Senior Foreign Service, Class of Minister-Counselor, to be Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary of the United States of America to the Islamic Republic of Afghanistan.

Nominee: Peter Michael McKinley.
Post: Embassy Kabul (current).
(The following is a list of all members of my immediate family and their spouses. I have asked each of these persons to inform me of the pertinent contributions made by them. To the best of my knowledge, the information contained in this report is complete and accurate.)
Contributions amount, date, and donee:
1. Self: none.
2. Spouse: Fatima McKinley: none.
3. Children and Spouses: Peter McKinley, none; Claire McKinley, none; Sarah McKinley, none.
4. Parents: Peter McKinley (father)—my father, who will be 88 this year, remembers giving about $20 a year to the Republican National Committee and $20 a year to the Connecticut Republicans. He remembers doing so each of the past four years (back to 2010). He does not keep past records. He did give $15 to the National Republican Congressional Committee on March 28 2014; Enriqueta McKinley (mother)—deceased 2001.
5. Grandparents: Lindsay and Marjorie McKinley—deceased before 1990; Francisco and Vicenta Liano—deceased before 1960.
6. Brothers and Spouses: Brian McKinley, none; Rocio McKinley (spouse), none.
7. Sisters and Spouses: Margaret McKinley, $25, 2011, Democratic CCC; $45, 2013, Democratic CCC; Hyde Clark (spouse), none.

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*Richard Rahul Verma, of Maryland, to be Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary of the United States of America to the Republic of India.

Nominee: Richard Rahul Verma.
Post: U.S. Ambassador to India.
(The following is a list of all members of my immediate family and their spouses. I have asked each of these persons to inform me of the pertinent contributions made by them. To the best of my knowledge, the information contained in this report is complete and accurate.)
Contributions, amount, date, and donee:
1. Self: $1000, March 12, 2012, Mark Critz for Congress; $500, Sept 21, 2012, Obama for America; $3000, 2011, Steptoe & Johnson PAC; $1700, 2012, Steptoe & Johnson PAC.
2. Spouse: Melineh Verma: no contributions.
3. Children and Spouses: Zoe Verma, Dylan Verma, Lucy Verma (all minor children, no spouses)—no contributions.
4. Parents: KD Verma, $500, March 12, 2012, Mark Critz for Congress; Savitri Verma (deceased), no contributions.
5. Grandparents: deceased in the 1970s, no contributions.
6. Brothers and Spouses: Rajiv and Indu Verma, no contributions.
7. Sisters and Spouses: Amita Verma, $250, March 12, 2012, Mark Critz for Congress; $35, October 21, 2012, Obama for America; $35, November 3, 2012, Obama for America; Bill and Rita Orren, no contributions; Roma Murthy, no contributions; Bala Murthy (spouse of Roma Murthy), $500, March 12, 2012, Mark Crtiz for Congress.

Foreign Service nomination of Sharon Lee Cromer.

Foreign Service nominations beginning with Michael A. Lally and ending with John E. Simmons, which nominations were received by the Senate and appeared in the Congressional Record on April 10, 2014.

Foreign Service nominations beginning with Andrew J. Billard and ending with Brenda Vanhorn, which nominations were received by the Senate and appeared in the Congressional Record on April 10, 2014.

Isobel Coleman, of New York, to be Representative of the United States of America to the United Nations for U. N. Management and Reform, with the rank of Ambassador.

*Isobel Coleman, of New York, as an Alternate Representative of the United States of America to the Sessions of the General Assembly of the United Nations during her tenure of service as Representative of the United States of America to the United Nations for U.N. Management and Reform.

*Carol Leslie Hamilton, of California, to be an Alternate Representative of the United States of America to the Sixty-ninth Session of the General Assembly of the United Nations.

*Leon Aron, of Virginia, to be a Member of the Broadcasting Board of Governors for a term expiring August 13, 2016.

Foreign Service nomination of James D. Lindley.

*Nomination was reported with recommendation that it be confirmed subject to the nominee's commitment to respond to requests to appear and testify before any duly constituted committee of the Senate.

(Nominations without an asterisk were reported with the recommendation that they be confirmed.)

INTRODUCTION OF BILLS AND JOINT RESOLUTIONS

The following bills and joint resolutions were introduced, read the first and second times by unanimous consent, and referred as indicated:

By Mr. HEINRICH:

S. 2973. A bill to establish a grant program to allow National Laboratories to provide vouchers to small business concerns to improve commercialization of technologies developed at National Laboratories and the technology-driven economic impact of commercialization in the regions in which National Laboratories are located, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Energy and Natural Resources.

By Mr. BLUMENTHAL:

S. 2974. A bill to provide for a review of, and repeal of, the antitrust exemptions for professional sports; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. PORTMAN (for himself and Mr. CARDIN):

S. 2975. A bill to amend title XVIII of the Social Security Act to require State licensure and bid surety bonds for entities submitting bids under the Medicare durable medical equipment, prosthetics, orthotics, and supplies (DMEPOS) competitive acquisition program, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Finance.

By Ms. COLLINS (for herself and Ms. KLOBUCHAR):

S. 2976. A bill 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; to the Committee on Agriculture, Nutrition, and Forestry.

By Mr. BENNET (for himself and Mr. HATCH):

S. 2977. A bill to amend the Federal Food, Drug, and Cosmetic Act to provide for the regulation of patient records and certain decision support software; to the Committee on Health, Education, Labor, and Pensions.

By Mr. BURR:

S. 2978. A bill to direct the Secretary of Veterans Affairs to designate at least one city in the United States each year as an American World War II City, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Armed Services.

By Mr. WALSH (for himself and Mr. TESTER):

S. 2979. A bill to extend eligibility for hospital care, medical services, and nursing home and domiciliary care for certain veterans who served in a theater of combat operations; to the Committee on Veterans' Affairs.

By Mr. MENENDEZ (for himself, Mr. KIRK, and Mr. BURR):

S. 2980. A bill to amend title XVIII of the Social Security Act to modify payment under the Medicare program for outpatient department procedures that utilize drugs as supplies, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Finance.

By Mr. WYDEN:

S. 2981. A bill to prohibit Federal agencies from mandating the deployment of vulnerabilities in data security technologies; to the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation.

By Mr. TOOMEY:

S. 2982. A bill to provide for the issuance of a forever stamp to honor the sacrifices of the brave men and women of the Armed Forces who are still prisoner, missing, or unaccounted for, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Homeland Security and Governmental Affairs.

By Mr. WICKER:

S. 2983. A bill to allow for a contract for operation of Melville Hall of United States Merchant Marine Academy after gift by United States Merchant Marine Academy Alumni Association and Foundation, Inc., for renovation of such hall and for other purposes; to the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation.

By Mr. CHAMBLISS:

S. 2984. A bill to modify the definition of cotton futures contracts in the United

States Cotton Futures Act; to the Committee on Agriculture, Nutrition, and Forestry.

By Ms. KLOBUCHAR (for herself and Mr. FRANKEN):

S. 2985. A bill to designate a segment of Interstate Route 35 in the State of Minnesota as the ''James L. Oberstar Memorial Highway''; to the Committee on Environment and Public Works.

By Mr. SCHATZ:

S. 2986. A bill to require the Secretary of the Interior to assemble a team of technical, policy, and financial experts to address the energy needs of the insular areas of the United States and the Freely Associated States through the development of energy action plans aimed at promoting access to affordable, reliable energy, including increasing use of indigenous clean-energy resources, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Energy and Natural Resources.

SUBMISSION OF CONCURRENT AND SENATE RESOLUTIONS

The following concurrent resolutions and Senate resolutions were read, and referred (or acted upon), as indicated:

By Ms. MIKULSKI (for herself and Mr. KIRK):

S. Res. 594. A resolution celebrating the centennial year of the birth of Jan Karski and honoring his extraordinary and courageous life; considered and agreed to.

ADDITIONAL COSPONSORS

S. 313

At the request of Mr. CASEY, the name of the Senator from Ohio (Mr. PORTMAN) was added as a cosponsor of S. 313, a bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 to provide for the tax treatment of ABLE accounts established under State programs for the care of family members with disabilities, and for other purposes.

S. 1463

At the request of Mrs. BOXER, the names of the Senator from Missouri (Mrs. MCCASKILL) and the Senator from Maryland (Mr. CARDIN) were added as cosponsors of S. 1463, a bill to amend the Lacey Act Amendments of 1981 to prohibit importation, exportation, transportation, sale, receipt, acquisition, and purchase in interstate or foreign commerce, or in a manner substantially affecting interstate or foreign commerce, of any live animal of any prohibited wildlife species.

S. 1739

At the request of Mr. HOEVEN, the name of the Senator from Wisconsin (Ms. BALDWIN) was added as a cosponsor of S. 1739, a bill to modify the efficiency standards for grid-enabled water heaters.

S. 2348

At the request of Mr. BROWN, the name of the Senator from Massachusetts (Mr. MARKEY) was added as a cosponsor of S. 2348, a bill to amend title XVIII of the Social Security Act to waive coinsurance under Medicare for colorectal cancer screening tests, regardless of whether therapeutic intervention is required during the screening.

S. 2523

At the request of Ms. KLOBUCHAR, the name of the Senator from Minnesota (Mr. FRANKEN) was added as a cosponsor of S. 2523, a bill to designate the facility of the United States Postal Service located at 14 3rd Avenue, NW., in Chisholm, Minnesota, as the ''James L. Oberstar Memorial Post Office Building''.

S. 2609

At the request of Mr. ENZI, the name of the Senator from Hawaii (Ms. HIRONO) was added as a cosponsor of S. 2609, a bill to restore States' sovereign rights to enforce State and local sales and use tax laws, and for other purposes.

S. 2723

At the request of Mr. FRANKEN, the name of the Senator from Massachusetts (Ms. WARREN) was added as a cosponsor of S. 2723, a bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 to qualify homeless youth and veterans who are full-time students for purposes of the low income housing tax credit.

S. 2789

At the request of Mr. HARKIN, the name of the Senator from Wisconsin (Ms. BALDWIN) was added as a cosponsor of S. 2789, a bill to amend part B of the Individuals with Disabilities Education Act to provide full Federal funding of such part.

S. 2816

At the request of Mr. BOOKER, the name of the Senator from Minnesota (Mr. FRANKEN) was added as a cosponsor of S. 2816, a bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 to eliminate the specific exemption for professional football leagues and to provide a special rule for other professional sports leagues, and to provide an additional authorization of appropriations for the Family Violence Prevention and Services Act.

S. 2909

At the request of Mr. CASEY, the name of the Senator from New Mexico (Mr. HEINRICH) was added as a cosponsor of S. 2909, a bill to authorize a comprehensive strategic approach for United States foreign assistance to developing countries to end extreme global poverty and hunger, achieve food and nutrition security, promote endurable, long-term, agricultural-led economic growth, improve nutritional outcomes, especially for women and children, build resilient, adaptive, local capacity of vulnerable populations, and for other related purposes.

S. 2953

At the request of Mr. RUBIO, the name of the Senator from Wisconsin (Mr. JOHNSON) was added as a cosponsor of S. 2953, a bill to prohibit an alien who is a national of a country with a widespread Ebola virus outbreak from obtaining a visa and for other purposes.

S. 2963

At the request of Mrs. BOXER, the name of the Senator from Oregon (Mr. WYDEN) was added as a cosponsor of S. 2963, a bill to remove a limitation on a prohibition relating to permits for discharges incidental to normal operation of vessels.

S. RES. 578

At the request of Mr. MENENDEZ, the names of the Senator from Ohio (Mr. BROWN) and the Senator from New Mexico (Mr. UDALL) were added as cosponsors of S. Res. 578, a resolution supporting the role of the United States in ensuring children in the world's poorest countries have access to vaccines and immunization through Gavi, the Vaccine Alliance.

AMENDMENT NO. 3588

At the request of Mr. TESTER, the names of the Senator from Ohio (Mr. BROWN), the Senator from West Virginia (Mr. MANCHIN) and the Senator from Delaware (Mr. COONS) were added as cosponsors of amendment No. 3588 intended to be proposed to S. 2410, an original bill to authorize appropriations for fiscal year 2015 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.

STATEMENTS ON INTRODUCED BILLS AND JOINT RESOLUTIONS

By Ms. COLLINS (for herself and Ms. KLOBUCHAR):

S. 2976. A bill 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; to the Committee on Agriculture, Nutrition, and Forestry.

Ms. COLLINS. Mr. President, today Senator KLOBUCHAR and I are introducing legislation to clarify that commercial companies that execute swaps to manage their business risk through ''centralized treasury units'' are entitled to the end-user clearing exemption provided by Congress as part of the Dodd-Frank Act.

The Dodd-Frank Act requires financial entities to clear and trade their derivatives contracts on regulated exchanges. The point of this reform is to cut down on the systemic risk posed by financial speculators who invest in volatile derivatives contracts. It was not intended to restrict the ability of non-financial ''end-users'' to hedge commercial risks that are part of their normal business operations. For that reason, the Dodd-Frank Act provided end-users with an exemption from the act's clearing requirements.

Many non-financial end-users use subsidiaries called ''centralized treasury units'' to manage their derivatives contracts. These centralized treasury units allow corporations to consolidate their hedging expertise in one subsidiary. Unfortunately, because these subsidiaries are not technically ''end-users'' themselves, the end-user exemption provided by Dodd-Frank does not

apply to them, even though they execute derivatives for other end-users within the corporate family, and are considered a best-practice among corporate treasurers.

Our legislation fixes the end-user exemption to clarify that it applies to swaps between a centralized treasury unit and an external counterparty, so long as the swap hedges the risks of a commercial affiliate. The language of our bill is substantially the same as that of H.R. 5471, offered by Representatives MOORE, STIVERS, GIBSON, and FUDGE, that passed the House by voice vote yesterday.

I urge my colleagues to support the common sense clarification proposed in this bipartisan legislation.

SUBMITTED RESOLUTIONS

SENATE RESOLUTION 594—CELEBRATING THE CENTENNIAL YEAR OF THE BIRTH OF JAN KARSKI AND HONORING HIS EXTRAORDINARY AND COURAGEOUS LIFE

Ms. MIKULSKI (for herself and Mr. KIRK) submitted the following resolution; which was considered and agreed to:

S. RES. 594

Whereas Jan Karski was born on April 24, 1914, as Jan Kozielewski, in Lodz, Poland;

Whereas Jan Karski served in the Polish diplomatic service, enlisted in the military, and was serving in the Polish army when German soldiers invaded Poland in 1939;

Whereas Jan Karski was captured by the Red Army when the Soviet Union invaded Poland;

Whereas in 1940, Jan Karski escaped the horrific Katyn Massacre, in which an estimated 22,000 Poles, including 8,000 Polish military officers, were brutally slain by Soviet soldiers;

Whereas Jan Karski escaped to Warsaw and joined the Polish underground resistance movement, where he served as a courier delivering messages to the Polish government-in-exile detailing the horrific brutality of the Nazis in Warsaw;

Whereas Jan Karski risked his life on several occasions, including when he infiltrated the Warsaw ghetto and the Izbica transit camp, and provided some of the first eyewitness accounts of the Holocaust to the Polish government-in-exile, the British government, and the United States Government;

Whereas in July of 1943, Jan Karski traveled to the United States to meet with President Roosevelt to describe the horrors of the Nazi genocide he had witnessed;

Whereas Jan Karski remained dedicated throughout his life to raising global awareness of the atrocities of the Holocaust;

Whereas after World War II, Jan Karski moved to the United States and enrolled in Georgetown University, earning a Ph.D. in 1952 and teaching at the university's Edmund A. Walsh School of Foreign Service for 35 years until his retirement in 1984;

Whereas Jan Karski became a citizen of the United States in 1954;

Whereas Jan Karski was posthumously awarded the Presidential Medal of Freedom in 2012 for his courageous efforts in uncovering the atrocities of the Holocaust and his commitment to sharing what he witnessed with the world;

Whereas the Parliament of the Republic of Poland has designated 2014 as ''The Year of Jan Karski''; and

Whereas on April 1, 2014, to mark Jan Karski's 100th birthday, the Senate unanimously passed a resolution honoring his bravery and dedication in telling the world of the atrocities that took place in Poland during the Holocaust: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That the Senate—

(1) celebrates 2014 as the centennial year of the birth of Jan Karski; and

(2) honors the life and legacy of Jan Karski.

AMENDMENTS SUBMITTED AND PROPOSED

SA 3973. Mr. REID (for Mr. MENENDEZ) proposed an amendment to the bill S. 1683, to provide for the transfer of naval vessels to certain foreign recipients, and for other purposes.

TEXT OF AMENDMENTS

SA 3973. Mr. REID (for Mr. MENENDEZ) proposed an amendment to the bill S. 1683, to provide for the transfer of naval vessels to certain foreign recipients, and for other purposes; as follows:

Strike all after the enacting clause and insert the following:

SECTION 1. APPROPRIATE CONGRESSIONAL COMMITTEES DEFINED.

In this Act, the term ''appropriate congressional committees'' means—

(1) the Committee on Foreign Relations of the Senate; and

(2) the Committee on Foreign Affairs of the House of Representatives.

TITLE I—TRANSFER OF EXCESS UNITED STATES NAVAL VESSELS

SEC. 101. SHORT TITLE.

This title may be cited as the ''Naval Vessel Transfer Act of 2013''.

SEC. 102. TRANSFER OF NAVAL VESSELS TO CERTAIN FOREIGN RECIPIENTS.

(a) TRANSFERS BY GRANT TO MEXICO.—The President is authorized to transfer to the Government of Mexico the OLIVER HAZARD PERRY class guided missile frigates USS CURTS (FFG–38) and USS MCCLUSKY (FFG–41) on a grant basis under section 516 of the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961 (22 U.S.C. 2321j).

(b) TRANSFER BY SALE TO THE TAIPEI ECONOMIC AND CULTURAL REPRESENTATIVE OFFICE IN THE UNITED STATES.—The President is authorized to transfer the OLIVER HAZARD PERRY class guided missile frigates USS TAYLOR (FFG–50), USS GARY (FFG–51), USS CARR (FFG–52), and USS ELROD (FFG–55) to the Taipei Economic and Cultural Representative Office in the United States (which is the Taiwan instrumentality designated pursuant to section 10(a) of the Taiwan Relations Act (22 U.S.C. 3309(a))) on a sale basis under section 21 of the Arms Export Control Act (22 U.S.C. 2761).

(c) ALTERNATIVE TRANSFER AUTHORITY.—Notwithstanding the authority provided in subsections (a) and (b) and to transfer specific vessels to specific countries, the President is authorized to transfer any vessel named in this title to any country named in this section, subject to the same conditions that would apply for such country under this section, such that the total number of vessels transferred to such country does not exceed the total number of vessels authorized for transfer to such country by this section.

(d) GRANTS NOT COUNTED IN ANNUAL TOTAL OF TRANSFERRED EXCESS DEFENSE ARTICLES.—The value of a vessel transferred to another country on a grant basis pursuant to authority provided by subsection (a) shall not be counted against the aggregate value of excess defense articles transferred in any fiscal year under section 516 of the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961 (22 U.S.C. 2321j).

(e) COSTS OF TRANSFERS.—Any expense incurred by the United States in connection with a transfer authorized by this section shall be charged to the recipient notwithstanding section 516(e) of the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961 (22 U.S.C. 2321j(e)).

(f) REPAIR AND REFURBISHMENT IN UNITED STATES SHIPYARDS.—To the maximum extent practicable, the President shall require, as a condition of the transfer of a vessel under this section, that the recipient to which the vessel is transferred have such repair or refurbishment of the vessel as is needed, before the vessel joins the naval forces of that recipient, performed at a shipyard located in the United States.

(g) EXPIRATION OF AUTHORITY.—The authority to transfer a vessel under this section shall expire at the end of the 3-year period beginning on the date of the enactment of this Act.

TITLE II—ADDITIONAL PROVISIONS

SEC. 201. ENHANCED CONGRESSIONAL OVERSIGHT OF ARMS SALES, INCLUDING TO THE MIDDLE EAST.

Section 36 of the Arms Export Control Act (22 U.S.C. 2776) is amended by adding at the end the following new subsection:

''(i) PRIOR NOTIFICATION OF SHIPMENT OF ARMS.—At least 30 days prior to a shipment of defense articles subject to the requirements of subsection (b) at the joint request of the Chairman and Ranking Member of the Committee on Foreign Relations of the Senate or the Committee on Foreign Affairs of the House of Representatives, the President shall provide notification of such pending shipment, in unclassified form, with a classified annex as necessary, to the Committee on Foreign Relations of the Senate and the Committee on Foreign Affairs of the House of Representatives.''.

SEC. 202. INCREASE IN ANNUAL LIMITATION ON TRANSFER OF EXCESS DEFENSE ARTICLES.

Section 516(g)(1) of the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961 (22 U.S.C. 2321j(g)(1)) is amended by striking ''$425,000,000'' and inserting ''$500,000,000''.

SEC. 203. INTEGRATED AIR AND MISSILE DEFENSE PROGRAMS AT TRAINING LOCATIONS IN SOUTHWEST ASIA.

Section 544(c) of the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961 (22 U.S.C. 2347c(c)) is amended by adding at the end the following new paragraph:

''(4) The President shall report to the appropriate congressional committees (as defined in section 656(e)) annually on the activities undertaken in the programs authorized under this subsection.''.

SEC. 204. LICENSING OF CERTAIN COMMERCE-CONTROLLED ITEMS.

Section 38 of the Arms Export Control Act (22 U.S.C. 2778) is amended by adding at the end the following new subsection:

''(k) LICENSING OF CERTAIN COMMERCE-CONTROLLED ITEMS.—

''(1) IN GENERAL.—A license or other approval from the Department of State granted in accordance with this section may also authorize the export of items subject to the Export Administration Regulations if such items are to be used in or with defense articles controlled on the United States Munitions List.

''(2) OTHER REQUIREMENTS.—The following requirements shall apply with respect to a license or other approval to authorize the export of items subject to the Export Administration Regulations under paragraph (1):

''(A) Separate approval from the Department of Commerce shall not be required for such items if such items are approved for export under a Department of State license or other approval.

''(B) Such items subject to the Export Administration Regulations that are exported pursuant to a Department of State license or other approval would remain under the jurisdiction of the Department of Commerce with respect to any subsequent transactions.

''(C) The inclusion of the term 'subject to the EAR' or any similar term on a Department of State license or approval shall not affect the jurisdiction with respect to such items.

''(3) DEFINITION.—In this subsection, the term 'Export Administration Regulations' means—

''(A) the Export Administration Regulations as maintained and amended under the authority of the International Emergency Economic Powers Act (50 U.S.C. 1701 et seq.); or

''(B) any successor regulations.''.

SEC. 205. AMENDMENTS RELATING TO REMOVAL OF MAJOR DEFENSE EQUIPMENT FROM UNITED STATES MUNITIONS LIST.

