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

DESIGNATION OF SPEAKER PRO TEMPORE
The SPEAKER pro tempore laid before the House the following communication from the Speaker:

WASHINGTON, DC, June 13, 2013.
I hereby appoint the Honorable Paul Cook to act as Speaker pro tempore on this day.
John A. Boehner,
Speaker of the House of Representatives.

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

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

THE SNAP CHALLENGE
The SPEAKER pro tempore. The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Massachusetts (Mr. McGovern) for 5 minutes.

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

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

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

Yesterday, I experienced firsthand how difficult it is to shop on a fixed budget that must be stretched for a fixed amount of time. I’m fortunate enough that I don’t have to count every penny when I shop. But with $31.50 for the week, I didn’t have the luxury to buy very many fresh fruits and vegetables, let alone organic ones. It took me a lot longer to shop because I had to make sure that I didn’t go over my budget. And I know that my meals will be smaller than they normally are. Now, don’t get me wrong when I talk about my shopping experience and my participation in the SNAP challenge. For me, this challenge will be over in a week. Going into this, I know that I only have to endure this for 7 days. But for millions of hardworking Americans who don’t earn enough to make ends meet, they could be on food assistance for a lot longer.

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

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

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

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

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

Opponents of SNAP talk about the program being full of fraud, waste, and abuse. It is not true. It is simply not true. Less than 2 percent of ineligible people are actually on SNAP. And for all their bluster, these opponents have never once talked about how to
strengthen the program. That's because they don't care about the program. They just want to cut it. They want to eliminate it.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Today, still autocratic and still Communist, China faces many of the same challenges, despite promises by its new leadership that reform would occur. Millions of Chinese people remain denied adequate food, housing, and health care, and over 1200 Chinese dissidents and critics are known to be imprisoned or detained for standing up for freedom of speech. Deep disparities between the rich and the poor of China exist. Eight hundred million Chinese, close to a billion people—60 percent of its people—exist on less than $1 a day, all while the government seizes land and forces evictions.

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

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

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

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

TIME RUNNING OUT FOR STAFFORD STUDENT LOAN INTEREST RATES

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

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

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

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

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

It's obvious what we need to do. As a Congress, we need to recognize the fact that we have a frontier in terms of maintaining access to higher education. We also need to recognize that families are being crushed with the cost of higher education when we need to protect the lower interest rate. I have a bill, H.R. 1595, which has over 150 cosponsors in the House—it received 51 votes in the Senate—that would protect that lower rate for 2 years and allow us to do a new Higher Education Authorization Act. This week, just a few minutes ago, I executed a discharge petition for Members of Congress to sign to get H.R. 1595 on the floor immediately so that we can protect the lower interest rates for young people embarking on next year's college curriculum and semester.

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

Lastly, Mr. Speaker, I want to join some of my colleagues who are going to speak later this morning who will note the fact that it is now 6 months ago to
the date that my State, the State of Connecticut, saw a horrible tragedy, young children who were slaughtered in an act of senseless gun violence. And today, survivors of the Newtown massacre are all across Capitol Hill urging Congress to act.

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

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

I want to salute Congressman Thompson, Congressman King, and Congresswoman Esty, who represents the Newtowners in Connecticut, and all of my colleagues from my state, and all across the country who have come together in response to this horrible event. I know that it will not just be a passing memory, but that we will build something from that event that will protect Americans from the epidemic of gun violence that unfortunately goes on every single day in this country.

HONORING THE LIFE AND LEGACY OF FRED D. WILLIAMS III

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

Ms. SEWELL of Alabama. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to recognize and pay tribute to the life and legacy of Mr. Fred D. Williams III, a beloved husband and doting grandfather of 14, a respected community leader, and successful business owner from the great State of Alabama, a state I adore, who passed away on June 15, 2003.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

NEWTOWN

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

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

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

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

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

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

It’s anti-criminal. Right now a criminal can buy a firearm at a gun show, over the Internet, or through a newspaper because they aren’t required to have a background check. Last year, the background check system identified and denied 88,000 gun sales to
criminals, domestic abusers, those with dangerous mental illness, and other prohibited purchasers. However, those same criminals could buy those same guns at a gun show or over the Internet without any questions asked because those sales don’t require a background check.

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

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

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

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

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

A CHALLENGE FOR THE FRIENDS OF BRETT BAXLEY GOSNELL

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

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

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

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

Brett was an all-star kid, the kind of young man he retook his SAT and scored 800 on the math portion. Incredible young man.

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

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

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

I am not here physically, but I am looking down from Heaven on this assembled group. I challenge you to adopt a new goal, a new way of life. glimpse of caring about, and serving others at the center of all that you do—not just for today or tomorrow but for the remainder of your life. I ask you to look within, to see the person we become, and turn away from thinking only of our selves and remember that each one of us has a capacity for doing something. Discover what you can do—and do it. I ask you to do it. But there’s something else. In the act of helping others, think of this. It was my desire to make a difference, and I tried to do that in the opportunities that were given to me. There was a lot that I wanted to do, but I will keep my eye on you from Heaven. Now you can pick up where I left off and serve so many others. Hear this plea and respond to it. This is your friend who asks you to accept this challenge. Do something meaningful with your life. After all, that is what you can most honor me in my life.

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

THE SANDY HOOK PROMISE

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

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

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

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

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

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

Yesterday, these mothers and fathers met with both Republican and Democratic leaders. Yet they had come with
no partisan agenda. They came as Americans who wished to spare their fellow parents and family members the mourning, fear and terror they felt 6 months ago. Their message is clear: honor the memories of the little children of that generation by helping to ensure that no other family will ever endure such an unimaginable tragedy.

It had been unimaginable. Now we have seen it. Now our task is plain. We must restore confidence in the safety of our communities by taking clear, effective steps to prevent gun violence in our schools, homes, and neighborhoods. I just read the names and showed the pictures of a few of the people whose lives were lost that day. For them and for others and for the lives we want to save, again I mention the bipartisan Thompson-King, King-Thompson legislation, which means to use this anniversary, certainly, to memorialize the victims of Newtown, but also to answer the call of their families to give gun violence prevention legislation a vote in the Congress of the United States.

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

Mr. Speaker, I thank our colleague Congresswoman Esty and our colleagues Congressman Mike Thompson for their leadership in bringing us together this morning so that we can only remember but so that we can have the courage to act.

NEWTOWN ANNIVERSARY AND GUN CONTROL

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

Mr. HOYER. I rise to join the leader. I rise in support of the Newtown Action Alliance and Congressman Thompson in recognizing this sad anniversary.

Mr. Speaker, it is with sadness that we mark the 6-month anniversary tomorrow of the tragic shooting at Sandy Hook Elementary School in Newtown. On that day, as has been repeated and must be remembered, Americans were united in shock and grief at the senseless murder by a crazed gunman of 26 innocent people—of 20 innocent first graders and six courageous school staff members who worked to protect them and helped save the lives of others. Since that day, approximately 4,500—the leader mentioned 5,000, but it’s a figure in excess of 4,500—Americans have died as a result of gun violence, according to the Newtown Action Alliance.

Mr. Speaker, this is not just a tragedy; it is an epidemic, one that Congress has a moral responsibility to address. When 81 percent of 10 Americans support stricter background checks to keep dangerous guns out of the hands of criminals and those with mental illness, there is no reason why Congress shouldn’t be able to take swift and decisive action to enact tougher protections. I was deeply disappointed, Mr. Speaker, that the Senate failed to move forward with legislation to protect Americans from gun violence by enacting effective background checks that safeguard the constitutional rights of responsible gun owners and safeguard Americans.

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

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

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

Congress has the opportunity to get this right by considering the Thompson-King legislation in the House and sending it to the Senate for consideration. I congratulate Congresswoman Esty in particular, as well as Congressman Thompson, for their leadership and efforts in this regard. After the backlash many Senators received for opposing expanded background checks, I suspect that a number may be ready to reconsider.

Mr. Speaker, I urge my colleagues to come together, as Representative Thompson and Representative King have done, to advance this bipartisan solution to this pressing challenge facing our country, just the Congress, but every American.

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

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

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

GUN REFORM

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Forty-six Senators blocked an up-or-down vote on enhanced background
The SPEAKER pro tempore. The
Chair recognizes the gentleman from
Pennsylvania (Mr. THOMPSON) for 5
minutes.

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

Currently, the Transitional Assist-
ance Management Program, or TAMP,
offers 180 days of health care coverage
and they are their members transiting from military service to
help bridge the insurance gap until
coverage can be secured through em-
ployment or outside the service.

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

This week, during the debate over
the National Defense Authorization
Act, I’ve offered two amendments, one
of which would extend the TAMP cov-
verage for servicemembers by an addi-
tional 180 days for any treatment pro-
vided through telemedicine.

Through the expansion of telemed-
cine, we can offer greater access to
health care while lowering the cost.
It’s time we fully utilize these new
 technologies, which is why I encourage
my colleagues to support this amend-
ment. This commonsense, zero-cost re-
form will help those who serve our
country transition to civilian life with-
out unnecessary burden or undue
delay.

Mr. Speaker, for those serving our
members of the Newtown community have
given pictures of their loved ones that
they’ve been handing out to elected offi-
cials from across the country.

This photo of school psychologist
Mary Sherlach reads:

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

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

Honors his life. Stand with us for change.
Now is the time.
Here’s the picture of precious Dylan Hockley.

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

What is worth doing?

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

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

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

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

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

EXTEND TAMP COVERAGE

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

Mr. Speaker, for those serving our
when Mark Barton stepped out into the
Rose Garden with the President of the
United States and reiterated a phrase
that has held them all together: that
their hearts are broken, along with
those of the entire world as we look
down at this tragedy, but their spirit is
not and they are their determination, driven by the memories
of those teachers and administrators
and students who died so tragically.
They—both students and teachers—
were willing to stand in the way of vio-
lence, and the United States Congress
can’t do its constitutional respon-
sibility and stand up and vote?

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

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

PREVENTING FUTURE SHOOTING TRAGEDIES

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

Mr. BARBER. Mr. Speaker, tomor-
row we observe the sixth-month anni-
versary of the senseless and tragic
murders at Sandy Hook Elementary
School. We will never forget what hap-
pened in Newtown. On De-
cember 14, 2012, just as we will never
forget what happened in Tucson, in
Oak Creek, Virginia Tech, Portland,
Milwaukee, and Columbine. As we re-
member the precious lives lost, we
must also renew our determination
to work together to make sure that such
a tragedy never happens again.

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

After the awful shooting and deaths
in Newtown, the Sunday following I
was reading the newspaper about the
tragedy, and I saw a photograph of one
of the children that was killed. As I
looked at that photograph of this little
6-year-old girl, looking back at me
from that page was my granddaughter
that was the same age. I have to tell
you that I sobbed, along with my wife.
I think no grandparent and no parent
in this country could have had any other reaction. We must take action here to make sure these mass shootings never occur again.

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

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

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

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

This is just one of many actions we can take. You’ve heard of others from speakers before me today. There are many things we can and must do. Congress must act. I call on my colleagues on both sides of the aisle to stand with me and the families of Newtown and Tucson and all the other places where there have been mass shooting tragedies in the last 2 years and take action.

We must act. We must do it now. The families of Newtown, Oak Creek, Aurora, Tucson, and across this Nation, are waiting for our answer. Will we answer? I hope we will do it, and do it soon.

MORE VALUE FROM DEFENSE DEPARTMENT

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

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

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

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

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

One critical area that needs greater attention is our nuclear deterrent. We have far more nuclear weapons than we’d ever want, need, or could use. It’s been 66 years since the United States used a nuclear weapon in war; and no matter what you do in terms of deterrence, there’s no question that we don’t have to blow the world up hundreds of times over to have that deterrent work. Yet, sadly, we are poised to spend almost three-quarters of a trillion dollars over the next 10 years.

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

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

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

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

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

THE REALITIES OF THE FOOD STAMP PROGRAM

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

We also talked with a person who was a young adult, 19-year-old guy, didn’t get any food stamps until he passed out one day because he hadn’t been eating. And then we talked to a person who was not a food stamp recipient, but who was a health care professional in Hennepin County. She explained that the food stamp program was essential for good health because she had had a number of people, she talked about one woman in particular named Mary, who was complaining, was not taking her medication. And her doctor said, Mary, you’re not compliant on your medication. Mary said, well, it hurts my stomach. When she got some
food in her stomach, she was able to take her medication and be in compliance and stay well so that she could stay out of the emergency room.

So we talked with these folks. Then we talked with people from the faith community—Jewish community, Christian community, and Catholic community—and all of them said that, look, you know, we do a lot of food aid. We’re trying to make sure that folks have enough to eat; but if the government steps away from nutrition assistance, then that’s just going to leave a bigger hole for us. They talked about how their food shelves were already being used a lot, and how they already were struggling to meet the needs of the folks who came to them. So at the end of the day, they said, look, you know, we’re not going to be able to step in where the government steps out.

And so at the end of the conversation, it was clear to me that, aside from statistics, aside from all the numbers, there is a human face on the food stamp program; and the cuts that have been proposed will be devastating. Let me just tell you this, Mr. Speaker. If there was a program which said that it would improve children’s math and reading scores, it would prevent diabetes, asthma and depression, it would contribute to healthy babies with fewer developmental problems, it would decrease health care costs and lower the poverty rate, would you support it?

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

RECESS

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

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

☐ 1200

AFTER RECESS

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

PRAYER

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Amen.

THE JOURNAL

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The Chair has examined the Journal of the last day’s proceedings and announces to the House his approval thereof. Pursuant to clause 1, rule I, the Journal stands approved.

PLEDGE OF ALLEGIANCE

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

Mr. MULLIN led the Pledge of Allegiance as follows:

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

WELCOMING PASTOR RON DUNN

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

There was no objection.

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

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

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

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

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

COMMUNICATION FROM THE CLERK OF THE HOUSE

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

MESSAGE FROM THE PRESIDENT

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

ANNOUNCEMENT BY THE SPEAKER PRO TEMPORE

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

VIOLA MEEKINS

(Mr. CRAWFORD asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute.) Mr. CRAWFORD. I rise today to recognize Viola Meekins and her lifetime of service to her community and to the State of Arkansas.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

AMERICAN ENERGY POLICY

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

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

The U.S. is a treasure trove of natural resources. New practices allow producers to easily extract natural gas, coal, and oil from the ground while doing it cheaper, safer, and with less disruption to the landscape. Energy efficiency also creates jobs. The Keystone XL pipeline project alone would create tens of thousands of jobs. The State Department declares it environmentally safe. Labor unions agree it will create jobs. Last month, the House passed H.R. 3, the Northern Route Approval Act, to clear the remaining barriers to construction of the project. But the administration refuses to move forward. Why? America deserves better.

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

CALIFORNIA AVOCADO APPRECIATION MONTH

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

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

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

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

MILITARY SEXUAL ASSAULT

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

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

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

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

I actually support the underlying changes of the defense bill that we’re going to be voting on this week. Congress should create a transparent and fair system that ensures the safety of our men and women in the armed services who have sacrificed enough.

SMALL AIRCRAFT REVITALIZATION ACT

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

Mr. POMPEO. Economic growth of just over 1 1/2 percent is unsatisfactory. We all want a better economy and better jobs.

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

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

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

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

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

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

This is wrong.

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

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

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

NATIONAL DEFENSE AUTHORIZATION ACT

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

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

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

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

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

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

In God we trust.

SAFE CLIMATE CAUCUS

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

ST. MARY-OF-THE-WOODS COLLEGE

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

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

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

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

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

IMMIGRATION REFORM

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

Mr. GARCIA. Mr. Speaker, in the Judiciary Committee today, we will be considering an immigration enforcement bill that is as controversial as it is urgent. We need to put the country first and get us any closer to real reform.

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

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

In the Judiciary Committee today, we will be considering legislation that is as controversial as it is dangerous. It would give unprecedented powers to local police, essentially giving them the same authority as immigration officials.

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

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

Hoy, en el comité judicial, vamos a considerar legislación que es tanto controversia como peligrosa. No podemos permitir que algunos congresistas jueguen política en vez de tomar en serio la meta de pasar una reforma migratoria.

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

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

□ 1220

CONGRATULATING BOB MCKAY

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

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

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

June 13, 2013

H3369

PREVENTING STUDENT LOAN INTEREST RATE INCREASE

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

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

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

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

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

CONGRATULATING SERVICE ACADEMY APPOINTEES

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

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

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

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

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

ENSURING FOOD SECURITY

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

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

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

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

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

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

WASHINGTON BOOMS AT COUNTRY’S EXPENSE

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

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

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

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

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

NO BUDGET, NO PAY

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

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

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

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

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

MEDICARE PART D

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

Mr. HULTGREN. Mr. Speaker, I would like to call the attention of this Chamber to a government program that is under budget and immensely popular. In 2003 when Medicare part D...
was passed, it was hotly contested, and rightly so. The Medicare Modernization Act represented one of the largest expansions of Medicare since its creation.

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

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

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

RECOGNIZING THE RECENT OPENING OF FOREST HILL MEMORIAL PARK

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

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

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

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

CONSEQUENCES OF OBAMACARE

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

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

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

Schools shouldn’t be forced to cut back on services for kids because Washington is too stubborn to roll back a failed initiative. While 12 million Americans are still looking for a job, schools are cutting hours and, consequently, people’s pay. A recent study by the U.S. Chamber of Commerce found that ObamaCare is the number one concern for small businesses, and soon our children and families will learn it’s the number one concern for school systems.

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

STUDENT LOANS

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

JOBS

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

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

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

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

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

SEXUAL ASSAULT IN THE MILITARY

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

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

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

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

The Smarter Solutions for Students Act, the President and Senate have panned this common-ground approach. 

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

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

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

AS YOU DID TO THE LEAST OF THEM

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

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

What are food stamps? 

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

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

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

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

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

REPUBLICAN SOLUTIONS FOR JOBS

Mrs. Noem asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute. 

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

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

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

UNFINISHED BUSINESS

Ms. Jackson Lee asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute. 

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

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

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

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

REPUBLICAN SOLUTIONS FOR JOBS

Mrs. Walorski asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute. 

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

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

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

IMMIGRATION REFORM EQUALS JOBS

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

To the Congress of the United States:

Section 202(d) of the National Emergency Act (50 U.S.C. 1622(d)) provides for the automatic termination of a national emergency unless within 90 days prior to the anniversary date of its declaration, the President publishes in the Federal Register and transmits
to the Congress a notice stating that the emergency is to continue in effect beyond the anniversary date. In accordance with this provision, I have sent to the Federal Register for publication the enclosed notice stating that the national emergency with respect to the policies of certain members of the Government of Belarus and other persons to undermine Belarus’s democratic processes or institutions that was declared in Executive Order 13405 of June 16, 2006, is to continue in effect beyond June 16, 2013.

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

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

Barack Obama.


PROVIDING FOR FURTHER CONSIDERATION OF H.R. 60, NATIONAL DEFENSE AUTHORIZATION ACT FOR FISCAL YEAR 2014

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

The Clerk read the resolution, as follows:

H. RES. 260
Resolved, That at any time after the adoption of this resolution the Speaker may, pursuant to clause 2(b) of rule XVIII, declare the House resolved into the Committee of the Whole House on the Senate Amendments to H.R. 60, for further consideration of the bill (H.R. 60) to authorize appropriations for fiscal year 2014 for military activities of the Department of Defense and for military construction, to prescribe military personnel strengths for such fiscal year, and for other purposes. No further general debate shall be in order.

Sec. 2. (a) In lieu of the amendment in the nature of a substitute recommended by the Committee on Armed Services now printed in the report of the Committee on Rules accompanying this resolution, the amendment in the nature of a substitute shall be considered as read. All points of order against that amendment in the nature of a substitute are waived.

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

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

(d) All points of order against amendments printed in part B of the report of the Committee on Rules accompanying this resolution not earlier disposed of. Amendments en bloc offered pursuant to this section shall be considered as read, shall be debatable for 20 minutes equally divided and controlled by the chair and ranking minority member of the Committee on Armed Services or their designees.

(e) The previous question shall be considered as ordered on the bill and amendments thereto not be subject to a demand for division of the question in the House or in the Committee of the Whole. The original proponent of an amendment included in such amendments en bloc may insert a statement in the Congressional Record immediately before the disposition of the amendments en bloc.