(a) REQUIREMENTS FOR REMOVAL OF MAJOR DEFENSE EQUIPMENT FROM UNITED STATES MUNITIONS LIST.—Section 38(f) of the Arms Export Control Act (22 U.S.C. 2778(f)) is amended by adding at the end the following:

''(5)(A) Except as provided in subparagraph (B), the President shall take such actions as may be necessary to require that, at the time of export or reexport of any major defense equipment listed on the 600 series of the Commerce Control List contained in Supplement No. 1 to part 774 of subtitle B of title 15, Code of Federal Regulations, the major defense equipment will not be subsequently modified so as to transform such major defense equipment into a defense article.

''(B) The President may authorize the transformation of any major defense equipment described in subparagraph (A) into a defense article if the President—

''(i) determines that such transformation is appropriate and in the national interests of the United States; and

''(ii) provides notice of such transformation to the chairman of the Committee on Foreign Affairs of the House of Representatives and the chairman of the Committee on Foreign Relations of the Senate consistent with the notification requirements of section 36(b)(5)(A) of this Act.

''(C) In this paragraph, the term 'defense article' means an item designated by the President pursuant to subsection (a)(1).''.

(b) NOTIFICATION AND REPORTING REQUIREMENTS FOR MAJOR DEFENSE EQUIPMENT REMOVED FROM UNITED STATES MUNITIONS LIST.—Section 38(f) of the Arms Export Control Act (22 U.S.C. 2778(f)), as amended by this section, is further amended by adding at the end the following:

''(6) The President shall ensure that any major defense equipment that is listed on the 600 series of the Commerce Control List contained in Supplement No. 1 to part 774 of subtitle B of title 15, Code of Federal Regulations, shall continue to be subject to the notification and reporting requirements of the following provisions of law:

''(A) Section 516(f) of the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961 (22 U.S.C. 2321j(f)).

''(B) Section 655 of the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961 (22 U.S.C. 2415).

''(C) Section 3(d)(3)(A) of this Act.

''(D) Section 25 of this Act.

''(E) Section 36(b), (c), and (d) of this Act.''.

SEC. 206. AMENDMENT TO DEFINITION OF "SECURITY ASSISTANCE" UNDER THE FOREIGN ASSISTANCE ACT OF 1961.

Section 502B(d) of the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961 (22 U.S.C. 2304(d)) is amended—

(1) in paragraph (1), by striking ''and'' at the end; and

(2) by amending paragraph (2)(C) to read as follows:

''(C) any license in effect with respect to the export to or for the armed forces, police, intelligence, or other internal security forces of a foreign country of—

''(i) defense articles or defense services under section 38 of the Armed Export Control Act (22 U.S.C. 2778); or

''(ii) items listed under the 600 series of the Commerce Control List contained in Supplement No. 1 to part 774 of subtitle B of title 15, Code of Federal Regulations;''.

SEC. 207. AMENDMENTS TO DEFINITIONS OF "DEFENSE ARTICLE" AND "DEFENSE SERVICE" UNDER THE ARMS EXPORT CONTROL ACT.

Section 47 of the Arms Export Control Act (22 U.S.C. 2794) is amended—

(1) in the matter preceding subparagraph (A) of paragraph (3), by striking ''includes'' and inserting ''means, with respect to a sale or transfer by the United States under the authority of this Act or any other foreign assistance or sales program of the United States''; and

(2) in paragraph (4), by striking ''includes'' and inserting ''means, with respect to a sale or transfer by the United States under the authority of this Act or any other foreign assistance or sales program of the United States,''.

SEC. 208. TECHNICAL AMENDMENTS.

(a) IN GENERAL.—The Arms Export Control Act (22 U.S.C. 2751 et seq.) is amended—

(1) in sections 3(a), 3(d)(1), 3(d)(3)(A), 3(e), 5(c), 6, 21(g), 36(a), 36(b)(1), 36(b)(5)(C), 36(c)(1), 36(f), 38(f)(1), 40(f)(1), 40(g)(2)(B), 101(b), and 102(a)(2), by striking ''the Speaker of the House of Representatives and'' each place it appears and inserting ''the Speaker of the House of Representatives, the Committee on Foreign Affairs of the House of Representatives, and'';

(2) in section 21(i)(1) by inserting after ''the Speaker of the House of Representatives'' the following '', the Committees on Foreign Affairs and Armed Services of the House of Representatives,'';

(3) in sections 25(e), 38(f)(2), 38(j)(3), and 38(j)(4)(B), by striking ''International Relations'' each place it appears and inserting ''Foreign Affairs'';

(4) in sections 27(f) and 62(a), by inserting after ''the Speaker of the House of Representatives,'' each place it appears the following: ''the Committee on Foreign Affairs of the House of Representatives,''; and

(5) in section 73(e)(2), by striking ''the Committee on National Security and the Committee on International Relations of the House of Representatives'' and inserting ''the Committee on Armed Services and the Committee on Foreign Affairs of the House of Representatives''.

(b) OTHER TECHNICAL AMENDMENTS.—

(1) ARMS EXPORT CONTROL ACT.—The Arms Export Control Act (22 U.S.C. 2751 et seq.), as amended by subsection (a), is further amended—

(A) in section 38—

(i) in subsection (b)(1), by redesignating the second subparagraph (B) (as added by section 1255(b) of the Foreign Relations Authorization Act, Fiscal Years 1988 and 1989 (Public Law 100–204; 101 Stat. 1431)) as subparagraph (C);

(ii) in subsection (g)(1)(A)—

(I) in clause (xi), by striking ''; or'' and inserting '', or''; and

(II) in clause (xii)—

(aa) by striking ''section'' and inserting ''sections''; and

(bb) by striking ''(18 U.S.C. 175b)'' and inserting ''(18 U.S.C. 175c)''; and

(iii) in subsection (j)(2), in the matter preceding subparagraph (A), by inserting ''in'' after ''to''; and

(B) in section 47(2), in the matter preceding subparagraph (A), by striking ''sec. 21(a),,'' and inserting ''section 21(a),''.

(2) FOREIGN ASSISTANCE ACT OF 1961.—Section 502B of the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961 (22 U.S.C. 2304) is amended—

(A) in subsection (b), by striking ''Wherever applicable, a description'' and inserting ''Wherever applicable, such report shall include a description''; and

(B) in subsection (d)(2)(B), by striking ''credits'' and inserting ''credits)''.

SEC. 209. APPLICATION OF CERTAIN PROVISIONS OF EXPORT ADMINISTRATION ACT OF 1979.

(a) PROTECTION OF INFORMATION.—Section 12(c) of the Export Administration Act of 1979 (50 U.S.C. App. 2411(c)) has been in effect from August 20, 2001, and continues in effect on and after the date of the enactment of this Act, pursuant to the International Emergency Economic Powers Act (50 U.S.C. 1701 et seq.) and notwithstanding section 20 of the Export Administration Act of 1979 (50 U.S.C. App. 2419). Section 12(c)(1) of the Export Administration Act of 1979 is a statute covered by section 552(b)(3) of title 5, United States Code.

(b) TERMINATION DATE.—Subsection (a) terminates at the end of the 4-year period beginning on the date of the enactment of this Act.

AUTHORITY FOR COMMITTEES TO MEET

COMMITTEE ON ENERGY AND NATURAL RESOURCES

Mr. COONS. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the Committee on Energy and Natural Resources be authorized to meet during the session of the Senate on December 4, 2014, at 10:30 a.m. in room SD–366 of the Dirksen Senate Office Building.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

COMMITTEE ON FOREIGN RELATIONS

Mr. COONS. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the Committee on Foreign Relations be authorized to meet during the session of the Senate on December 4, 2014, at 10 a.m.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

COMMITTEE ON THE JUDICIARY

Mr. COONS. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the Committee on the Judiciary be authorized to meet during the session of the Senate on December 4, 2014, at 10:15 a.m., in room SD–226 of the Dirksen Senate Office Building, to conduct a hearing entitled ''The FANS Act: Are Sports Blackouts and Antitrust Exemptions Harming Fans, Consumers, and the Games Themselves?'' The witness list is not yet available.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

COMMITTEE ON VETERANS AFFAIRS

Mr. COONS. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the Committee on Veterans' Affairs be authorized to meet during the session of the

Senate on December 4, 2014, at 10 a.m. in room SR–418 of the Russell Senate Office Building.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

SELECT COMMITTEE ON INTELLIGENCE

Mr. COONS. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the Committee on Intelligence be authorized to meet during the session of the Senate on December 4, 2014, at 2:30 p.m.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

PRIVILEGES OF THE FLOOR

Ms. BALDWIN. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that Theresa Harrison, a fellow in the office of Senator SCHUMER, be granted floor privileges for the remainder of the 113th Congress.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

WORLD WAR I AMERICAN VETERANS CENTENNIAL COMMEMORATIVE COIN ACT

Mr. REID. I ask unanimous consent that the Senate proceed to the consideration of H.R. 2366.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will report the bill by title.

The assistant legislative clerk read as follows:

A bill (H.R. 2366) to require the Secretary of the Treasury to mint coins in commemoration of the Centennial of World War I.

There being no objection, the Senate proceeded to consider the bill.

Mr. REID. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the bill be read a third time and passed, the motion to reconsider be considered made and laid upon the table, and any statements related to this bill be printed in the RECORD.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

The bill (H.R. 2366) was ordered to a third reading, was read the third time, and passed.

HONOR FLIGHT ACT

Mr. REID. I ask unanimous consent that the Commerce Committee be discharged from further consideration of H.R. 4812 and the Senate proceed to its immediate consideration.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

The clerk will report the bill by title.

The assistant legislative clerk read as follows:

A bill (H.R. 4812) to amend title 49, United States Code, to require the Administrator of the Transportation Security Administration to establish a process for providing expedited and dignified passenger screening services for veterans traveling to visit war memorials built and dedicated to honor their service, and for other purposes.

There being no objection, the Senate proceeded to consider the bill.

Mr. REID. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the bill be read a third time, passed, and the motion to reconsider be considered made and laid upon the table with no intervening action or debate.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

The bill (H.R. 4812) was ordered to a third reading, was read the third time, and passed.

ESTABLISHING THE LAW SCHOOL CLINIC CERTIFICATION PROGRAM OF THE UNITED STATES PATENT AND TRADEMARK OFFICE

Mr. REID. I ask unanimous consent that the Judiciary Committee be discharged from further consideration of H.R. 5108 and the Senate proceed to its immediate consideration.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

The clerk will report the bill by title.

The assistant legislative clerk read as follows:

A bill (H.R. 5108) to establish the Law School Clinic Certification Program of the United States Patent and Trademark Office, and for other purposes.

There being no objection, the Senate proceeded to consider the bill.

Mr. LEAHY. Mr. President, today, the Senate has acted to ensure that law school students can gain valuable experience providing legal assistance to inventors before the United States Patent and Trademark Office—USPTO. This legislation is a clear win-win: students will gain tangible, hands-on experience in a vital area of the law, and inventors and small businesses will receive valuable legal assistance with their patent and trademark applications. By promoting innovation and helping creators turn their inventions into reality, the American public benefits from the results.

The USPTO plays a key role in driving the engine of our economy. Close to 600,000 patent applications and 450,000 trademark class applications are filed with the Office each year. I am proud that Vermont routinely ranks among the most innovative States that have the highest patents per capita each year. By serving America's innovators, the USPTO helps Vermonters and citizens across the country build their businesses and bring their inventions to the global marketplace.

Three years ago, Congress came together to pass the Leahy-Smith America Invents Act of 2011, the greatest transformation to our patent system in over 60 years. We worked for 6 years to pass this legislation to bring our patent system into the 21st Century. It helped simplify the process for patent approval, reduced backlogs at the USPTO, harmonized the U.S. patent system with the rest of the world, and improved patent quality.

Importantly, the Leahy-Smith America Invents Act also contained key provisions to help inventors when they appear before the USPTO; something this law school clinic legislation builds on today. Because of the America Invents Act, the USPTO now has four satellite offices around the country to make the Office more accessible to inventors and businesses. The USPTO's pro bono program is expanding nationwide to provide resources to individuals who appear before the Office without counsel. The Patent Ombudsman for Small Businesses provides patent filing support and services.

The Law School Clinic Certification Program established by this legislation expands the USPTO's strong efforts to support inventors and small businesses, while training our next generation of lawyers in how this important agency operates. After 6 years of a successful pilot program run by the USPTO, it is time to pass this legislation and make the program permanent. Representative HAKEEM JEFFRIES should be congratulated for his work on this bill in the House. I thank my fellow Senators for joining me in support of this sensible program and continuing our work to support innovators in our home States and across the Nation.

Mr. REID. I ask unanimous consent that the bill be read a third time, passed, and the motion to reconsider be considered made and laid upon the table, and there be no intervening action or debate.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

The bill (H.R. 5108) was ordered to a third reading, was read the third time, and passed.

PROVIDING FOR LIMITATIONS ON THE FEES CHARGED TO PASSENGERS OF AIR CARRIERS

Mr. REID. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the Commerce Committee be discharged from further consideration of H.R. 5462, and the Senate proceed to its immediate consideration.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

The clerk will report the bill by title.

The assistant legislative clerk read as follows:

A bill (H.R. 5462) to amend title 49, United States Code, to provide for limitations on the fees charged to passengers of air carriers.

There being no objection, the Senate proceeded to consider the bill.

Mr. REID. Mr. President, I further ask unanimous consent that the bill be read a third time and passed and the motion to reconsider be considered made and laid upon the table with no intervening action or debate.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

The bill (H.R. 5462) was ordered to a third reading, was read the third time, and passed.

NO SOCIAL SECURITY FOR NAZIS ACT

Mr. REID. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the Senate proceed

to the consideration of H.R. 5739, which was received from the House and is at the desk.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will report the bill by title.

The assistant legislative clerk read as follows:

A bill (H.R. 5739) to amend the Social Security Act to provide for the termination of social security benefits for individuals who participated in Nazi persecution, and for other purposes.

There being no objection, the Senate proceeded to consider the bill.

Mr. REID. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the bill be read a third time and passed, and the motion to reconsider be considered made and laid upon the table with no intervening action or debate.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

The bill (H.R. 5739) was ordered to a third reading, was read the third time, and passed.

NAVAL VESSEL TRANSFER ACT

Mr. REID. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the Senate proceed to the immediate consideration of Calendar No. 247, S. 1683.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will report the bill by title.

The assistant legislative clerk read as follows:

A bill (S. 1683) to provide for the transfer of naval vessels to certain foreign recipients, and for other purposes.

There being no objection, the Senate proceeded to consider the bill.

Mr. REID. Mr. President, I further ask unanimous consent that the Menendez amendment, which is at the desk, be agreed to; and the bill, as amended, be read a third time and passed with no intervening action or debate.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

The amendment (No. 3973) in the nature of a substitute was agreed to.

(The amendment is printed in today's RECORD under ''Text of Amendments.'')

The bill (S. 1683), as amended, was ordered to be engrossed for a third reading, was read the third time, and passed.

NEW MEXICO NATIVE AMERICAN WATER SETTLEMENTS TECHNICAL CORRECTIONS ACT

Mr. REID. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the Senate proceed to the consideration of Calendar No. 536, S. 1447.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will report the bill by title.

The assistant legislative clerk read as follows:

A bill (S. 1447) to make technical corrections to certain Native American water rights settlements in the State of New Mexico, and for other purposes.

There being no objection, the Senate proceeded to consider the bill, which had been reported from the Committee on Indian Affairs, with an amendment, as follows:

(The part of the bill intended to be stricken is shown in boldface brackets and the part of the bill intended to be inserted is shown in italics.)

S. 1447

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 ''New Mexico **[**Native American Water Settlements Technical Corrections Act''.**]**

[SEC. 2. TAOS PUEBLO INDIAN WATER RIGHTS.

[(a) TAOS PUEBLO WATER DEVELOPMENT FUND.—Section 505(f)(1) of the Taos Pueblo Indian Water Rights Settlement Act (Public Law 111–291; 124 Stat. 3125) is amended by inserting '', including reconstruction, replacement, rehabilitation, or repair,'' after ''construction''.

[(b) AUTHORIZATIONS, RATIFICATIONS, CONFIRMATIONS, AND CONDITIONS PRECEDENT.—Section 509(c) of the Taos Pueblo Indian Water Rights Settlement Act (Public Law 111–291; 124 Stat. 3128) is amended—

[(1) in paragraph (1)(A), strike '', for the period of fiscal years 2011 through 2016,''; and

[(2) in paragraph (2)(A)(i), strike ''for the period of fiscal years 2011 through 2016''.

[SEC. 3. AAMODT LITIGATION SETTLEMENT.

[(a) AAMODT SETTLEMENT PUEBLOS' FUND.—Section 615(c)(7) of the Aamodt Litigation Settlement Act (Public Law 111–291; 124 Stat. 3146) is amended—

[(1) in subparagraph (A)(i), by striking ''section 617(c)(1)'' and inserting ''section 617(c)(1)(A)''; and

[(2) in subparagraph (B), by striking ''section 617(c)(1)'' and inserting ''section 617(c)(1)(B)''.

[(b) FUNDING.—Section 617 of the Aamodt Litigation Settlement Act (Public Law 111–291; 124 Stat. 3146) is amended—

[(1) in subsection (a)(1)(A), by striking ''for the period of fiscal years 2011 through 2016,''; and

[(2) in subsection (c)(1)(A), by striking ''for the period of fiscal years 2011 through 2015''.

[SEC. 4. NAVAJO WATER SETTLEMENT.]

Navajo Water Settlement Technical Corrections Act''.

SEC. 2. NAVAJO WATER SETTLEMENT.

(a) DEFINITIONS.—Section 10302 of the Omnibus Public Land Management Act of 2009 (43 U.S.C. 407 note; Public Law 111–11) is amended—

(1) in paragraph (2), by striking ''Arrellano'' and inserting ''Arellano''; and

(2) in paragraph (27), by striking ''75–185'' and inserting ''75–184''.

(b) DELIVERY AND USE OF NAVAJO-GALLUP WATER SUPPLY PROJECT WATER.—Section 10603(c)(2)(A) of the Omnibus Public Land Management Act of 2009 (Public Law 111–11; 123 Stat. 1385) is amended—

(1) in clause (i), by striking ''Article III(c)'' and inserting ''Articles III(c)''; and

(2) in clause (ii)(II), by striking ''Article III(c)'' and inserting ''Articles III(c)''.

(c) PROJECT CONTRACTS.—Section 10604(f)(1) of the Omnibus Public Land Management Act of 2009 (Public Law 111–11; 123 Stat. 1391) is amended by inserting ''Project'' before ''water''.

(d) AUTHORIZATION OF APPROPRIATIONS.—Section 10609 of the Omnibus Public Land Management Act of 2009 (Public Law 111–11; 123 Stat. 1395) is amended—

(1) in paragraphs (1) and (2) of subsection (b), by striking ''construction or rehabilitation'' each place it appears and inserting ''planning, design, construction, rehabilitation,'';

(2) in subsection (e)(1), by striking ''2 percent'' and inserting ''4 percent''; and

(3) in subsection (f)(1), by striking ''4 percent'' and inserting ''2 percent''.

(e) AGREEMENT.—Section 10701(e) of the Omnibus Public Land Management Act of 2009 (Public Law 111–11; 123 Stat. 1400) is amended in paragraphs (2)(A), (2)(B), and (3)(A) by striking ''and Contract'' each place it appears.

Mr. REID. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the committee-reported amendment be agreed to; the bill, as amended, be read a third time and passed; the committee amendment to the title be agreed to; and the motions to reconsider be considered made and laid upon the table with no intervening action or debate.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

The committee-reported amendment was agreed to.

The bill (S. 1447), as amended, was ordered to be engrossed for a third reading, was read the third time, and passed, as follows:

S. 1447

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 ''New Mexico Navajo Water Settlement Technical Corrections Act''.

SEC. 2. NAVAJO WATER SETTLEMENT.

(a) DEFINITIONS.—Section 10302 of the Omnibus Public Land Management Act of 2009 (43 U.S.C. 407 note; Public Law 111–11) is amended—

(1) in paragraph (2), by striking ''Arrellano'' and inserting ''Arellano''; and

(2) in paragraph (27), by striking ''75–185'' and inserting ''75–184''.

(b) DELIVERY AND USE OF NAVAJO-GALLUP WATER SUPPLY PROJECT WATER.—Section 10603(c)(2)(A) of the Omnibus Public Land Management Act of 2009 (Public Law 111–11; 123 Stat. 1385) is amended—

(1) in clause (i), by striking ''Article III(c)'' and inserting ''Articles III(c)''; and

(2) in clause (ii)(II), by striking ''Article III(c)'' and inserting ''Articles III(c)''.

(c) PROJECT CONTRACTS.—Section 10604(f)(1) of the Omnibus Public Land Management Act of 2009 (Public Law 111–11; 123 Stat. 1391) is amended by inserting ''Project'' before ''water''.

(d) AUTHORIZATION OF APPROPRIATIONS.—Section 10609 of the Omnibus Public Land Management Act of 2009 (Public Law 111–11; 123 Stat. 1395) is amended—

(1) in paragraphs (1) and (2) of subsection (b), by striking ''construction or rehabilitation'' each place it appears and inserting ''planning, design, construction, rehabilitation,'';

(2) in subsection (e)(1), by striking ''2 percent'' and inserting ''4 percent''; and

(3) in subsection (f)(1), by striking ''4 percent'' and inserting ''2 percent''.

(e) AGREEMENT.—Section 10701(e) of the Omnibus Public Land Management Act of 2009 (Public Law 111–11; 123 Stat. 1400) is amended in paragraphs (2)(A), (2)(B), and (3)(A) by striking ''and Contract'' each place it appears.

The committee amendment to the title was agreed to, as follows:

Amend the title so as to read: ''A bill to make technical corrections to the Navajo water rights settlement in the State of New Mexico, and for other purposes.''.

PROVIDING FOR THE REAPPOINTMENT OF DAVID M. RUBENSTEIN AS A CITIZEN REGENT OF THE BOARD OF REGENTS OF THE SMITHSONIAN INSTITUTION

Mr. REID. I ask unanimous consent that the Rules Committee be discharged from further consideration of S.J. Res. 45 and the Senate proceed to its consideration.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

The clerk will report the joint resolution by title.

The assistant legislative clerk read as follows:

A joint resolution (S.J. Res. 45) providing for the reappointment of David M. Rubenstein as a citizen regent of the Board of Regents of the Smithsonian Institution.

There being no objection, the Senate proceeded to consider the joint resolution.

Mr. REID. I ask unanimous consent that the joint resolution be read a third time and passed and the motion to reconsider be laid upon the table with no intervening action or debate.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

The joint resolution (S.J. Res. 45) was ordered to be engrossed for a third reading, was read the third time, and passed, as follows:

S.J. RES. 45

Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That, in accordance with section 5581 of the Revised Statutes (20 U.S.C. 43), the vacancy on the Board of Regents of the Smithsonian Institution, in the class other than Members of Congress, occurring by reason of the expiration of the term of David M. Rubenstein of Maryland on May 7, 2015, is filled by the reappointment of the incumbent. The reappointment is for a term of 6 years, beginning on May 8, 2015.

CONFERRING HONORARY CITIZENSHIP ON BERNARDO DE GALVEZ Y MADRID, VISCOUNT OF GALVESTON AND COUNT OF GALVEZ

Mr. REID. I ask unanimous consent that the Senate proceed to the consideration of H.J. Res. 105.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will report the joint resolution by title.

The assistant legislative clerk read as follows:

A joint resolution (H.J. Res. 105) conferring honorary citizenship on Bernardo de Galvez y Madrid, Viscount of Galveston and Count of Galvez.

There being no objection, the Senate proceeded to consider the joint resolution.

Mr. REID. I ask unanimous consent that the joint resolution be read a third time and passed and the motion to reconsider be considered made and laid upon the table.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

The joint resolution (H.J. Res. 105) was ordered to a third reading, was read the third time, and passed.

AUTHORIZING THE USE OF EMANCIPATION HALL

Mr. REID. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the Senate proceed to the consideration of H. Con. Res. 120.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will report the concurrent resolution by title.

The assistant legislative clerk read as follows:

A concurrent resolution (H. Con. Res. 120) authorizing the use of Emancipation Hall in the Capitol Visitor Center for a ceremony to present the Congressional Gold Medal to the World War II members of the Civil Air Patrol.

There being no objection, the Senate proceeded to consider the concurrent resolution.

Mr. REID. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the concurrent resolution be agreed to and the motion to reconsider be considered made and laid upon the table with no intervening action or debate.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

The concurrent resolution (H. Con. Res. 120) was agreed to.

NATIONAL FALLS PREVENTION AWARENESS DAY

Mr. REID. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the Judiciary Committee be discharged from further consideration of S. Res. 569 and the Senate proceed to its consideration.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

The clerk will report the resolution by title.

The assistant legislative clerk read as follows:

A resolution (S. Res. 569) designating September 23, 2014, as ''National Falls Prevention Awareness Day'' to raise awareness and encourage the prevention of falls among older adults.

There being no objection, the Senate proceeded to consider the resolution.

Mr. REID. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the resolution be agreed to, the preamble be agreed to, and the motions to reconsider be considered made and laid upon the table with no intervening action or debate.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

The resolution (S. Res. 569) was agreed to.

The preamble was agreed to.

(The resolution, with its preamble, is printed in the RECORD of September 18, 2014, under ''Submitted Resolutions.'')

CELEBRATING THE CENTENNIAL YEAR OF THE BIRTH OF JAN KARSKI

Mr. REID. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the Senate proceed to the consideration of S. Res. 594.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will report the resolution by title.

The assistant legislative clerk read as follows:

A resolution (S. Res. 594) celebrating the centennial year of the birth of Jan Karski and honoring his extraordinary and courageous life.

There being no objection, the Senate proceeded to consider the resolution.

Ms. MIKULSKI. Mr. President, today, I join with my colleague, Mr. KIRK, in introducing a resolution honoring the heroic life of Jan Karski.

Jan Karski was born in Lodz, Poland, on April 24, 1914. He began his life of service in the Polish diplomatic service before he enlisted in the military, serving in the Polish army when German soldiers invaded Poland in 1939. He was subsequently captured and sent to a prisoner camp.

In 1940, Jan Karski fled to Warsaw and joined the Polish underground resistance movement, where he served as a courier delivering messages detailing the horrific brutality of the Nazis to the Polish government-in-exile. Mr. Karski played a key role in providing some of the first eye witness accounts of the Holocaust to governments of other nations. In July of 1943, Mr. Karski came to the U.S. and met with President Roosevelt to describe the horrors of the Nazi genocide he had witnessed. He became a U.S. citizen in 1954.

Throughout his life, Jan Karski remained committed to providing global awareness of the atrocities committed during the Holocaust. After World War II, Mr. Karski became a student at Georgetown University, where he earned a Ph.D. in 1952. He went on to teach, calling on his own experiences, at Georgetown's Edmund A. Walsh School of Foreign Service for 35 years until he retired in 1984.

Jan Karski has been honored on multiple occasions for his courageous efforts to open the world's eyes to the atrocities of the Holocaust. In 2012, President Barack Obama posthumously awarded him the Presidential Medal of Freedom, and more recently, the Parliament of the Republic of Poland designated 2014 as ''The Year of Jan Karski.''

One hundred years after his birth, I ask my colleagues to join me in honoring the courageous life and lasting legacy of Mr. Karski, a truly honorable Polish American, by celebrating the centennial year of Jan Karski's birth.

Mr. REID. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the resolution be agreed to, the preamble be agreed to, and the motions to reconsider be considered made and laid upon the table with no intervening action or debate.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

The resolution (S. Res. 594) was agreed to.

The preamble was agreed to.

(The resolution, with its preamble, is printed in today's RECORD under ''Submitted Resolutions.'')

APPOINTMENTS

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Chair announces, on behalf of the majority leader, pursuant to the provisions of Public Law 95–277, as amended by the appropriate provisions of Public Law 102–246, and in consultation with the Republican leader, the reappointment of the following individual to serve as a member of the Library of Congress Trust Fund Board for a five-year term: Tom Girardi of California.

The Chair announces, on behalf of the majority leader, pursuant to the provisions of Public Law 106–398, as amended by Public Law 108–7, and in consultation with the chairmen of the Senate Committee on Armed Services and the Senate Committee on Finance, the reappointment of the following individual to serve as a member of the United States-China Economic Security Review Commission: Katherine Tobin of Virginia for a term beginning January 1, 2015 and expiring December 31, 2016.

ORDERS FOR MONDAY, DECEMBER 8, 2014

Mr. REID. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that when the Senate completes its business today, it adjourn until 2 p.m. on Monday, December 8, 2014; that following the prayer and pledge, the morning hour be deemed expired, the Journal of proceedings be approved to date, and the time for the two leaders be reserved for their use later in the day; that following any leader remarks, the Senate proceed to a period of morning business for debate only until 5:30 p.m., as provided for under the previous order.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

PROGRAM

Mr. REID. Mr. President, we have been able, with the cooperation of the Republicans and everyone in this body, to work as if we were in tonight, tomorrow, Saturday, and Sunday. We would have used all that time that is allowed under the rules and we will end at the same place we are going to wind up on Monday.

But I alert everyone that next week could be a long, long week, spilling into the next week. We have certain imperative things we have to do. Everyone knows we have to do a spending bill. Everyone knows we have to do a defense bill. Everyone knows we are trying to do some tax extenders. We hope we can do that, but we will see, and there are other things we need to do. So everyone should be prepared. Next week isn't going to be as easy as this weekend is.

For the information of all Senators, there will be three rollcall votes at 5:30 p.m. on Monday, December 8, 2014, on confirmation of the Baran, McFerran, and Williams nominations.

ADJOURNMENT UNTIL MONDAY, DECEMBER 8, 2014, AT 2 P.M.

Mr. REID. If there is no further business to come before the Senate, I ask unanimous consent that it adjourn under the previous order.

There being no objection, the Senate, at 7:24 p.m., adjourned until Monday, December 8, 2014, at 2 p.m.

CONFIRMATIONS

Executive nominations confirmed by the Senate December 4, 2014:

DEPARTMENT OF ENERGY

FRANKLIN M. ORR, JR., OF CALIFORNIA, TO BE UNDER SECRETARY FOR SCIENCE, DEPARTMENT OF ENERGY.

JOSEPH S. HEZIR, OF VIRGINIA, TO BE CHIEF FINANCIAL OFFICER, DEPARTMENT OF ENERGY.

THE JUDICIARY

LYDIA KAY GRIGGSBY, OF MARYLAND, TO BE A JUDGE OF THE UNITED STATES COURT OF FEDERAL CLAIMS FOR A TERM OF FIFTEEN YEARS.

GREGORY N. STIVERS, OF KENTUCKY, TO BE UNITED STATES DISTRICT JUDGE FOR THE WESTERN DISTRICT OF KENTUCKY.

JOSEPH F. LEESON, JR., OF PENNSYLVANIA, TO BE UNITED STATES DISTRICT JUDGE FOR THE EASTERN DISTRICT OF PENNSYLVANIA.

EXTENSIONS OF REMARKS

TRIBUTE TO LECIL NOLAN—RECIPIENT OF THE 29TH ANNUAL PALMER VETERANS APPRECIATION AWARD

HON. SCOTT DesJARLAIS

OF TENNESSEE

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, December 4, 2014

Mr. DESJARLAIS. Mr. Speaker, it is with great pride that I rise today to honor Sergeant Lecil Nolan, USA (Ret.), who was recently awarded the 29th Palmer Veterans Appreciation Award, an honor presented annually on Veterans Day by the City of Palmer, Tennessee.

Following his graduation from Grundy County High School in 1969, Lecil enlisted in the United States Army as an infantryman with the 101st Airborne Division and was deployed to Vietnam from January to December of 1971.

After returning home, Sgt. Nolan went to work for the United States Postal Service, where he spent the next 29 years and 10 months serving his local community.

Sgt. Nolan's outstanding service is reflected in the numerous commendations and military decorations he has received, including: the Combat Infantryman Badge, National Defense Service Medal, Vietnam Service Medal with two Bronze Service Stars, Republic of Vietnam Service Medal, Air Medal with Numeral 1, Bronze Star, Marksman (Rifle), and 1st Class Gunner (MGM–60).

Mr. Speaker, this recognition is certainly well-deserved and is a testament to our community's appreciation for Sgt. Nolan's service in the United States Army.

I, along with the grateful citizens of Tennessee's Fourth District, extend a heartfelt thanks to Sgt. Lecil Nolan, as well as to all of our veterans, for their sacrifices made and service rendered to our country.

IN RECOGNITION OF CHIEF MIKE WHALEN

HON. WILLIAM R. KEATING

OF MASSACHUSETTS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, December 4, 2014

Mr. KEATING. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to recognize Police Chief Mike Whalen upon his retirement after ten years of dedicated service to the town of Dennis, Massachusetts.

Chief Whalen began his distinguished career as a patrolman in Farmington, Connecticut. Over the next thirty years, he tirelessly worked his way up the ranks of the greater Hartford police department, rising from patrolman to Chief of Police in the Connecticut State Capitol. In 2004, the Cape Cod community was particularly fortunate when Chief Whalen came to Dennis. During his ten years with the Dennis Police Department, Chief Whalen has been a remarkable leader and has built on his strong reputation for modernizing local police work. Every community that Chief Whalen has touched has benefited as a result of his work, and his guidance and leadership will surely be missed in the town of Dennis.

Mr. Speaker, it is with great pride that I commend Chief Mike Whalen. I ask that my colleagues join me in wishing him a long and happy retirement and in thanking him for his service.

HONORING THE PUBLIC SERVICE OF MARISOL CORRALES

HON. GLORIA NEGRETE McLEOD

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, December 4, 2014

Mrs. NEGRETE MCLEOD. Mr. Speaker, Ms. Marisol Corrales served as my District Representative for California's 35th Congressional District, which includes the communities of Bloomington, Chino, Fontana, Montclair, Ontario, Rialto in San Bernardino County, and the city of Pomona in Los Angeles County.

Ms. Marisol Corrales represented my office at 14 senior centers throughout my district. She presented birthday greetings, brought resources and helped seniors with any federal related issues on my behalf. She also assisted with and worked on special projects that met the needs of our district.

Ms. Marisol Corrales contributed greatly to the constituent services objective of my office and assisted constituents facing issues with federal agencies, such as the Department of Veteran Affairs, Internal Revenue Services, United States Citizenship and Immigration Services, amongst other federal agencies; her work as a liaison between our office, other state agencies, and our constituents validated her commitment to public service.

Ms. Marisol Corrales managed my iConstituent account; she wrote constituent correspondence and responded to constituent inquiries, as well as constituents' positions on current issues on a daily basis.

As a result of her work in Congress, Ms. Marisol Corrales has had the unique opportunity of acquiring a deeper understanding of the legislative process, public policy formation while also providing assistance to the constituents in our district.

Ms. Marisol Corrales attended local grade schools, graduated from Eisenhower High School, and went on to earn two Bachelor of Arts degrees in Latin American and Iberian Studies (Emphasis in Politics and Economics) and Spanish Language and Literature from the University of California, Santa Barbara.

As a result of her outstanding service as District Representative for my district office, Ms. Marisol Corrales is better equipped to provide valuable leadership and contributions to educational institutions; local, regional, state and federal governments; and professional, business, and community endeavors in the State of California and the entire nation.

Let it be known Mr. Speaker, that Ms. Marisol Corrales be commended for her exemplary service on behalf of the Members of Congress of the United States, and extended sincere best wishes for every success in her future endeavors.

IN MEMORY OF WORLD WAR II VETERAN BILL BASTIAN

HON. TOM McCLINTOCK

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, December 4, 2014

Mr. MCCLINTOCK. Mr. Speaker, I rise to honor the life, achievements, and service of World War II veteran Bill Bastian.

Bill joined the United States Army in 1942, serving during the height of the Second World War as an officer in the 203rd Engineer Combat Battalion. Throughout the course of the war, Bill served as company commander, assistant operations officer, and battalion motor and liaison officer.

He was among the brave soldiers who landed on Omaha Beach on D–Day, June 6, 1944.

After the invasion, Bill served as communication liaison officer. He risked his life to ensure that communications remained intact throughout the American advance in France.

He was redeployed to Belgium just before Christmas of 1944, where he faced the brunt of the German offensive in the Battle of the Bulge. During the invasion of Germany, Bill helped construct the bridge over the Fulda River between Frankfurt and Kassel.

As instrumental as this project was, Bill Bastian's contribution to protecting our country's ideals was far greater. He was a proven leader, who valued the resourcefulness of the Americans he commanded. Bill noted that most of the recruits did not even know how to drive a car when they joined the service, but by the end of the conflict, they could operate large machinery, build roads, and repair equipment.

Bill once remarked: ''Americans are people that can look at a job, figure out how to get it done, and then get the job done.'' This is the same manner in which he led his life after the Army.

Bill was more than a soldier; he was a loving husband to his wife of 63 years, Melba. After her passing, Bill devoted his time to leading tours of the Normandy beachhead and the French cemeteries where many of his former comrades are buried. In recent years, Bill's moving radio commentaries have kept the stories of his generation's sacrifice alive.

This brave veteran's service and devotion to the United States and to liberty lives on in the freedom enjoyed by all Americans. It is my privilege to rise in honor of the life and service of Bill Bastian.

RECOGNIZING THE CONTRIBUTIONS OF RICHARD KRUGMAN

HON. DIANA DeGETTE

OF COLORADO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, December 4, 2014

Ms. DEGETTE. Mr. Speaker, I rise to honor the contributions of one of Colorado's most respected citizens, Dr. Richard D. Krugman. On the occasion of his retirement, it is fitting that we look back at his successful career. His leadership in the medical community is demonstrated in part by the many roles he fills, including Vice Chancellor for Health Affairs for the University of Colorado Denver and Dean of the Colorado School of Medicine. He began his tenure as Dean in 1992, making him the longest-serving dean of any medical school in the country. In that role, he has made a significant impact on not only the Colorado School of Medicine but also the greater Colorado community. He merits both our recognition and gratitude for his steadfast efforts in creating a highly prestigious medical school that benefits the health of Colorado in so many ways.

After graduating from Princeton University, Dr. Krugman earned his medical degree at New York University School of Medicine. He came to Colorado to do his internship and residency in pediatrics at the University of Colorado Denver School Of Medicine. As a board-certified pediatrician, Dr. Krugman joined the University of Colorado faculty in 1973. He has authored over 100 original papers, chapters, editorials and four books, and recently stepped down after 15 years as Editor-in-Chief of Child Abuse and Neglect: The International Journal. He has done incredible work raising awareness and tackling the problem of child abuse. He further assists the community by serving on the Boards of Trustees of Denver Health, Princeton University, the Hasbro Children's Foundation and the Kempe Children's Foundation. Dr. Krugman also served our country as a major in the U.S. Army Reserve.

In addition to his service as dean and vice chancellor, Dr. Krugman left his mark on the University of Colorado in his many other roles. He was the Director of Admissions and Co-Director of the Child Health Associate Program. He served as the Director of the University's Area Health Education Center program, and Vice Chairman for Clinical Affairs in the Department of Pediatrics. He is also president of University Physicians, Inc., the School of Medicine faculty practice plan.

Of Dr. Krugman's many accomplishments at the University of Colorado, one the most notable is the role he played in the construction of the new Anschutz Medical Campus. His unwavering determination to move the medical school from an old campus to a beautiful state of the art facility has dramatically benefitted the School of Medicine. U.S. News & World Report consistently rates the school among their top five primary care provider rankings.

Please join me in commending Dr. Richard Krugman for more than 40 years of extraordinary service. His talents and perseverance are an example and inspiration for us all and helps to build a better future for everyone living in Colorado.

RECOGNIZING INFLAMMATORY BOWEL DISEASE AWARENESS WEEK

HON. ANDER CRENSHAW

OF FLORIDA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, December 4, 2014

Mr. CRENSHAW. Mr. Speaker, I rise today in observance of National IBD Awareness Week, December 1–7, 2014, which bring attention to over 1.4 million Americans affected by Crohn's disease and ulcerative colitis, collectively known as inflammatory bowel disease, or IBD. These disorders impact the gastrointestinal tract, the area of the body where digestion takes place. They cause inflammation of the intestine, which leads to ongoing symptoms and complications.

Although anyone can get IBD, it is most commonly diagnosed in adolescents and young adults between 15 and 25 years old. There is currently no known cause or cure for IBD, and individuals with IBD may suffer from various symptoms from mild to severe abdominal pain, diarrhea, fever, and intestinal bleeding. The impacts are devastating to both patients and their families.

While we still do not have all the answers, there is hope. An increasing number of genes have been identified—over 100 today—that may cause an increase in the risk of developing IBD, confirming that IBD has a strong genetic component. With these discoveries and new technological advances, researchers are working furiously to find cures.

Despite this, the unpredictable nature of these painful and debilitating digestive diseases creates a significant burden on the community and economy. Every year, there is more than $1.26 billion in direct and indirect costs to the US healthcare system due to hospitalizations as a result of IBD complications.

As the co-chair of the Crohn's and Colitis Caucus, a bi-partisan group of Congressional Members dedicated to educating the public and other Members on IBD, I urge my fellow Caucus members and colleagues to join me in recognizing IBD Awareness week and the millions of Americans suffering from this disease. I would also like to take this time to honor my colleague and fellow co-chair, JIM MORAN, for his leadership over the years in improving access to treatments for IBD for this vulnerable population. He has been an incredible partner in this fight to prevent and cure IBD. He will be missed in this Chamber as he moves on to the next chapter in his life.

With the support of the Crohn's and Colitis Foundation of America, I encourage all Americans to join in the fight to cure, raise awareness, and increase research on this debilitating disease. Together, with the help of researchers, educators, medical professionals, patients, and families, we can find a cure and end this devastating disease for millions of people around the world.

HONORING THE PUBLIC SERVICE OF ZAFAR INAM

HON. GLORIA NEGRETE McLEOD

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, December 4, 2014

Mrs. NEGRETE MCLEOD. Mr. Speaker, Mr. Zafar Inam served as my District Representative for California's 35th Congressional District, which includes the communities of Bloomington, Chino, Fontana, Montclair, Ontario, Rialto in San Bernardino County, and the City of Pomona in Los Angeles County.

Mr. Zafar Inam contributed greatly to the public policy goals of my office and served as the principal staff member to constituent groups advocating for a better quality of life, housing issues, intelligence issues, working conditions, education, and immigrants' rights.

Mr. Zafar Inam acted as the District Representative within my Congressional District office. His responsibilities included answering casework correspondence, meeting with constituents, verbal communications with constituents, forming effective relationships with local leaders and serving as a liaison with federal, state, and local agencies.

As a result of Zafar Inam's work in Congress, Zafar has had the unique opportunity of acquiring a deeper understanding of the legislative process, public policy formation in the nation's capital, while also providing assistance to my Congressional Office, other members in Congress, legislative committees, and their constituencies.

A native of Southern California, Zafar attended Upland High School, graduated from Chaffey College, and went on to earn a Bachelor of Science degree in Engineering from California State Polytechnic University, Pomona.

Continuing his pursuit of higher education, Zafar earned his Master's degree in Civil Engineering and Management from California State University, Fullerton, and his impressive resume includes being the local President of Scientists and Engineers of America, organization promoting science and math policy; also designing and building roadways and bridges as an Engineer for the State of California.

As a result of his outstanding service as District Representative for my congressional office, Zafar Inam is better equipped to provide valuable leadership and contributions to educational institutions; local, regional, state and federal governments; and professional, business, and community endeavors in the State of California and the entire nation.

Let it be known Mr. Speaker, that Mr. Zafar Inam, District Representative, be commended for his exemplary service on behalf of the Members of Congress of the United States, and extended sincere best wishes for every success in his future endeavors.

BRIDGING THE AFFORDABILITY GAP IN ACA

HON. DAVID P. ROE

OF TENNESSEE

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, December 4, 2014

Mr. ROE of Tennessee. Mr. Speaker, since the implementation of the Affordable Care Act, more and more Tennesseans, and more and more Americans, are expressing concern about the affordability of health care. Even though more people have insurance, they are struggling with growing deductibles and out-of-pocket expenses.

To put a finer point on it, the Kaiser Family Foundation reports that one in three Americans are having difficulty paying their medical

bills, while the National Foundation for Credit Counseling reports 64 percent don't have $1,000 to cover an emergency expense. According to Kaiser, deductibles have increased 50 percent since 2009.

During October, I was made aware of one innovative approach to bridge the affordability gap when I toured Holston Medical Group, one of the largest, multi-specialty physician practices in the southeastern United States and located in my district. Holston is partnering with a company called CarePayment to try to help ensure their patients can afford care recommended by their doctor.

Through its partnership with CarePayment, Holston patients can spread medical payments over 25 months or more at zero percent APR, without impact to their credit score. Everyone is eligible, regardless of income or employment status. This program helps patients afford their bills, and it also helps hospitals reduce their bad debt. For example, Holston has reduced its bad debt by 85 percent. That's significant, particularly when you consider that hospitals are seeing more and more of their bad debt coming from patients who have insurance.

This program removes financial concerns so patients can focus on their recovery. I was told one story about Betty, a constituent from Bristol, Tennessee, who injured her shoulder and needed physical therapy, but couldn't afford treatment. She enrolled in Holston's CarePayment program, finished therapy and pays just $25 a month. She says she couldn't have had the treatment if Holston didn't offer the financing plan.

As a physician, I know what can happen when patients delay care. And delaying treatment is more likely when they don't have the money to pay.

The partnership between CarePayment and Holston is increasingly necessary as costs continue to be shifted. With uncertainty about the long-term feasibility of the ACA, partnerships like these may be helpful in ensuring patients can continue to receive the care they need.