Sec. 3. At the conclusion of consideration of the bill for amendment the Committee shall rise and report the bill to the House with such amendments as may have been adopted. Any Member may demand a separate vote in the House on any amendment adopted in the Committee of the Whole to the bill or to the nature of a substitute made in order as original text. The previous question shall be considered as ordered on the bill and amendments thereto to final passage without intervening motion except one motion to recommit with or without instructions.

There was no objection.

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

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

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

Yesterday’s rule provided for 1 hour of general debate on the underlying bill, H.R. 60. Today, we’re considering a structured rule that provides Members of the House with the ability to have copious and free-flowing debate on many of the issues contained in the underlying legislation.

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

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

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

Having considered each of the amendments that was offered in the Rules Committee, I can honestly say that what we have here today is a rule that gives the House the opportunity to debate all of the major topics contained in the underlying legislation without duplicating efforts and having multiple amendments on the same issue.
For example, we heard many Members speak on the House floor yesterday about sexual assault in the military. The underlying legislation takes significant and necessary steps to combat, prosecute, and prevent this heinous problem. But given the importance of this issue, the Rules Committee understandably received five different amendments all related to sexual assault. So I’m proud to say that H. Res. 260 provides the House with the opportunity to debate this issue and ask ourselves if there isn’t more that we can do.

Another major topic, one that none of us can ignore, is the nature of our military’s operation in Afghanistan. We need to do ourselves and those who have worked tirelessly for long hours to prepare this bill and its amendments for debate. I think most of my colleagues do not have the appreciation for what the staff and even the members of the Rules Committee have to go through, but I think they should appreciate their work even more after this rule that is being brought before the floor today.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

A bipartisan group of Members of Congress have expressed their shock and outrage over the epidemic of rape and sexual abuse and assault in all branches of our military and at all ranks and military institutions. It is unacceptable, and it is intolerable. While H.R. 1960 has many provisions that address aspects of this crisis, there were several amendments that were not allowed, in particular, amendments dealing with military sexual assault, to prosecute and to bring to justice the perpetrators of sexual assault, and to hold accountable the military chain of command and institutions that have allowed, facilitated, or condoned this abuse. They should have not been excluded from this rule, and they deserve our most serious attention.

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

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

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

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

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

In fact, in 2005, the HASC heard similar assertions about the need to conform the UCMJ section on rape and sexual assault to the Federal law that those offenses. Congress made that revolutionary change and found that it did not make things better. In fact, the change made things worse. Cases were thrown out, the court of military appeals overturned the convictions of the chains that were put in here, advocated by those guidelines—dismissal or discharge, suspension, or dismissal a sentence. It would also establish minimum sentences that were had in the past. A lot of the things that were done and discussed were empty words and broken promises.

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

Mr. Speaker, in the past, yes, absolutely justice has been delayed and ignored completely in some instances. Congress had to rewrite the UCMJ to fix the harm done. The lesson from that is to slow down the making of changes to UCMJ to make sure that you're doing the right thing.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Mr. HOYER. Mr. Speaker, thank you. It is my privilege now to yield 3 minutes to the gentleman from Maryland, the Democratic whip, Mr. HOYER.

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

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

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

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

There are other reasons to close Guantánamo, which I will speak of, but the numbers speak for themselves. It costs $1.6 million per detainee. That's versus $1.6 million per detainee. $347 million authorized in this bill to replace temporary facilities at Guantánamo. Overall, $264 million a year to keep this facility operational for 166 people. For every dollar spent on a detainee we spend one less dollar on our troops in the field. At a time of great fiscal uncertainty, it is astounding that we keep this facility open.

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

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

I also urge all of us to remember that hundreds of terrorists—hundreds—have been put in jail not by a military commission but by a regular court system. In stark contrast, there have been only seven terrorists convicted in our civilian court system. In stark contrast, there have been only seven terrorists convicted by the military commissions in Guantánamo. Five of these, by the way, were pleas.

To quote General Colin Powell from 2001:

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

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

To quote General Colin Powell from 2001:

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

That's Colin Powell.

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

I urge my colleagues to support this amendment.

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

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

Mr. HOYER. Additionally, let me say there are a few other amendments that I hope, Members will support.
One is the amendment from my friend Jim McGovern—a sense of Congress that this body should have the right—indeed, the duty—to engage in a debate about the continued path forward in Afghanistan.

I urge my colleagues to support that amendment.

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

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

I want to thank Chairman Mckeon and Ranking Member Smith for making certain that congressional sexual assault as a cornerstone of this bill.

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

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

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

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

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

Happy Father's Day to all of the men who serve in the military and our civilian contractors that deal with security, and to simply rein in the number of private contractors that deal with intelligence gathering, and I intend to introduce legislation.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Mr. GARAMENDI. Thank you, Mr. McGovern. I want to follow up on the previous comments.

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

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

The east coast missile defense site remains and is not to be debated on the floor. That's unfortunate. It's $2.25 billion this year and more in the future. Language in this bill about Syria ought to be debated on the floor. Fortunately, it will. We are going to also debate the authorization to use force.
Mr. NUGENT. Mr. Speaker, I yield 4 minutes to the gentleman from Utah (Mr. BISHOP), my colleague on both the Rules Committee and the Armed Services Committee.

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

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

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

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

Finally, I wish to address an amendment by Mr. RIGELL of Virginia which deals with A–76. On the surface, this looks like a wonderful idea. Who can be opposed to competition? Especially when it’s fair and apples to apples. Unfortunately, this particular amendment is comparing artichokes to avocados. All the FAC that are going off. This would require us to have a strong industrial base and would move us forward in the area of security.

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

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

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

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

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

Mr. McGOVERN. Mr. Speaker, it’s my privilege to yield ½ minutes to the gentleman from Texas (Mr. CASTRO).

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

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

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

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

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

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

Mr. NUGENT. Mr. Speaker, I yield ½ minutes to the gentleman from Tennessee (Mr. DUNCAN).

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

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

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

In fact, Mr. Speaker, there never should have been a time in the first place where we were faced with the need to go to war in the first place. Afghanistan was simply the last of the list of wars that keep re-sulting in the killing of young American soldiers. The wars in Iraq and Afghanistan have always been more about money and power than about any real threat to the American people.

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

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

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

It is time to bring our troops home.

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

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

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

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

Some prisoners must go home; some must face trial; some prisoners will spend the rest of their lives in jail. In the end, though, we must close this chapter and ensure that justice is done. Guantanamo must close.
Keeping the Guantanamo camp open is a complete waste of taxpayers' money. The solution is to support Congressman Smith's amendment to close the Guantanamo detention center.

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

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

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

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

The Department of Defense estimates there were 19,000 victims of sexual assault in FY 2011 alone, but only 2,700 victims actually filed a report. We will not fix this issue, Members, if we don't fix it on the front end; and the problem is on the front end where people don't file their complaint for fear of retaliation. And when complaints are filed, and there were 3,300 of them filed in 2011, only 500 of them were investigated and sent to court-martial, and less than 200 actually had convictions. So why would anyone who's been raped or sexually assaulted in the military feel with confidence that they will receive justice?

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

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Mr. NUGENT. Mr. Speaker, I reserve 2 minutes to the gentleman from Ohio (Mr. O'ROURKE).

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

First is that the author of the amendment that actually would encourage everyone to support the Turner amendment that would include 2 years of incarceration along with the mandatory minimum of being thrown out. I would encourage everyone to support the Turner amendment that actually would like to increase the penalties beyond what we have done.

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

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

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

I have the distinct honor of representing Fort Bliss in El Paso, Texas, where 33,000 active duty Army servicemembers and their families.

Since the start of this war in Afghanistan, 41 soldiers from Fort Bliss have lost their lives in combat. In April of this year, five Fort Bliss soldiers lost their lives in a single IED attack. All five of them had already been awarded both a Bronze Star and a Purple Heart. Just this past month, three Fort Bliss soldiers were killed in a single attack. More than 100 have been injured in combat and awarded the Purple Heart.

First is that the author of the amendment is actually a full member of the Armed Services Committee and chose not to offer this amendment in the Armed Services Committee where there could have been unlimited debate on the substance of the amendment; instead choosing to offer it in this more limited format where there were hundreds of amendments and certainly limited time and issues of great import.

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

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

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

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

Mr. TURNER. Mr. Speaker, there are two things that I think are important to note about the Speier amendment. First is that the author of the amendment is actually a full member of the Armed Services Committee and chose to address this issue in their committee. As the House in the Armed Services Committee and chose
soldiers at Fort Bliss have committed suicide.

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

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

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

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

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

The Military Justice Improvement Act will reform the military legal procedure for handling sexual assault cases by giving a military attorney outside the victim’s chain of command the ability to initiate legal proceedings. The amendment would strengthen our military’s handling of sexual assault and harassment cases, which is why I’ve introduced an amendment that is part of a package that we are considering later today that would require the Department of Defense to inform servicemembers of this change.

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

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

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

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

Ms. LEE of California. Thank you for your tremendous leadership on this issue as pervasive and damaging as this, where Republicans and Democrats alike have promised full consideration and open debate on an issue that affects, at a minimum, 26,000 individuals in the United States armed services. And yet here we are today with a closed rule, consideration of only some amendments. And, frankly, the amendments that would actually do the most to strengthen these survivors and prosecutors aren’t being considered on this floor, and that’s really unfortunate.

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

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

While some of the provisions that are being considered today are good-faith efforts, the dozens, including the Speier amendment, supported by experts, advocates, and legal experts and proposed before the Rules Committee to take additional steps to show that we really do mean business are not being considered. It’s really unfortunate that only half of those amendments were made in order. And with an issue as pervasive and damaging as this, where Republicans and Democrats alike have promised full consideration and open debate on an issue that affects, at a minimum, 26,000 victims, aren’t we doing everything that we can?

We can’t stand on the side of the perpetrators. We must stand on the side of those who have suffered.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Mr. NUGENT. Mr. Speaker, I continue to reserve the balance of my time.
with Congresswoman ILEANA ROS-LEHTINEN with regard to HIV discrimi-
nation in order. I offered a number of other amendments to audit the Pen-
tagon and to end the overly broad 2001 Authorization to Use Military Force, which is another check.

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

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

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

Mr. MCGOVERN. I yield the gentle-
woman an additional 10 seconds.

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

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

Mr. NUGENT. Mr. Speaker, I con-
tinue to reserve the balance of my
time.

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

The SPEAKER pro tempore. There
is no objection.

Mr. MCGOVERN. Mr. Speaker, let me
just say that I think the Rules Com-
mittee had a difficult task given the
fact that the leadership of this House
has kind of only allocated 2 days for
debate on the defense authorization
bill. They allowed about 300 amend-
ments. They made 172 in order. I know
that everybody worked hard to try to
be fair. I appreciate, again, the cour-
tesy extended to me on my amendment
with regard to Afghanistan, and I ap-
preciate my colleagues on the Repub-
lican side for their support.

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

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

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

As the father of three sons that cur-
rently serve in the United States
Army, I never forget the overarching
purpose for all of our work on the De-
fense Authorization Act. I know that
my HASC colleagues never forget it ei-
ther.

I’ve had sons that have served in Iraq
and Afghanistan, sometimes simulta-
nously. I know what it’s like to send
a son or a daughter off to war. As a
family, it’s something that causes you
anguish all the time. It’s not some-
thing that should be done lightly. So I
appreciate the McGovern amendment
because it’s going to provide the oppor-
tunity to actually hold the President
on the floor an ability for this House to
actually authorize or continue author-
ization of any force.

I think this House has been, unfortu-
nately, somewhat derelict in its duties
because of what we’ve done in the past
and what we’ve called the President to
do, and we don’t even though limited by air support only. We
should never put our men and women
at risk unless this House has a say in
that which is so precious to us, and
that’s our sons and daughters.

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

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

Remember, the NDAA passed out of
that committee 56-2. That’s about as
bipartisan as you can get, and it really
talks about the issues that are impor-
tant to America and particularly as it
relates to protecting our sons and
daughters that are called upon to pro-
tect this Nation and called upon to go
out and sacrifice for this Nation. We
owe them that much. We want to make
sure that they’re successful in any mis-
sion that they’re sent forward to par-
ticipate in to protect the interests of
this Nation and our Allies.

The American people hear in the
national media about bipartisan Con-
gress is today. Although we have our
disagreements, and I know those re-
ports and folks back home can’t be
looking at the work we’re doing on the
Armed Services Committee if all they
see is partisan wrangling. Because it’s not
there. If they were looking at the
Armed Services Committee and this
year’s National Defense Authorization
Act, they’d see the kind of collabora-
tion that legislation is supposed to be
about. They’d see a chairman and a
ranking member who work together on
a common goal. They’d see staff that
works to benefit our warfighters and
not a political party. They’d see an
NDAA that was passed out of the largest committee in the House of Representatives with only two people opposing it. And, tomorrow, I hope they’ll see a House of Representatives that can put politics aside and support our country overwhelmingly passing the National Defense Authorization Act for fiscal year 2014.

It’s a good bill. H. Res. 260 makes it even better by allowing the House to consider amendments covering all the major issues covered by NDAA and the Department of Defense at large. I always like to say that nobody has a monopoly on good ideas. And that truism is evidenced by the 259 amendments that were offered to this legislation. The rule provides time for a vote on the majority of those ideas. That’s why I support the rule, I support the underlying legislation, and I hope the House, as a whole, can do the same.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Strike all after the resolved clause and insert:

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

**THE VOTE ON THE PREVIOUS QUESTION: WHAT IT REALLY MEANS**

This vote, the question 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 bill, the question of adoption of the resolution.” That’s the key here.

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 has 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 the House’s immediate vote on adopting the resolution . . . (and) has no substantive legislative or policy implications whatsoever.” But that is not what Republicans always say. As the Republican Leadership Manual on the Legislative Process in the United States House of Representatives, (6th edition, page 133) 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 controls the time until 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, vote on the rule, or yield for the purpose of amendment.”

In Deschler’s Procedure in the U.S. House of Representatives, (4th edition, page 208) is 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 way for the 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 and who controls the time for debate thereon.”

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

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

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

**The yeas were taken; and the Speaker pro tempore announced that the ayes appeared to have it.**

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

The yeas and nays were ordered.

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

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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>YEA</th>
<th>233</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>NAY</td>
<td>195</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>NOT VOTING</td>
<td>6</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Aderholt (AL) Black (SC) Cantor (NY)
Alexander (AL) Blackburn (TN) Capito (WV)
Amash (MI) Bonner (AZ) Carter (GA)
Amodei (NV) Bouzid (NH) Carter (NM)
Bachmann (MN) Brady (TX) Chabot (OH)
Bachus (ID) Broun (GA) Chaffetz (UT)
Barker (AL) Brooks (AL) Coble (NC)
Barletta (PA) Broun (GA) Collins (GA)
Barr (CA) Buchanan (MN) Collins (NY)
Bentivolio (MI) Bush (FL) Conaway (TX)
Boustany (LA) Buss (CA) Courtney (CT)
Brahimi (MN) Burton (OH) Cushing (IL)
Bridge (PA) Bucks (IN) Cuellar (TX)
Bishop (IN) Buxton (NE) Crenshaw (AL)
Bishop (UT) Camp (NC) Cotton (TX)
Messes. WELCH, GARCIA, and CARNEY changed their vote from "yea" to "nay".

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

So the previous question was ordered.

The vote was taken by electronic device, and there were—ayes 238, noes 199, not voting 7, as follows:

[Roll No. 221]

AYES—238

[Names of Ayes]

NAYS—199

[Names of Nays]

RECORDED VOTE

Mr. McGOVERN. Mr. Speaker, I asked for a recorded vote. I demand a recorded vote was ordered.

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

The vote was taken by electronic device, and there were—ayes 238, noes 199, not voting 7, as follows:

[Roll No. 221]
H3382

CONGRESSIONAL RECORD — HOUSE
June 13, 2013

Mr. TERRY (Acting Chair) kindly take the chair.

So the resolution was agreed to.

The result of the vote was announced as above recorded.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

PERSONAL EXPLANATION

Mr. GRIJALVA. Mr. Speaker, on roll-call votes 217 and 218, I was unavoidably detained. My vote should be noted as a “yes” on rollcall 217 and a “no” on rollcall 218.

NATIONAL DEFENSE AUTHORIZATION ACT FOR FISCAL YEAR 2014

Mr. McKEON. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that during further consideration of H.R. 600, pursuant to House Resolution 260, amendment Nos. 18, 19, and 20 printed in part B of House Report 113–108 may be considered out of sequence.

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

There was no objection.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to House Resolution 260 and rule XVIII, the Chair declares the House in the Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union for the further consideration of the bill, H.R. 600.

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

IN THE COMMITTEE OF THE WHOLE

Accordingly, the House resolved itself into the Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union for the further consideration of the bill (H.R. 600) to authorize appropriations for fiscal year 2014 for military activities of the Department of Defense and for military construction, to prescribe military personnel strengths for such fiscal year; and for other purposes, with Mr. TERRY (Acting Chair) in the chair.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

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

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

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

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,

SECTION 1. SHORT TITLE.

This Act may be cited as the “National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2014”.

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

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

(1) Division A—Department of Defense Authorizations.

(2) Division B—Military Construction Authorizations.

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

(4) Division D—Funding Tables.

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

Sec. 1. Short title.
Sec. 2. Organization of Act into divisions; table of contents.
Sec. 3. Congressional defense committees.
DIVISION A—DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE AUTHORIZATIONS

TITLE I—PROCUREMENT

Subtitle A—Authorization of Appropriations
Sec. 101. Authorization of appropriations.
Subtitle B—Army Programs
Sec. 111. Limitation on availability of funds for Stryker vehicle program.
Subtitle C—Navy Programs
Sec. 121. Multiyear procurement authority for E-2D aircraft program.
Sec. 122. Cost limitation for CVN-78 aircraft carriers.
Subtitle D—Air Force Programs
Sec. 131. Multiyear procurement authority for multiple variants of the C-130J aircraft program.
Sec. 132. Prohibition on cancellation or modification of avionics modernization program for C-130 aircraft.
Sec. 133. Retirement of KC-135R aircraft.
Sec. 134. Competition for evolved expendable launch vehicle providers.
Subtitle E—Defense-wide, Joint, and Multiservice Matters
Sec. 141. Multiyear procurement authority for ground-based interceptors.
Sec. 142. Multiyear procurement authority for tactical wheeled vehicles.
Sec. 143. Limitation on availability of funds for retirement of RQ-4 Global Hawk unmanned aircraft systems.
Sec. 144. Personal protection equipment procurement.
Sec. 145. Repeal of certain F-35 reporting requirements.
Sec. 146. Study on procurement of personal protection equipment.

TITLE II—RESEARCH, DEVELOPMENT, TEST, AND EVALUATION

Subtitle A—Authorization of Appropriations
Sec. 201. Authorization of appropriations.
Subtitle B—Program Requirements, Restrictions, and Limitations
Sec. 211. Limitation on availability of funds for ground combat vehicle engineering and manufacturing phase.
Sec. 212. Limitation on availability of funds for unmanned carrier-launched Surveillance and Strike system program.
Sec. 213. Limitation on availability of funds for Air Force logistics transformation.
Sec. 214. Limitation on availability of funds for defensive cyber space operations of the Air Force.
Sec. 215. Limitation on availability of funds for precision extended range munition missile project.
Sec. 216. Limitation on availability of funds for the program manager for biometrics of the Department of Defense.
Sec. 217. Unmanned combat air system demonstration testing requirement.
Sec. 218. Long-range standoff weapon requirement.
Sec. 219. Review of software development for F-35 aircraft.
Sec. 220. Evaluation and assessment of the Distributed Common Ground System.
Sec. 221. Requirement to complete individual carmine testing.
Sec. 222. Establishment of funding line and fielding plan for Navy laser weapon systems.
Sec. 223. Sense of Congress on importance of aligning common missile compartment of Ohio-class replacement program with the United Kingdom’s Vanguard successor program.
Sec. 224. Sense of Congress on counter-electronics high power microwave weapon system.
Subtitle C—Missile Defense Programs
Sec. 231. Prohibition on use of funds for MEADS program.
Sec. 232. Additional missile defense site in the United States for optimized protection of the homeland.
Sec. 233. Limitation on removal of missile defense equipment from Russia.
Sec. 234. Improvements to acquisition accountability reports on ballistic missile defense system.
Sec. 235. Analysis of alternatives for successor to precision tracking space system.
Sec. 236. Plan to improve organic kill assessment capability of the ground-based midcourse defense system.
Sec. 237. Availability of funds for Iron Dome short-range rocket defense program.
Sec. 238. NATO and the phased, adaptive approach to missile defense in Europe.
Sec. 239. Sense of Congress on procurement of capability enhancement II exoatmospheric kill vehicle.
Sec. 240. Sense of Congress on 30th anniversary of the Strategic Defense Initiative.
Subtitle D—Reports
Sec. 251. Annual Comptroller General report on the amphibious combat vehicle acquisition program.
Sec. 252. Report on strategy to improve body armor.
Sec. 254. Report on powered rail system.
Subtitle E—Other Matters
Sec. 261. Establishment of Cryptographic Modernization Review and Advisory Board.
Sec. 262. Clarification of eligibility of a State to participate in defense experimental program to stimulate competitive research.
Sec. 263. Extension and expansion of mechanisms to provide funds for defense laboratories for research and development of technologies for military missions.
Sec. 264. Extension of authority to award prizes for advanced technology achievements.
Sec. 265. Five-year extension of pilot program to include technology protection features during research and development of certain defense systems.
Sec. 266. Briefing on power and energy research conducted at university affiliated research centers.

TITLE III—OPERATION AND MAINTENANCE

Subtitle A—Authorization of Appropriations
Sec. 301. Operation and maintenance funding.
Subtitle B—Energy and Environment
Sec. 311. Deadline for submission of reports on proposed budgets for activities relating to operational energy strategy.
Sec. 312. Facilitation of interagency cooperation in conservation programs of the Departments of Defense, Agriculture, and Interior to avoid or reduce adverse impacts on military activities.
Sec. 313. Reauthorization of Sikes Act.
Sec. 314. Cooperative agreements under Sikes Act for land management related to Department of Defense readiness activities.
Sec. 315. Exclusions from definition of "chemical substance" under Toxics Substances Control Act.
Sec. 316. Exemption of Department of Defense from alternative fuel procurement requirement.
Sec. 317. Clarification of prohibition on disposing of waste in open-air burn pits.
Sec. 318. Limitation on plan, design, refurbishing or construction of biofuels refineries.
Sec. 319. Limitation on procurement of biofuels.
Subtitle C—Logistics and Sustainment
Sec. 321. Littoral Combat Ship Strategic Authority
Sec. 322. Review of critical manufacturing capabilities within Army arsenals.
Sec. 323. Inclusion of Army arsenals capabilities in solicitations.
Subtitle D—Military Justice, Including Sexual Assault Prevention and Response
Sec. 325. Eight-day incident reporting requirement.
Sec. 326. Participation by complaining witness in court-martial process.
Sec. 327. Extension of crime victims' rights to victims of offenses by general courts-martial.
Sec. 328. Expansion and enhancement of authorities relating to protected communications of members of the Armed Forces and prohibited retaliatory actions.
Sec. 329. Apportionability of medical examination requirement regarding post-traumatic stress disorder or traumatic brain injury to proceedings under the Uniform Code of Military Justice.
Sec. 330. Protection of the religious freedom of military chaplains to close a prayer outside of a religious service according to the traditions, expressions, and religious exercises of the endorsing faith group.
Sec. 331. Extension and implementation of protection of rights of conscience of members of the Armed Forces and chaplains of such members.
Sec. 332. Repeal of annual Comptroller General report on Army progress.
Sec. 333. Revision to requirement for annual submission of information regarding information technology capital assets.
Subtitle E—Limitations and Extensions of Authorities
Sec. 341. Limitation on reduction of force structure at Lajes Air Force Base, Azores.
Sec. 342. Prohibition on performance of Department of Defense flight demonstration teams outside the United States.
Subtitle F—Other Matters
Sec. 351. Requirement to establish policy on joint combat uniform.

TITLE IV—MILITARY PERSONNEL AUTHORIZATIONS

Subtitle A—Active Forces
Sec. 401. End strengths for active forces.
Sec. 402. Revision in permanent active duty end strength minimum levels.
Subtitle B—Reserve Forces
Sec. 411. End strengths for Selected Reserve.
Sec. 412. End strengths for Reserves on active duty in support of reserves.
Sec. 413. End strengths for military technicians (dual status).
Sec. 414. Fiscal year 2014 limitation on number of non-dual status technicians.
Sec. 415. Maximum number of reserve personnel authorized to be on active duty for operational support.
Subtitle C—Authorization of Appropriations
Sec. 421. Military Personnel Policy Generally
Sec. 422. Requirement to establish policy on operational energy strategies.
Sec. 423. Limitation on reduction of force structure at Lajes Air Force Base, Azores.
Sec. 424. Ban on performance of Department of Defense flight demonstration teams outside the United States.
Sec. 425. Requirement to establish policy on joint combat uniform.

Subtitle B—Reserve Component Management
Sec. 501. Limitations on number of general and flag officers on active duty.
Sec. 502. Reserve Component Management
Sec. 503. Minimum notification requirements for members of reserve component before deprivation and acceleration of deployment related to a contingency operation.
Sec. 504. Information to be provided to boards considering officers for selective early removal from reserve active status list.
Sec. 505. Temporary authority to maintain active status and inactive status lists of members in the inactive National Guard.
Sec. 506. Review of requirements and authorizations for reserve component general and flag officers in an active status.
Sec. 507. Feasibility study on establishing a unit of the National Guard in American Samoa and in the Commonwealth of the Northern Mariana Islands.
Subtitle C—General Service Authorities
Sec. 511. Review of Integrated Disability Evaluation System.
Sec. 512. Compliance requirements for organizational climate assessments.
Sec. 513. Command and accountability for remains of members of the Army, Navy, Air Force, and Marine Corps who die outside the United States.
Sec. 514. Content of Transition Assistance Program.
Sec. 515. Provisions for judicial review of military personnel decisions relating to correction of military records.
Sec. 516. Establishment and use of consistent definition of gender-neutral occupational standard for military career designators.
Sec. 517. Expansion and enhancement of authorities relating to protected communications of members of the Armed Forces and prohibited retaliatory actions.
Sec. 518. Apportionability of medical examination requirement regarding post-traumatic stress disorder or traumatic brain injury to proceedings under the Uniform Code of Military Justice.
Sec. 519. Protection of the religious freedom of military chaplains to close a prayer outside of a religious service according to the traditions, expressions, and religious exercises of the endorsing faith group.
Sec. 520. Extension and implementation of protection of rights of conscience of members of the Armed Forces and chaplains of such members.
Sec. 521. Authorization of Appropriations
Sec. 522. Uniform training and education program.
Sec. 523. Regulations regarding consideration of application for permanent change of station or unit transfer by victims of sexual assault.
Sec. 524. Consideration of need for, and authority to provide for, temporary administrative reassignment or removal of a member of active duty who is accused of committing a sexual assault or related offense.
Sec. 525. Victims' Counsel for victims of sex-related offenses and related provisions.
Sec. 526. Inspector General investigation of allegations of retaliatory personnel actions taken in response to making protected communications regarding sexual assault.
Sec. 527. Secretary of Defense report on role of commanders in military justice process.
Sec. 528. Review and policy regarding Department of Defense investigative practices in response to allegations of sex-related offenses.
Sec. 529. Uniform training and education programs for sexual assault prevention and victim assistance.
Sec. 530. Development of selection criteria for assignment as Sexual Assault Response Program Managers, Sexual Assault Response Coordinators, Sexual Assault Victim Advocates, and Sexual Assault Nurse Examiners—Adult/Adolescent.
Sec. 531. Extension of crime victims' rights to victims of offenses under the Uniform Code of Military Justice.
Sec. 532. Defense counsel interview of complaining witnesses in presence of counsel for the complaining witness or a Sexual Assault Victim Advocate.
Sec. 533. Participation by complaining witnesses in clemency phase of court-martial process.
Sec. 534. Eight-day incident reporting requirement in response to unrestricted report of sexual assault in which the victim was a member of the Armed Forces.
Sec. 535. Amendment to Manual for Courts-Martial to eliminate considerations relating to character and military service of accused in initial disposition of sex-related offenses.
Sec. 536. Inclusion of letter of reprimands, non-punitive letter of reprimands and counseling statements.
Sec. 586. Retroactive award of Army Combat
Medal of Honor.

Sec. 585. Treatment of victims of the attacks at
North American and other terrorist
attacks.

Sec. 584. Recodification and revision of Army,
Navy, Air Force, and Coast Guard
Medals of Honor.

Sec. 583. Standardization of time-limits for re-
commending and awarding Medal of
Honor, Distinguished-Service Cross,
Navy Cross, Air Force Cross, and
Distinguished-Service Medal.

Sec. 582. Recodification and revision of Army,
Navy, Air Force, and Coast Guard
Medals of Honor.

Sec. 581. Fraudulent representations about re-
ceipt of military decorations or medals.

Sec. 580. Repeal of limitation on number of
members of the Armed Forces serving in combat zones.

Sec. 579. Treatment of relocation of members of
the Armed Forces for active duty
for purposes of mortgage refi-
nancing.

Sec. 578. Family support programs for im-
mediate family members of members
of the Armed Forces assigned to
special operations forces.

Sec. 577. Education and Training
Opportunities and Wellness

Sec. 576. Use of educational assistance for
courses in pursuit of civilian cer-
tifications or licenses.

Sec. 575. Use of educational assistance for
courses in pursuit of civilian cer-
tifications or licenses.

Sec. 574. Service-wide 360 assessments.

Sec. 573. Treatment of tuition payments re-
cieved for virtual elementary and
secondary education component
of Department of Defense edu-
cation program.

Subtitle F—Defense Dependents’ Education

Sec. 572. Support for efforts to improve aca-
demic achievement and transition of
military dependent students.

Sec. 571. Continuation of authority to assist
local educational agencies that benefit
dependents of members of
the Armed Forces and Department of
Defense civilian employees.

Sec. 570. Support for efforts to improve aca-
demic achievement and transition of
military dependent students.

Sec. 569. Use of educational assistance for
courses in pursuit of civilian cer-
tifications or licenses.

Sec. 568. Enhanced mechanisms to cor-
relate skills and training for mili-
tary occupational specialties with
skills and training required for ci-
vilian certifications and licenses.

Sec. 567. Use of educational assistance for
courses in pursuit of civilian cer-
tifications or licenses.

Subtitle G—Defense Dependents’ Education

Sec. 566. Enhanced mechanisms to cor-
relate skills and training for mili-
tary occupational specialties with
skills and training required for ci-
vilian certifications and licenses.

Sec. 565. Review of the Office of Diversity Man-
agement and Equal Opportunity
role in sexual harassment cases.

Subtitle E—Military Family Readiness

Sec. 554. Family support programs for im-
mediate family members of members
of the Armed Forces assigned to
special operations forces.

Subtitle D—Improvements to Health Benefits

Sec. 617. Authority to provide bonus to certain
members of the Reserve Components.

Sec. 611. One-year extension of certain bonus
receipt of military decorations or
actions pertaining to Medal of
Honor nomination of Marine
Corps Sergeant Rafael Peralta.

Sec. 587. Report on Navy review, findings, and
actions pertaining to Medal of
Honor nomination of Marine
Corps Sergeant Rafael Peralta.

Sec. 588. Authorization for award of the Disting-
guished-Service Cross to Sergeant
First Class Robert F. Keiser for
acts of valor during the Korean
War.

Subtitle I—Other Matters

Sec. 591. Revision of specified senior military
officers to reflect consolidation of
North Georgia College and State
University.

Sec. 590. Revision of specified senior military
officers to reflect consolidation of
Georgia State University.

sec. 589. Authorization for award of the Disting-
guished-Service Cross to Sergeant
First Class Robert F. Keiser for
acts of valor during the Korean
War.

Title VI—Compensation and Other
Personnel Benefits

Subtitle A—Pay and Allowances

Sec. 601. Extension of authority to provide tem-
porary increase in rates of basic
allowance for housing under cer-
tain circumstances.

Subtitle B—Bonuses and Special and Incentive
Pays

Sec. 611. One-year extension of certain bonus
and special pay authorities for re-
service forces.

Sec. 612. One-year extension of certain bonus
and special pay authorities for health
care professionals.

Sec. 613. One-year extension of special pay and
bonus authorities for nuclear offi-
cers.

Sec. 614. One-year extension of authorities re-
ating to title 37 consolidated spe-
cial pay incentives, pay, and
bonus authorities.

Sec. 615. One-year extension of authorities re-
ating to payment of other title 37
bonuses and special pays.

Sec. 616. One-year extension of authority to
provide incentive pay for members of
precommissioning programs pursuant
foreign language proficiency.

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

Sec. 621. Transitional compensation and other
benefits for dependents of certain
members separated for violation of the
Uniform Code of Military Justice.

Sec. 622. Provision of retired pay inversion for
members whose retired pay is com-
puted using high-three average.

Subtitle D—Commissary and Exchange
Contracts

Sec. 641. Authority to provide certain expenses
for care and disposition of human
remains or remains in Iraq or
Afghanistan.

Subtitle E—Other Matters

Sec. 642. Provision of status under law by hon-
oring certain members of the re-
serve components as veterans.

Sec. 643. Survey of military pay and benefits
authorities for review of the Distinc-
tion between Status of the Active
Reserve Component (USAR) and
Organization of the National Guard
(ANG).

Subtitle VII—Health Care Provisions

Subtitle A—Improvements to Health Benefits

Sec. 701. Mental health assessments for mem-
bers of the Armed Forces.

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

Subtitle B—Health Care Administration

Sec. 711. Future availability of TRICARE Prime
for certain beneficiaries enrolled in
TRICARE Prime.

Sec. 712. Cooperative health care agreements
between the military departments and non-military health care enti-
ties.

Sec. 713. Limitation on availability of funds for
integrated electronic health record
program.

Sec. 714. Pilot program on increased third-party
reimbursement in mili-
tary medical treatment facilities.

Subtitle C—Other Matters

Sec. 721. Display of budget information for em-
bedded mental health providers of
the reserve components.

Sec. 722. Authority of Uniformed Services Uni-
versity of Health Sciences to enter
into contracts and agreements and
make grants to other non-
profit entities.

Sec. 723. Mental health support for military
personnel and families.

Sec. 724. Research regarding hydrocephalus.

Sec. 725. Traumatic brain injury research.

TITLE VIII—Acquisition Policy, Acquisi-
tion Management, and Related
Matters

Subtitle A—Acquisition Policy and Management

Sec. 801. Modification of reporting requirement
for Department of Defense busi-
ness system acquisition programs
when initial operating capability
is not achieved within five years
of Milestone A approval.

Sec. 802. Enhanced transfer of technology de-
veloped at Department of Defense
laboratories.

Sec. 803. Extension of limitation on aggregate
annual amount available for con-
tact services.

Subtitle B—General Contracting

Sec. 811. Additional contractor responsibilities
in regulations relating to detect-
tion and avoidance of counterfeit
electronic parts.

Sec. 812. Amendments relating to detection and
avoidance of counterfeit elec-
tronic parts.

Sec. 813. Government-wide limitations on allow-
able costs for contractor compen-
sation.

Sec. 814. Inclusion of additional cost estimate
information in certain reports.

Sec. 815. Amendment relating to compelling
reasons for waiving suspension or
debarment.

Sec. 816. Requirement that cost or price to the
Federal Government be given at
least equal importance as tech-
nical or other criteria in evalu-
ating competitive proposals for de-
fense contracts.

Sec. 817. Requirement to buy American flags
from domestic sources.

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

Sec. 821. Amendments relating to provisions
contracting with the enemy.
Sec. 2106. Modification of authority to carry out certain fiscal year 2011 project.

Sec. 2107. Extension of authorizations of certain fiscal year 2010 projects.

Sec. 2108. Extension of authorizations of certain fiscal year 2011 projects.

TITLE XXIII—NAVY MILITARY CONSTRUCTION

Sec. 2201. Authorized Navy construction and land acquisition projects.

Sec. 2202. Family housing.

Sec. 2203. Improvements to military family housing units.

Sec. 2204. Authorization of appropriations, Navy.

Sec. 2205. Modification of authority to carry out certain fiscal year 2011 project.

Sec. 2206. Modification of authority to carry out certain fiscal year 2012 project.

Sec. 2207. Extension of authorizations of certain fiscal year 2011 projects.

TITLE XXIV—DEFENSE AGENCIES MILITARY CONSTRUCTION

Subtitle A—Defense Agency Authorizations

Sec. 2401. Authorized Defense Agencies construction and land acquisition projects.

Sec. 2402. Authorized energy conservation projects.


Subtitle B—Chemical Demilitarization

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

TITLE XXV—NORTH ATLANTIC TREATY ORGANIZATION SECURITY INVESTMENT PROGRAM

Sec. 2501. Authorized NATO construction and land acquisition projects.

Sec. 2502. Authorization of appropriations, NATO.

TITLE XXVI—GUARD AND RESERVE FORCES FACILITIES

Subtitle A—Project Authorizations and Authorization of Appropriations

Sec. 2601. Authorized Army National Guard construction and land acquisition projects.

Sec. 2602. Authorized Army Reserve construction and land acquisition projects.

Sec. 2603. Authorized Navy Reserve and Marine Corps Reserve construction and land acquisition projects.

Sec. 2604. Authorized Air National Guard construction and land acquisition projects.

Sec. 2605. Authorized Air Force Reserve construction and land acquisition projects.

Sec. 2606. Authorization of appropriations, National Guard and Reserve.

Sec. 2611. Modification of authority to carry out certain fiscal year 2013 project.

Sec. 2612. Extension of authorizations of certain fiscal year 2011 projects.

TITLE XXVII—BASE REALIGNMENT AND CLOSURE ACTIVITIES

Subtitle A—Authorization of Appropriations

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

Subtitle B—Other Matters

Sec. 2711. Prohibition on conducting additional Base Realignment and Closure (BRAC) round.

Sec. 2712. Elimination of quarterly certification requirement regarding availability of military health care in National Capital Region.

TITLE XXVIII—MILITARY CONSTRUCTION GENERAL PROVISIONS

Subtitle A—Military Construction Program and Military Family Housing Changes

Sec. 2801. Modification of authority to carry out unspecified minor military construction.

Sec. 2802. Repeal of requirements for local comparability of floor patterns and floor areas for military family housing and submission of net floor area information.

Sec. 2803. Repeal of separate authority to enter into limited partnerships with private developers of housing.

Sec. 2804. Military conservation standards to reduce vulnerability of structures to terrorist attack.

Sec. 2805. Treatment of payments received for providing utilities and services in connection with use of alternative authority for acquisition and improvement of military housing.

Sec. 2806. Repeal of advance notification requirement for use of military housing investment authority.

Sec. 2807. Additional element for annual report on military housing privatization projects.

Sec. 2808. Extension of temporary, limited authority to use operation and maintenance funds for construction projects in certain areas outside the United States.

Subtitle B—Real Property and Facilities Administration

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

Subtitle C—Energy Security

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

Subtitle D—Provisions Related to Asia-Pacific Military Realignment

Sec. 2831. Change from previous 3-year calendar year to previous fiscal year for period covered by annual report of Interagency Coordination Group of Inspectors General for Guam Realignment.

Sec. 2832. Repeal of certain restrictions on realignment of Marine Corps Forces in Asia.

Subtitle E—Land Conveyances

Sec. 2841. Real property acquisition, Naval Base Ventura County, California.

Sec. 2842. Land conveyance, former Oxnard Air Force Base, Ventura County, California.


Sec. 2844. Land conveyance, Camp Williams, Utah.

Sec. 2845. Conveyance, Air National Guard radar site, Francis Peak, Wasatch Mountains, Utah.

Sec. 2846. Land conveyance, former Fort Monroe, Hampton, Virginia.

Sec. 2847. Land conveyance, Moffitt County United States Army Reserve Center, Lewistown, Pennsylvania.