IN SUPPORT OF H.R. 5739, THE NO SOCIAL SECURITY FOR NAZIS ACT

HON. YVETTE D. CLARKE

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, December 04, 2014

Ms. CLARKE of New York. Mr. Speaker, this week, I voted in support of H.R. 5739, the No Social Security for Nazis Act, of which I am proud original co sponsor.

For decades now individuals who have been identified as Nazi war criminals have accessed their Social Security benefits, by means of a loophole in the Social Security Act. This loophole allowed those who were denaturalized, or those who voluntarily renounced their United States' citizenship, and left the country to avoid formal deportation proceedings, to continue receiving Social Security benefits.

H.R. 5739 will close the loophole by amending the law to stop Social Security benefit payments to those denaturalized due to participation in Nazi persecutions or those who voluntarily renounced their citizenship as part of a settlement with the Attorney General related to their participation in Nazi persecution.

Our country and the world will never forget the atrocities committed by the Nazi regime against millions of Jews and other targeted groups during World War II, nor should the perpetrators of these atrocities be allowed to continue to collect Social Security benefits due to a loophole in the law.

My district in Brooklyn, New York, which is the Ninth Congressional District of New York, is home to one of the largest orthodox Jewish populations in the country as well as being home to the second largest Jewish population in the nation overall. I know that my constituents would feel reassured to know that this loophole has been closed.

So, on behalf of my Jewish constituents and of all Americans, I want to thank my colleagues on both sides of the aisle who joined me in supporting H.R. 5739, the No Social Security for Nazis Act.

HONORING THE PUBLIC SERVICE OF DANIEL SANCHEZ

HON. GLORIA NEGRETE McLEOD

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, December 4, 2014

Mrs. NEGRETE McLEOD. Mr. Speaker, Mr. Daniel Sanchez served as my Communications Director for California's 35th Congressional District, which includes the communities of Bloomington, Chino, Fontana, Montclair, Ontario, Rialto in San Bernardino County, and the city of Pomona in Los Angeles County.

Mr. Daniel Sanchez contributed greatly to the communications and public policy goals of my office and served as a legislative staff member to specifically serve constituent groups advocating for a better quality of life, housing issues, intelligence issues, working conditions, education, and immigrants' rights.

Mr. Daniel Sanchez managed the office's online presence as Chief Web Master and Social Media Coordinator, helping share the Congresswoman's work to constituents on Facebook, Twitter, Google+, YouTube, Instagram and Vine.

As a result of his work in Congress, Mr. Daniel Sanchez has had the unique opportunity of acquiring a deeper understanding of the legislative process, public policy formation in the nation's capital, while also providing assistance to other members in Congress, legislative committees, and their constituencies.

A native of Rialto, California, Mr. Daniel Sanchez attended local grade schools, graduated from Wilmer Amina Carter High School, and went on to earn a Bachelor of Arts degree in Political Science from the University of California, Riverside.

As a result of his outstanding service as Communications Director for my congressional office, Mr. Daniel Sanchez is better equipped to provide valuable leadership and contributions to educational institutions; local, regional, state and federal governments; and professional, business, and community endeavors in the State of California and the entire nation.

Let it be known Mr. Speaker, that Mr. Daniel Sanchez be commended for his exemplary service on behalf of the Members of Congress of the United States, and extended sincere best wishes for every success in his future endeavors.

VICKI WAGNER

HON. ED PERLMUTTER

OF COLORADO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, December 4, 2014

Mr. PERLMUTTER. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to recognize and applaud Vicki Wagner for receiving the 2014 City of Golden Mayor's Award of Excellence.

The City of Golden honors Vicki for her achievements over four decades of ongoing and enthusiastic volunteerism. Vicki came to Golden in 1968 and soon began volunteering in the City. First in her children's schools, then on the newly-created Citizens Action Committee in the 1980's, the Golden Urban Renewal Authority, and the Farmer's Market since it opened in 2002. She currently serves on the Golden Visitors Center Board of Trustees and the Golden Good Government League. Vicki is primarily responsible for the beautiful landscaping at the Visitors Center and exemplifies the spirit that makes Golden great.

I extend my deepest congratulations to Vicki Wagner for this well-deserved recognition by the City of Golden.

RECOGNIZING MR. PETER H. STEPHAICH FOR HIS CONTRIBUTIONS TO OUR NATION'S WATER TRANSPORTATION INFRASTRUCTURE

HON. BILL SHUSTER

OF PENNSYLVANIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, December 4, 2014

Mr. SHUSTER. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to recognize Mr. Peter H. Stephaich on the occasion of his receipt of the River Bell Award for his contributions to our nation's water transportation infrastructure.

Mr. Stephaich has devoted his talents to serving the maritime industry for over 30 years. During this time, he has held a number of important roles that make him a trusted figure, and someone who the industry looks to as a leader on transportation issues. He currently serves as Chairman and CEO of Blue Danube Incorporated and Campbell Transportation, which together employ hundreds of people, and operate over 500 vessels and four shipyards across the inland waterway system. In addition, he has served in a number of notable positions that have made him a steward of the industry. From his chairmanship of the National Waterways Foundation and the Board of American Waterways Operators, to his position as Commissioner and Vice Chairman of the Port of Pittsburgh Commission, Peter Stepaich is renowned across the nation as a stalwart advocate for America's water transportation professionals. Furthermore he has extended this advocacy to Capitol Hill, where he has been a notable voice for legislation to update and modernize our infrastructure. His testimony before the House Transportation and Infrastructure Committee was an important part of the process that led to the passage of The Water Resources Reform & Development Act of 2014 (WRRDA), and his input is thoroughly valued among the halls of Congress.

Transportation of goods and services across America's waterways has never been more crucial to the economic wellbeing of our nation than it is today. Leaders like Peter Stephaich help expand this important industry, and in doing so help speed the flow of materials and commodities that are the fuel our nation needs to grow and prosper. His receipt of the River Bell Award is certainly well deserved, and I invite my colleagues to join me in offering congratulations for his many years of service as a transportation leader.

TAX INCREASE PREVENTION ACT OF 2014

SPEECH OF

HON. SUZANNE BONAMICI

OF OREGON

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, December 3, 2014

Ms. BONAMICI. Mr. Speaker, as the 113th Congress draws to a close, American businesses and families are looking to us with hopes for a new spirit of bipartisanship and decisive action. We should take this opportunity to find common ground and give certainty to our constituents instead of continuing to postpone difficult choices and leaving the tough decisions for next year.

The bill before us today, H.R. 5771, extends several important tax provisions, many of which I have actively supported over the last two years. But by failing to extend these provisions beyond 2014, we have missed the chance to provide much-needed certainty to our constituents. For this reason I am reluctantly supporting H.R. 5771, but also calling on my colleagues to embrace long-term solutions as we consider these important issues going forward.

The production tax credit for renewable energy has been key to the growth of an important industry in my home state of Oregon and in this country, and ending it in 2014 jeopardizes new investments in our communities and job creation opportunities. H.R. 5771 extends the production tax credit, but the short-term nature of the extension makes it difficult for the wind industry and others to meaningfully plan future projects. This does nothing to end our dependence on fossil fuels from other nations, and it doesn't create any incentives for innovative clean energy companies to hire additional employees.

H.R. 5771 does provide some relief to underwater homeowners who have had a portion of their mortgage debt forgiven, and that is a provision that comes as a great relief to many of our constituents. But still others will wonder what to expect in tax year 2015 and beyond, thus adding to the financial instability that prevents families from feeling the benefits of the slowly developing economic recovery.

Making businesses and families in our districts wait until the end of the year to find out whether we will grant a retroactive extension of many tax provisions that affect their returns and their finances is unacceptable. Governing by crisis must end now. Americans and Oregonians expect more from us, and they deserve more from us. H.R. 5771 is a small step in the right direction, but Congress needs to do more and give our constituents the certainty they need to lead us to a robust economic recovery.

SUPPORT ROBUST FUNDING FOR ALZHEIMER'S DISEASE RESEARCH

HON. CHRISTOPHER H. SMITH

OF NEW JERSEY

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, December 4, 2014

Mr. SMITH of New Jersey. Mr. Speaker, I rise today as co-chair of the Task Force on Alzheimer's Disease to help raise awareness about the impact of Alzheimer's and the importance of increasing federal resources to assist individuals, families and caregivers.

In the United States, Alzheimer's has reached epidemic proportions. Today, the disease—a degenerative condition for which there is no cure or any effective treatment—is the 6th leading cause of death in our country, with a 68 percent increase in deaths caused by Alzheimer's within the last 10 years. Over 5.2 million Americans currently have this form of dementia and the number of family members and caregivers affected reaches more than 15 million. In my home state of New Jersey, an estimated 170,000 Garden State residents suffer from Alzheimer's, and 443,000 caregivers provided unpaid care. As our elderly population grows, the number of Americans affected by this disease is expected to triple by 2050.

The economic consequences of Alzheimer's are immense, and resources and assistance must be allocated appropriately to change the trajectory of the disease. Alzheimer's currently costs Americans $150 billion annually in Medicare and Medicaid programs alone. By 2050, care of Alzheimer's patients could reach $850 billion in Medicare and Medicaid costs. Including out of pocket and other expenses, the number totals one trillion.

Sharing the impact of the disease are the 15 million family members and others who act as caregivers and provide an estimated 17 billion hours of unpaid care—often relinquishing their jobs and other obligations to do so. These caregivers also endure significantly high rates of physical and emotional stress while attending to their loved ones. While their sacrifices are born of love and remain personally priceless, the economic costs of unpaid care are estimated to exceed $200 billion annually.

Research and preventative services are important tools that not only raise the quality of life for patients and families but serve as an investment that will reduce future costs. Accordingly, I worked with former Congressman, now Senator, ED MARKEY (D–MA)—then Co-Chair of the Task Force—in 2010 to write the House-version of the National Alzheimer's Project Act (NAPA) which became Public Law 111–375. Our legislation established the ambitious goal of preventing and successfully treating Alzheimer's disease by 2025 in the United States, and required an annual National Plan to achieve this goal.

It is vital that we commit ourselves fully to this objective and time is of the essence.

We must make a robust investment in research at the National Institutes of Health (NIH) and the National Institutes on Aging (NIA). The Senate Appropriations Subcommittee on Labor, HHS & Education recently approved their FY 2015 bill, which calls for an additional $100 million in funding at the NIA. This funding will go a long way toward meeting the goals laid out in NAPA.

But we can do better—not only with funding but with better information and planning.

On that note, the Subcommittee also included language directing NIH to submit a professional judgment budget for Alzheimer's disease research. As a cosponsor of the Alzheimer's Accountability Act (H.R. 4351), I firmly believe that unfiltered information specifying the resources necessary to meet the goals and objectives laid out in the National Plan would provide Congress with a valuable tool for setting research and service priorities.

Mr. Speaker, yesterday Rep. MAXINE WATERS—the current Co-chair of the Task Force—and I sent a letter to the Chairmen and Ranking Members of the House Appropriations Committee requesting that they include the Senate Subcommittee's funding level and the language requiring a professional judgment budget in the coming spending package.

I urge my colleagues to accept this request and work with the Task Force to continue to boost funding for Alzheimer's research and services in the coming years.

HONORING THE PUBLIC SERVICE OF WENDY J. MEDINA

HON. GLORIA NEGRETE McLEOD

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, December 4, 2014

Mrs. NEGRETE MCLEOD. Mr. Speaker, Mrs. Wendy J. Medina served as my Senior District Representative for California's 35th Congressional District, which includes the communities of Bloomington, Chino, Fontana, Montclair, Ontario, Rialto in San Bernardino County, and the city of Pomona in Los Angeles County.

With over fourteen years' experience working in California state and federal politics, Mrs. Wendy J. Medina consistently demonstrated a strong work ethic and a deep commitment to the community.

Mrs. Wendy J. Medina worked tirelessly to coordinate well-attended district events that met the needs of our district; her work as a liaison between our office, other state agencies, and our constituents validated her commitment to public service.

As a result of her outstanding service as a Senior District Representative for my congressional office, Mrs. Wendy J. Medina is better prepared to provide valuable leadership and contributions to educational institutions; local, regional, state and federal governments; and professional, business, and community endeavors in the State of California and the entire nation.

Mrs. Wendy J. Medina attended local grade schools and graduated from Ontario High School. Mrs. Wendy J. Medina and her husband, Javier Garcia, are the proud parents of four wonderful children; Alexia, Diego, Natalia and Kayla.

Let it be known Mr. Speaker, that Mrs. Wendy J. Medina be commended for her exemplary service on behalf of the Members of Congress of the United States, and extended sincere best wishes for every success in her future endeavors.

TRIBUTE TO FARGO MAYOR DENNIS WALAKER

HON. KEVIN CRAMER

OF NORTH DAKOTA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, December 4, 2014

Mr. CRAMER. Mr. Speaker, the good people of Fargo, North Dakota have broken hearts today. Their mayor, Dennis Walaker, died suddenly this week, sending a wave of emotion across my entire state.

Mayor Walaker epitomized what it means to be the people's servant, not because he was perfect—he certainly was not—but because he was as common as an uncommon politician can be.

Denny earned the top job in the city by virtue of his service as a city employee famous for fighting floods. The legend was solidified as he defied the feds and the odds by applying his uncommon common sense to the 2009 record flood fight, keeping his city safe and his people in their homes.

While Denny's famous flood fights put him on a big stage, it was the character of the man that was really under the spotlight more than his competence as a civil engineer.

Denny was always where he needed to be. He wore a suit and tie when he had to, but was more comfortable wearing, well, more comfortable clothes. It's hard to describe without cliché, but Denny was loved because he was one of the people he represented, whoever they were.

He was one of ''them.''

He was always available and accountable, and expected the same of other public officials at every level. Denny's communication style was more blunt than eloquent, but always memorable and effective. While he didn't shy away from criticizing legislators at the state and federal levels—in fact he seemed to relish it—he wasn't offensive. Perhaps because he expected the same clarity from us as he provided to us.

He was a good example to all of us. Not every politician could or even should match his personality or style; we should strive to match his character.

I pray for Denny's family and our city as we mourn, but am confident the memories we carry will keep him close to us for a very long time.

IN HONOR OF STEVE PRICE

HON. SAM FARR

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, December 4, 2014

Mr. FARR. Mr. Speaker, I rise today on behalf of myself and my dear friend and colleague Representative LOIS CAPPS to honor the career of a remarkable public servant whose work and character should serve as a model for us all. Mr. Steve Price is retiring from CalTrans after nearly 35 years in various engineering positions. In that time Steve carved out a reputation for integrity and unfailing honesty. If it could be done, Steve would make it happen. If an idea was impractical, Steve let you know. Simply put, Steve made government—at least the portion that he controlled—work for the people of California.

We had the great pleasure to getting to know Steve in his capacity as the maintenance supervisor for CalTrans District 5, which encompasses both of our congressional districts. California's Highway 1 connects our districts from Moro Bay and Hearst Castle in the south up through Carmel and Monterey in the north. Along the way the road passes through Big Sur and offers one of the most spectacular views of land and sea anywhere in the world. But as Steve likes to remind us all, that land has been falling into the sea for eons and the highway's construction 80 years ago did nothing to slow that. So every time a slide, wildfire, or washed out bridge closes the highway, we find ourselves sitting at the table with Steve and the local community working out solutions to keep the coast highway open. And it has been in those community settings that Steve's particular brand of diplomacy made its greatest impact. Where some work to sooth community anxieties with gentle words and reassuring platitudes, Steve offers unvarnished honesty. Steve's presence in the room always helped bring the conversation back to the practical.

But above all, Steve was a tremendously skilled and innovative engineer. He has been a strong advocate for worker safety and sought out opportunities to include maintenance staff in the project design process. Steve has received a Tranny Award in 1995 for leading the Caltrans effort on the Hearst Scenic Conservation purchase; acted as the Interim State Traffic engineer; participated in Transportation Research Board study on Design of In-Vehicle Driving Behavior and Crash Risk Study; received the Karl Moskowitz award for Outstanding Engineering in Transportation in 2014; and served as the State Pavement Engineer in 2014, just to name a few accomplishments. He has also applied his engineering skills to aid in Haiti's recovery from the devastating 2010 earthquake.

Mr. Speaker, we know we speak for the whole House in offering this body's gratitude for a job well done. Steve's leadership will be missed by us, his colleagues, and numerous communities up and down the Central Coast. We wish Steve and his family every success in retirement and can rest assured that his voice will continue to be heard.

HONORING THE PUBLIC SERVICE OF MARY J. ARMSTRONG

HON. GLORIA NEGRETE McLEOD

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, December 4, 2014

Mrs. NEGRETE MCLEOD. Mr. Speaker, Mary J. Armstrong served as my District Representative for California's 35th Congressional District, which includes the communities of Bloomington, Chino, Fontana, Montclair, Ontario, Rialto in San Bernardino County, and the city of Pomona in Los Angeles County.

Mary J. Armstrong capacity of responsibilities included preparing and presenting certificates of recognition, assisting with the planning of community events and attending committee hearings and meetings.

Mary J. Armstrong managed and researched constituents' casework, not limited to staffing me at various events and meetings as needed and represented me on occasion, worked as a liaison with federal agencies and addressed a variety of issues and concerns of the constituents of the 35th Congressional District.

Having served the State of California for eleven years, Mary J. Armstrong began her legislative career in 2003, with Assembly Member Mervyn M. Dymally, representing the 52nd Assembly District and transitioned to the 32nd Senatorial District, and two years with the 35th Congressional District with me.

Mary and her husband, Jesse Armstrong, are the proud parents of four Children, Stephanie, Calvin, Anthony and Angela, and grandparents of six grandchildren and one great grand child.

Mary J. Armstrong is dependable, adaptable and a resourceful team player, she possesses the persistence and personality to excel in competitive markets and dynamic fast-paced environments and she rendered outstanding service to me in providing quality service to the people of the 32nd Senatorial District and the 35th Congressional District and throughout the State of California.

Mr. Speaker, I fully extend all due recognition to Mary J. Armstrong for her many exceptional achievements and personal loyalty for exemplifying the character and proficiency that mark the best of California's legislative staff.

CONGRESSIONAL BLACK CAUCUS

SPEECH OF

HON. DANNY K. DAVIS

OF ILLINOIS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, December 1, 2014

Mr. DANNY K. DAVIS of Illinois. Mr. Speaker, I am deeply dismayed and concerned by the decision of the grand jury not to indict Ferguson, Missouri Police Officer Darren Wilson in the shooting of Michael Brown. Based on my interaction with constituents I expect that many thousands of others share that response and will express their concerns in peaceful public protests. I call upon law enforcement in Missouri, and all across our nation, to show all possible restraint and sensitivity and allow the American people to exercise their First Amendment right and responsibility in expressing their opinions over this event and similar recent events.

The events leading to the shooting of Michael Brown, an unarmed African American teenager, mirror a horrifying string of similar deaths and shootings of African American men at the hands of law enforcement all across the country which seem to have escalated in recent weeks: Eric Garner (43), Staten Island, New York—July 17; John Crawford (22), Beavercreek, Ohio—August 5; Ezell Ford (25), Los Angeles, California—August 11; Dante Parker, Victorville, California—August 12; Levar Jones (35), Columbia, South Carolina—September 4 and most recently Tamir E. Rice (12) in Cleveland, Ohio—November 23. According to the Chicago Tribune (8/26/2014) ''Chicago police shot 36 people last year, 26 of them African American males, and have shot 34 people so far this year.'' The circumstances surrounding many of those shootings remain unclear or unknown. The emerging pattern of these events raise significant, troubling questions about the protection of the civil rights of Americans, especially young African American males, in encounters with law enforcement.

The sense of frustration and anger felt by so many African Americans, especially young African Americans, is understandable. There remain great inequities in the functioning of our criminal justice system, inequities which are also still found in housing, finance, employment, and electoral politics. History suggests that the reduction of these inequities come only after sustained, unremitting public protest, unified community resistance and economic, legal and political action. The progress we have made as a nation in securing equality and social justice has been uneven and intermittent. There have been periods of backlash and backsliding but over the years the end result has been slow, but relentless progress in repealing and reversing legal, social and economic injustices.

The question before us now is how best to protect our youth, how to end violence, including police violence in our community. Times like this bring to the surface powerful emotions and the temptation to lose faith in our still too often imperfect democratic process. Peoples of nations around the world which either have never established democratic institutions and processes or have given up on perfecting them have paid a horrible, and unnecessary, price. Now is a time to make our laws and law enforcement work for our community, not against our community. Now is the time for us to redouble our determination to reform and strengthen our system of laws and law enforcement, not to abandon it for a brief moment of street rage.

CONGRESSIONAL BLACK CAUCUS

SPEECH OF

HON. EDDIE BERNICE JOHNSON

OF TEXAS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, December 1, 2014

Ms. EDDIE BERNICE JOHNSON of Texas. Mr. Speaker, the Ferguson Grand Jury's decision not to indict Officer Darren Wilson for the August 9th shooting of unarmed teenager Michael Brown is a grave injustice. This decision plays into the deeply painful narrative, held in the hearts of many African Americans, that the lives of young black men are not valued in this country. While this notion may seem hard to believe for some, it is a reality for many minorities, as we continually see our justice system betray us. Most disturbing about the death of Michael Brown is the chilling fact that he is not the first unarmed African American man to die at the hands of police officers who were not held accountable for their actions. When I think of Michael Brown, I think of Edward Garner, Anthony Baez, Amadou Diallo, Anthony Lee, and Oscar Grant. I think of the futures that could have been, and the pain and suffering brought to their families. How many more lives will we lose before deciding to bring about meaningful change?

As the proud mother of a black man and grandmother to three grandsons, I cannot imagine the depth of the wound left in the hearts of Lesley McSpadden and Michael Brown Sr. As a Member of Congress who represents a predominantly minority community similar to Ferguson, I mourn for the societal ills faced by my constituents, the people of Ferguson and communities of color around the country. I share in their sense of hurt and anger. Our charge now is to harness that anger into constructive change, initiating dialogue with our community members, our elected officials, and our police departments, to ensure that there are no more senseless tragedies.

We are never wrong for heralding the call for justice. However, it is time for us to evaluate our methods for sounding that call. Rev. Dr. Martin Luther King once said: ''we must accept finite disappointment, but never lose infinite hope.'' At a time when it may seem easy to retreat to our respective corners, we should instead seek understanding and acceptance from one another, by working together to secure a better future for our sons.

CONGRESSIONAL BLACK CAUCUS

SPEECH OF

HON. BARBARA LEE

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, December 1, 2014

Ms. LEE of California. Mr. Speaker, first, let me thank Congressmen JEFFRIES and HORSFORD for hosting this important Special Order. I appreciate your leadership in organizing these important discussions.

We stand here tonight, once again, to talk about the ongoing and systematic failure of our justice system. I am deeply disappointed at last week's decision by the grand jury in Ferguson to not indict Officer Darren Wilson. I share the feelings of frustration, anger and disappointment by the recent decision.