Subtitle F—Other Matters

Sec. 2861. Repeal of annual Economic Adjustment Committee reporting requirement.


Sec. 2863. Redesignation of the Graduate School of Nursing at the Uniformed Services University of the Health Sciences as the Daniel K. Inouye Graduate School of Nursing.

Sec. 2864. Repealing, authorizing, directing, funding and weighing.

Sec. 2865. Designation of Distinguished Flying Cross National Monument in Riverside, California.

TITLE XXIX—OVERSEAS CONTINGENCY OPERATIONS MILITARY CONSTRUCTION

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

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

Subtitle A—Limestone Hills Training Area, Montana

Sec. 3001. Withdrawal and reservation of public lands for Limestone Hills Training Area, Montana.

Sec. 3002. Management of withdrawn and reserved lands.

Sec. 3003. Special rules governing miners management.

Sec. 3004. Grazing.

Sec. 3005. Duration of withdrawal and reservation.

Sec. 3006. Payments in lieu of taxes.

Sec. 3007. Hunting, fishing and trapping.

Sec. 3008. Water rights.

Sec. 3009. Brush and range fire prevention and suppression.

Sec. 3010. On-going decontamination.

Sec. 3011. Application for renewal of a withdrawal and reservation.

Sec. 3012. Limitation on subsequent availability of lands for appropriation.

Sec. 3013. Relinquishment.

Subtitle B—White Sands Missile Range, New Mexico

Sec. 3021. Transfer of administrative jurisdiction, White Sands Missile Range, New Mexico.

Sec. 3022. Water rights.

Sec. 3023. Withdrawal.

Subtitle C—Naval Air Weapons Station China Lake, California

Sec. 3031. Transfer of administrative jurisdiction, Naval Air Weapons Station China Lake, California.

Sec. 3032. Water rights.

Sec. 3033. Withdrawal.

Subtitle D—Chocolate Mountain Aerial Gunnery Range, California

Sec. 3041. Transfer of administrative jurisdiction, Chocolate Mountain Aerial Gunnery Range, California.
Sec. 3042. Management and use of transferred land.
Sec. 3043. Realignment of range boundary and related transfer of title.
Sec. 3044. Effect of termination of military use.
Sec. 3045. Temporary extension of existing withdrawal period.
Sec. 3046. Water rights.
Subtitle E—Naval Air Station Fallon, Nevada
Sec. 3052. Limited biannual Marine Corps Air Ground Combat Center Twenty-nine Palms, California.
Sec. 3053. Transfer of administrative jurisdiction, Southern Study Area, Marine Corps Air Ground Combat Center Twenty-nine Palms, California.
Sec. 3054. Water rights.
Subtitle F—Southern California Overflight
Sec. 3061. Transfer of administrative jurisdiction, Naval Air Station Fallon, Nevada.
Sec. 3062. Water rights.
Sec. 3063. Withdrawal.

DIVISION C—DEPARTMENT OF ENERGY NATIONAL SECURITY AUTHORIZATIONS AND OTHER AUTHORIZATIONS

TITLE XXXI—DEPARTMENT OF ENERGY NATIONAL SECURITY PROGRAMS
Subtitle A—National Security Programs Authorization
Sec. 3101. National Nuclear Security Administration.
Sec. 3102. Defense environmental cleanup.
Sec. 3103. Defense environmental cleanup.
Sec. 3104. Energy security and assurance.
Subtitle B—Program Authorizations, Restrictions, and Limitations
Sec. 3111. Clarification of principles of National Nuclear Security Administration.
Sec. 3112. Termination of Department of Energy employees to protect national security.
Sec. 3113. Modification of independent cost estimates on life extension programs and new nuclear facilities.
Sec. 3114. Plan for retrieval, treatment, and disposition of tank farm waste at Hanford Nuclear Reservation.
Sec. 3115. Enhanced procurement authority to manage supply chain risk.
Sec. 3116. Limitation on availability of funds for National Nuclear Security Administration.
Sec. 3117. Limitation on availability of funds for Office of the Administrator.
Sec. 3118. Limitation on availability of funds for Global Threat Reduction Initiative.
Sec. 3120. Cost-benefit analyses for competition of management and operating contracts.
Sec. 3121. W88-1 warhead and W78-1 warhead life extension options.
Sec. 3122. Extension of principles of pilot program to additional facilities of the nuclear security enterprise.
Subtitle C—Reports
Sec. 3131. Annual report and certification on status of the security of the nuclear security enterprise.
Sec. 3132. Modifications to annual reports regarding the condition of the nuclear weapons stockpile.
Sec. 3133. Repeal of certain reporting requirements.

Subtitle D—Other Matters
Sec. 3141. Congressional advisory panel on the governance of the nuclear security enterprise.
Sec. 3142. Study of potential reuse of nuclear weapon secondaries.
Sec. 3143. Clarification of role of Secretary of Energy.
Sec. 3144. Technical amendment to Atomic Energy Act of 1945.

TITLE XXXII—DEFENSE NUCLEAR FACILITIES SAFETY BOARD
Sec. 3201. Authorization.
Sec. 3202. Improvements to the Defense Nuclear Facilities Safety Board.

TITLE XXXIII—NAVAL PETROLEUM RESERVES
Sec. 3401. Authorization of appropriations.
TITLE XXXIV—MARITIME ADMINISTRATION
Sec. 3502. 5-year authorization of vessel war risk insurance program.
Sec. 3503. Sense of Congress.

DIVISION D—FUNDING TABLES
Sec. 4001. Authorization of amounts in funding tables.

TITLE XL—PROCUREMENT
Sec. 4101. Procurement.
Sec. 4102. Procurement for overseas contingency operations.

TITLE XLII—RESEARCH, DEVELOPMENT, TEST, AND EVALUATION
Sec. 4201. Research, development, test, and evaluation for overseas contingency operations.
Sec. 4202. Research, development, test, and evaluation for overseas contingency operations.

TITLE XLIII—OPERATION AND MAINTENANCE
Sec. 4301. Operation and maintenance.
Sec. 4302. Operation and maintenance for overseas contingency operations.

TITLE XLIV—MILITARY PERSONNEL
Sec. 4401. Military personnel.
Sec. 4402. Military personnel for overseas contingency operations.

TITLE XLV—OPERATIONS FOR CVN–78 CLASS OF AIRCRAFT CARRIERS
Sec. 4501. Military personnel for overseas contingency operations.
Sec. 4502. Military personnel for overseas contingency operations.

TITLE XLVI—DEFENSE NUCLEAR FACILITIES SAFETY BOARD
Sec. 4601. Military construction.
Sec. 4602. Military construction.

TITLE XLVII—MILITARY CONSTRUCTION
Sec. 4701. Department of Energy national security programs.
Sec. 4702. Military construction.
Sec. 4703. Naval Petroleum Reserves.

TITLE XLVIII—DEFENSE NUCLEAR FACILITIES SAFETY BOARD
Sec. 4801. Sense of Congress.

DIVISION E—OTHER MATTERS

Title XLIX—DEFENSE NUCLEAR FACILITIES SAFETY BOARD

Sec. 5001. Sense of Congress.

DIVISION F—DEFENSE NUCLEAR FACILITIES SAFETY BOARD
Sec. 5101. Sense of Congress.

DIVISION G—OTHER MATTERS
Sec. 5201. Sense of Congress.

DISCLAIMER OF INTEREST
Sec. 5301. Sense of Congress.

DIVISION H—DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE
Sec. 5401. Sense of Congress.

DIVISION I—DEFENSE NUCLEAR FACILITIES SAFETY BOARD
Sec. 5501. Sense of Congress.

DIVISION J—OTHER MATTERS
Sec. 5601. Sense of Congress.

DIVISION K—DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE
Sec. 5701. Sense of Congress.

DIVISION L—DEFENSE NUCLEAR FACILITIES SAFETY BOARD
Sec. 5801. Sense of Congress.

DIVISION M—OTHER MATTERS
Sec. 5901. Sense of Congress.

DIVISION N—DEFENSE NUCLEAR FACILITIES SAFETY BOARD
Sec. 6001. Sense of Congress.

DIVISION O—OTHER MATTERS
Sec. 6101. Sense of Congress.

DIVISION P—DEFENSE NUCLEAR FACILITIES SAFETY BOARD
Sec. 6201. Sense of Congress.

DIVISION Q—OTHER MATTERS
Sec. 6301. Sense of Congress.

DIVISION R—DEFENSE NUCLEAR FACILITIES SAFETY BOARD
Sec. 6401. Sense of Congress.

DIVISION S—OTHER MATTERS
Sec. 6501. Sense of Congress.

DIVISION T—DEFENSE NUCLEAR FACILITIES SAFETY BOARD
Sec. 6601. Sense of Congress.

DIVISION U—OTHER MATTERS
Sec. 6701. Sense of Congress.

DIVISION V—DEFENSE NUCLEAR FACILITIES SAFETY BOARD
Sec. 6801. Sense of Congress.

DIVISION W—OTHER MATTERS
Sec. 6901. Sense of Congress.

DIVISION X—DEFENSE NUCLEAR FACILITIES SAFETY BOARD
Sec. 7001. Sense of Congress.

 DIVISION XI—OTHER MATTERS
Sec. 7101. Sense of Congress.

DIVISION XII—DEFENSE NUCLEAR FACILITIES SAFETY BOARD
Sec. 7201. Sense of Congress.

DIVISION XIII—OTHER MATTERS
Sec. 7301. Sense of Congress.

DIVISION XIV—DEFENSE NUCLEAR FACILITIES SAFETY BOARD
Sec. 7401. Sense of Congress.

DIVISION XV—OTHER MATTERS
Sec. 7501. Sense of Congress.

DIVISION XVI—DEFENSE NUCLEAR FACILITIES SAFETY BOARD
Sec. 7601. Sense of Congress.

DIVISION XVII—OTHER MATTERS
Sec. 7701. Sense of Congress.

DIVISION XVIII—DEFENSE NUCLEAR FACILITIES SAFETY BOARD
Sec. 7801. Sense of Congress.

DIVISION XIX—OTHER MATTERS
Sec. 7901. Sense of Congress.

DIVISION XX—DEFENSE NUCLEAR FACILITIES SAFETY BOARD
Sec. 8001. Sense of Congress.

DIVISION XXI—OTHER MATTERS
Sec. 8101. Sense of Congress.

DIVISION XXII—DEFENSE NUCLEAR FACILITIES SAFETY BOARD
Sec. 8201. Sense of Congress.

DIVISION XXIII—OTHER MATTERS
Sec. 8301. Sense of Congress.

DIVISION XXIV—DEFENSE NUCLEAR FACILITIES SAFETY BOARD
Sec. 8401. Sense of Congress.

DIVISION XXV—OTHER MATTERS
Sec. 8501. Sense of Congress.

DIVISION XXVI—DEFENSE NUCLEAR FACILITIES SAFETY BOARD
Sec. 8601. Sense of Congress.
"(2) The amounts of increases or decreases in costs attributable to compliance with changes in Federal, State, or local laws.

(3) The amounts of outfitting costs and post-delivery costs recoverable that ship.

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

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

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

(c) LIMITATION ON TECHNOLOGY INSERTION COST ADJUSTMENT.—The Secretary of the Navy may use the authority under paragraph (4) of subsection (b) to adjust the amount set forth in subsection (a) for a ship referred to in that subsection with respect to insertion of new technology.

(1) The Secretary determines, and certifies to the congressional defense committees, that insertion of the new technology would lower the life-cycle cost of the ship.

(2) The Secretary determines, and certifies to the congressional defense committees, that insertion of the new technology is required to meet an emerging threat and the Secretary of Defense certifies to those committees that such threat poses grave harm to national security.

(2) EFFECTIVE DATE.—The requirement in paragraph (1) shall be implemented effective with the budget request for the year of procurement of the first ship referred to in subsection (a)."

(b) CONFORMING AMENDMENT.—The table of contents at the beginning of this Act is amended by striking the item relating to section 122 and inserting the following:

"Sec. 122. Adherence to Navy cost estimates for C-40B or class of aircraft carriers."

Subtitle D—Air Force Programs

SEC. 131. MULTIYEAR PROCUREMENT AUTHORITY FOR MULTIPLE VARIANTS OF THE C-130J AIRCRAFT.

(a) AUTHORITY FOR MULTIPLE VARIANTS OF THE C-130J AIRCRAFT.—Subject to section 2306b of title 10, United States Code, the Secretary of the Air Force may enter into one or more multiyear contracts, beginning with the fiscal year 2014 program year, for the procurement of multiple variants of C-130J aircraft for the Department of the Air Force, and (2) one or more multiyear contracts, beginning with the fiscal year 2014 program year, for the procurement of aircraft equipped with combat aircraft procured under a contract entered into under paragraph (1).

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

SEC. 132. RETIREMENT OF KC-135R AIRCRAFT.

(a) TREATMENT OF RETIRED KC-135R AIRCRAFT.—Except as provided by subsection (b) and (c), the Secretary of the Air Force shall maintain each KC-135R that is retired by the Secretary in a condition that would allow recall of that aircraft to future service in the Air Force Reserve, Air National Guard, or active forces aerial refueling force structure.

(b) CONFORMING REPEAL.—Section 135 of the John Warner National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2007 (Public Law 110-188; 124 Stat. 2131) is repealed.

(c) DELIVERY OF KC-46A AIRCRAFT.—For each KC-46A aircraft that is delivered to the Air Force and the Commander of the Air Mobility Command initially certifies as mission capable, the Secretary may waive the requirements of subsection (a) with respect to one retired KC-135R aircraft.


Sec. 134. COMPETITION FOR EVALUATED EXPENDABLE LAUNCH VEHICLE PROVIDERS.

(a) FINDINGS.—Congress finds the following:

(1) The new acquisition strategy for the evolved expendable launch vehicle program of the Air Force will maintain mission assurance, reduce costs, and provide opportunities for competition for certified launch providers.

(2) The method in which the current and potential future certified launch providers will be evaluated in a competition is still under development.

(b) PLAN.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—The Secretary of the Air Force shall develop and implement a plan to ensure the fair evaluation of competing contractors in awarding a contract to a certified expendable launch vehicle provider.

(2) COMPARISON.—The plan under paragraph (1) shall include a description of how the following areas will be addressed in the evaluation:

(A) The proposed cost, schedule, and performance.

(B) Mission assurance activities.

(C) The management of the contractor with the Air Force will operate under the Federal Acquisition Regulation.

(D) The effect of other contracts in which the contractor is involved with the Federal Government, such as those of commercial launches and the space station commercial resupply services contracts.

(E) Any other areas the Secretary determines appropriate.

(c) SUBMISSION TO CONGRESS.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—Not later than 90 days after the date of the enactment of this Act, the Secretary shall submit to the congressional defense committees a report that includes the plan under subsection (b)(1).

(2) PROPER COMMITTEE.—The report required under paragraph (1) shall be submitted to the congressional defense committees.

(1) AUTHORITIES.—Subject to section 2306b of title 10, United States Code, the Secretary of Defense may enter into one or more multiyear, multi-vehicle contracts, beginning with the fiscal year 2014 program year, for the procurement of core multi-class vehicle contracts.

(2) CONFORMING REPEAL.—Section 143 of the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2013 (Public Law 112-239; 126 Stat. 1662) is repealed.

(b) AUTHORITY FOR ADVANCE PROCUREMENT.—The Secretary may enter into one or more multiyear contracts for advance procurement associated with the ground-based interceptors for which authorizations to enter into a multiyear procurement contract is provided under subsection (a).

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

Sec. 142. MULTIYEAR PROCUREMENT AUTHORITY FOR TACTICAL WHEELED VEHICLES.

(a) AUTHORITY FOR MULTIPLE VARIANTS OF THE C-130J AIRCRAFT.—Subject to section 2306b of title 10, United States Code, the Secretary of the Air Force may enter into one or more multiyear, multi-vehicle contracts, beginning with the fiscal year 2014 program year, for the procurement of core multi-class vehicle contracts.

(b) CONFORMING REPEAL.—Section 143 of the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2013 (Public Law 112-239; 126 Stat. 1662) is repealed.

Sec. 143. PROCUREMENT OF VEHICLE-BASED MISSILES.

(a) FUNDING.—Congress finds the following:

(1) The new acquisition strategy for the evolved expendable launch vehicle program of the Air Force will maintain mission assurance, reduce costs, and provide opportunities for competition for certified launch providers.

(2) The method in which the current and potential future certified launch providers will be evaluated in a competition is still under development.

(b) PLAN.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—The Secretary of the Air Force shall develop and implement a plan to ensure the fair evaluation of competing contractors in awarding a contract to a certified expendable launch vehicle provider.

(2) COMPARISON.—The plan under paragraph (1) shall include a description of how the following areas will be addressed in the evaluation:

(A) The proposed cost, schedule, and performance.

(B) Mission assurance activities.

(C) The management of the contractor with the Air Force will operate under the Federal Acquisition Regulation.

(D) The effect of other contracts in which the contractor is involved with the Federal Government, such as those of commercial launches and the space station commercial resupply services contracts.

(E) Any other areas the Secretary determines appropriate.

(c) SUBMISSION TO CONGRESS.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—Not later than 90 days after the date of the enactment of this Act, the Secretary shall submit to the congressional defense committees a report that includes the plan under subsection (b)(1).

(2) PROPER COMMITTEE.—The report required under paragraph (1) shall be submitted to the congressional defense committees.

(a) AUTHORITY FOR MULTIPLE VARIANTS OF THE C-130J AIRCRAFT.—Subject to section 2306b of title 10, United States Code, the Secretary of the Air Force may enter into one or more multiyear, multi-vehicle contracts, beginning with the fiscal year 2014 program year, for the procurement of core multi-class vehicle contracts.

(b) CONFORMING REPEAL.—Section 143 of the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2013 (Public Law 112-239; 126 Stat. 1662) is repealed.

(b) AUTHORITY FOR ADVANCE PROCUREMENT.—The Secretary may enter into one or more multiyear contracts for advance procurement associated with the ground-based interceptors for which authorizations to enter into a multiyear procurement contract is provided under subsection (a).

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

Sec. 144. MULTIYEAR PROCUREMENT AUTHORITY FOR TACTICAL WHEELED VEHICLES.

(a) AUTHORITY FOR MULTIPLE VARIANTS OF THE C-130J AIRCRAFT.—Subject to section 2306b of title 10, United States Code, the Secretary of the Air Force may enter into one or more multiyear, multi-vehicle contracts, beginning with the fiscal year 2014 program year, for the procurement of core multi-class vehicle contracts.

(b) CONFORMING REPEAL.—Section 143 of the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2013 (Public Law 112-239; 126 Stat. 1662) is repealed.
(e) TERMINATION OF AUTHORITY.—The Secretary may not enter into a contract under this section after September 30, 2018. During the five-year period beginning on October 1, 2018, the Secretary may continue to carry out any contract entered into under this section before such date using funds made available to the Secretary for such purpose before such date.

(f) CORE TACTICAL VEHICLES Defined.—In this section, the term "core tactical wheeled vehicles" means—

(1) the family of medium tactical vehicles;
(2) medium tactical wheeled vehicle replacements;
(3) the family of heavy tactical vehicles; and
(4) logistics support vehicles.

SEC. 145. LIMITATION ON AVAILABILITY OF FUNDS FOR RETIREMENT OF RQ-4 GLOBAL HAWK UNMANNED AIRSHIP SYSTEM.

(a) LIMITATION.—None of the funds authorized to be appropriated by this Act or otherwise made available for fiscal year 2014 for the Department of Defense may be obligated or expended to retire, prepare for storage, or place in storage an RQ-4 Block 30 Global Hawk unmanned aircraft system.

(b) MAINTAINED LEVELS.—During the period preceding December 31, 2016, in supporting the operational requirements of the combatant commands, the Secretary of the Air Force shall maintain the operational capability of each RQ-4 Block 30 Global Hawk unmanned aircraft system belonging to the Air Force or delivered to the Air Force during such period.

(c) CONFORMING AMENDMENT.—Section 154 of the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2013 (Public Law 112–239; 126 Stat. 2191) is amended—

(1) by striking "(a) LIMITATION.—"; and
(2) by striking subsection (b).