And the protests that have spread across the country are a testament to that frustration and anger.

How many more deaths like Trayvon Martin, Eric Garner, Oscar Grant—one of my constituents—Michael Brown, and Tamir Rice will be tolerated until America decides that black lives matter? How many more jail beds will be filled by black and brown men and boys until we realize America has a deep and long rooted systematic problem that must to be addressed? The killing of Michael Brown has, once again, confronted us with the systematic issues of racism and injustice that are endemic in our society.

In a recently published op-ed in The Washington Post, Stacy Patton writes: ''Black America has again been reminded that its children are not worthy of being alive—in part because they are not seen as children at all, but as menacing threats to white lives.''

Mr. Speaker, enough is enough.

Disparity and inequality continue at every level of our society—a legacy born in the suffering of the Middle Passage, nurtured through slavery and preserved with Jim Crow. Today, we see this in the form of things like repressive voter ID laws, economic inequality, and mass incarceration.

The African American poverty rate of 27.2 percent is more than two and half times the poverty rate of white Americans. The 10.9 percent unemployment rate among African American is nearly twice the national average.

These statistics paint a clear picture of inequality in America yet we continue to ignore these disparities. This cannot continue.

To quote Dr. Martin Luther King, Jr. ''Law and order exist for the purpose of establishing justice and when they fail in this purpose they become the dangerously structured dams that block the flow of social progress.''

Mr. Speaker—the only way we can remove the dam is by addressing the deep and long-rooted structures that continue to disproportionately affect people of color.

And Congress is the body in which to do it. We were sent to Washington by our constituents to address the issues facing our nation—let's start working on the structural and racial biases that pervade our institutions.

I applaud the President for calling for a $263 million spending package to reform police departments. But much more work remains to done.

We have a duty to pick up the banner carried by Rosa Parks, Martin Luther King, and Medger Evers, to ensure that our children and our children's children can live in a world free of ignorance, discrimination and racism.

That is why we must pass legislation that will require the Department of Justice to support training programs for police departments to reduce racial bias and profiling. We need legislation and funding programs that focuses on diversity hiring and retention of officers in communities that need them the most. We need to pass legislation like H.R. 5478, the Stop Militarizing Law Enforcement Act, of which I am a proud cosponsor.

As a nation, we have made progress against racism but we are backsliding.

We are losing the prize that our forefathers and mothers fought, bled and died to obtain and preserve. We must stand together—stronger than ever—to raise our voices, march in the streets, and cast our ballots demanding change. The soul of our nation is at stake.

The American dream of equality, freedom, liberty, justice and life for all can and should be more than just words. It should be a promise to all Americans, regardless of the color of their skin or where they were born.

It should mean that for every mother or father, regardless of their race or socio-economic status, that they can look across the dinner table from their son or daughter and know that they can and will have a better life than their parents. That they will be protected and judged equally under the law. That their son or daughter will be at the table again tomorrow night.

A world where justice for all is fulfilled.

UNITED STATES-ISRAEL STRATEGIC PARTNERSHIP ACT OF 2014

SPEECH OF

HON. GENE GREEN

OF TEXAS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, December 3, 2014

Mr. GENE GREEN of Texas. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to support S. 2673, the U.S.-Israel Strategic Partnership Act of 2014.

I rise to reiterate my support of our strategic ally, and the only true democracy in the Middle East, Israel.

I want to applaud my colleagues in the House and Senate for passing this legislation. It is vital that Israel and the U.S. continue to protect our shared values including our commitment to liberty, equality and religious freedom.

I am pleased to offer my support to the legislation that shares technology, prioritizes

trade, exchanges information and intelligence and expands the Iron Dome.

Israel's security should be our first priority but this includes more than just weapons funding.

It requires joint-cooperation with the Israeli government and the Israeli people.

When Israel's national interests are protected, the United States' national security is enhanced.

Mr. Speaker, I have visited Israel almost a dozen times and each time I visit I am reminded of the challenges faced by Israelis every day.

The Israeli people face these challenges with confidence and self-assurance because they know they are an ally of the United States.

ACHIEVING A BETTER LIFE EXPERIENCE ACT OF 2014

SPEECH OF

HON. XAVIER BECERRA

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, December 3, 2014

Mr. BECERRA. Mr. Speaker, It's a laudable and worthy goal to incentivize savings and ensure that families of individuals with disabilities have access to the resources they need. But Congress has a responsibility to ensure that limited resources benefit those who need the help the most. Unfortunately, this bill is yet another example of an upside-down tax code that provides the greatest benefits to those of greatest means, not to middle class families living paycheck to paycheck.

Additionally, as AARP has noted in the attached letter, ''establishing the ABLE program should not be achieved by tapping into Medicare savings.'' Using Medicare savings to offset non-health related programs sets a dangerous precedent. While there are elements to this bill that both sides can agree on, this bill takes one step forward and two steps back.

AMERICAN ASSOCIATION
OF RETIRED PEOPLE,
December 3, 2014.

DEAR REPRESENTATIVE: As the largest nonprofit, nonpartisan organization representing the interests of Americans age 50 and older and their families, AARP urges you to reject using Medicare savings as an offset to pay for non-healthcare programs, including the cost of the Achieving a Better Life Experience (ABLE) Act of 2014.

AARP has consistently advocated against using permanent reductions in Medicare to pay for other unrelated government spending. While we agree it is important to help individuals with disabilities maintain health, independence, and quality of life, we oppose using Medicare savings to finance tax expenditures or other non-healthcare programs.

The ABLE Act establishes tax-exempt savings plans for persons with disabilities, making it much easier for them and their families to save for future expenses. Although ABLE accounts are only available for individuals under the age of 26, the savings accrued will help with living expenses as the person ages. This is especially important because at ages 50–64, adults with disabilities are less than half as likely to be employed as those without disabilities.

However, establishing the ABLE program should not be achieved by tapping into Medicare savings. This is especially true at a time when Medicare faces its own long term funding needs, and when Congress will shortly need to find savings to pay for either permanent Medicare SGR reform or another temporary ''doc fix'' in 2015. We urge you to remove Medicare offsets from the ABLE Act.

Sincerely,

NANCY A. LEAMOND,
Executive Vice President,
State & National Group.

TAX INCREASE PREVENTION ACT OF 2014

SPEECH OF

HON. CHRIS VAN HOLLEN

OF MARYLAND

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, December 3, 2014

Mr. VAN HOLLEN. Mr. Speaker, as Ranking Member of the House Budget Committee, it is abundantly clear to me that what our country needs most right now—and what we really should be voting on today—is comprehensive, pro-growth tax reform that encourages investment at home, drives job creation and delivers broadly shared prosperity to all Americans.

Instead, we are voting to retroactively extend a group of over 50, mostly business-related, temporary tax provisions that expired at the end of last year—until the end of this year. Which is now about four weeks away.

That's what today's legislation does. It retroactively takes these 50-odd expired provisions back to the beginning of the year, and then extends them forward for the next four weeks, at which point they will expire again and we'll be right back to square one.

Let me be clear: I support a number of these expiring provisions—like the R&D Tax Credit—and think they should be made permanent as part of comprehensive tax reform. And there are additional steps I think we should be taking—like extending the Health Care Tax Credit for trade-displaced workers and older workers whose pensions have been taken over by the PBGC. And ending the egregious practice of so-called corporate inversions once and for all.

I am reluctantly supporting this bill because, without it, many individuals and businesses would see an effective tax increase.

But Mr. Speaker, at some point, we're going to have to stop kicking the can down the road. From my perspective, that moment can't come soon enough.

THE STATUS OF THE TERRITORIES OF JUDEA AND SAMARIA ACCORDING TO INTERNATIONAL LAW

HON. STEVE STOCKMAN

OF TEXAS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, December 4, 2014

Mr. STOCKMAN. Mr. Speaker, today I would like to convey to the House important information regarding the legality of the presence of the State of Israel in Judea and Samaria under international law. Due to the unique and sui generis historic and legal circumstances of Israel's presence in Judea and Samaria, this presence cannot be considered to be an occupation. Moreover, provisions of the 1949 Fourth Geneva Convention, regarding transfer of populations, cannot be considered applicable, and were never intended to apply to the type of settlement activity carried out by Israel in Judea and Samaria. According to international law, Israelis have the lawful right to settle in Judea and Samaria, and consequently, the establishment of settlements cannot in and of itself be considered to be illegal. The following is an excerpt from the 2012 Levy Commission Report on the Legal Status of Building in Judea and Samaria that deals with international law. The full report can be viewed in its entirety at http://regavim.org.il/en/levy-report-translated-into-english/.

THE STATUS OF THE TERRITORIES OF JUDEA AND SAMARIA ACCORDING TO INTERNATIONAL LAW

3. In light of the different approaches in regard to the status of the State of Israel and its activities in Judea and Samaria, any examination of the issue of land and settlement thereon requires, first and foremost, clarification of the issue of the status of the territory according to international law.

Some take the view that the answer to the issue of settlements is a simple one inasmuch as it is prohibited according to international law. That is the view of Peace Now (see the letter from Hagit Ofran from 2 April 2010); B'tselem (see the letter from its Executive Director Jessica Montell from 29 March 2012, and its pamphlet Land Grab: Israel's Settlement Policy in the West Bank, published May 2002); Yesh Din and the Association for Civil Rights in Israel (ACRI) (see the letter from Attorney Tamar Feldman from 19 April 2012); and Adalah (see the letter from attorney Fatma Alaju from 12 June 2012).

The approach taken by these organizations is a reflection of the position taken by the Palestinian leadership and some in the international community, who view Israel's status as that of a ''military occupier,'' and the settlement endeavor as an entirely illegal phenomenon. This approach denies any Israeli or Jewish right to these territories. To sum up, they claim that the territories of Judea and Samaria are ''occupied territory'' as defined by international law in that they were captured from the Kingdom of Jordan in 1967. Consequently, according to this approach, the provisions of international law regarding the matter of occupation apply to Israel as a military occupier, i.e. Regulations concerning the Laws and Customs of War on Land. The Hague, 18 October 1907, which govern the relationship between the occupier, the occupied territory, and the Fourth Geneva Convention Relative to the Protection of Civilian Persons in Time of War. Geneva, 12 August (1949).

According to the Hague Regulations, the occupying power, while concerning himself with the occupier's security needs, is required to care for the needs of the civilian population until the occupation is terminated. According to these regulations, it is forbidden in principle to seize personal property, although the occupying power has the right to enjoy all the advantages derivable from the use of the property of the occupied state, and public property that is not privately owned without changing its fixed nature. Moreover, according to this approach, Article 49 of the Fourth Geneva Convention prohibits the transfer of parts of the occupying power's own civilian population into the territory it occupies. Accordingly, in their view, the establishment of settlements carried out by Israel is in violation of this article, even without addressing the type or status of the land upon which they are built.

In this context, we were presented with an approach by some of the abovementioned organizations, whereby they do not accept the premise that the lands that do not constitute personal property are state lands. It was claimed that in the absence of orderly registration of most of the land in Judea and Samaria, and precise registration of the rights of the local inhabitants, it is reasonable to assume that the local population is entitled to benefit from land that is neither defined nor registered as privately owned land. From this it follows that the use of land for the purpose of the establishment of Israeli settlements impinges on the rights of the local population, which is a protected population according to the Convention, and Israel, as an occupying power, is obliged to safeguard these rights and not deny them by exploiting the land for the benefit of its own population.

4. If this legal approach were correct, we would, in accordance with our Terms of reference, be required to terminate the work of this Committee, since in such circumstances, we could not recommend regularizing the status of the settlements. On the contrary, we would be required to recommend that the proper authorities remove them.

However, we were also presented with another legal position, inter alia by the Regavim movement (Attorneys Bezalel Smotritz and Amit Fisher) and by the Benjamin Regional Council (the expert legal opinion of Attorneys Daniel Reisner and Harel Amon). They are of the view that Israel is not an ''Occupying Power'' as determined by international law inter alia because the territories of Judea and Samaria were never a legitimate part of any Arab state, including the kingdom of Jordan. Consequently, those conventions dealing with the administration of occupied territory and an occupied population are not applicable to Israel's presence in Judea and Samaria.

According to this approach, even if the Geneva Convention applied, Article 49 was never intended to apply to the circumstances of Israel's settlements. Article 49 was drafted by the Allies after World War II to prevent the forcible transfer of an occupied population, as was carried out by Nazi Germany, which forcibly transferred people from Germany to Poland, Hungary and Czechoslovakia with the aim of changing the demographic and cultural makeup of the population. These circumstances do not exist in the case of Israel's settlement. Other than the fundamental commitment that applies universally by virtue of international humanitarian norms to respect individual personal property rights and uphold the law that applied in the territory prior to the IDF entering it, there is no fundamental restriction to Israel's right to utilize the land and allow its citizens to settle there, as long as the property rights of the local inhabitants are not harmed and as long as no decision to the contrary is made by the government of Israel in the context of regional peace negotiations.

5. Is Israel's status that of a ''military occupier'' with all that this implies in accordance with international law? In our view, the answer to this question is no.

After having considered all the approaches placed before us, the most reasonable interpretation of those provisions of international law appears to be that the accepted term ''occupier'' with its attending obligations, is intended to apply to brief periods of the occupation of the territory of a sovereign state pending termination of the conflict between the parties and the return of the territory or any other agreed upon arrangement. However, Israel's presence in Judea and Samaria is fundamentally different: Its control of the territory spans decades and no one can foresee when or if it will end; the territory was captured from a state (the kingdom of Jordan), whose sovereignty over the territory had never been legally and definitively affirmed, and has since renounced its claim of sovereignty; the State of Israel has a claim to sovereign right over the territory.

As for Article 49 of the Fourth Geneva Convention, many have offered interpretations, and the predominant view appears to be that that article was indeed intended to address the harsh reality dictated by certain countries during World War II when portions of their populations were forcibly deported and transferred into the territories they seized, a process that was accompanied by a substantial worsening of the status of the occupied population (see HCJ 785/87 Affo et al. v. Commander of IDF Forces in the West Bank et al. IsrSC 42(2) 1; and the article by Alan Baker: ''The Settlements Issue: Distorting the Geneva Conventions and Oslo Accords, from January 2011.

This interpretation is supported by several sources: The authoritative interpretation of the International Committee of the Red Cross (IRCC), the body entrusted with the implementation of the Fourth Geneva Convention, in which the purpose of Article 49 is stated as follows:

''It is intended to prevent a practice adopted during the Second World War by certain Powers, which transferred portions of their own population to occupied territory for political and racial reasons or in order, as they claimed, to colonize those territories. Such transfers worsened the economic situation of the native population and endangered their separate existence as a race.''

Legal scholars Prof. Eugene Rostow, Dean of Yale Law School in the U.S., and Prof. Julius Stone have acknowledged that Article 49 was intended to prevent the inhumane atrocities carried out by the Nazis, e.g. the massive transfer of people into conquered territory for the purpose of extermination, slave labor or colonization.

''The Convention prohibits many of the inhumane practices of the Nazis and the Soviet Union during and before the Second World War—the mass transfer of people into and out of occupied territories for purposes of extermination, slave labor or colonization, for example. . . . The Jewish settlers in the West Bank are most emphatically volunteers. They have not been ''deported'' or ''transferred'' to the area by the Government of Israel, and their movement involves none of the atrocious purposes or harmful effects on the existing population it is the goal of the Geneva Convention to prevent.'' (Rostow)

''Irony would . . . be pushed to the absurdity of claiming that Article 49(6) designed to prevent repetition of Nazi-type genocidal policies of rendering Nazi metropolitan territories judenrein, has now come to mean that . . . the West Bank . . . must be made judenrein and must be so maintained, if necessary by the use of force by the government of Israel against its own inhabitants. Common sense as well as correct historical and functional context excludes so tyrannical a reading of Article 49(6.).'' (Julius Stone)

6. We are not convinced that an analogy may be drawn between this legal provision and those who sought to settle in Judea and Samaria, who were neither forcibly ''deported'' nor ''transferred,'' but who rather chose to live there based on their ideology of settling the Land of Israel.

We have not lost sight of the views of those who believe that the Fourth Geneva Convention should be interpreted so as also to prohibit the occupying state from encouraging or supporting the transfer of parts of its population to the occupied territory, even if it did not initiate it. However, even if this interpretation is correct, we would not alter our conclusions that Article 49 of the Fourth Geneva Convention does not apply to Jewish settlement in Judea and Samaria in view of the status of the territory according to international law. On this matter, we offer a brief historical review.

7. On 2 November 1917–17 Heshvan 5678, Lord James Balfour, the British Foreign Secretary, published a declaration saying that:

''His Majesty's Government view with favor the establishment in Palestine of a national home for the Jewish people, and will use their best endeavors to facilitate the achievement of this object, it being clearly understood that nothing shall be done which may prejudice the civil and religious rights of existing non-Jewish communities in Palestine, or the rights and political status enjoyed by Jews in any other country.

In this declaration, Britain acknowledged the rights of the Jewish people in the Land of Israel and expressed its willingness to promote a process that would ultimately lead to the establishment of a national home for it in this part of the world. This declaration reappeared in a different form, in the resolution of the Peace Conference in San Remo, Italy, which laid the foundations for the British Mandate over the Land of Israel and recognized the historical bond between the Jewish people and Palestine (see the preamble):

''The principal Allied powers have also agreed that the Mandatory should be responsible for putting into effect the declaration originally made on November 2nd, 1917, by the Government of His Britannic Majesty, and adopted by the said powers, in favor of the establishment in Palestine of a national home for the Jewish people, it being clearly understood that nothing should be done which might prejudice the civil and religious rights of existing non-Jewish communities in Palestine, or the rights and political status enjoyed by Jews in any other country. [. . .] Recognition has thereby been given to the historical connection of the Jewish people with Palestine and to the grounds for reconstituting their national home in that country.

It should be noted here that the mandatory instrument (like the Balfour Declaration) noted only that ''the civil and religious rights'' of the inhabitants of Palestine should be protected, and no mention was made of the realization of the national rights of the Arab nation. As for the practical implementation of this declaration, Article 2 of the Mandatory Instrument states:

''The Mandatory shall be responsible for placing the country under such political, administrative and economic conditions as will secure the establishment of the Jewish national home, as laid down in the preamble, and the development of self-governing institutions, and also for safeguarding the civil and religious rights of all the inhabitants of Palestine, irrespective of race and religion.''

And Article 6 of the Palestine Mandate states:

''The Administration of Palestine, while ensuring that the rights and position of other sections of the population are not prejudiced, shall facilitate Jewish immigration under suitable conditions and shall encourage, in co-operation with the Jewish agency referred to in Article 4, close settlement by Jews on the land, including State lands and waste lands not required for public purposes.''

In August 1922 the League of Nations approved the mandate given to Britain, thereby recognizing, as a norm enshrined in international law, the right of the Jewish people to determine its home in the Land of Israel, its historic homeland, and establish its state therein.

To complete the picture, we would add that upon the establishment of the United Nations in 1945, Article 80 of its Charter determined the principle of recognition of the continued validity of existing rights of states and nations acquired pursuant to various mandates, including of course the right of the Jews to settle in the Land of Israel, as specified in the abovementioned documents:

Except as may be agreed upon in individual trusteeship agreements [. . .] nothing in this Chapter shall be construed in or of itself to alter in any manner the rights whatsoever of any states or any peoples or the terms of existing international instruments to which Members of the United Nations may respectively be parties'' (Article 80, Paragraph 1, UN Charter).

8. In November 1947, the United Nations General Assembly adopted the recommendations of the committee it had established regarding the partition of the Land of Israel west of the Jordan into two states. However, this plan was never carried out and accordingly did not secure a foothold in international law after the Arab states rejected it and launched a war to prevent both its implementation and the establishment of a Jewish state. The results of that war determined the political reality that followed: The Jewish state was established within the territory that was acquired in the war. On the other hand, the Arab state was not formed, and Egypt and Jordan controlled the territories they captured (Gaza, Judea and Samaria). Later, the Arab countries, which refused to accept the outcome of the war, insisted that the Armistice Agreement include a declaration that under no circumstances should the armistice demarcation lines be regarded as a political or territorial border. Despite this, in April 1950, Jordan annexed the territories of Judea and Samaria, unlike Egypt, which did not demand sovereignty over the Gaza Strip. However, Jordan's annexation did not attain legal standing and was opposed even by the majority of Arab countries, until in 1988, Jordan declared that it no longer considered itself as having any status over that area (on this matter see Supreme Court President Landau's remarks in HCJ 61/80 Haetzni v. State of Israel, IsrSC 34(3) 595, 597; HCJ 69/81 Bassil Abu Aita et al. v. The Regional Commander of Judea and Samaria et al., IsrSC 37(2) 197, 227).

This restored the legal status of the territory to its original status, i.e. territory designated to serve as the national home of the Jewish people, which retained its ''right of possession'' during the period of the Jordanian control, but was absent from the area for a number of years due to the war that was forced on it, but has since returned.

9. Alongside its international commitment to administer the territory and care for the rights of the local population and public order, Israel has had every right to claim sovereignty over these territories, as maintained by all Israeli governments. Despite this, they opted not to annex the territory, but rather to adopt a pragmatic approach in order to enable peace negotiations with the representatives of the Palestinian people and the Arab states. Thus, Israel has never viewed itself as an occupying power in the classic sense of the term, and subsequently, has never taken upon itself to apply the Fourth Geneva Convention to the territories of Judea, Samaria and Gaza. At this point, it should be noted that the government of Israel did indeed ratify the Convention in 1951, although it was never made part of Israeli law by way of Knesset legislation (on this matter, see CrimA 131/67 Kamiar v. State of Israel, 22(2) IsrSC 85, 97; HCJ 393/82 Jam'iat Iscan Al-Ma'almoun v. Commander of the IDF Forces in the Area of Judea and Samaria, IsrSC 37(4) 785).

Israel voluntarily chose to uphold the humanitarian provisions of the Convention (HCJ 337/71, Christian Society for the Holy Places v. Minister of Defense, IsrSC 26(1) 574; HCJ 256/72, Electricity Company for Jerusalem District v. Minister of Defense et al., IsrSC 27(1) 124; HCJ 698/80 Kawasme et al. v. The Minister of Defense et al., IsrSC 35(1) 617; HCJ 1661/05 Hof Aza. Regional Council et al. v. Knesset of Israel et al., IsrSC 59(2) 481).

As a result, Israel pursued a policy that allowed Israelis to voluntarily establish their residence in the territory in accordance with the rules determined by the Israeli government and under the supervision of the Israeli legal system, subject to the fact that their continued presence would be subject to the outcome of the diplomatic negotiations.

In view of the above, we have no doubt that from the perspective of international law, the establishment of Jewish settlements in Judea and Samaria is not illegal.