SEC. 144. PERSONAL PROTECTION EQUIPMENT PROCUREMENT.

(a) PROCUREMENT.—The Secretary of Defense shall ensure that personal protection equipment is procured using funds authorized to be appropriated by section 101 and available for such purpose as specified in the funding table in sections 4101 and 4102.

(b) PROCUREMENT LINE ITEM.—In the budget materials submitted to the President by the Secretary of Defense in connection with the submission to Congress, pursuant to section 1105 of title 31, United States Code, of the budget for fiscal year 2015 and each subsequent fiscal year, the Secretary shall ensure that within each military department procurement account, a separate, dedicated procurement line item is designated for personal protection equipment.

(c) PERSONAL PROTECTION EQUIPMENT DEFINED.—In this section, the term "personal protection equipment" means body armor components, combat helmets, combat protective eyewear, combat protective clothing, and other items as determined appropriate by the Secretary.

SEC. 145. REPEAL OF CERTAIN F-35 REPORTING REQUIREMENTS.


(1) by striking subsection (a); and
(2) by redesignating subsection (b) as subsection (a).

SEC. 146. STUDY ON PROCUREMENT OF PERSONAL PROTECTION EQUIPMENT.

(a) STUDY.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—Not later than 30 days after the date of enactment of this Act, the Secretary of Defense shall submit to Congress a study to identify and assess all available alternative effective means for stimulating competition and innovation in the personal protection equipment industrial base.

(2) SUBMISSION.—Not later than 180 days after the date of enactment of this Act, the Secretary shall submit to Congress a report, including any findings and recommendations.

(b) REPORT.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—Not later than 270 days after the date of enactment of this Act, the Secretary shall submit to the congressional defense committees a report on the study conducted under subsection (a).

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

(A) The study, findings, and recommendations submitted to the Secretary under subsection (a)(2).

(B) An assessment of current and future technologies that could markedly improve body armor, including by decreasing weight, increasing survivability, and making other relevant improvements.

(C) An analysis of the capability of the personal protection equipment industrial base to leverage such technologies to produce the next generation body armor.

(D) An assessment of alternative body armor acquisition models, including different types of contracting and budgeting practices of the Department of Defense.

(2) PERSONAL PROTECTION EQUIPMENT.—In this section, the term "personal protection equipment" includes body armor.

TITLE II—RESEARCH, DEVELOPMENT, TEST, AND EVALUATION

Subtitle A—Authorization of Appropriations

SEC. 201. AUTHORIZATION OF APPROPRIATIONS.

Funds are hereby authorized to be appropriated for fiscal year 2014 for the use of the Department of Defense for research, development, test, and evaluation as specified in the funding tables in this title.

Subtitle B—Program Requirements, Restrictions, and Limitations

SEC. 211. LIMITATION ON AVAILABILITY OF FUNDS FOR GROUND COMBAT VEHICLE ENGINEERING AND MANUFACTURING PHASE.

None of the funds authorized to be appropriated by this Act or otherwise made available for fiscal year 2014 for the Army may be obligated or expended for post-Milestone B engineering and manufacturing phase development activities for a ground combat vehicle program until a period of 30 days has elapsed following the date on which the Secretary of the Army submits to the congressional defense committees a report on the Application Software Assurance Center of Excellence.

SEC. 212. LIMITATION ON AVAILABILITY OF FUNDS FOR PRECISION EXTENDED RANGE MUNITION PROGRAM.

Of the funds authorized to be appropriated by this Act or otherwise made available for fiscal year 2014 for procurement, research, development, test, and evaluation, Air Force, for logistics information technology, including for the expeditionary combat support system, not more than 50 percent may be obligated or expended until the period of 30 days after the date on which the Secretary of the Air Force submits to the congressional defense committees a report on how the Secretary will modernize and update the logistics information technology systems of the Air Force following the cancellation of the expeditionary combat support system program.

SEC. 213. LIMITATION ON AVAILABILITY OF FUNDS FOR DEFENSIVE CYBERSPACE OPERATIONS OF THE AIR FORCE.

(a) LIMITATION.—Of the funds authorized to be appropriated by this Act or otherwise made available for fiscal year 2014 for procurement, research, development, test, and evaluation, Air Force, for defensive cyberspace operations (Program Element 0202088F), not more than 90 percent may be obligated or expended until a period of 30 days has elapsed following the date on which the Secretary of the Air Force submits to the congressional defense committees a report on how the Application Software Assurance Center of Excellence.

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

(1) A description of how the Application Software Assurance Center of Excellence is used to support the software assurance activities of the Air Force and other elements of the Department of Defense, including pursuant to section 933 of the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2013 (Public Law 112–239; 10 U.S.C. 2304); and

(2) A description of the resources used to support the Center of Excellence from the beginning of the Center through fiscal year 2014.

(3) The plan of the Center for sustaining the Center of Excellence during the period covered by the future-years defense program submitted in 2012 under section 221 of title 10, United States Code.

SEC. 215. LIMITATION ON AVAILABILITY OF FUNDS FOR DEFENSIVE CYBERSPACE OPERATIONS OF THE AIR FORCE.
Secretary of Defense for Acquisition, Technology, and Logistics submits to the congressional defense committees written certification that—
(1) such program is necessary to meet a valid operational need that cannot be met by the existing precision guided munition munition of the Army, other indirect fire weapons, or aerial-delivered weapons;
(2) a sufficient business case exists to proceed with development and production of such program.

SEC. 216. LIMITATION ON AVAILABILITY OF FUNDS FOR THE PROGRAM MANAGER FOR BIOMETRICS OF THE DEFENSE DEPARTMENT.

(a) LIMITATION.—Of the funds authorized to be appropriated by this Act or otherwise made available for fiscal year 2014 for research, development, test and evaluation for the Department of Defense program manager for biometrics for future biometric architectures or systems, not more than 75 percent may be obligated or expended until a period of 30 days has elapsed following the date on which the Secretary of Defense submits to the congressional defense committees a report assessing the future program structure for biometric oversight and execution and architectural requirements for biometrics enabling capability.

(b) MATTERS INCLUDED.—The report under subsection (a) shall include the following:
(1) An assessment of the roles and responsibilities of the principal staff assistant for biometrics of the Department of Defense program manager for biometrics and the Biometrics Identity Management Agency, including an analysis of alternatives to evaluate—
(A) how to better align responsibilities for the multiple elements of the military departments and the Department of Defense with respect for biometrics, including the Navy and the Marine Corps, the Army, the Air Force, the Joint Staff, the Joint Chiefs of Staff, the National Security Agency, the National Reconnaissance Office, and the intelligence community; and
(B) whether the program management responsibilities of the Department of Defense program manager for biometrics should be retained by the Army or transferred to another military department or element of the Department based on the expected future operating environment.
(2) An assessment of the current requirements for the biometrics enabling capability to ensure the capability continues to meet the needs of the relevant military departments and elements of the Department of Defense based on the future operating environment after the drawdown in Afghanistan.
(3) An analysis of the need to merge the program management structures and systems architecture and requirements development process for biometrics and forensics applications.

SEC. 217. UNMANNED COMBAT AIR SYSTEM DEMONSTRATION TESTING REQUIREMENT.

Not later than October 1, 2014, the Secretary of the Navy shall demonstrate, with respect to the X-47B unmanned combat air system aircraft, the following:
(1) Unmanned autonomous rendezvous and aerial-refueling operations using the receptacle and probe equipment of the X-47B aircraft.
(2) The ability of such aircraft to on-load fuel from airborne tanker aircraft using both the boom and drogue equipment installed on the tanker aircraft.

SEC. 218. LONG-RANGE STANDOFF WEAPON REQUIREMENTS.

The Secretary of the Air Force shall develop a follow-on air-launched cruise missile to the AGM-86 that—
(1) achieves initial operating capability for both conventional and nuclear missions by not later than 2030; and
(2) is certified for internal carriage and employment in conventional and nuclear missions on the next-generation long-range strike bomber by not later than 2034.
(a) FINDINGS—Congress makes the following:

(1) The Polaris Sales Agreement of 1963 formally arranged for the Polaris missile system to be purchased by the United Kingdom for its submarine-borne missile defense system to modernize the various air and missile defense systems and integrated architecture of the Army, Navy, and Air Force. It was extended in 1982 to include the Trident missile system and this agreement continues to underpin the independent nuclear deterrent of the United Kingdom.

(2) April 2013 marked the 50-year anniversary of the agreement.

(3) Since the inception of the agreement, the agreement’s dual-sourcing structure has provided great benefits to both nations by creating major cost savings, stronger nuclear deterrence, and a stronger alliance.

(4) The Ohio-class ballistic missile submarine replacement of the United States and the Vanguard-class ballistic missile successor of the United Kingdom will share a common missile compendium and the Trident I(DS) strategic weapon system.

(b) SENSE OF CONGRESS.—It is the sense of Congress that the Secretary of Defense and the Secretary of the Navy should make every effort to ensure that the common missile compendium associated with the Ohio-class ballistic missile submarine replacement program stays on schedule and is aligned with the Vanguard-successor program of the United Kingdom in order for the United States to fulfill its longstanding commitment to our ally and partner in sea-based strategic deterrence.

SEC. 224. SENSE OF CONGRESS ON COUNTER-ELECTRONICS HIGH POWER MICRO-WAVE MISSILE DEFENSE PROGRAM.

(a) POLICY.—It is the policy of the United States to—

(1) accelerate development and deployment of the medium extended air defense system to modernize the various air and missile defense systems and integrated architecture of the Army, Navy, and Air Force; and

(b) SENSE OF CONGRESS.—It is the sense of Congress that the United States Congress should support a comprehensive counter-electronics high power microwave (HPM) missile defense program that effectively counters emerging hypersonic and maneuverable ballistic missile threats.

SEC. 232. ADDITIONAL MISSILE DEFENSE SITE IN THE UNITED STATES FOR OPTIMIZED PROTECTION OF THE HOME-LAND.

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

(1) President George W. Bush and President Barack Obama have each recognized the necessity for an additional layer of countermeasures to protect the American homeland.

(2) The Secretary of Defense notified Congress that the construction of a new site is necessary to provide increased capability to protect the United States and deployed forces of the United States against theater ballistic missiles emanating from the Middle East.

(3) General Kehler, the Commander of the United States Strategic Command, testified before Congress that “we should consider that Iran has a capability within the next few years of flight testing ICBM-capable technologies” and that “the Iranians are intent on developing an ICBM”.

(4) General John R. Allen, the Commander of the United States Central Command, testified before Congress that “the President must have the ability to fend off an attack and I believe that is the capability we would have as a result of the decision to move one more site.”

(b) REQUIREMENT IN ADDITION TO OTHER REQUIREMENTS.—The missile defense platforms of the United States located in East Asia are no longer needed.

(c) REPORT.—(1) In general.—Not later than February 15, 2014, the Secretary of the Army shall submit to the congressional defense committees a report on the options available to the United States to provide protection against theater ballistic missiles emanating from the Middle East.

(2) In general.—Not later than June 13, 2013, the Secretary of Defense shall submit to the congressional defense committees a report on the options available to the United States to protect the United States and deployed forces of the United States from East Asia if—

(i) the illegal nuclear weapons program of a rogue state does not eliminate the reason the United States deploys missile defenses to a particular region, including to defend allies of the United States and deployed forces of the United States from other regional threats.

(ii) the President submits to the congressional defense committees a report that—

(A) each country in East Asia that poses a threat to the United States or its allies verifiably has dismantled its nuclear weapons and ballistic missile program; and

(B) the missile defense platforms of the United States located in East Asia are no longer needed.

(iii) the President submits a waiver to the congressional defense committees that—

(A) such dismantlement has occurred; and

(B) the missile defense platforms of the United States located in East Asia are no longer needed.

(2) The President must submit to the congressional defense committees a report on the options available to the United States to protect the United States and deployed forces of the United States from East Asia if—

(i) the President submits to the congressional defense committees a report that—

(A) such dismantlement has occurred; and

(B) the missile defense platforms of the United States located in East Asia are no longer needed.

(c) WAIVER.—The President may waive the limitation in subsection (b) with respect to removing missile defense equipment of the United States from East Asia if—

(i) the President submits to the congressional defense committees a report that—

(A) the certification that such waiver is in the national security interest of the United States; and

(B) a report, in unclassified form, explaining—

(i) why the President cannot make a certification for such removal under subsection (b); and

(ii) the national security interest covered by the certification made under paragraph (A); and

(iii) how the President will provide a commensurate level of defense for the United States, allies of the United States, and deployed forces of the United States, as provided by such missile defense equipment being removed; and

(C) the President submits a waiver to the congressional defense committees that—

(A) each country in East Asia that poses a threat to the United States or its allies verifiably has dismantled its nuclear weapons and ballistic missile program; and

(B) the missile defense platforms of the United States located in East Asia are no longer needed.

SEC. 223. SENSE OF CONGRESS ON IMPORTANCE OF ALIGNING COMMON MISSILE COMPARTMENT OF OHIO-CLASS REPLACEMENT PROGRAM WITH THE UNITED KINGDOM’S VANGUARD SUCCESSOR PROGRAM.

(2) the elimination of one threat, for example the illegal nuclear weapons program of a rogue state, does not eliminate the reason the United States deploys missile defenses to a particular region, including to defend allies of the United States and deployed forces of the United States from other regional threats.

(b) SENSE OF CONGRESS.—Except as provided by subsection (c) or (d), none of the funds authorized to be appropriated by this Act or otherwise made available for fiscal year 2014 or any fiscal year thereafter may be obligated or expended to reduce missile defense equipment of the United States from East Asia until a period of 180 days has elapsed following the date on which the President certifies to the congressional defense committees the following:

(1) Each country in East Asia that poses a threat to the United States or its allies has verifiably dismantled its nuclear weapons and ballistic missile program;

(2) The President has consulted with such allies with respect to the dismantlement described in paragraph (1) that—

(A) such dismantlement has occurred; and

(B) the missile defense platforms of the United States located in East Asia are no longer needed.

(c) WAIVER.—The President may waive the limitation in subsection (b) with respect to removing missile defense equipment of the United States from East Asia if—

(i) the President submits to the congressional defense committees a report that—

(A) the certification that such waiver is in the national security interest of the United States; and

(B) a report, in unclassified form, explaining—

(i) why the President cannot make a certification for such removal under subsection (b); and

(ii) the national security interest covered by the certification made under paragraph (A); and

(iii) how the President will provide a commensurate level of defense for the United States, allies of the United States, and deployed forces of the United States, as provided by such missile defense equipment being removed; and

(C) the President submits a waiver to the congressional defense committees that—

(A) each country in East Asia that poses a threat to the United States or its allies has verifiably dismantled its nuclear weapons and ballistic missile program; and

(B) the missile defense platforms of the United States located in East Asia are no longer needed.
(d) EXCEPTION.—The limitation in subsection (b) shall not apply to destroyers and cruisers of the Navy equipped with the Aegis ballistic missile defense system.

SEC. 234. IMPLEMENTATIONS TO ACQUISITION ACT COUNTERTABILITY REPORTS ON BALISTIC MISSILE DEFENSE SYSTEM.

(a) IN GENERAL.—Section 225 of title 10, United States Code, is amended—

(1) in subsection (b)(3)(A), by inserting “comprehensive” before “life-cycle”; and

(2) by adding at the end the following:

(E) QUALITY OF COST ESTIMATES.—(1) The Director shall ensure that each cost estimate included in an acquisition baseline pursuant to subsection (a) includes all operations and support costs, regardless of funding source, for which the Director is responsible.

(2) Each baseline submitted to the congressional defense committees, the Director shall state whether the underlying cost estimates in such baseline meet the criteria of the Comptroller General of the United States to be considered a high-quality estimate. If the Director states that such estimates do not meet such criteria, the Director shall include in such baseline the following legend: “Note that the Director plans to carry out for the estimates to meet such criteria.”

(b) REPORT.—Not later than February 15, 2014, the Director, the Missile Defense Agency shall submit to the congressional defense committees a report of the plans and schedule of the Director with respect to when the Director will meet all the criteria of cost estimates required by section 225(e) of title 10, United States Code, as added by subsection (a)(2).

SEC. 235. ANALYSIS OF ALTERNATIVES FOR SUCCESSIVE GENERATION SHORT RANGE INTERCEPTOR.

(a) ANALYSIS OF ALTERNATIVES REQUIRED.—

(1) The Director of the Missile Defense Agency, in cooperation with the Director of Cost Assessment and Program Evaluation and the Defense Space Council, shall perform an analysis of alternatives for a successor to the precision tracking space system.

(2) CONSIDERATION.—The Director shall ensure that the analysis of alternatives under paragraph (1) considers the following:

(A) Current and future terrestrial, airborne, and space capabilities and capability gaps for missile defense systems.

(B) Current and planned overhead persistent infrared architecture and the potential for the future exploitability of such architecture.

(C) Options from the space tracking and surveillance system and precision tracking space system technology development programs.

(D) Opportunities for private industry based on the expertise of such industry with delivering space capabilities.

(E) Opportunities for such successor system to contribute to nonmissile defense missions with unmet requirements, including space situational awareness.

(3) ROLE OF OTHER DEPARTMENTS.—In conducting the analysis of alternatives under paragraph (1), the Director shall consult with the Secretary of Defense, the Secretary of the Army, the Secretary of the Navy, and the Secretary of the Air Force.

(b) SUBMISSION TO CONGRESS.—Not later than March 15, 2014, the Director shall submit to the congressional defense committees a report on—

(1) the development of an organic kill assessment capability under subsection (a), including the plan developed under paragraph (2) of such subsection; and

(2) the development of an interoperability capability for improved hit assessment under subsection (a).

SEC. 236. AVAILABILITY OF FUNDS FOR IRON DOME SHORT-RANGE ROCKEET DEFENSE SYSTEM.

Of the funds authorized to be appropriated for fiscal year 2014 by section 201 for research, development, test, and evaluation, Defense-wide, and available for the Missile Defense Agency, $15,000,000 may be obligated or expended for enhancing the capability for producing the Iron Dome short-range rocket defense program in the United States, including for the following:

(a) Developing and fielding, including for the following:

(b) Installing, transferring data, special test equipment, and related components.

SEC. 237. NATO AND THE PHASED ADAPTIVE PROGRAM TO MISSILE DEFENSE IN EUROPE.

(a) NATO FUNDING.—

(1) PHASE I OF EAP.—Not later than 60 days after the date of the enactment of this Act, the President shall consult with the North Atlantic Council and the Secretary General of the North Atlantic Treaty Organization (in this section referred to as “NATO”) on—

(A) the funding of the phased, adaptive approach to missile defense in Europe; and

(B) establishing for NATO to provide at least 50 percent of the infrastructure and operations and maintenance costs of phase I of the phased, adaptive approach to missile defense in Europe.

(2) PHASES II AND III OF EAP.—The President shall use the NATO Military Common-Funded Resources process to seek to fund at least 50 percent of the costs for phases II and III of the phased, adaptive approach to missile defense in Europe.

SEC. 239. SENSE OF CONGRESS ON PROCUREMENT OF CAPABILITY ENHANCEMENT II EXOATMOSPHERIC KILL VEHICLE.

It is the sense of Congress that the Secretary of Defense should procure Capability Enhancement II exoatmospheric kill vehicle for deployment until the date on which a successful operational Right of Test capability for Capability Enhancement II to establish a NATO common pool of Aegis standard-missile–3 block IA, standard-missile–3 block IB, and standard-missile–3 block IA interceptors to defend NATO members that phase-in an adaptive approach to missile defense in Europe.

SEC. 240. SENSE OF CONGRESS ON 20TH ANNIVERSARY OF THE STRATEGIC DEFENSE INITIATIVE.

(a) FINDINGS.—Congress finds the following:

(1) President Ronald Reagan in March 1983, in a speech from the oval office, laid the corner stone for a long-term research and development program to begin to achieve the goal of eliminating the threat posed by strategic nuclear missiles.

(2) President Reagan stated, “I’ve become more and more deeply convinced that the human spirit must be capable of rising above dealing with other nations and human beings by threatening their existence. . . . What if free people could live secure in the knowledge that their security did not rest upon the threat of instant U.S. retaliation to deter a Soviet attack, that we could intercept and destroy strategic ballistic missiles before they reached our own soil or that of our allies?”