IN RECOGNITION OF ANU NATARAJAN

HON. ERIC SWALWELL

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, December 4, 2014

Mr. SWALWELL of California. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to honor Ms. Anu Natarajan, an exemplary public servant from my district.

Anu began her career almost 20 years ago as a member of the City of Fremont's planning staff. She was appointed to the Fremont Planning Commission, with which she served for two years before her appointment to the City Council at the end of 2004.

During her time as an elected official, she helped guide the development of Fremont as it transformed itself into an extension of Silicon Valley and oversaw dramatic growth in the high technology and manufacturing sectors of Fremont's economy.

Just as importantly, throughout her tenure she has advocated for a community-based planning process to create well-designed, sustainable, and livable communities to further economic growth.

Anu also has served important roles for a variety of community and economic development organizations, including the MidPen Housing Corporation and the American Leadership Forum. As a board member of StopWaste.org, she helped establish our country's first countywide ban on single use plastic bags. She also has served for more than a decade as a Commissioner of the Housing Authority of Alameda County.

Anu's passion for community building has left an indelible mark on the City of Fremont and her tireless public service sets an example for us all.

Anu's tenure on the Fremont City Council ended this month, but she will not soon be forgotten. I want to offer her my thanks for her years of public service and to congratulate her on a job well done.

H.R. 5759, THE ''PREVENTING EXECUTIVE OVERREACH ON IMMIGRATION ACT,'' AND H.R. 3979, THE ''NATIONAL DEFENSE AUTHORIZATION ACT OF 2015''

HON. EARL BLUMENAUER

OF OREGON

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, December 4, 2014

Mr. BLUMENAUER. Mr. Speaker, I submit the following:

H.R. 5759, THE PREVENTING EXECUTIVE OVERREACH ON IMMIGRATION ACT

Today I voted against H.R. 5759, the ''Preventing Executive Overreach on Immigration Act.'' This year, House Republicans have stonewalled on immigration reform and refused to work with Democrats. Instead of allowing a vote on the bipartisan immigration reform bill that passed the Senate nearly a year and a half ago, the House voted on a resolution that is as unproductive as it is insulting to those harmed by our broken immigration system. Today's actions are another example of the loudest voices on Capitol Hill turning their backs on our businesses, our faith leaders, law enforcement, and hard-working immigrant families.

The President's bold action is the right path forward, bringing millions out of the shadows, strengthening families, and growing our economy. The executive order is no substitute for comprehensive immigration reform, but, until then, this is a critical step in the right direction.

The President's action is not without precedent. Over the years, there have been dozens of executive actions taken on immigration matters, including from five Republican presidents. We cannot afford to lose billions in economic growth, totaling $1 trillion over the next 20 years, that economists estimate the federal budget will lose as a result of our failed immigration policies.

We must build on the President's action—and the advocacy that inspired it—to enact comprehensive immigration reform. There is no other solution.

H.R. 3979, THE NATIONAL DEFENSE AUTHORIZATION ACT OF 2015

Today I voted against H.R. 3979, the National Defense Authorization Act of 2015. This is a critical time for the U.S. military, yet at the exact moment Congress should be having an in-depth debate over these difficult issues, we will be voting on a bill that's nearly 2,000 pages long and asked to take it or leave it, without amendment.

Support for this bill sidesteps critical issues. Those include dealing with a far-reaching interpretation of the 2001 Authorization for the Use of Military Force (AUMF) currently used to justify U.S. air strikes in Syria; the recent doubling of U.S. troops in Iraq and their role; and, the recent authorization of an expanded role for U.S. troops in Afghanistan next year, instead of ending that war this year, as planned.

This Defense Authorization would also extend for a period of nearly two years the President's authority to train and equip highly vetted Syrian opposition fighters focused on combating ISIS and Syria's dictator, Bashar al-Assad. While not an authorization for U.S. boots on the ground in Syria, it does commit us to a long-term engagement in Syria. Congress should have taken this opportunity to debate the implications. But we did not.

There are some bright spots in this bill that I worked very hard to secure and am pleased to see them included. One is a critical two-year extension and expansion of the Afghan Special Immigrant Visa (SIV) program. Without action in the NDAA, the U.S. would have left our Afghan allies in the lurch, without any path to safety in the U.S., as promised to them in exchange for their service to protect our men and women in uniform.

Also included is an amendment I offered to the NDAA in March that will require the nonpartisan Congressional Budget Office to issue a report, on a regular basis, that forecasts the long-term estimated cost of the United States' nuclear weapons arsenal. The initial report that my amendment codified found that the Pentagon underestimated projected costs by $150 billion. The United States is scheduled to spend at least one-half to two-thirds of a trillion dollars over the next 10 years on our nuclear forces and related programs. This spending, adjusting for inflation, is higher than at the height of the Cold War. Transparency and nonpartisan oversight strengthens our democracy and promotes greater efficiency and effectiveness in government, especially in monitoring government spending.

It is unfortunate that this Defense Authorization is another missed opportunity to have the debate the American public deserves, and to set our military on a sustainable path.

HONORING THE PUBLIC SERVICE OF RUFINO BAUTISTA, JR.

HON. GLORIA NEGRETE McLEOD

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, December 4, 2014

Mrs. NEGRETE McLEOD. Mr. Speaker, Mr. Rufino Bautista, Jr. served as a Senior Field Representative in California's 35th Congressional District, which includes the communities of Bloomington, Chino, Fontana, Montclair, Ontario, Rialto in San Bernardino County, and the city of Pomona in Los Angeles County.

Mr. Rufino Bautista, Jr. provided constituent services to the people of the 35th Congressional District during my tenure in both the California State Legislature and now as Member of Congress.

As a senior member of my staff, having served for 10 years in the district, Mr. Rufino Bautista, Jr. helped establish the internship program in my office, and mentored many high school and college interns as well as new staff members who were eager to learn about policy and government and serve the constituents of the 35th district.

Mr. Rufino Bautista, Jr. was active in promoting increased community participation in the electoral process by helping to register nearly 20,000 new voters in the 35th Congressional District and its surrounding communities.

A native of Rowland Heights, California, Mr. Rufino Bautista, Jr. attended Bishop Amat High School and went on to earn a Bachelor of Arts degree in Economics from the University of California, Los Angeles.

Having served previously as an aide to the Los Angeles City Council, Mr. Rufino Bautista, Jr. has served the people of California at the local, state, and federal levels of government and moves forward with a wealth of experience in government service and community organizing.

Let it be known Mr. Speaker, that Mr. Rufino Bautista, Jr. be commended for his exemplary service on behalf of the Members of Congress of the United States, and extended sincere best wishes for every success in his future endeavors.

PERSONAL EXPLANATION

HON. JUDY CHU

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, December 4, 2014

Ms. CHU. Mr. Speaker, on Monday, December 1, 2014, I was unavoidably detained due to business in my district. Had I been present on the House floor, I would have voted "aye" on roll call No. 532, H.R. 5629, the Strengthening Domestic Nuclear Security Act of 2014. I would have voted "aye" on roll call No. 533, H.R. 3438, the National Laboratories Mean National Security Act.

IN RECOGNITION OF SACRAMENTO CITY COUNCILMAN STEVE COHN

HON. DORIS O. MATSUI

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, December 4, 2014

Ms. MATSUI. Mr. Speaker, I rise today in recognition of Sacramento City Councilman Steve Cohn as he retires after twenty years of serving the community of Sacramento. As Councilman Cohn's family, friends, and colleagues gather to celebrate his career and his outstanding accomplishments, I ask all my colleagues to join me in honoring him, as he has contributed so much to the Sacramento region.

Councilman Cohn earned a bachelor's degree at Yale University, spent time as a Fulbright Scholar in France and graduated magna cum laude from the University of San Diego's law school. Professionally, Councilman Cohn was a leading lawyer at the California Energy Commission and the Sacramento Municipal Utility District.

In 1994, Councilman was elected to the Sacramento City Council. Councilman Cohn's many accomplishments for the Sacramento region include expanding the regional transit and intercity rail service from Sacramento to the San Francisco Bay Area and beyond. He led efforts to modernize Sacramento's historic Downtown train station and has been committed to ensuring the Sacramento region has a strong public transportation system. Councilman Cohn's efforts on the City Council also improved public safety, ensured economic growth, and increased the region's level of flood protection. I have enjoyed working closely with Councilman Cohn, as he has been a true partner on a number of critical issues. Every park in his district has been renovated and families enjoy the annual Pops in the Park summer concert series that Councilman Cohn founded. Recognizing his accomplishments and leadership, Councilman Cohn has received numerous civic awards for his outstanding leadership.

As part of his regional responsibilities, Councilman Cohn has served as Chair of the Sacramento Area Council of Governments, Vice Chair of the Sacramento Metro Air Quality Management District and the San Joaquin (Rail Corridor) Joint Powers Authority (JPA), and Co-Chair of the Downtown/Riverfront Streetcar Policy Steering Committee. He has also served on the Boards of Sacramento Regional Transit, Sacramento Area Flood Control Agency, Sacramento Library Authority, City Council Law & Legislation Committee, Sacramento County Regional Sanitation District and Sacramento Regional Human Rights/Fair Housing Commission.

Mr. Speaker, as Councilman Cohn's wife Catherine, family, friends, and colleagues gather to recognize him for his many years of public service, I ask my colleagues to join me in thanking and recognizing him for his many years of exemplary service.

IN RECOGNITION OF THE LIFE OF BRET KNAPP

HON. MIKE ROGERS

OF ALABAMA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, December 4, 2014

Mr. ROGERS of Alabama. Mr. Speaker, I would like take a brief moment to recognize the life, service and dedication of Mr. Bret Knapp. After a life of public service in our national laboratories, Bret passed away a few weeks ago at the too-early age of 56. This exceptional man spent 33 years working within our nuclear weapons laboratories, and leaves a lasting legacy of exceptional leadership, technical depth and—most notably—open, honest and straightforward communication.

An engineer by training, Bret thrived at the two "physics" labs often dominated by physicists and scientists. During 26 years at Lawrence Livermore National Laboratory (LLNL), Bret led programs in all manner of defense and nuclear technologies and contributed to efforts that dealt with all phases of nuclear weapons research, development, sustainment, certification, and dismantlement. Bret's broad experience and technical horsepower enabled him to dig into the details of any program and his direct and straightforward manner was always seeking solutions.

Bret received multiple awards for excellence from the National Nuclear Security Administration during the course of his career, and in 2006 was asked to move to LLNL's sister laboratory, Los Alamos National Laboratory (LANL), to help lead its nuclear weapons program. In November 2013, Bret was selected to serve as the Acting Director of Lawrence Livermore. Under his leadership, both LANL and LLNL carried out their critical but often-unheralded nuclear security missions for the nation.

My condolences, and that of the nation, go to his family as well as his professional family at the national labs. Bret will be missed, but his contributions to our country will endure.

RECOGNIZING ST. PAUL UNITED METHODIST CHURCH

HON. EDDIE BERNICE JOHNSON

OF TEXAS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, December 4, 2014

Ms. EDDIE BERNICE JOHNSON of Texas. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to recognize St. Paul United Methodist Church in my home state of Texas. After enriching the Dallas community for more than a century, St. Paul United Methodist Church has been recognized as a Texas Historic Landmark. The historical recognition of this church and its congregation in the Dallas community is an honor long overdue.

As a proud public servant of the thirtieth Congressional District of Texas, I am proud to see this tribute bestowed upon St. Paul United Methodist Church. With a rich history deeply rooted in education, dating back to the early periods of the Emancipation Proclamation, St. Paul served as one of only a few schools open to African American children during this turbulent time.

For well over a century, St. Paul United Methodist Church has been a pillar in the faith community of Dallas, answering the call to serve District 30 constituents through fellowship, ministry, and safe haven. I am honored to represent St. Paul and its congregation in the U.S. House of Representatives. I deeply value this historic landmark, and I congratulate St. Paul United Methodist Church on this outstanding honor.

In honor of its numerous years of service, ministry, and leadership, I encourage my fellow colleagues and state legislatures to recognize the value in the deeply enriching culture of historic landmarks such as St. Paul United Methodist Church. Through their tireless efforts to serve their surrounding communities, they will provide enrichment for years to come.

HONORING RON BADGER

HON. TODD C. YOUNG

OF INDIANA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, December 4, 2014

Mr. YOUNG of Indiana. Mr. Speaker, throughout the Hoosier state, many small towns and cities take pride in their locally owned businesses. These small shops often have storied pasts and are unique for their high quality services and homey appeal. It is businesses like these that are the backbone of Indiana's economy.

One such business is Badger's Shoe Repair located on East Main Street in New Albany, Indiana. Currently owned and operated by Ron Badger, Badger's Shoe Repair has been providing high quality shoe and leather service repair since its opening by Ron's father, Morgan Badger, in 1940. There is much history in this store, finding its start during a time of shoe rationing in World War II. Many small shoe repair stores have come and gone since that time yet Badger's has remained a staple of the community.

For nearly 75 years, customers from all around the region have come to Badger's for not only its fine craftsmanship but also for the outstanding customer service. Each customer receives the highest quality of care and service while Ron also offers that unique Hoosier hospitality.

Ron Badger took over the family business in 1974 when his father retired after 34 years. At the age of 35, Ron gave up his career in clerical work to become his own boss and take over his father's store. Ron has stayed true to the old ways of shoe repair, using the same techniques and equipment that his father did. This high-quality work and personal attention to detail has attracted some elite clientele, including boots used at the world-famous Churchill Downs.

Unfortunately, Badger's Shoe Repair will be closing on December 31st of this year for the last time. After many years of hard work, Ron Badger has announced his retirement. I would like to take this opportunity to thank and acknowledge Ron for his unique contribution to the Hoosier community.

Mr. Speaker, I want to congratulate Ron Badger on all his wonderful accomplishments. His family owned store's success serves as a shining example for many small business owners throughout Indiana and the rest of the country. I know that his family and community are proud that he kept Badger's Shoe Repair open and successful for so many years. His hard work and Hoosier charm will surely be missed in the New Albany community.

MEDAL OF HONOR RECIPIENTS

HON. JOHN J. DUNCAN, JR.

OF TENNESSEE

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, December 4, 2014

Mr. DUNCAN of Tennessee. Mr. Speaker, recently a very special event took place in my District in East Tennessee.

For three days in September, Medal of Honor recipients were honored at the Medal of Honor Convention in Knoxville.

The Medal of Honor is the highest award that can be given to military personnel. Recipients must meet a very high standard of ''conspicuous gallantry and intrepidity at the risk of his or her life above and beyond the call of duty.''

There are less than 100 living recipients of this award—an elite club of brave soldiers unmatched anywhere. The word hero is used way too frequently these days, but this was a gathering to honor true American heroes.

A few months ago, I attended a reception at the East Tennessee Historical Society and planned to attend some of the events over the Medal of Honor Convention weekend. Unfortunately, my son Zane ended up in the hospital for 5 days, and I spent most of the weekend at the hospital or helping to care for my 18-month-old grandson.

It was a great honor for this convention to be hosted in East Tennessee. My state has a deep history of military service and is very patriotic.

Tennessee is known as the ''Volunteer State'' because of the high number of volunteer soldiers during the War of 1812 and the Mexican-American War.

It is also home to Alvin York, who is thought to be one of the most famous Medal of Honor recipients.

Medal of Honor recipient Gen. George Gillespie of Kingston, Tennessee, actually redesigned the Army medal, and many of our Nation's first Medal of Honor recipients are buried in Tennessee.

Joe Thompson and convention co-chair Chris Coyne worked for three years to bring this event to Knoxville. It could not have happened without their dedication, creativity and patriotism.

Dozens of Medal of Honor recipients were honored during the convention, including Supreme Court Justice Samuel Anthony Alito, Jr. and retired Col. Jack Jacobs, now an NBC News military analyst, who declared Knoxville ''to be the most beautiful place in the country.''

Mr. Speaker, this convention was a great honor for East Tennessee and a testament to the patriotism and spirit of my District. I call this convention's success to the attention of my Colleagues and other readers of the RECORD, and I hope everyone takes a moment to honor these soldiers whose sacrifice for our freedom can never be repaid.

OUR UNCONSCIONABLE NATIONAL DEBT

HON. MIKE COFFMAN

OF COLORADO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, December 4, 2014

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 $17,994,739,178,153.43. We've added $7,367,862,129,240.35 to our debt in 5 years. This is over $7.3 trillion in debt our nation, our economy, and our children could have avoided with a balanced budget amendment.

FORECLOSURE PROTECTION FOR MILITARY SERVICEMEMBERS LEGISLATION

HON. STEPHEN LEE FINCHER

OF TENNESSEE

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, December 4, 2014

Mr. FINCHER. Mr. Speaker, as our economy continues to recover, some military servicemembers, particularly those leaving active duty, are facing financial challenges, such as find new employment, among other things. Additionally, a slow recovering real-estate market in some areas of the country can make it difficult for military members to sell their homes or purchase new ones upon receiving new orders.

That's why I'm introducing legislation today, with the gentleman from Washington, Mr. DENNY HECK, to provide a one year extension of foreclosure protection for military servicemembers leaving active duty. In 2012, Congress extended the Servicemembers Civil Relief Act protection against foreclosure for military personnel from three months to a year post-military service to help give servicemembers time to get on their feet financially and avoid the stress of potentially losing their home. These financial challenges still exist for many service members, particularly those re-acclimating to civilian life after serving abroad.

Extending this one-year protection from foreclosure time frame for an additional one-

year will provide uniform treatment for servicemembers for an additional year and avoid confusion among servicemembers that could result if the time frame reverts to three months.

Our nation's military personnel are the best in the world, willingly putting their lives on the lines to protect our freedoms every day. The least we can do for them is ensure they have a home when they leave active duty service.

The gentleman from Washington, Mr. HECK, and I are pleased to be introducing this bill today. I encourage my colleagues to join me in supporting this legislation.

THE ANNIVERSARY OF PEARL HARBOR, DECEMBER 7TH, 1941

HON. KERRY L. BENTIVOLIO

OF MICHIGAN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, December 4, 2014

Mr. BENTIVOLIO. Mr. Speaker, I sat in my office this past week, thinking, writing, and reflecting.

Trying to put together the words to honor those who gave the ultimate sacrifice 73 years ago is no easy task.

And no matter how many years pass, no words better describe that pivotal day than President Roosevelt's descriptor of ''a date which will live in infamy''.

And within an hour of those words, Congress launched the greatest generation into war against Imperial Japan.

While the names and faces of that day sink below the surface of our memory, photographs of that era packed away collecting dust, of those who rallied in support of our efforts, patriots, heroes, each and every one . . . The sacrifices of the greatest generation, standing boldly together against the great evils threatening us—will never die.

Let us proclaim once again, that whoever wishes us ill, that we shall pay any price, bear any burden, meet any hardship, support any friend, and oppose any foe to assure the survival and the success of liberty and the people of this great nation.

Thank-you and God Bless You.

PERSONAL EXPLANATION

HON. ADAM SMITH

OF WASHINGTON

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, December 4, 2014

Mr. SMITH of Washington. Mr. Speaker, on Monday, November 17; Tuesday, November 18; Wednesday, November 19: and Thursday, November 20, 2014, I was out on medical leave recovering from surgery and unable to be present for recorded votes.

Had I been present, I would have voted: ''yes'' on roll call vote No. 520 (on the motion to suspend the rules and pass H.R. 5162), ''no'' on roll call vote No. 521 (on ordering the previous question on H. Res. 756), ''no'' on roll call vote No. 522 (on agreeing to the resolution H. Res. 756), ''no'' on roll call vote No. 523 (on agreeing to the Stewart amendment to H.R. 1422), ''yes'' on roll call vote No . 524 (on the motion to recommit H.R. 1422 with instructions), ''no'' on roll call vote No. 525 (on passage of H.R. 1422), ''yes'' on roll call vote No. 526 (on agreeing to the Kennedy amendment to H.R. 4012), ''yes'' on roll call vote No. 527 (on the motion to recommit H.R. 4012 with instructions), ''no'' on roll call vote No. 528 (on passage of H.R. 4012), ''yes'' on roll call vote No. 529 (on agreeing to the Waxman amendment to H.R. 4795), ''yes'' on roll call vote No. 530 (on the motion to recommit H.R. 4795 with instructions), and ''no'' on roll call vote No. 531 (on passage of H.R. 4795).

LAKELAND WORLD WAR II MEMORIAL DEDICATION

HON. DENNIS A. ROSS

OF FLORIDA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, December 4, 2014

Mr. ROSS. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to call my colleagues' attention to a very special dedication ceremony taking place in my home town of Lakeland, Florida.

The World War II Memorial Plaza at Veterans Park will be dedicated this Sunday, on the anniversary of the Pearl Harbor attacks on December 7, 1941. It is fitting that the first portion of the memorial to be placed will honor the casualties of Pearl Harbor.

Mr. Speaker, December 7, 1941, is still a day that lives in infamy. The War in the Pacific was a hard-fought, slow, and deadly campaign that tested the very resolve of the American military. And yet, through the valor and heroism of our service men and women, we were victorious.

My own father served in the Navy in the Pacific theater, and the stories he told me growing up made me appreciate not only his patriotism and courage, but that of his brothers in arms. I am thankful that these brave heroes will be honored in Lakeland this weekend for their courage and sacrifice during one of the most important military campaigns in our nation's history, and with that, I yield back.

PERSONAL EXPLANATION

HON. TAMMY DUCKWORTH

OF ILLINOIS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, December 4, 2014

Ms. DUCKWORTH. Mr. Speaker, on November 17, 2014, on Roll Call #520 on the Motion to Suspend the Rules and Pass H.R. 5162—To amend the Act entitled ''An Act to allow a certain parcel of land in Rockingham County, Virginia, to be used for a child care center'' to remove the use restriction, and for other purposes, I am not recorded because I was absent for medical reasons. Had I been present, I would have voted YEA.

On November 18, 2014, on Roll Call #521 on Ordering the Previous Question for H. Res. 756, Providing for consideration of the bill (H.R. 1422) EPA Science Advisory Board Reform Act; providing for consideration of the bill (H.R. 4012) Secret Science Reform Act; and providing for consideration of the bill (H.R. 4795) Promoting New Manufacturing Act, I am not recorded because I was absent for medical reasons. Had I been present, I would have voted NAY.

On November 18, 2014, on Roll Call #522 on H. Res. 756, Providing for consideration of the bill (H.R. 1422) EPA Science Advisory Board Reform Act; providing for consideration of the bill (H.R. 4012) Secret Science Reform Act; and providing for consideration of the bill (H.R. 4795) Promoting New Manufacturing Act, I am not recorded because I was absent for medical reasons. Had I been present, I would have voted NAY.

On November 18, 2014, on Roll Call #523 on Agreeing to the Stewart of Utah Amendment to H.R. 1422, I am not recorded because I was absent for medical reasons. Had I been present, I would have voted NAY.

On November 18, 2014, on Roll Call #524 on the Democratic Motion to Recommit H.R. 1422, I am not recorded because I was absent for medical reasons. Had I been present, I would have voted YEA.