(3) The Strategic Defense Initiative, also known as “Star Wars”, challenged the nation to accomplish the impossible by facing beyond the obvious possibilities of the day to set the United States and our allies up for success.

(4) In 1990, the Ballistic Missile Defense Organization (BMDO), National Missile Defense (NMD) prototype interceptor successfully demonstrated “hit-to-kill” technology intercepting a modified Minuteman intercontinental Ballistic Missile (ICBM).

(5) Congress passed the National Missile Defense Act of 1999 (Public Law 106–38) (signed by President Clinton), which stated, “It is the policy of the United States that, as it technologically becomes possible, an effective National Missile Defense system capable of defending the territory of the United States against limited ballistic missile attack (whether accidental, unauthorized, or deliberate)”.

(6) On December 13, 2001, President George W. Bush announced “I’ve established the ABM treaty hinders our government’s ability to develop ways to protect our people from future terrorist or rogue state missile attacks”.

(7) President-elect Barack Obama said the move was “not a threat to the security of the Russian Federation.”

(8) Since 2001, the United States has deployed ground-based interceptors defending the continental U.S. today; 32 Aegis BMD ships; 113 SM-
(9) The United States has partnerships with 22 nations that are part of the North Atlantic Treaty Organiza-
tion (NATO), for missile defense cooperation. Likewise, India and South Korea are developing missile defenses and the Russian Federation and People's Republic of China are also developing and improving missile defenses.

(10) Since 2001 when they began development, United States missile defense has had a test record of 58 of 73 hit-to-kill intercept attempts and have been successful across all programs of the integrated system, including Aegis Ballistic Missile Defense, Ground-based Midcourse Defense (GMD), Terminal High Altitude Area Defense (THAAD), and PATRIOT Advanced Capability-3.

(11) In July 2004, the United States missile defense system was declared operational with limited capability. Since that time, it has offered defense against limited threats to the continental United States.

(12) The United States has cooperatively developed with our Israeli allies a number of mis-

sile defense systems including Arrow, Arrow 3 and David's Sling, which will protect our Israeli allies and contribute technology and expertise to U.S. systems.

(13) The United States in support of NATO de-
ployed a Patriot missile battery to defend the population and territory of Turkey and provide material support for Article V of the North At-

tlantic Treaty in the event of spillover from the Syrian Civil War has deployed Phase I of the European Phased Adaptive Approach, which includes a transportable x-band radar array and an on-station AEGIS ballistic missile defense system with Standard Missile 3 block 1A missile interceptors.

(14) When United States territory, deployed forces and populations threatened by North Ko-

rean ballistic missiles the United States had the operational capability and national will to de-
ploy THAAD units to Guam to provide a defen-
sive shield.

(15) The United States continues to work jointly with Japan to improve the Navy Aegis Ballistic Missile Defense (BMD) which in addi-
tion to providing missile defense in the Pacific is also a keystone in the Phased Adaptive Ap-

proach for European missile defense.

(16) On-going research and development under the Missile Defense Agency will continue to expand the technology enve-

lope to deploy a layered missile defense system capable of defending the homeland, our military forces and friendly nations and our allies against all ballistic missiles from launch and orbit to reentry.

(17) A credible ballistic missile defense system is critical to the national defense of the United States.

(b) Sense of Congress.—(1) Recognizes the inspiring leadership of President Ronald Reagan to “maintain the peace through strength”; (2) recognizes the enduring obligation Presi-
dent Ronald Reagan to “preserve, pro-
tect, and defend the Constitution”; (3) commemorates the vision of President Reagan on the 30th anniversary of the Strategic Defense Initiative; (4) believes that it is imperative that the United States continue fielding a robust missile defense system, including additional ground based interceptors; (5) commits to supporting continued investment in future missile defense capabilities and emerging technologies such as directed energy and railguns.

Subtitle D—Reports

SEC. 251. ANNUAL COMPTROLLER GENERAL RE-
PORT ON THE AMPHIBIOUS COMBAT VEHICLE ACQUISITION PROGRAM. (a) ANNUAL GAO REVIEW.—During the period beginning on the date of the enactment of this Act and ending on March 1, 2018, the Com-
troller General of the United States shall con-
duct an annual review of the amphibious com-
bat vehicle acquisition program.

(b) ANNUAL FISCAL YEAR 2018 REPORT.—(1) IN GENERAL.—Not later than March 1 of each year beginning in 2014 and ending in 2018, the Comptroller General shall submit to the con-
gressional defense committees a report on the re-
view of the amphibious combat vehicle acquisi-
tion program conducted under subsection (a).

(2) MATTERS INCLUDED.—Each report under paragraph (1) shall include the following: (A) The extent to which the program is meet-
ing development and procurement cost, sched-
ule, performance, and risk mitigation goals; (B) With respect to meeting the desired initial operational capability and full operational ca-
pability dates for the amphibious combat vehi-

cle, the progress and results of— (i) developmental and operational testing of the vehicle; and (ii) plans for correcting deficiencies in vehicle performance, operational effectiveness, reli-
ability, suitability, and safety.

(C) An assessment of procurement plans, pro-
duction results, and, after more than 180 days after the date of the enactment of this Act, the Secretary of Defense shall submit to the congres-
sional defense committees a report on the re-
investment strategy to accelerate fuel efficiency improvements to the current engine and transmission of the M1 Abrams series main battle tank as part of the Army’s Engineering Change Proposal Phase I strategy.

SEC. 254. REPORT ON POWERED RAIL SYSTEM. (a) REPORT REQUIRED.—Not later than 90 days after the date of the enactment of this Act, the Secretary of Defense shall submit to the congres-
sional defense committees a report on the powered rail system compared to currently field-
ded solutions. Such report shall include each of the following:

(1) Verification of relevant studies previously conducted by the Army, including that of the Marine Corps Center of Excellence, that show that a typical infantry platoon requires approxi-

mately 40 pounds of batteries for a 72-hour mis-

sion, or roughly 10 pounds per soldier, and that the per-soldier, per-year procurement, storage, transport and disposal costs of these batteries are between $50,000 and $65,000.

(2) An assessment of the comparative total cost of ownership, including procurement, field-

ing, training, and sustainment of the existing rail system and associated rail-mounted devices with respect to battery types and usage, when compared to that of a powered intelligent rail system with a consolidated power source.

(3) An assessment of the specific effects of ex-
cessive battery weight on soldier mobility, en-
durance and lethality and lightweight and lid-
side-by-side time, endurance, motion and lethality tests between soldiers operating with existing rail-mounted weapon accessories and soldiers using the powered rail or intelligent rail solu-
tion.

(4) An assessment of the advantages to the Army of incorporating the high-speed commu-
nication capability embedded in the powered rail or intelligent rail technology, including the integration of existing Army devices and devices in development such as the family of weapons sights and the enhanced night vision goggles, with the powered rail technology, and the con-
nection of these previously unconnected devices to the soldier network.

(b) TESTING.—Any testing conducted in order to produce the report required by subsection (a) shall be supervised and validated by the Direc-
tor of Operational Test and Evaluation of the Department of Defense.

Subtitle E—Other Matters

SEC. 261. ESTABLISHMENT OF CRYPTOGRAPHIC MODERNIZATION REVIEW AND ADVISORY BOARD. (a) IN GENERAL.—Chapter 7 of title 10, United States Code, is amended by adding at the end the following new section:

"§ 189. Cryptographic Modernization Review and Advisory Board. (a) ESTABLISHMENT.—There shall be in the Department of Defense a Cryptographic Mod-
ernization Review and Advisory Board (in this section referred to as the ‘Board’) to review and make recommendations to the Secretary with respect to activities pursuant to the roles and responsibilities outlined in the Joint Chiefs of Staff Instruction 6100.02D.

(b) MEMBERS.—(1) The Secretary shall deter-
mine the number of members of the Board.

(2) The Secretary shall appoint officers in the grade of general or admiral and civilian em-
ployees of the Department of Defense and other appropriate.

(c) RESPONSIBILITIES.—The Board shall— (1) review compliance with cease-use dates for specific cryptographic systems based on risk-

analysis of technical and threat factors and issue guidance, as needed, to relevant pro-
gram executive offices and program managers;
“(2) monitor the overall cryptographic modernization efforts of the Department, including while such efforts are being executed; 

“(3) convene in-depth technical program reviews, as needed, for specific cryptographic modernization developments with respect to validating current and in-draft requirements of systems of the Department of Defense and identifying gaps and opportunities; 

“(4) develop a five-year cryptographic modernization plan to—

“(A) make recommendations to the Joint Requirements Oversight Council with respect to updating or modifying requirements for cryptographic modernization; and 

“(B) identify previously unidentified requirements. 

“(5) develop a long-term roadmap to—

“(A) ensure synchronization with major planning documents; 

“(B) anticipate risks and issues in 10- and 20-year timelines; and 

“(C) ensure that the expertise and insights of the military departments, Defense Agencies, the combatant commands, industry, academia, and key allies are included in the course of developing and carrying out cryptographic modernization activities. 

“(6) develop a concept of operations for how cryptographic systems should function in a system-of-systems environment; and 

“(7) advise the Secretary on the development of a cryptographic asset visibility system, 

“(d) EXCLUSION OF CERTAIN PROGRAMS.—The Board does not provide funding under the National Intelligence Program (as defined in section 3(a)(6) of the National Security Act of 1947 (50 U.S.C. 3003(6))) in carrying out this section. 

“(b) CLERICAL AMENDMENT.—The table of sections at the beginning of this chapter is amended by adding after the item relating to section 188 the following new item: “189. Cryptographic Modernization Review and Advisory Board.”. 

SEC. 262. CLARIFICATION OF ELIGIBILITY OF A STATE TO PARTICIPATE IN DEFENSE EXPERIMENTAL PROGRAM TO Stimulate COMPETITIVE RESEARCH. 

Subparagraph (A) of section 257(d)(2) of the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 1996 (Public Law 104–107; 10 U.S.C. 2358 note) is amended to read as follows: 

“(A) the State is eligible for the experimental program to stimulate competitive research under section 257(d)(2) of the National Science Foundation Authorization Act of 1988 (42 U.S.C. 6826); and”, 

SEC. 263. EXTENSION AND EXPANSION OF MECHANISMS TO PROVIDE FUNDS FOR DEFENSE LABORATORIES FOR RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT OF TECHNOLOGIES FOR MILITARY MISIONS. 


“(1) by redesignating subsections (b) and (c) as subsections (c) and (d), respectively; and 

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

“(b) AVAILABILITY OF FUNDS FOR INFRASTRUCTURE REVITALIZATION PROJECTS.—

“(1) In general.—Subject to the provisions of this subsection, funds available under a mechanism under subsection (a) for specific laboratory infrastructure revitalization projects shall be available for such projects until expended. 

“(2) PRIOR NOTICE OF COSTS OF PROJECTS.—Funds shall be available in accordance with paragraphs (1) and (2) of the project request referred to in that paragraph only if the congressional defense committees are notified of the total cost of the project before the commencement of the project. 

“(3) UNEVENLY PORCERED PROJECTS.—Funds may accumulate under a mechanism under subsection (a) for a project re- ferred to in paragraph (1) for not more than five years. 

“(4) LIMITATION ON TOTAL COST OF PROJECT.—Funds shall be available in accordance with paragraph (1) of this section to a project only if the total cost of such project does not exceed $4,000,000.”. 

(b) EXTENSION.—Subsection (d) of such section, as redesignated by subsection (a)(1) of this section, is amended by striking “September 30, 2016” and inserting “September 30, 2020”. 

(c) APPLICATION.—Subsection (b) of section 219 of the Duncan Hunter National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2009 (10 U.S.C. 2358 note), as added by subsection (a)(2), shall apply with respect to funds made available under such section to fiscal year 2019 after the date of the enactment of this Act. 

SEC. 264. EXTENSION OF AUTHORITY TO AWARD PRIZES FOR ADVANCED TECHNOLOGY ACHIEVEMENTS. 

Section 2374(f) of chapter 139 of title 10, United States Code, is amended by striking “September 30, 2013” and inserting “September 30, 2018”. 

SEC. 265. FIVE-YEAR EXTENSION OF PILOT PROGRAM TO INCLUDE TECHNOLOGY TRANSFER ACTIVITIES DURING RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT OF CERTAIN DEFENSE SYSTEMS. 


SEC. 266. BRIEFING POWER AND ENERGY RESEARCH CONDUCTED AT UNIVERSITY AFFILIATED RESEARCH CENTERS. 

(a) BRIEFING.—Not later than March 31, 2014, the Secretary of Defense shall brief the Committees on Armed Services of the Senate and the House of Representatives on power and energy research conducted at the university affiliated research centers. 

(b) MATTERS INCLUDED.—The briefing under subsection (a) shall include the following: 

“(1) a description of current and planned research on power grid issues conducted with university-based energy centers; 

“(2) a description of current and planned collaboration efforts regarding power grid issues with university-based research centers that have an expertise in energy efficiency and renewable energy, including—

“(A) system failure and losses, including—

“(i) utility logistics and supply chain management events for results in system failure or other major damages; 

“(ii) near real-time utility and law enforcement access to damage assessment information during events resulting in system failure or other major damages; 

“(B) mitigation and response to disasters and attacks; 

“(C) variable energy resource integration on the bulk power system; 

“(D) integration of high penetrations of distributed energy technologies on the electric distribution system; 

“(E) substation and asset hardening techniques appropriate for use in civilian areas; 

“(F) facilitating development of training programs to support significant increase in required technical skills of present and future utility field forces, including hands-on training; and 

“(G) facilitating increased consumer self-sufficiency. 

TITLE III—OPERATION AND MAINTENANCE 

Subtitle A—Authorization of Appropriations 

SEC. 301. OPERATION AND MAINTENANCE FUNDING. 

Funds are hereby authorized to be appropriated for the operation of the Armed Forces and other activities and agencies of the Department of Defense for expenses, not otherwise provided for, for operation and maintenance, as specified in the funding table in section 4301. 

Subtitle B—Energy and Environment 

SEC. 311. DEADLINE FOR SUBMISSION OF REPORTS ON PROJECTS ACTIVITIES RELATING TO OPERATIONAL ENERGY STRATEGY. 

Section 1703(e) of title 10, United States Code, is amended—

“(1) in paragraph (4), by striking “Not later than 30 days after the date on which the budget for a fiscal year is submitted to Congress pursuant to section 1105 of title 31, the Secretary of Defense shall submit to Congress a report on the proposed budgets for that fiscal year” and inserting “Not later than 30 days after the date on which the Secretary of Defense shall submit to Congress a report on the proposed budgets for a fiscal year” and; 

“(2) by adding at the end the following new paragraph: 

“(6) The report required by paragraph (4) for a fiscal year shall be submitted by the later of the following dates: 

“(A) The date that is 30 days after the date on which the budget for that fiscal year is submitted to Congress pursuant to section 1105 of title 31, 

“(B) March 31 of the previous fiscal year.”. 

SEC. 312. FACILITATION OF INTERAGENCY CO-OPERATION IN COORDINATING PROGRAMS OF THE DEPARTMENTS OF DEFENSE, AGRICULTURE, AND INTERIOR TO AVOID OR REDUCE ADVERSE IMPACTS ON MILITARY READINESS ACTIVITIES. 

(a) USE OF FUNDS UNDER CERTAIN AGREEMENTS.—Section 264a of title 10, United States Code, is amended—

“(1) by redesignating subsections (b) and (i) as subsections (i) and (j); and 

“(2) by inserting after subsection (g) the following new subsection (h): 

“(b) INTERAGENCY COOPERATION IN COORDINATING PROGRAMS TO AVOID OR REDUCE ADVERSE IMPACTS ON MILITARY READINESS ACTIVITIES.—In order to facilitate interagency cooperation and enhance the effectiveness of actions that will protect both the environment and military readiness, the recipient of funds provided pursuant under this subsection or under the Sikes Act (16 U.S.C. et seq.) may, with regard to the lands and waters within the scope of the agreement, use such funds to satisfy any matching funds or cost-sharing requirement of any conservation program of the Department of Agriculture, the Department of the Interior notwithstanding any limitation of such program on the source of matching or cost-sharing funds. 

“Secretary.—This section and subsection (h) of section 264a of title 10, United States Code, as added by this section, shall expire on October 1, 2019, except that any agreement referred to in such subsection that is entered into on or before September 30, 2019, shall continue according to its terms and conditions as if this section has not expired.”. 

SEC. 313. REAUTHORIZATION OF SIKES ACT. 

Section 198 of the Sikes Act (16 U.S.C. 670p) is amended by striking “fiscal years 2009 through 2014” each place it appears and inserting “fiscal years 2011 through 2019”. 

SEC. 314. COOPERATIVE AGREEMENTS UNDER SIKES ACT FOR LAND MANAGEMENT RELATED TO DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE READINESS ACTIVITIES. 

(a) MULTIYEAR AGREEMENTS TO FUND LONG-TERM MANAGEMENT.—Subsection (b) of section 1001 of the Sikes Act (16 U.S.C. 670c–1) is amended—

“(1) by inserting “(1)” before “Funds”; and 

“(2) by adding at the end the following new paragraph: 

“(2) In the case of a cooperative agreement under subsection (a)(2), funds referred to in paragraph (1) of that paragraph— 

“(A) may be paid in a lump sum and include an amount intended to cover the future costs of

June 13, 2013
CONGRESSIONAL RECORD — HOUSE H3935
the natural resource maintenance and improvement activities provided for under the agreement; and

(2) may be paid not more than 3 percent of the project or administrative costs, fees, and management charges.

(4) Amounts available to the Department of Defense may not be used under this Act to acquire real property for natural resources projects that are not on a military installation.

(5) The terms "covered waste" specifically includes, for Fiscal Year 2010 (Public Law 111–84; 10317 of the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2011 (Public Law 112–25), and the sequestration of which is covered in Department of Defense Instruction 6055.09–M (Reference (i)).

SEC. 319. LIMITATION ON PROCUREMENT OF BIOFUELS.

(a) IN GENERAL.—Except as provided in subsection (b), none of the amounts authorized to be appropriated for programs made available for the Department of Defense may be used to purchase or produce biofuels unless such planning, design, refurbishing, or construction is specifically authorized by law.

(b) EXCEPTIONS.—The limitation under subsection (a) shall not apply to biofuels purchased—

(1) in limited quantities necessary to complete test and certification; or

(2) for the biofuel research and development efforts of the Department.

Subtitle C—Logistics and Sustainment

SEC. 321. LITTORAL COMBATSHIP STRATEGIC SUSTAINMENT PLAN.

(a) IN GENERAL.—Not later than 120 days after the date of the enactment of this Act, the Secretary of the Navy shall submit to the congressional defense committees a determination, that an arsenal owned by the United States is capable to fulfill and allow the arsenal to support forward-deployed personnel, and size of fly away teams required to support forward-deployed maintenance requirements for the U.S.S. Freedom while in Singapore, and estimates for follow-on requirements of Littoral Combat Ships of both variants.

(4) Plastics, except insignificant amounts of plastic remaining after a good-faith effort to remove or recover plastic materials from the solid waste stream.

(5) Any required updates to host-nation agreements for multiple ships and variants.

(6) An evaluation of the forward-deployed maintenance requirements of the Littoral Combat Ship and a schedule of pier-side maintenance timelines when forward-deployed, including requirements for multiple ships and variants.

(7) An assessment of the total quantity of equipment, spare parts, permanently forward-deployed personnel, and teams required to support forward-deployed maintenance requirements for the U.S.S. Freedom while in Singapore, and estimates for follow-on requirements of Littoral Combat Ships of both variants.

(8) A detailed description of the continuity of operation plans for the Littoral Combat Ship Squadron and of any plans to increase the number of Squadron personnel.

(9) An identification of mission critical spare equipment for which a sufficient number of parts are necessary to have on hand, and determination of Littoral Combat Ship forward deployed equipment and spare parts.

(10) The date on which the Budget Control Act, the Secretary shall brief the congressional defense committee on the results of the review conducted under subsection (a).

(11) Asbestos.

(12) Mercury.

(13) Foam tent material.

(14) Any item and amount of any of the materials referred to in a preceding paragraph.

Subtitle D—Reports

SEC. 331. ADDITIONAL REPORTING REQUIREMENTS FOR PERSONNEL AND UNIT READINESS.

(a) ASSESSMENT OF ASSIGNED MISSIONS AND CONTRACTOR SUPPORT.—Section 482 of title 10, United States Code, is amended by redesignating subsection (g) as subsection (j); and
SEC. 332. REVISION TO REQUIREMENT FOR ANNUAL SUBMISSION OF INFORMATION REGARDING INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY CAPITAL SETS.

Section 351(a)(1) of the Bob Stump National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2003 (Public Law 107-114, 10 U.S.C. 221 note) is amended by striking "and all that follows and inserting "(as computed in fiscal year 2000 constant dollars) in excess of $32,000,000 or an estimated total cost for the future-year defense program for which the budget is submitted (as computed in fiscal year 2000 constant dollars) in excess of $378,000,000, for all expenditures, for all increments, regardless of any increase in the unified combatant command's budget submitted in the prior year, if the unified combatant command has certified to the Secretary of Defense that the amount exceeds the dollar amount specified in section 253 of the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2003 (Public Law 107-114; 10 U.S.C. 221 note) is hereby repealed.

SEC. 341. LIMITATION ON REDUCTION OF FORCE STRUCTURE AT LAJES AIR FORCE BASE, AZORES.

Subtitle E—Limitations and Extensions of Authority

SECTION 351. REQUIREMENT TO ESTABLISH POLICY ON JOINT COMBAT UNIFORMS.

(a) ESTABLISHMENT.—It is the policy of the United States that—

(1) the combat camouflage utility uniform will be a joint uniform adopted by all military services, including color and pattern variants designed for specific combat environments;

(2) the military services adopt a uniform consistent with the Secretary's policy, including color and pattern variants. Each military service shall be construed as—

(1) the total number of individual members not required to wear the uniform in any given operational environment;

(2) the total number of individual members not required to wear the uniform in any given operational environment;

(3) the military services adopt a uniform consistent with the Secretary's policy, including color and pattern variants. Each military service shall be construed as—

(1) the total number of individual members not required to wear the uniform in any given operational environment;

(2) the total number of individual members not required to wear the uniform in any given operational environment;

(3) the military services adopt a uniform consistent with the Secretary's policy, including color and pattern variants. Each military service shall be construed as—

(1) the total number of individual members not required to wear the uniform in any given operational environment;

(2) the total number of individual members not required to wear the uniform in any given operational environment;

(3) the military services adopt a uniform consistent with the Secretary's policy, including color and pattern variants. Each military service shall be construed as—

(1) the total number of individual members not required to wear the uniform in any given operational environment;
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 end strength of such units and by the total number of such individual members.

SEC. 412. END STRENGTHS FOR RESERVES ON AC-
TIVE DUTY IN SUPPORT OF THE RE-
SERVES.

Within the end strengths prescribed in section 411(a), the reserve components of the Armed Forces are authorized, as of September 30, 2014, the following number of Reserves to be serving on full-time active duty or full-time duty, in the case of members of the National Guard, for the purpose of organizing, administering, recruiting, instructing, or training the reserve components:

(1) The Army National Guard of the United States, 32,060.
(2) The Army Reserve, 16,261.
(3) The Navy Reserve, 10,159.
(4) The Marine Corps Reserve, 2,261.
(5) The Air National Guard of the United States, 17,434.
(6) The Air Force Reserve, 2,911.

SEC. 413. END STRENGTHS FOR MILITARY TECH-
NICIANS (DUAL STATUS).

(a) LIMITATIONS.—The minimum number of military technicians (dual status) as of the last day of fiscal year 2014 for the reserve components of the Army and the Armed Forces (notwithstanding section 129 of title 10, United States Code) shall be the follow-
ing:

(1) For the Army National Guard of the United States, 27,210.
(2) For the Army Reserve, 3,935.
(3) For the Air National Guard of the United States, 21,875.
(4) For the Air Force Reserve, 10,429.

(b) FISCAL YEAR 2014 LIMITATION ON NUM-
BER OF NON-DUAL STATUS TECHNI-
CIANS.

(a) LIMITATIONS.—

(1) NATIONAL GUARD.—Within the limitation provided in section 19217(c)(2) of title 10, United States Code, the number of non-dual status technicians employed by the National Guard as of September 30, 2014, may not exceed the follow-
ing:

(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 Re-
serve as of September 30, 2014, may not exceed 595.

(3) AIR FORCE RESERVE.—The number of non-
dual status technicians employed by the Air Force Reserve as of September 30, 2014, may not exceed 226.

(b) NON-DUAL STATUS TECHNICIANS DE-
FINED.—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 PER-
SONNEL AUTHORIZED TO BE ON AC-
TIVE DUTY FOR OPERATIONAL SUP-
PORT.

During fiscal year 2014, the maximum number of members of the reserve components of the Armed Forces who may be serving at any time on full-time operational support duty under section 115(b) of title 10, United States Code, is the follow-
ing:

(1) The Army National Guard of the United States, 17,000.
(2) The Army Reserve, 13,000.
(3) The Navy Reserve, 6,200.
(4) The Marine Corps Reserve, 3,000.
(5) The Air National Guard of the United States, 16,000.
(6) The Air Force Reserve, 14,000.

Subtitle C—Authorization of Appropriations

SEC. 421. MILITARY PERSONNEL.

(a) AUTHORIZATION OF APPROPRIATIONS.—

Funds are hereby authorized to be appropriated for fiscal year 2014 for the use of the Armed Forces and other activities and agencies of the Department of Defense for expenses, not other-
wise provided for, for military personnel, as specified in section 4401.

(b) CONSTRUCTION OF AUTHORIZATION.—The authorization of appropriations in subsection (a) supersedes any other authorization of appro-
priations (definite or indefinite) for such pur-
pose for fiscal years 2014 and 2015.

TITLE V—MILITARY PERSONNEL POLICY

Subtitle A—Officer Personnel Policy Generally

SEC. 501. LIMITATIONS ON NUMBER OF GENERAL
AND FLAG OFFICERS ON ACTIVE DUTY.

(a) PER-SERVICE LIMITATIONS: LIMITED JOINT
DUTY EXCLUSIONS.—Section 526 of title 10, United States Code, is amended by section 502 of the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2012 (Public Law 112–81; 125 Stat. 1387) and section 303(a) of the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2013 (Public Law 112–239; 126 Stat. 1714), is amended—

(1) in subsection (a)—

(A) in paragraph (1), by striking "231" and inserting "226";

(B) in paragraph (2), by striking "162" and inserting "157"; and

(C) in paragraph (3), by striking "198" and inserting "192";

(2) in subsection (b)—

(A) in paragraph (1), by striking "310" and inserting "300"; and

(B) in paragraph (2)—

(i) in subparagraph (A), by striking "85" and inserting "84";

(ii) in subparagraph (B), by striking "61" and inserting "59";

(iii) in subparagraph (C), by striking "73" and inserting "70"; and

(iv) in subparagraph (D), by striking "22" and inserting "20".

(b) EFFECTIVE DATE.—The amendments made by this section shall take effect on October 1, 2014.

Subtitle B—Reserve Component Management

SEC. 511. MINIMUM NOTIFICATION REQUIRE-
MENTS FOR MEMBERS OF RESERVE
 COMPONENTS BEFORE DEPLOY-
MENT OR CANCILLATION OF DE-
PLOYMENT RELATED TO A CONTIN-
GENCY OPERATION.

Section 12301 of title 10, United States Code, is amended—

(1) in subsection (e), by striking "The period" and inserting "Subject to subsection (i), the pe-
riod"; and

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

"(ii) The Secretary concerned shall provide not less than 120 days advance notice to a unit of the reserve components that—

(A) will be ordered to active duty for deploy-
ment in connection with a contingency opera-
tion;

(B) having been notified of such a deploy-
ment, has such deployment canceled, postponed, or otherwise altered.

(2) If a member of the reserve components is

(a) OFFICERS TO BE CONSIDERED; E XCLU-
SIONS.—Section 14704(a) of title 10, United States Code, is amended—

(1) by inserting "(1)" before "Whenever";

(2) by striking "all officers on that list" and inserting "officers on the reserve active-status list";

(3) by striking "the reserve active-status list, in the number specified by the Secretary by each grade and competitive category," and inserting "that list," and

(4) by adding at the end the following new paragraphs:

"(A) that of the most junior officer in that grade and competitive category whose name is submitted to the board; and

(B) that of the most senior officer in that grade and competitive category whose name is submitted to the board.

(2) A list submitted to a board under para-
graph (1) may not include an officer who—

(A) has been approved for voluntary retire-
ment; or

(B) is to be involuntarily retired under any previ-
ous provision of law during the fiscal year in which the board is convened or during the following fiscal year.

(b) SPECIFICATION OF NUMBER OF OFFICERS
WHO MAY BE RECOMMENDED FOR REMOVAL.—

Such section is further amended—

(1) by redesignating subsections (b) and (c) as sub-
sections (c) and (d), respectively; and

(2) by inserting after subsection (a) the fol-
lowing new subsection:

"(c) SPECIFICATION OF NUMBER OF OFFICERS
WHO MAY BE RECOMMENDED FOR SEPARA-
tion.—The Secretary of the military department concerned shall specify the number of officers described in subsection (a)(1) that a board may recommend for separation under subsection (c).

SEC. 512. TEMPORARY AUTHORITY TO MAINTAIN
ACTIVE STATUS AND INACTIVE STA-
TUS LISTS OF MEMBERS IN THE IN-
ACTIVE NATIONAL GUARD.

(a) AUTHORITY TO MAINTAIN ACTIVE AND IN-
ACTIVE STATUS LISTS IN THE IN-
ACTIVE NATIONAL GUARD.

(1) ACTIVE AND INACTIVE STATUS LISTS AU-
THORIZED.—The Secretary of the Army and the Secretary of the Air Force may maintain an ac-
active status list and an inactive status list of members in the inactive Army National Guard and the inactive Air National Guard, respec-
tively.

(2) TOTAL NUMBER ON ALL LISTS AT ONE
TIME.—The total number of members of the Army National Guard and members of the Air National Guard on the active status lists and the inactive status lists assigned to the inactive National Guard may not exceed a total of 10,000 at any time.

(b) SELECTION OF IMPLEMENTATION.—Before
the authority provided by this subsection is used to establish an active status list and an inactive status list of members in the inactive Army Na-
tional Guard or the inactive Air National Guard, the Secretary of Defense shall submit to the Committees on Armed Services of the House
of Representatives and the Senate a copy of the implementation guidance to be used to execute this authority.

(b) ADDITIONAL ENLISTED MEMBER TRANSFER AUTHORITY.—In addition to the transfer authority provided by section 303(b)(1) of title 32, United States Code, while an inactive status list for the inactive National Guard exists, nothing in chapter 3 of title 32, United States Code, shall be construed to prevent any of the following:

(1) an officer of the Army National Guard who fills a vacancy in a federally recognized unit of the Army National Guard from being transferred from the active Army National Guard to the inactive Army National Guard; and

(2) an enlisted member of the active Air National Guard who fills a vacancy in a federally recognized unit of the Air National Guard from being transferred from the active Air National Guard to the inactive Air National Guard.

(c) REMOVAL OF RESTRICTIONS ON TRANSFER OF OFFICERS FROM inactive status list for the inactive National Guard exists, nothing in chapter 3 of title 32, United States Code, shall apply only with respect to members of the reserve components assigned to the inactive Army National Guard.

(d) STATUS AND TRAINING CATEGORIES FOR MEMBERS IN INACTIVE STATUS.—While an inactive status list for the inactive National Guard or inactive Air National Guard exists—

(1) the first sentence of subsection (b) of section 10141 of title 10, United States Code, shall apply only with respect to members of the reserve components assigned to the inactive Army National Guard or inactive Air National Guard who are assigned to such inactive status list; and

(2) the exclusion of the Army National Guard of the United States or of Air National Guard of the United States under the first sentence of subsection (b) of section 10141 of title 10, United States Code, shall not apply.

(e) ELIGIBILITY FOR INACTIVE-DUTY TRAINING PAY.—While an inactive status list for the inactive National Guard exists, the limitation on pay for inactive-duty training contained in section 206(c) of title 37, United States Code, shall apply only to persons assigned to the inactive status list of the inactive National Guard, rather than to all persons enlisted in the inactive National Guard.

(f) CONFORMING AMENDMENTS.—

(1) ACTIVE DUTY STATUS DEFINITION.—Section 101(d)(4) of title 10, United States Code, is amended by adding at the end the following new sentence: “However, while an inactive status list for the inactive Army National Guard or inactive Air National Guard exists, such term means the status of a member of the Army National Guard of the United States or Air National Guard of the United States who is not assigned to the inactive status list of the inactive Army National Guard or inactive Air National Guard, on another inactive status list, or in the inactive status list for the inactive Army National Guard; and

(2) COMPUTATION OF YEARS OF SERVICE FOR ENTITLEMENT TO RETIRED PAY.—Paragraph (3) of section 12732(b) of such title is amended to read as follows—

“(3) Service in the inactive National Guard (for any period other than a period in which an inactive status list for the inactive National Guard exists) and service while assigned to the inactive status list of the inactive National Guard (for any period in which an inactive status list for the inactive National Guard exists)”: .

(g) EVALUATION OF USE OF AUTHORITY.—

(1) INDEPENDENT STUDY REQUIRED.—Before the end of the period specified in subsection (b), the Secretary of Defense shall commission an independent study to evaluate the effectiveness of using an active status list for the inactive National Guard to improve the readiness of the Army National Guard and the Air National Guard.

(2) ELEMENTS.—As part of the study required by this subsection, the entity conducting the study shall determine, for each year in which the temporary authority provided by subsection (a) is in use—

(A) how many members of the Army National Guard and the Air National Guard were transferred to the active status list of the inactive National Guard;

(B) how many of these vacancies were filled with personnel new to the Army National Guard;

(C) the additional cost of filling these positions; and

(D) the impact on drill and annual training participation rates.

(3) ADDITIONAL CONSIDERATION.—The study required by this subsection also shall include an assessment of the impact of the use of the temporary authority provided by subsection (a) on the ability to convert 2B reservists transferred to the active status inactive National Guard, including—

(A) how long it took them to complete the Integrated Disability Evaluation System (IDES) process; and

(B) how satisfied they were with their unit’s management and collaboration during the IDES process.

(h) SUBMISSION OF RESULTS.—Not later than 180 days after completion of the study required by this subsection, the Secretary of Defense shall submit to the Committees on Armed Services of the House of Representatives and the Senate a report containing the results of the study.

(i) DURATION OF AUTHORITY.—The authority provided by subsection (a) for the maintenance of both an active status list and inactive status list for the inactive National Guard exists only during the period beginning on October 1, 2013, and ending on December 31, 2018.

§ 514. REVIEW OF REQUIREMENTS AND AUTHORIZATIONS FOR RESERVE COMPONENT GENERAL AND FLAG OFFICERS IN AN ACTIVE STATUS.

(a) REVIEW REQUIRED.—The Secretary of Defense shall conduct a review of the general officer and flag officer requirements for members of the reserve component in an active status.

(b) PURPOSE OF REVIEW.—The purpose of the review is to ensure that the authorized strengths provided in section 12004 of title 10, United States Code, for reserve general officers and reserve flag officers of the reserve component—

(1) are based on an objective requirements process and are sufficient for the effective management, leadership, and administration of the reserve components;

(2) provide a qualified, sufficient pool from which reserve component general and flag officers can continue to be assigned on active duty in joint duty and in-service military positions;

(3) reflect a review of the appropriateness and number of exemptions provided by subsections (b), (c), and (d) of section 12004 of title 10, United States Code;

(4) reflect the efficiencies that can be achieved through downsizing or elimination of reserve component general or flag officer positions, in accordance with the requirements of the reserve components to reduce or eliminate reserve component general or flag officer positions to senior civilian positions; and

(5) are subjected to periodic review, control, and adjustment.

(c) REPORT.—Not later than 18 months after the date of the enactment of this Act, the Secretary of Defense shall submit to the congressional defense committees a report containing the results of the review, including recommendations for changes in law and policy related to authorized reserve general and flag officers strengths as the Secretary considers to be appropriate.

SEC. 515. FEASIBILITY STUDY ON ESTABLISHING A UNIT OF THE NATIONAL GUARD IN AMERICAN SAMOA AND THE COMMONWEALTH OF THE NORTHERN MARIANA ISLANDS.

(a) STUDY REQUIRED.—The Secretary of Defense shall conduct a study to determine the feasibility of establishing—

(1) a unit of the National Guard in American Samoa; and

(2) a unit of the National Guard in the Commonwealth of the Northern Mariana Islands.

(b) FORCE STRUCTURE ELEMENTS OF STUDY.—In conducting the study required under subsection (a), the Secretary of Defense shall consider the following:

(1) the allocation of National Guard force structure and manpower to American Samoa and the Commonwealth of the Northern Mariana Islands in the event of the establishment of a unit of the National Guard in American Samoa and in the Commonwealth of the Northern Mariana Islands, and the impact of this allocation on existing National Guard units in the United States and the Commonwealth of the Northern Mariana Islands, Puerto Rico, the Virgin Islands, Guam, and the District of Columbia.

(2) The presence of existing infrastructure to support a unit of the National Guard in American Samoa and the Commonwealth of the Northern Mariana Islands, and the requirement for additional infrastructure, including information technology infrastructure, to support such force structure, based on the allocation derived from paragraph (1).

(3) How a unit of the National Guard in American Samoa and the Commonwealth of the Northern Mariana Islands would accommodate the ten National Guard missions.

(4) The presence of existing infrastructure to support a unit of the National Guard in the Northern Mariana Islands, including the allocation derived from paragraph (1), and the equipment, including maintenance, required to support such force structure.

(5) The presence of existing infrastructure to support a unit of the National Guard in American Samoa and the Commonwealth of the Northern Mariana Islands, and the equipment, including information technology infrastructure, to support such force structure, based on the allocation derived from paragraph (1).

(6) The ability of a unit of the National Guard in American Samoa and in the Commonwealth of the Northern Mariana Islands to maintain unit readiness and the logistical challenges associated with transportation, communications, supply/resupply, and training operations and missions.

§ 515A. SUBMISSION OF RESULTS.—Not later than 180 days after the date of the enactment of this Act, the Secretary of Defense shall submit to the congressional defense committees a report containing the results of the study conducted under subsection (a). The report shall also include the following:
(1) A determination of whether the executive branch of American Samoa and of the Commonwealth of the Northern Mariana Islands has enacted and implemented statutory authority for any integrated national system for establishing a unit of the National Guard, and a description of any other steps that such executive branches must take to request and carry out the establishment of a unit of the National Guard in American Samoa and in the Commonwealth of the Northern Mariana Islands.

(2) A description of any required Department of Defense action to establish a unit of the National Guard in American Samoa and in the Commonwealth of the Northern Mariana Islands.

(3) A suggested timeline for completion of the steps and actions described in the preceding paragraphs.

Subtitle C—General Service Authorities

SEC. 521. REVIEW OF INTEGRATED DISABILITY EVALUATION SYSTEM.

(a) REVIEW.—The Secretary of Defense shall conduct a review of—

(1) the backlog of pending cases in the Integrated Disability Evaluation System; and

(2) the improvements to the Integrated Disability Evaluation System specified in paragraph (2) of such section.

(b) REPORT.—Not later than 180 days after the date of enactment of this Act, the Secretary shall submit to the Committees on Armed Services of the House of Representatives and the Senate Armed Services Committees a report containing—

(1) a description of the progress being made to resolve the backlog of cases in the Integrated Disability Evaluation System;

(2) a description of any required Department of Defense actions to establish a unit of the National Guard in American Samoa and in the Commonwealth of the Northern Mariana Islands.

(c) PENDING CASE DEFINED.—In this section, as added by subsection (a), by not later than 60 days after the date of the enactment of this Act, the Secretary of Defense shall take such steps as may be necessary to ensure that there is continuous, designated military command responsibility and accountability for the transfer of the remains of the members of the Armed Forces of the United States when a military treatment facility is as-
(1) A concise written statement of the basis for the decision; and

(2) A notification of the availability of judicial review of the decision pursuant to section 1560 of this title and the time period for obtaining such review in accordance with the applicable statute of limitations.