On November 18, 2014, on Roll Call #525 on passage of H.R. 1422, the EPA Science Advisory Board Reform Act, I am not recorded because I was absent for medical reasons. Had I been present, I would have voted NAY.

On November 19, 2014, on Roll Call #526 on Agreeing to the Kennedy Amendment to H.R. 4012, I am not recorded because I was absent for medical reasons. Had I been present, I would have voted YEA.

On November 19, 2014, on Roll Call #527 on the Democratic Motion to Recommit H.R. 4012. I am not recorded because I was absent for medical reasons. Had I been present, I would have voted YEA.

On November 19, 2014, on Roll Call #528 on passage of H.R. 4012, the Secret Science Reform Act of 2014, I am not recorded because I was absent for medical reasons. Had I been present I would have voted NAY.

On November 20, 2014, on Roll Call #529 on Agreeing to the Waxman Amendment to H.R. 4795, I am not recorded because I was absent for medical reasons. Had I been present, I would have voted YEA.

On November 20, 2014, on Roll Call #530 on the Democratic Motion to Recommit H.R. 4795, I am not recorded because I was absent for medical reasons. Had I been present, I would have voted YEA.

On November 20, 2014, on Roll Call #531 on passage of H.R. 4795, the Promoting New Manufacturing Act, I am not recorded because I was absent for medical reasons. Had I been present, I would have voted NAY.

HONORING THE PUBLIC SERVICE OF JHONNY PINEDA

HON. GLORIA NEGRETE McLEOD

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, December 4, 2014

Mrs. NEGRETE MCLEOD. Mr. Speaker, Mr. Jhonny Pineda served as my Legislative Assistant for California's 35th Congressional District, which includes the communities of Bloomington, Chino, Fontana, Montclair, Ontario, Rialto in San Bernardino County, and the city of Pomona in Los Angeles County.

Mr. Jhonny Pineda contributed greatly to the public policy goals of my office and served as a legislative staff member to specifically serve constituent groups advocating for a better quality of life, assisting with housing issues, veteran issues, working conditions, education, and immigrants' rights.

Mr. Jhonny Pineda contributed to organizing numerous community events in my district office such as grant workshops, community resource fairs, small business export forums, veteran town hall meetings, STEM education school programs, and healthcare hearings.

As a result of his work in Congress, Mr. Jhonny Pineda has had the unique opportunity of acquiring a deeper understanding of the legislative process, public policy formation in the nation's capital, while also providing assistance to the Hispanic CAUCUS and Diversity Task Force sub-committee.

A native of Huntington Park, California, Mr. Jhonny Pineda attended local grade schools, graduated from Bell High School, and went on to earn a Bachelor of Arts degree in Public Administrations from California State University, San Bernardino and Masters in Business Management from University of Redlands.

As a result of his outstanding service as Legislative Assistant for my congressional office, Mr. Jhonny Pineda is better equipped to provide valuable leadership and contributions to local, regional, state and federal governments; and professional, business, and community endeavors in the State of California and the entire nation.

Let it be known Mr. Speaker, that Mr. Jhonny Pineda be commended for his exemplary service on behalf of the Members of Congress of the United States, and extended sincere best wishes for every success in his future endeavors.

HONORING WAYNE H. WOOD

HON. CANDICE S. MILLER

OF MICHIGAN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, December 4, 2014

Mrs. MILLER of Michigan. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to honor the career of Wayne H. Wood, a longtime constituent and friend of mine, and a lifelong friend to the farmers of Michigan. Mr. Wood is retiring after fourteen years as president of the Michigan Farm Bureau.

For most of his adult life, Mr. Wood has been dedicated to the well-being and advancement of the farmers that help put food on the tables of all Americans. Having served as president of the Michigan Farm Bureau since 2000, he also represented that same organization as its vice president the twelve years before that. He was first elected to the board of directors in 1984 as a Director-at-Large. But his roots run even deeper than that, as he was the president of the Sanilac County Farm Bureau for five years before he moved up to the state organization.

As a director representing the Midwest Region on the American Farm Bureau Federation board of directors, he has extended his influence beyond the borders of Michigan. His region includes a dozen states: Iowa, Illinois, Indiana, Kansas, Michigan, Minnesota, Missouri, North Dakota, Nebraska, Ohio, South Dakota and Wisconsin.

Mr. Wood has held a number of important positions of leadership related to the farming industry. He serves on and formerly chaired the Michigan Agriculture Preservation Fund Board, a nine-member board, appointed by the governor, which oversees the state Purchase of Development Rights program and grant funding. He also spent four years presiding over the Michigan Farmland and Community Alliance, an MFB affiliate organization dedicated to farmland preservation.

In 2003, Mr. Wood became the sole agricultural representative on two high-profile councils. First, Gov. Jennifer Granholm appointed Mr. Wood to her Michigan Land Use Leadership Council, which was charged with studying urban sprawl and making recommendations to the governor on how to minimize the impact of current land use trends on the state's environment and economy. Second, the director of the Michigan Department of Environmental Quality appointed him to a newly formed Environmental Advisory Council. The Council is responsible for advising the department on major issues that may affect DEQ programs, policies and operations.

In 2004, the general manager of the Michigan State Fair appointed Mr. Wood to co-chair a commission charged with studying and making recommendations regarding changes and improvements to the annual state fair. In 2005, Governor Granholm appointed him to a newly formed Michigan Food Policy Council, which is charged with making recommendations on ways to increase economic development opportunities in Michigan's food sector while improving agricultural production, community well-being and public health across the state.

Nationally, Mr. Wood was appointed by former Agriculture Secretary Earl Butz to the Rural Environmental Conservation Program Advisory Board.

I know that Wayne Wood's heart will never be far from dairy farming, as he will continue to run his own family farm with his wife, Diane, his son, Mark, his brother Randy, and his nephew, Greg.

On behalf of the people of Michigan's 10th District, and the farmers of Michigan and the Midwest, I congratulate Mr. Wayne H. Wood on his retirement and thank him for his tireless service.

IN RECOGNITION OF THE SACRAMENTO JAPANESE AMERICAN CITIZENS LEAGUE, ISAO FUJIMOTO, TOM OKUBO AND THE LATE MITSUYE ENDO

HON. DORIS O. MATSUI

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, December 4, 2014

Ms. MATSUI. Mr. Speaker, I rise today in recognition of The Sacramento Japanese American Citizens League (JACL), Isao Fujimoto, Tom Okubo and the late Mitsuye Endo. As Sacramento JACL and community leaders gather to celebrate their organization and these three outstanding individuals, I ask all my colleagues to join me in honoring them for their great contributions to the Sacramento region and beyond.

Isao Fujimoto was born in 1922 and his family farmed strawberries in Santa Clara County. During World War II he spent time at the internment camps at Heart Mountain and Tule Lake. After the war he received degrees from University of California at Berkeley, Stanford University, and Cornell University. Prior to joining the faculty at the University of California at Davis, he served in the United States Army as a correspondent in Korea and taught chemistry and English at San Jose High School. At UC Davis, Professor Fujimoto created many of the Asian American programs on campus and helped found the Students of Asian American Studies Program. Professor Fujimoto is active in the community and is very involved with the Central Valley Partnership. Professor Fujimoto is married to Christine Fry and they have two children.

Tom Okubo, born in 1925 in Stockton and attended Sacramento High School before being sent to the Tule Lake Relocation Camp at the age of 17. During World War II, Mr. Okubo was drafted into the United States Army and later served in the Korean War. Returning from war, he went back to school, met his wife Sue and they were married in 1948. He worked for the State of California for 37 years and started Sacramento Custom Tours when he retired in 1988. He and Sue have two children, two grandchildren, and a great grandson. Mr. Okubo is a true community leader and remains active in JACL, VFW and other community organizations.

Mitsuye Endo was born in Sacramento in 1920. In 1942 President Roosevelt signed Executive Order 9066. At this time, Ms. Endo was working as a keypunch operator at the Department of Employment. She was dismissed from the State of California along with over 300 other Japanese-American employees as a result of EO 9066. Along with 100 others, she appealed this decision. Ms. Endo and her family were sent to the Walerga Assembly Relocation Center, then to Tule Lake and later to Topaz, Utah. Ms. Endo rightfully felt her confinement was unconstitutional and had the courage to stand up and declare it. She began fighting to get her civil liberties back by filing a petition for a Writ of Habeas Corpus. The petition was denied, but Ms. Endo did not stop pursuing her case and her unalienable rights. Eventually her case made it to the Supreme Court. Ms. Endo's case would go down in history as Ex Parte Endo, and the Supreme Court eventually ruled in her favor. After Ms. Endo was released from the relocation camps, she married Kenneth Tsutsumi and they raised three children. In 2006, Ms. Endo passed away at the age of 85. In July 2014, Ms. Endo received a Presidential Medal of Freedom for her brave efforts as a loyal American in World War II.

Mr. Speaker, as the members of the Sacramento Japanese American Citizens League gather to honor Isao Fujimoto, Tom Okubo and the late Mitsuye Endo, I ask my colleagues to join me in recognizing them for their exemplary accomplishments and dedication to our nation.

INTRODUCTION OF THE CYBER SUPPLY CHAIN MANAGEMENT AND TRANSPARENCY ACT OF 2014

HON. EDWARD R. ROYCE

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, December 4, 2014

Mr. ROYCE. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to introduce the Cyber Supply Chain Management and Transparency Act of 2014, which is designed to address part of the matrix of ongoing vulnerabilities in our nation's government and cyber-infrastructure. This elegant approach emulates proven industry supply chain

methods to stimulate the greatest cyber security impact with the least cost or disruption.

Mr. Speaker, with around ninety percent of a modern software application made up of open source components, the problem of deployed software containing open source components with known vulnerabilities is one of great concern.

One report showed seventy-one percent of all software applications built today contain an open source component with at least one known, critical vulnerability—and some in the government contain hundreds. Exploits against vulnerable applications bypass firewalls in place. Worse, in most cases, exploiting them is as easy as pointing and clicking on a free, downloadable attack tool that does all the work for even unskilled adversaries.

Mr. Speaker, the nation's economy needs open source software development and applications built with it. We could not survive in our modern economy without it.

It is precisely because of the importance of open source components to modern software development, that we need to insure integrity in the open source supply chain, so vulnerabilities are not populated throughout the hundreds of thousands of software applications that use open source components.

If a building contained a similar critical flaw, it could collapse, or if a car contained a known defective part, it could be lead to fatalities and need to be recalled.

Given both widely known and less public (but quite damaging) open source supply chain attacks that have been in the news over the last year, it is essential that the U.S. government begin to protect its cyber infrastructure, the data, and safety of its citizens from defective open source code containing known vulnerabilities.

Here is a short list of some of the recent cyber attacks based on open source vulnerabilities:

In July of 2013, vulnerable open source Struts 2 components allowed most major U.S. banks to be breached.

In addition to the highly publicized Heartbleed, 30 additional vulnerabilities in OpenSSL have been reported in 2014 alone. Several of these flawed components found their way into even critical infrastructure industrial controls (e.g. SIEMENS).

The ''ShellShock''/''BashBug'' attacks against bash leveraged mistakes in ''bash'' not noticed for over two decades, but is now affecting applications and embedded devices—some incapable of being updated.

In December 2013, 6,916 different organizations downloaded a version of httpclient with a broken ssl validation (CVE–2012–5783)—66,824 times, more than one year after the NIST NVD alert.

Bouncy Castle is an open source cryptography library used for applications requiring encryption. In 2013, 4,000 organizations downloaded a version of Bouncy Castle with a CVSS level 10 vulnerability 20,000 times—despite a fix being available for the last seven years.

Over the last year, the most often downloaded open source components with severity 10 (CVSS) NIST security defects, were downloaded by an average of 28 thousand organizations worldwide including all of the top ten Federal service providers (integrators). This means, these 28,000 downloaded components by the top ten U.S. government software contractors are now in software being run by the Federal government (and this does not even include commercial software also leveraging known vulnerable third party and open source components). Some of these defective components are as old as 7 years, but they are still being leveraged.

The CVE's in question are: CVE–2007–4575, CVE–2007–6721, CVE–2008–5518, CVE–2010–2272, CVE–2010–2276, CVE–2012–0391, CVE–2012–0392, CVE–2012–0838, CVE–2012–2379, CVE–2013–1777, CVE–2013–1965, CVE–2013–1966, CVE–2013–2115, CVE–2013–2134, CVE–2013–2135, CVE–2013–2251, CVE–2013–4316 and CVE–2014–1202.

Even one of the first founders of the open source movement was quoted in Wired Magazine, in an article titled, ''The Internet is Broken,'' under a section subtitled ''The Lie of Many Eyes'' putting some historic and practical perspective on the assertion that ''many eyes'' of open source component construction prevents vulnerabilities being introduced:

''For Robert Graham, the CEO of consultancy Errata Security, Shellshock gives lie to a major tenet of open-source software: that open-source code permits ''many eyes'' to view and then fix bugs more quickly than proprietary software, where the code is kept out of view from most of the world. It's an idea known as Linus's Law. ''If many eyes had been looking at bash over the past 25 years, these bugs would've been found a long time ago,'' Graham wrote on his blog last week.

Linus Torvalds—the guy that Linus's Law is named after and the guy who created the Linux operating system—says that the idea still stands. But the fallacy is the idea that all open-source projects have many eyes. ''[There's a lot of code that doesn't actually get very many eyes at all,'' he says. ''And a lot of open-source projects don't actually have all that many developers involved, even when they are fairly core.''

Mr. Speaker, the purpose of the Cyber Chain Integrity Act of 2014 is to help defend the U.S. government cyber infrastructure, and for DHS to carry out its mandate. On a going-forward basis we need all contractors of software, firmware or products to the U.S. Government to:

1) provide the procuring agency with a bill of materials of all third party and open source components used—along with their version numbers;

2) demonstrate that those component versions have no known vulnerabilities (NIST CVEs) for which less vulnerable alternatives are available and where exceptions are required, a written justification must be provided and risk accepted by the agency granting the exception;

3) provide secure update mechanisms affording a prompt and agile response when new vulnerabilities are discovered in those products; and,

4) supply said fixes and remediation updates within a reasonable specified time frame.

Put plainly: Tell us the ingredients, they can't be known to be bad, and they need to be updateable (as they may prove to be vulnerable in the future).

Further, the bill calls for each U.S. government agency to create an internal process for reducing exposure in existing infrastructure and to support operational security in DHS, to:

1) assess and inventory all third party and open source components (with version numbers) in any critical software, firmware or products now in use;

2) develop a risk based plan to remediate known vulnerabilities in third party and open source components now in use;

3) identify un-patchable products to provide compensating controls or migration to patchable replacements;

4) maintain and report lists of components and versions in use for inclusion in a centralized DHS inventory for the purposes of operational risk assessment and incident response:

a) Tactical Uses: Such a resource can more immediately answer ''Am I affected?'' and ''Where is remediation required?''

b) Strategic Uses: A central inventory would also support actionable metrics about projects & suppliers with regards to project & supplier integrity, defect rates, Mean Time To Remediate (MTTR), etc. to support future acquisition and supply chain choices.

Mr. Speaker, physical building codes require a certain quality of steel be used for support beams, and dictate other requirements to ensure substandard building materials are not used in new construction. Similarly, cars must be recalled if they have defective parts (e.g. airbags). Restaurants must pass health code standards, and have specific hygiene and produce requirements so they do not make their customers sick.

This bill requires suppliers to provide a confidential bill of materials (to the procuring agency) of open source components used in their products—just like an ingredients list on the food we buy at the grocery store (not the secret recipes).

This bill does not ask for the source code or how the open source components work together, merely that the bill of materials be supplied to the agency procuring the products, and just like we demand of our cars, that these open source components contain no known defects or vulnerabilities to hackers.

The bill also takes into account future discoveries of open source components with vulnerabilities, like the infamous ''Heartbleed'' vulnerability, and mandates that software applications be patchable, that is, these vulnerable components can be replaced with non-vulnerable components.

Just like when you find out your car's brake lines need to be replaced, when an open source components are found to have a vulnerability or defect, it needs to be replaced. This bill will allow those patches to be applied. Unfortunately, the Heartbleed vulnerability revealed that many uses were not patchable in embedded devices (e.g.).

Mr. Speaker, the scale of the number of open source components being downloaded and used in software applications has grown at an exponential rate. This year, it is expected that open source components will be downloaded more than 21 billion times, for use in software applications. Half a dozen years ago, roughly one billion were downloaded. The scope of the issue of open source component supply chain integrity is becoming more important as open source component use in software development explodes.

Here is a quick summary of what the Cyber Supply Chain Management and Transparency Act of 2014 does:

Ingredients: Anything sold to the federal government must provide a Bill of Materials of 3rd Party and Open Source Components (along with their versions) to the procuring agency.

Hygiene & Avoidable Risk: Software cannot use vulnerable components for which a less vulnerable component is available (without a written and compelling justification accepted by procuring agency).

Remediation: Software must be patchable/updateable—as new vulnerabilities will inevitably be revealed.

Mr. Speaker, I look forward to working with my colleagues on the committees of jurisdiction and leadership to move forward on this proposal.

RECOGNIZING MEYER COMMUNICATIONS

HON. BILLY LONG

OF MISSOURI

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, December 4, 2014

Mr. LONG. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to recognize Meyer Communications for broadcasting The Mormon Tabernacle Choir to the Ozarks area for over 50 years.

My dear friend Ken Meyer and his late wife Jane started Meyer Communications. Since its founding, Meyer Communications has been an outstanding neighbor in the Ozarks.

Jane passed away in 2001 but her generous spirit lives on today in the philanthropic endeavors of Ken and the Meyer Communications family.

For almost 86 years, the Mormon Tabernacle Choir has been dedicated to transcending cultural and generational boundaries through music. The Mormon Tabernacle Choir has been a much-loved phenomenon of broadcasting with the longest continuous broadcast on the air. Meyer Communications continues to present the Choir each week to be enjoyed by all in the Ozarks.

As we celebrate this special time of year with our family and friends, I want to say thank you to Jane and Ken Meyer for bringing the gift of music to the Ozarks.

IN RECOGNITION OF THE POPULATION COUNCIL

HON. CAROLYN B. MALONEY

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, December 4, 2014

Mrs. CAROLYN B. MALONEY of New York. Mr. Speaker, I rise to pay tribute to the Population Council (Council), an extraordinary organization that has continued to conduct thorough and critical research on health and development issues throughout the world. Their work is thoughtful, empowering, and has helped governments, organizations, and community groups in over 50 countries to formulate policy, identify best practices, and allocate resources. Thanks to the work of the Population Council, millions of youth, families, and communities are benefitting from evidence-based interventions and programs, including education initiatives, family planning, financial literacy, and HIV/AIDS transmission prevention.

Founded in 1952 by John D. Rockefeller III, the Population Council was originally created to better understand population concerns. Throughout the 1950's and 1960's, the Council prioritized issues related to family planning, contraception and maternal healthcare initiatives both in the United States and abroad. In the following decades, the Council continued its vital health research, and published groundbreaking discoveries that have since saved countless lives and become accepted doctrine in the medical field. One example of the Council's pioneering work was the discovery in 1977 that smoking cigarettes while using oral contraceptives increased women's risk of heart attack, stroke, and death. Notably, since the Council first began researching and developing reversible contraception, over 120 million women worldwide have used a Council-developed contraceptive.

In the 1980's, the Council began what has now become decades of research on the biology, treatment, support, education, and prevention of HIV/AIDS. In 1996, the Council launched ''Horizons'', a research program on HIV/AIDS interventions funded by the Joint United Nations Programme on HIV/AIDS. This crucial initiative identified best practices associated with preventing and mitigating HIV and AIDS in developing countries. The Council has been instrumental developing home-based, self-testing oral HIV kits, integrating HIV and reproductive services at health clinics, and increasing male circumcision as a means to decrease the rate of female-to-male HIV infection. These practices, treatments, and outreach initiatives have been recognized by governing entities as the key to ending HIV/AIDS.

In recent years, the Council has invested substantial energy, time, and resources to understand the conditions faced by over 500 million adolescent girls in the developing world. Using evidence-based research, the Council has worked to develop and evaluate strategies to help young women lead more healthy and productive lives. Through its thoughtful and extensive research, the Council has demonstrated that when girls are given mentoring, life skills, social support, financial literacy, and education opportunities, their lives improve.

Mr. Speaker, I ask that my colleagues join me in recognizing the Population Council for their innovative and revolutionary work in improving the health and well-being of children, families, communities and countries worldwide. The Council's work has irrevocably altered healthcare and education systems for the better.

WILLIAM ''BILL'' FUJIOKA

HON. JUDY CHU

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, December 4, 2014

Ms. CHU. Mr. Speaker, I rise today with Representatives XAVIER BECERRA, JULIA BROWNLEY, TONY CÁRDENAS, JANICE HAHN, ALAN LOWENTHAL, GRACE NAPOLITANO, LUCILLE ROYBAL-ALLARD, LINDA SÁNCHEZ, ADAM SCHIFF, BRAD SHERMAN, and HENRY WAXMAN to recognize a dedicated leader and public servant, William ''Bill'' Fujioka, on his retirement as the Chief Executive Officer (CEO) of the County of Los Angeles. His retirement marks the end of a remarkable four decades in public service for the Los Angeles city and county governments.

Bill Fujioka is a third-generation Japanese-American born to parents William and Linda Fujioka and raised in Boyle Heights and Montebello, California. His grandfather, Fred Jiro Fujioka, first arrived in Kansas City from Japan in the early 1900s and became a successful businessman and esteemed member of his community in California. Tragically, during World War II, the family was sent to an internment camp and all their possessions were confiscated during one of the darkest moments of U.S. history. Decades later, Bill has honored the Fujioka name as a faithful public servant for local government. He began his career as a janitor at UC Santa Cruz, and steadily rose to high-level positions within the city and county offices, including the city of Los Angeles' coveted seat as the City Administrative Officer. Seven years ago, he became the CEO of the County of Los Angeles with unanimous praise from the County Board Supervisors and many public officials. He broke bathers as the first person of color in this prestigious position, managing the largest county in the nation with over 100,000 employees and a budget of approximately $27 billion. As CEO, he diligently oversaw the delivery of programs and services to the county's more than 10 million residents, including public safety and municipal services as well as programs for health, recreation, culture, and the arts.

Although he initially agreed to serve five years as CEO, Bill's dedication to the community compelled him to stay and help guide the county through the Great Recession. The county benefited immensely from his decision; during the Great Recession, no county employee was laid off or furloughed and many critical services were maintained and provided. His ability to stabilize the county during the worst economic downturn since the Great Depression is truly an extraordinary accomplishment.

Bill's success in managing the County of Los Angeles and his exceptional career as a public servant is a true inspiration for all of us. We thank him for his service, his leadership in the community, and for being a role model for so many.

H.R. 3572, H.R. 5769, H.R. 5771

HON. EARL BLUMENAUER

OF OREGON

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, December 4, 2014

Mr. BLUMENAUER. Mr. Speaker, I submit the following:

H.R. 3572—To revise the boundaries of certain John H. Chafee Coastal Barrier Resources System units in North Carolina, as amended: On December 2, 2014, a conflict kept me from voting on H.R. 3572 under suspension of the rules. This bill revises the boundaries of certain John H. Chafee Coastal Barrier Resources System units in North Carolina. If I had been present, I would have voted for this legislation.

H.R. 5769—Howard Coble Coast Guard and Maritime Transportation Act of 2014: Today I voted for H.R. 5769, in part as a tribute our retiring colleague HOWARD COBLE. While the legislation contained many good provisions, it also had some disturbing ones. Key among them were those could make it harder for the U.S. to deliver food aid in a more timely, cost effective and impactful way. Any provision that

could lead to increased tonnage requirements for our food aid merits significant scrutiny because added delay directly threatens lives already at risk. The House, federal agencies, and NGO stakeholders were, unfortunately, given no such opportunity for oversight before the final bill was brought to the floor. Should this bill be enacted in its present form, I look forward to working with Secretary Fox to ensure this provision is implemented fairly.

H.R. 5771—Tax Increase Prevention Act: During the debate on the House floor over H.R. 5771, the Tax Increase Prevention Act, it was clear I was torn. The reason I ultimately voted against this legislation is because it should have been the first order of business taken up by Congress, and not the last. This tax extenders package represents another failure to treat people right and fairly, and one more missed opportunity for reform. In addition, H.R. 5771 continues the harmful trend of adding the deficit while ignoring the low hanging fruit, where consensus is within reach and provisions are ripe for reform.

H.R. 5683 ''ENSURING ACCESS TO JUSTICE FOR CLAIMS AGAINST THE UNITED STATES ACT''

HON. SHEILA JACKSON LEE

OF TEXAS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, December 4, 2014

Ms. JACKSON LEE. Mr. Speaker, I rise in support of H.R 5683, the ''Ensuring Access to Justice for Claims Against the United States Act.''

I support the bill because it amends 28 U.S.C. § 1500 to remove the prohibition depriving the United States Court of Federal Claims of jurisdiction over any civil action against the United States pending in, or on appeal from, the U.S. Court of Federal Claims (CFC) in cases in which the plaintiff also has pending in another federal court a civil action that includes a claim against the United States arising from the same set of operative facts.

Under current law, the Court of Federal Claims is prohibited from exercising jurisdiction over any claim in which the plaintiff has pending in any other federal court a lawsuit against the United States arising out of the same incident even if the lawsuit in the CFC seeks different relief.

When combined with other jurisdictional limits on the Court of Federal Claims and the court's statute of limitations, this prohibition forces plaintiffs to pick and choose among potentially meritorious claims against the United States and leads to plaintiffs being denied relief for unlawful government actions.

As Justice Sotomayor has observed, this jurisdictional bar imposes an unfair burden on plaintiffs by forcing them to ''choose either to forgo relief in the district court or to file first in the district court and risk the expiration of the statute of limitations on their claims in the CFC.''

The Administrative Conference of the United States has identified several examples of potentially meritorious claims against the United States that have been adversely affected by the jurisdictional prohibition contained in Section 1500:

1. A federal employee who sued the government in district court under both the Equal Pay Act and Title VII of the Civil Rights Act of 1964. Her Equal Pay Act claim was transferred to the CFC and was dismissed under Section 1500;

2. Property owners who sued in the CFC, claiming the government had taken their property without just compensation. Their claim was dismissed because they had previously sued in district court on a tort theory;

3. A local government that was sued by the United States in district court over taxation of certain federal office buildings filed a counterclaim against the United States for the taxes it believed it was owed. The counterclaims were transferred to the CFC and dismissed under Section 1500; and

4. An Indian tribe that sued in the CFC for breach of trust. Its claims were dismissed because it sued on similar claims in district court on the same day.

Mr. Speaker, the bill before remedies the deficiency in Section 1500 by striking the jurisdictional bar and replacing it with a presumptive stay provision.

Under the presumptive stay provision, a plaintiff could file and maintain actions arising out of a single incident in both the CFC and the district court at the same time, but the action that was filed second would be stayed until the first action is no longer pending.

The stay could be lifted by the agreement of the parties or upon a finding by a judge that the stay is not in the interest of justice.

This presumptive stay provision provides judges with flexibility to manage potentially duplicative litigation against the United States in a manner that is consistent with modern judicial practice.

Mr. Speaker, H.R. 5683, the Ensuring Access to Justice for Claims Against the United States Act, eliminates wasteful obstacles to justice and inefficient use of scarce judicial resources while at the same time protecting plaintiffs' ability to seek complete relief when actions of the federal government violate their legal rights.

I support this legislation and urge all members to join me in voting for H.R. 5683.

RECOGNIZING THE JEWISH COMMUNITY CENTER OF STAMFORD, CONNECTICUT

HON. JAMES A. HIMES

OF CONNECTICUT

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, December 4, 2014

Mr. HIMES. Mr. Speaker, I would like to take this opportunity to congratulate the Jewish Community Center of Stamford, Connecticut, for being named the 2014 S.T.R.I.V.E. (Sports Teach Respect Initiative Values and Excellence) Organization of the Year. The S.T.R.I.V.E. award is provided by the National Council of Youth Sports to organizations that implement youth sport practices that promote health and safety.

Since opening its doors in 1916, the Stamford JCC has been a valuable community resource, particularly well-known for its continuum of safe, supportive, and inclusive health and fitness programs for children and youth of all abilities, backgrounds, and financial circumstances. This year, more than 1,500 kids, ages three to sixteen, have taken part in ''kids-first'' recreational activities, created to promote important attributes including teamwork, community engagement, sportsmanship, self-esteem and self-discipline.

I commend the Stamford JCC for this wonderful achievement, and for their work in helping promote healthy and safe recreational activities for children in Stamford.

CORRECTION

Daily Digest

Senate

Chamber Action

Routine Proceedings, pages S6315–S6357

Measures Introduced: Fourteen bills and one resolution were introduced, as follows: S. 2973–2986, and S. Res. 594. **Pages S6350–51**

Measures Reported:

S. 2963, to remove a limitation on a prohibition relating to permits for discharges incidental to normal operation of vessels. (S. Rept. No. 113–284)

Report to accompany S. 919, to amend the Indian Self-Determination and Education Assistance Act to provide further self-governance by Indian tribes. (S. Rept. No. 113–285)

H. Con. Res. 107, denouncing the use of civilians as human shields by Hamas and other terrorist organizations in violation of international humanitarian law, with an amendment in the nature of a substitute and with an amended preamble.

S. Res. 578, supporting the role of the United States in ensuring children in the world's poorest countries have access to vaccines and immunization through Gavi, the Vaccine Alliance.

S. Res. 586, calling on the Government of Burma to develop a non-discriminatory and comprehensive solution that addresses Rakhine State's needs for peace, security, harmony, and development under equitable and just application of the rule of law, with an amendment in the nature of a substitute and with an amended preamble.

S. 2140, to improve the transition between experimental permits and commercial licenses for commercial reusable launch vehicles, with an amendment in the nature of a substitute. **Page S6349**

Measures Passed:

World War I American Veterans Centennial Commemorative Coin Act: Senate passed H.R. 2366, to require the Secretary of the Treasury to mint coins in commemoration of the centennial of World War I. **Page S6354**

Honor Flight Act: Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation was discharged from further consideration of H.R. 4812, to amend title 49, United States Code, to require the Administrator of the Transportation Security Administration to establish a process for providing expedited and dignified passenger screening services for veterans traveling to visit war memorials built and dedicated to honor their service, and the bill was then passed. **Page S6354**

Law School Clinic Certification Program: Committee on the Judiciary was discharged from further consideration of H.R. 5108, to establish the Law School Clinic Certification Program of the United States Patent and Trademark Office, and the bill was then passed. **Page S6354**

Air Carriers Passenger Fees: Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation was discharged from further consideration of H.R. 5462, to amend title 49, United States Code, to provide for limitations on the fees charged to passengers of air carriers, and the bill was then passed. **Page S6354**

No Social Security for Nazis Act: Senate passed H.R. 5739, to amend the Social Security Act to provide for the termination of social security benefits for individuals who participated in Nazi persecution. **Pages S6354–55**

Naval Vessel Transfer Act: Senate passed S. 1683, to provide for the transfer of naval vessels to certain foreign recipients, after agreeing to the following amendment proposed thereto: **Page S6355**

Reid (for Menendez) Amendment No. 3973, in the nature of a substitute. **Page S6355**

Navajo Water Settlement Technical Corrections Act: Senate passed S. 1447, to make technical corrections to the Navajo water rights settlement in the State of New Mexico, after agreeing to the committee amendment, and a committee amendment to the title. **Page S6355**

David M. Rubenstein Citizen Regent of the Board of Regents of the Smithsonian Institution: Committee on Rules and Administration was discharged from further consideration of S.J. Res. 45, providing for the reappointment of David M. Rubenstein as a citizen regent of the Board of Regents of the Smithsonian Institution, and the resolution was then passed. **Page S6356**

Bernardo de Galvez y Madrid Honorary Citizenship: Senate passed H.J. Res. 105, conferring honorary citizenship of the United States on Bernardo de Galvez y Madrid, Viscount of Galveston and Count of Galvez. **Page S6356**

Authorizing Use of Emancipation Hall: Senate agreed to H. Con. Res. 120, authorizing the use of Emancipation Hall in the Capitol Visitor Center for a ceremony to present the Congressional Gold Medal to the World War II members of the Civil Air Patrol. **Page S6356**

National Falls Prevention Awareness Day: Committee on the Judiciary was discharged from further consideration of S. Res. 569, designating September 23, 2014, as ''National Falls Prevention Awareness Day'' to raise awareness and encourage the prevention of falls among older adults, and the resolution was then agreed to. **Page S6356**

Celebrating the Centennial Year of the Birth of Jan Karski: Senate agreed to S. Res. 594, celebrating the centennial year of the birth of Jan Karski and honoring his extraordinary and courageous life. **Page S6356**

Appointments:

United States–China Economic Security Review Commission: The Chair, announced, on behalf of the Majority Leader, pursuant to the provisions of Public Law 106–398, as amended by Public Law 108–7, and in consultation with the Chairmen of the Senate Committee on Armed Services and the Senate Committee on Finance, the re-appointment of the following individual to serve as a member of the United States–China Economic Security Review Commission: Katherine Tobin of Virginia, for a term beginning January 1, 2015 and expiring December 31, 2016. **Page S6357**

Library of Congress Trust Fund Board: The Chair announced, on behalf of the Majority Leader, pursuant to the provisions of Public Law 95–277, as amended by the appropriate provisions of Public Law 102–246, and in consultation with the Republican Leader, the re-appointment of the following individual to serve as a member of the Library of Congress Trust Fund Board for a five year term: Tom Girardi of California. **Page S6357**

Baran Nomination—Cloture: Senate continued consideration of the nomination of Jeffery Martin Baran, of Virginia, to be a Member of the Nuclear Regulatory Commission. **Page S6330**

During consideration of this nomination today, Senate also took the following action:

By 53 yeas to 40 nays (Vote No. 313), Senate agreed to the motion to close further debate on the nomination. **Page S6330**

McFerran Nomination—Cloture: Senate continued consideration of the nomination of Lauren McGarity McFerran, of the District of Columbia, to be a Member of the National Labor Relations Board. **Pages S6330–31**

During consideration of this nomination today, Senate also took the following action:

By 51 yeas to 42 nays (Vote No. 314), Senate agreed to the motion to close further debate on the nomination. **Pages S6330–31**

Williams Nomination—Cloture: Senate continued consideration of the nomination of Ellen Dudley Williams, of Maryland, to be Director of the Advanced Research Projects Agency-Energy, Department of Energy. **Pages S6331–41**

During consideration of this nomination today, Senate also took the following action:

By 57 yeas to 34 nays (Vote No. 315), Senate agreed to the motion to close further debate on the nomination. **Page S6331**

Nominations Confirmed: Senate confirmed the following nominations:

Franklin M. Orr, Jr., of California, to be Under Secretary for Science, Department of Energy. **Pages S6317, S6357**

By 89 yeas to 3 nays (Vote No. EX. 308), Joseph S. Hezir, of Virginia, to be Chief Financial Officer, Department of Energy. **Pages S6317–18, S6357**

Gregory N. Stivers, of Kentucky, to be United States District Judge for the Western District of Kentucky. **Pages S6318–19, S6329, S6357**

During consideration of this nomination today, Senate also took the following action:

By 69 yeas to 24 nays (Vote No. 309), Senate agreed to the motion to close further debate on the nomination. **Pages S6318–19**

By 76 yeas to 16 nays (Vote No. EX. 312), Joseph F. Leeson, Jr., of Pennsylvania, to be United States District Judge for the Eastern District of Pennsylvania. **Pages S6319, S6329, S6357**

During consideration of this nomination today, Senate also took the following action:

By 66 yeas to 26 nays (Vote No. 310), Senate agreed to the motion to close further debate on the nomination. **Page S6319**

Lydia Kay Griggsby, of Maryland, to be a Judge of the United States Court of Federal Claims for a term of fifteen years. **Pages S6319–20, S6329–30, S6357**

During consideration of this nomination today, Senate also took the following action:

By 53 yeas to 36 nays (Vote No. 311), Senate agreed to the motion to close further debate on the nomination. **Pages S6319–20**

Messages from the House: **Pages S6348–49**

Measures Referred: **Page S6349**

Record Votes: Eight record votes were taken today. (Total—315) Pages S6318–20, S6329–31

Adjournment: Senate convened at 9:30 a.m. and adjourned at 7:24 p.m., until 2 p.m. on Monday, December 8, 2014. (For Senate's program, see the remarks of the Majority Leader in today's Record on page S6357.)

Committee Meetings

(Committees not listed did not meet)

NOMINATION

Committee on Energy and Natural Resources: Committee concluded a hearing to examine the nomination of Colette Dodson Honorable, of Arkansas, to be a Member of the Federal Energy Regulatory Commission, after the nominee, who was introduced by Senators Pryor and Boozman, testified and answered questions in her own behalf.

BUSINESS MEETING

Committee on Foreign Relations: Committee ordered favorably reported the following business items:

S. 2946, to provide improved water, sanitation, and hygiene programs for high priority developing countries, with amendments;

S. Res. 578, supporting the role of the United States in ensuring children in the world's poorest countries have access to vaccines and immunization through Gavi, the Vaccine Alliance;

S. Res. 586, calling on the Government of Burma to develop a non-discriminatory and comprehensive solution that addresses Rakhine State's needs for peace, security, harmony, and development under equitable and just application of the rule of law, with an amendment in the nature of a substitute;

H. Con. Res. 107, denouncing the use of civilians as human shields by Hamas and other terrorist organizations in violation of international humanitarian law, with an amendment in the nature of a substitute; and

The nominations of Robert Francis Cekuta, of New York, to be Ambassador to the Republic of Azerbaijan, Richard M. Mills, Jr., of Texas, to be Ambassador to the Republic of Armenia, Jess Lippincott Baily, of Ohio, to be Ambassador to the Republic of Macedonia, Margaret Ann Uyehara, of Ohio, to be Ambassador to Montenegro, Richard Rahul Verma, of Maryland, to be Ambassador to the Republic of India, Peter Michael McKinley, of Virginia, to be Ambassador to the Islamic Republic of Afghanistan, Carol Leslie Hamilton, of California, to be an Alternate Representative to the Sixty-ninth Session of the General Assembly of the United Nations, Isobel Coleman, of New York, to be an Alternate Representative to the Sessions of the General Assembly of the United Nations during her tenure of service as Representative of the United States of America to the United Nations for U.N. Management and Reform, and to be Representative to the United Nations for U.N. Management and Reform, with the rank of Ambassador, and lists in the Foreign Service, all of the Department of State, and Leon Aron, of Virginia, to be a Member of the Broadcasting Board of Governors.

FANS ACT

Committee on the Judiciary: Committee concluded a hearing to examine S. 1721, to decrease the frequency of sports blackouts, to require the application of the antitrust laws to Major League Baseball, focusing on if sports blackouts and antitrust exemptions are harming fans, consumers, and the games themselves, after receiving testimony from Senator McCain; William T. Lake, Chief, Media Bureau, Federal Communications Commission; and David R. Goodfriend, Sports Fans Coalition, Sally Greenberg, National Consumers League, and Gerald J. Waldron, Covington and Burling LLP, on behalf of the National Football League, all of Washington, DC.

NOMINATION

Committee on Veterans' Affairs: Committee concluded a hearing to examine the nomination of Leigh A. Bradley, of Virginia, to be General Counsel, Department of Veterans Affairs, after the nominee testified and answered questions in her own behalf.

INTELLIGENCE

Select Committee on Intelligence: Committee met in closed session to receive a briefing on certain intelligence matters from officials of the intelligence community.

House of Representatives

Chamber Action

Public Bills and Resolutions Introduced: 12 public bills, H.R. 5791–5802; and 2 resolutions, H. Con. Res. 121; and H. Res. 771, were introduced. **Pages H8668–69**

Additional Cosponsors: **Page H8669**

Reports Filed: There were no reports filed today.

Speaker: Read a letter from the Speaker wherein he appointed Representative Womack to act as Speaker pro tempore for today. **Page H8367**

Protecting Volunteer Firefighters and Emergency Responders Act of 2014: The House agreed to concur in the Senate amendment to H.R. 3979, to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 to ensure that emergency services volunteers are not taken into account as employees under the shared responsibility requirements contained in the Patient Protection and Affordable Care Act, with an amendment consisting of the text of Rules Committee Print 113–58, modified by the amendments printed in part A of House Report 113–646, by a yea-and-nay vote of 300 yeas to 119 nays, Roll No. 551. **Pages H8385–H8632, H8651–52**

Agreed by unanimous consent that the Chair may postpone further proceedings today on a motion to concur in the Senate amendment with an amendment as though under clause 8 of rule 20. **Page H8385**

H. Res. 770, amended, the rule providing for consideration of the Senate amendment to the bill (H.R. 3979) and the bills (H.R. 5759) and (H.R. 5781), was agreed to by a recorded vote of 232 ayes to 191 noes, Roll No. 547. **Pages H8369–85**

Agreed to the Nugent amendment to the rule by voice vote, after the previous question was ordered by a yea-and-nay vote of 227 yeas to 191 nays, Roll No. 546. **Pages H8383–84**

Executive Amnesty Prevention Act of 2014: The House passed H.R. 5759, to establish a rule of construction clarifying the limitations on executive authority to provide certain forms of immigration relief, by a yea-and-nay vote of 219 ayes to 197 noes with 3 answering "present", Roll No. 550. **Pages H8632–51**

Rejected the Murphy (FL) motion to recommit the bill to the Committee on the Judiciary with instructions to report the same back to the House forthwith with an amendment, by a yea-and-nay vote of 194 yeas to 225 nays, Roll No. 549. **Pages H8649–50**

Pursuant to the rule, the amendment in the nature of a substitute printed in Part B of H. Rept. 113–646 shall be considered as adopted. **Page H8632**

H. Res. 770, amended, the rule providing for consideration of the Senate amendment to the bill (H.R. 3979) and the bills (H.R. 5759) and (H.R. 5781), was agreed to by a recorded vote of 232 ayes to 191 noes, Roll No. 547. **Page H8369**

Agreed to the Nugent amendment to the rule by voice vote, after the previous question was ordered by a yea-and-nay vote of 227 yeas to 191 nays, Roll No. 546. **Pages H8383–84**

Suspension—Proceedings Resumed: The House agreed to suspend the rules and agree to the following measure which was debated on Wednesday, December 3rd:

Condemning the actions of the Russian Federation: H. Res. 758, amended, to strongly condemn the actions of the Russian Federation, under President Vladimir Putin, which has carried out a policy of aggression against neighboring countries aimed at political and economic domination, by a 2/3 yea-and-nay vote of 411 yeas to 10 nays, Roll No. 548. **Page H8385**

Providing for a correction in the enrollment of H.R. 3979: The House agreed by unanimous consent to H. Con. Res. 121, to provide for a correction in the enrollment of the bill H.R. 3979. **Page H8652**

Meeting Hour: Agreed by unanimous consent that when the House adjourns today, it adjourn to meet at 12 noon on Monday, December 8th for Morning Hour debate. **Page H8654**

Senate Message: Message received from the Senate today appears on page H8652.

Senate Referrals: S. 2759 was referred to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure, S. 2921 and S. 229 were referred to the Committee on Veterans Affairs, and S. 2523 was referred to the Committee on Oversight and Government Reform. **Page H8667**

Quorum Calls—Votes: Five yea-and-nay votes and one recorded vote developed during the proceedings of today and appear on pages H8383–84, H8384–85, H8385, H8650, H8650–51, and H8651–52. There were no quorum calls.

Adjournment: The House met at 9 a.m. and adjourned at 5:34 p.m.

Committee Meetings

IS ACADEMIC FREEDOM THREATENED BY CHINA'S INFLUENCE ON U.S. UNIVERSITIES?

Committee on Foreign Affairs: Subcommittee on Africa, Global Health, Global Human Rights, and International Organizations held a hearing entitled ''Is Academic Freedom Threatened by China's Influence on U.S. Universities?''. Testimony was heard from public witnesses.

LEGISLATIVE MEASURE

Committee on Natural Resources: Subcommittee on Fisheries, Wildlife, Oceans and Insular Affairs held a hearing on H.R. 3099, the ''Gulf of Mexico Red Snapper Conservation Act of 2013''. Testimony was heard from Chairman Miller of Florida; Samuel D. Rauch, Deputy Assistant Administrator for Regulatory Programs, National Marine Fisheries Service, National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration; Robert J. Barham, Secretary, Louisiana Department of Wildlife and Fisheries; Christopher Blankenship, Director, Marine Resources Division, Alabama Department of Conservation and Natural Resources; and public witnesses.

Joint Meetings

No joint committee meetings were held.

COMMITTEE MEETINGS FOR FRIDAY, DECEMBER 5, 2014

(Committee meetings are open unless otherwise indicated)

Senate

No meetings/hearings scheduled.

House

No hearings are scheduled.

Next Meeting of the **SENATE**

2 p.m., Monday, December 8

Senate Chamber

Program for Monday: After the transaction of any morning business (not to extend beyond 5:30 p.m.), Senate will vote on confirmation of the nominations of Jeffery Martin Baran, of Virginia, to be a Member of the Nuclear Regulatory Commission, Lauren McGarity McFerran, of the District of Columbia, to be a Member of the National Labor Relations Board, and Ellen Dudley Williams, of Maryland, to be Director of the Advanced Research Projects Agency-Energy, Department of Energy.

Next Meeting of the **HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES**

12 noon, Monday, December 8

House Chamber

Program for Monday: To be announced.

Extensions of Remarks, as inserted in this issue.

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