(2) EFFECTIVE DATE AND APPLICATION.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—The amendments made by this section shall take effect on January 1, 2015, and shall apply to all final decisions of the Secretary of Defense under section 104(g) of title 10, United States Code, and of the Secretary of a military department and the Secretary of Homeland Security under sections 104(f) or 1552 of such title rendered on or after such date.

(3) TREATMENT OF REGULATIONS.—This section and the amendments made by this section do not affect the authority of any court to exercise jurisdiction over any case that was properly before the court before the effective date specified in paragraph (1).

(4) IMPLEMENTATION.—The Secretary of a military department and the Secretary of Homeland Security (in the case of the Coast Guard when it is not operating as a service in the Department of the Navy) may prescribe regulations, taking into account any experience before prescribing such regulations, to implement the amendments made by this section. Regulations or interim guidance prescribed by the Secretary of a military department shall take effect until approved by the Secretary of Defense.

SEC. 526. EMBARASSMENT OR USE OF CONFLICTING OR UNCONFLICTING DEFINITION OF GENDER-NEUTRAL OCCUPATIONAL STANDARD FOR MILITARY CAREER DESIGNATORS.

(a) Establishment of Definitions.—Section 543 of the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 1994 (Public Law 103–160; 10 U.S.C. 113 note) is amended by adding at the end the following new paragraph:

(b) Sole Basis for Judicial Review.—Such section is further amended—

(1) by redesigning subsections (h) and (i) as subsections (g) and (h), respectively, and

(2) by inserting after subsection (g) the following new subsection (h):

"(h) JUDICIAL REVIEW.—(1) A decision of the Secretary of Defense under subsection (g) shall be subject to judicial review only as provided in section 1560 of this title.

(2) A notification of judicial review of the decision of the Secretary of Defense under subsection (g) was not sought, a decision of the Secretary of a military department under subsection (f) shall be subject to judicial review only as provided in section 1560 of this title.

(3) A decision by the Secretary of Homeland Security under subsection (f) shall be subject to judicial review only as provided in section 1560 of this title.

(4) A decision by the Secretary of Defense for correction of military records leading to the records correction final decision and the date of the final decision.

(5) In any case in which the final decision of the Secretary concerned results in denial, in whole or in part, of any requested correction of the record of the member or former member, the Secretary concerned shall provide the member or former member—

(A) a concise written statement of the basis for the decision; and

(B) a notification of the availability of judicial review of the decision pursuant to section 1560 of this title and the time period for obtaining such review in accordance with the applicable statute of limitations.

(c) EFFECT OF DENIAL OF OTHER REQUESTS.—

(1) A decision by the Secretary concerned under section 1552 of this title shall be provided to the member or former member—

(A) a concise written statement of the basis for the decision; and

(B) a notification of the availability of judicial review of the decision pursuant to section 1560 of this title and the time period for obtaining such review in accordance with the applicable statute of limitations.

(2) A notification of judicial review of the decision pursuant to section 1560 of this title and the time period for obtaining such review in accordance with the applicable statute of limitations.

(d) EFFECTIVE DATE AND APPLICATION.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—The amendments made by this section shall take effect on January 1, 2015, and shall apply to all final decisions of the Secretary of Defense under section 104(g) of title 10, United States Code, and of the Secretary of a military department and the Secretary of Homeland Security under sections 104(f) or 1552 of such title rendered on or after such date.

(2) TREATMENT OF REGULATIONS.—This section and the amendments made by this section do not affect the authority of any court to exercise jurisdiction over any case that was properly before the court before the effective date specified in paragraph (1).

(e) IMPLEMENTATION.—The Secretary of a military department and the Secretary of Homeland Security (in the case of the Coast Guard when it is not operating as a service in the Department of the Navy) may prescribe regulations, taking into account any experience before prescribing such regulations, to implement the amendments made by this section. Regulations or interim guidance prescribed by the Secretary of a military department shall take effect until approved by the Secretary of Defense.

SEC. 527. EXPANSION AND REINFORCEMENT OF AUTHORITY TO PROTECT COMMUNICATIONS OF MEMBERS OF THE ARMED FORCES AND PROHIBITED RETALIATORY ACTIONS.

(a) Expansion of Prohibited Retaliatory Personnel Actions.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—Subsection (b) of section 1042 of title 10, United States Code, is amended—

(A) by striking "or" at the end of clause (iv);

(B) by redesignating clause (v) as clause (vi); and

(C) by inserting after clause (vi) the following new clause:

"(v) a court-martial proceeding; or"

and

in paragraph (2), by striking subparagraph (v) and inserting the following new subparagraph (v):

"(v) a court-martial proceeding; or"

and

in paragraph (3), by striking subparagraphs (D) and (E) and inserting the following new subparagraphs (D) and (E):

"(D) a notification of the availability of judicial review of the decision pursuant to section 1560 of this title and the time period for obtaining such review in accordance with the applicable statute of limitations.

"(E) The notification described in clause (D) shall be provided to the member or former member—

(A) a concise written statement of the basis for the decision; and

(B) a notification of the availability of judicial review of the decision pursuant to section 1560 of this title and the time period for obtaining such review in accordance with the applicable statute of limitations.

(b) Inspector General Investigations of Allegations.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—Subsection (c) of such section is amended—

(A) by striking "(v) a court-martial proceeding; or"

and

(B) by redesigning subparagraphs (D) and (E) as subparagraphs (E) and (F), respectively, and

(C) by inserting after subparagraph (E) the following new subparagraph (F):

"(F) a communication described in paragraph (2), by striking paragraph (3) and inserting the following paragraph (3):

"A communication was made in a manner that is prohibited by subparagraph (a) because—

"(A) it is a retaliation against the person who participated in an activity that the member
reasonably believed to be covered by paragraph (2);
"(B) the communication revealed information that had previously been communicated;
"(C) the Secretary's motive for making the communication;
"(D) the communication was not made in writing;
"(E) the communication was made while the member was off duty;
"(F) the communication was made during the normal course of his duties as the member;
"(G) in subparagraph (D) of paragraph (4), as redesignated by paragraph (3) of this subsection, by inserting before the period at the end of the sentence the following: "and;
"(H) in paragraph (5), as so redesignated—
"(i) by striking paragraph (3)(A) and inserting "paragraph (4)(A)";
"(ii) by striking "paragraph (3)(D)" and inserting "paragraph (4)(D)"; and
"(J) by striking "90 days" and inserting "one year".
(c) INSPECTOR GENERAL INVESTIGATIONS OF UNLICENSED COMMUNICATIONS.—Subsection (d) of such section is amended by striking "subparagraph (A) or (B) of subsection (c)(2)" and inserting "subparagraph (A), (B), or (C) of subsection (c)(2)".
(d) REPORTS ON INVESTIGATIONS.—Subsection (e) of such section is amended—
"(1) in paragraph (1), by adding immediately after "a religious service, a chaplain shall have the prerogative to close the prayer according to the preceding faith group, the Secretary shall consult with the official military faith-group representatives who endorse military chaplains.
"(2) in paragraph (4), by striking the second sentence and inserting the following new sentence: "The report shall include an explicit determination as to whether a personnel action prohibited by subsection (b) has occurred and a recommendation as to the disposition of the complaint, including appropriate corrective action for the member.
"(e) ACTION IN CASE OF VIOLATIONS.—Section 1034 of title 10, United States Code, is further amended—
"(1) by redesignating subsections (i) and (j), as redesignated by section 525(b) of this Act, as subsections (k) and (l), respectively; and
"(2) by inserting after subsection (l), as added by section 525(b) of this Act, the following new subsection:
"(i) ACTION IN CASE OF VIOLATIONS.—If an Inspector General reports under subsection (e) that a personnel action prohibited by subsection (b) has occurred, not later than 30 days after receiving such report from the Inspector General, the Secretary of Homeland Security or the Secretary of the military department concerned, as applicable, shall take such action as is necessary to correct the record of a personnel action prohibited by subsection (b), taking into account the recommendations in the report by the Inspector General. The Secretary shall take any appropriate disciplinary action against the individual who committed such prohibited personnel action.
"(2) If the Secretary of Homeland Security or the Secretary of the military department concerned, as applicable, determines that an order for corrective or disciplinary action is not appropriate, not later than 30 days after making the determination, such Secretary shall—
"(A) provide to the Secretary of Defense, the Comptroller of the Senate and the Comptroller of the House of Representatives, and the member or former member, a notice of the determination and the reasons for not taking action; and
"(B) refer the report to the appropriate board for the correction of military records for further review under subsection (g).
(f) CORRECTION OF RECORDS.—Subsection (f) of such section is amended—
"(1) in paragraph (2)(C), by striking "may" and inserting "upon the request of the member or former member, the Secretary shall require acknowledgment of the determination that a complaint is not frivolous and has not previously been addressed by the board, shall; and
"(2) in paragraph (3)—
"(A) in the matter preceding subparagraph (A), by striking "board elects to hold" and inserting "board holds";
"(B) in subparagraph (A)—
"(i) by striking "may be provided" and inserting "shall be provided"; and
"(ii) in clause (ii), by striking "the case is unusually complex or otherwise requires" and inserting "the member or former member would benefit from"
"(g) BURDENS OF PROOF.—Such section is further amended by inserting after subsection (i), as added by subsection (e) of this section, the following new subsection:
"(i) BURDENS OF PROOF.—The burdens of proof specified in section 1221(e) of title 5 shall apply in any investigation conducted by an Inspector General, and any review conducted by the Secretary of Defense, the Secretary of Homeland Security, and any board for the correction of military records, under this section.
"(h) EFFECTIVE DATE.—This section applies to the communication of any individual who committed such prohibited personnel action.
SEC. 528. APPLICABILITY OF MEDICAL EXAMINATION REQUIREMENTS REGARDING POST-TRAUMATIC STRESS DISORDER OR TRAUMATIC BRAIN INJURY TO PROCEEDINGS UNDER THE UNIFORM CODE OF MILITARY JUSTICE.
Section 1177 of title 10, United States Code, is amended by striking subsection (c).
SEC. 529. PROHIBITION AGAINST RELIGIOUS FREEDOM OF MILITARY CHAPLAINS TO CLOSE A PRAYER OUTSIDE OF A RELIGIOUS SERVICE ACCORDING TO THE TRADITIONS, EXPRESSIONS, AND RELIGIOUS EXERCISES OF THE ENDORSING FAITH GROUP.
(a) UNITED STATES ARMED FORCES.—Section 3547 of title 10, United States Code, is amended by adding at the end the following new subsection:
"(i) To not face retaliation for reporting a criminal offense or harm.
"(ii) To have any instance of illegal activity appropriately investigated. Law enforcement agencies will investigate every allegation of criminal behavior, and commanders will respond appropriately to every report of wrongdoing.
"(3) To make a restricted or unrestricted report of a sex-based criminal act. Victims will have access to victim services whether they pursue an investigation, file a report, or not.
"(4) To use any and all reporting and prosecution avenues to pursue an allegation of sexual assault.
"(5) To not face retaliation for reporting a criminal offense or harmful behavior.
(c) MEMBER RESPONSIBILITIES.—Each member of the Armed Forces has the following responsibilities:
"(1) To responsibly intercede in any situation that involves the presence or threat of criminal behavior.
"(2) To never leave another member behind in a situation of risk to self or others, on the battlefront or anywhere else.
(b) If called upon to lead a prayer outside of a religious service, the Chaplain shall have the prerogative to close the prayer according to the traditions, expressions, and religious exercises of the endorsing faith group.
("h) SEC. 530. EXPANSION AND IMPLEMENTATION OF PROTECTION OF RIGHTS OF CONSCIENCE OF THE ARMED FORCES AND CHAPLAINS OF SUCH MEMBERS.
(a) ACCOMMODATION OF MEMBERS' BELIEFS, PRACTICES, AND RELIGIOUS EXERCISES—Section 533 of the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2013 (Public Law 112–239; 126 Stat. 1727; 10 U.S.C. prec. 1630 note) is amended—
"(1) by striking "The Armed Forces shall accommodate the beliefs" and inserting "except in cases of military necessity, the Armed Forces shall accommodate the beliefs, actions, and speech";
"(2) by inserting ‘‘, actions, or speech’’ after ‘‘such beliefs’’;
"(b) NARROW EXCEPTION.—Subsection (a)(2) of such section is amended by striking ‘‘that threatens’’ and inserting ‘‘that actually harm’’.
"(c) DEADLINE FOR REGULATIONS; CONSULTATION.—The implementation regulations required by subsection (b) of such section shall be issued not later than 120 days after the date of the enactment of this Act. In preparing such regulations, the Secretary of Defense shall consult with the official military faith-group representatives who endorse military chaplains.
SEC. 530A. SERVICE MEMBER ACCOUNTABILITY, RIGHTS, AND RESPONSIBILITIES TRAINING.
(a) RESPONSIBILITIES OF SECRETARY OF DEFENSE.—
"(1) IN GENERAL.—The Secretary of Defense, acting through the Secretary of the military departments, shall ensure that the Armed Forces understand and comply with the rights and responsibilities specified in subsections (b) and (c).
"(2) IMPLEMENTATION.—The Secretary of Defense shall have discretion regarding the manner in which this information will be disseminated to members, except that, at a minimum, the Secretary shall require acknowledgment of these rights and responsibilities by a member at these occurrences during the military service of the member.
"(A) Recruitment.
"(B) Enlistment and reenlistment.
"(C) Commissioning.
"(D) Promotion in rank.
"(E) Selection for command.
"(B) MEMBER RIGHTS.—Each member of the Armed Forces has the following rights:
"(1) To a workplace and life free from the threat of sexual violence, including harassment, abuse, assault, and rape.
"(2) To have any instance of illegal activity appropriately investigated. Law enforcement agencies will investigate every allegation of criminal behavior, and commanders will respond appropriately to every report of wrongdoing.
"(3) To make a restricted or unrestricted report of a sex-based criminal act. Victims will have access to victim services whether they pursue an investigation, file a report, or not.
"(4) To use any and all reporting and prosecution avenues to pursue an allegation of sexual assault.
"(5) To not face retaliation for reporting a criminal offense or harmful behavior.
(c) MEMBER RESPONSIBILITIES.—Each member of the Armed Forces has the following responsibilities:
"(1) To responsibly intercede in any situation that involves the presence or threat of criminal behavior.
"(2) To never leave another member behind in a situation of risk to self or others, on the battlefront or anywhere else.
SEC. 530B. INSPECTOR GENERAL OF THE DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE REVIEW OF SEPARATION OF MEMBERS OF THE ARMED FORCES REQUIRED TO PROVIDE UNIFIED REPORTS OF SEXUAL ASSAULT.

(a) REVIEW REQUIRED.—The Inspector General of the Department of Defense shall conduct a review—

(1) to identify all members of the Armed Forces who, prior to January 1, 2002, were separated from the Armed Forces after making an unrestricted report of sexual assault;

(2) to determine the circumstances of and grounds for each such separation, including—

(A) whether the separation was in retaliation for or influenced by the identified member making an unrestricted report of sexual assault; and

(B) whether the identified member requested an appeal; and

(3) if an identified member was separated on the grounds of having a personality or adjustment disorder, to determine whether the separation was carried out in compliance with Department of Defense Instruction 1332.14 and any amendments thereto.

(b) SUBMISSION OF RESULTS AND RECOMMENDATIONS.—Not later than 180 days after the date of the enactment of this Act, the Inspector General of the Department of Defense shall submit to the Committees on Armed Services of the Senate and the House of Representatives the results of the review conducted under subsection (a), including any recommendations as the Inspector General of the Department of Defense considers necessary.

SEC. 530C. REPORT ON DATA AND INFORMATION COLLECTED IN CONNECTION WITH DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE REVIEW OF LAWS, POLICIES, AND REGULATIONS RESTRICTING SERVICE OF FEMALE MEMBERS OF THE ARMED FORCES.

(a) REPORT REQUIRED.—Not later than 30 days after the date of the enactment of this Act, the Secretary of Defense shall submit to the Committees on Armed Services of the Senate and the House of Representatives a report containing the specific results and data produced during the research programs, tests, surveys, consultations with the service of female members of the Armed Forces.

(b) PUBLIC AVAILABILITY.—Subject to subsection (c), the Secretary of Defense shall make the report required by subsection (a) publicly available.

(c) RULE OF CONSTRUCTION.—Nothing in this section shall be construed as a request or authority for the Secretary of Defense to provide in the report required by subsection (a) any personal information that would identify, or enable the privacy of, members of the Armed Forces, including members who participated in the research programs, tests, surveys, consultations, and similar projects conducted to comply with the requirements of section 535 of the Ike Skelton National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2013 (Public Law 112-81, 127 Stat. 421). The Secretary of Defense shall include in the report any laws, policies, and regulations that may restrict the service of female members of the Armed Forces.

SEC. 530D. SENSE OF CONGRESS REGARDING THE WOMEN IN SERVICE IMPLEMENTATION PLAN.

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

(1) In February 2012, the Secretary of Defense notified Congress of the intent of the Secretary to rescind the co-locating restriction and to implement policy exceptions to allow female members of the Armed Forces to be assigned to specified positions in ground combat units at the battalion level.

(2) On January 24, 2013, the Secretary of Defense and the Joint Chiefs of Staff issued guidance to rescind the direct combat exclusion role for female members of the Armed Forces and eliminate all unnecessary gender-based barriers to service in the Armed Forces.

(3) The Secretaries of the military departments were required to develop and submit their plans for implementation of the rescission of the direct combat exclusion rule by May 15, 2013.

(4) As of 2013, there are approximately 202,000 female members in the Armed Forces, approximately 20,000 female members have served in Iraq and Afghanistan, and more than 60 female members have been killed in combat.

(b) SENSE OF CONGRESS.—It is the sense of Congress that the Secretaries of the military departments—

(1) no later than September 2015, should develop and submit their plans for implementation of the rescission of the direct combat exclusion rule by May 15, 2013.

SEC. 531. LIMITATIONS ON CONVENING AUTHORITY DISCRETION REGARDING COURT-MARTIAL FINDINGS AND CONSEQUENCES.

(a) ELIMINATION OF UNLIMITED COMMAND PREROGATIVE AND DISCRETION.—Paragraph (1) of section 860(c) of title 10, United States Code (article 60(c) of the Uniform Code of Military Justice) is amended by striking the first sentence.

(b) LIMITATIONS ON DISCRETION REGARDING COURT-MARTIAL FINDINGS.—Paragraph (2) of section 860(c) of title 10, United States Code (article 60(c) of the Uniform Code of Military Justice) is amended to read as follows:

"(2) A finding of guilt of a court-martial by the convening authority or by another person authorized to act under this section is not required.

"(B) If the convening authority or another person authorized to act under this section acts on the findings of a court-martial, the convening authority or other person may not—

"(i) dismiss any charge or specification, other than a charge or specification for a qualifying offense, by setting aside a finding of guilty thereto; or

"(ii) change a finding of guilty to a charge or specification, other than a charge or specification for a qualifying offense, to a finding of guilty to an offense that is a lesser included offense of the offense stated in the charge or specification.

"(C) If the convening authority or another person authorized to act under this section acts on the findings of a court-martial, the convening authority or other person shall provide, at that same time, a written explanation of the reasons for such action, and the written explanation shall be made a part of the record of the trial and action thereon.

"(D)(i) In this paragraph, the term ‘qualifying offense’ means an offense, in the case of an offense specified in clause (ii), an offense under this chapter for which—

"(I) the maximum sentence of confinement that may be adjudged does not exceed two years; and

"(II) the sentence adjudged does not include dismissal, a dishonorable or bad-conduct discharge, or confinement for more than six months.

"(ii) Such term does not include the following:

"(A) An offense under section 928 of this title (article 60(c) of the Uniform Code of Military Justice) is amended by adding at the end the following new paragraph: "(4) A finding of guilt of a court-martial by the convening authority or another person authorized to act under this section acts on the findings of a court-martial, the convening authority or other person shall provide, at that same time, a written explanation of the reasons for such action. The written explanation shall be made a part of the record of the trial and action thereon.’.’

"(e) CONFORMING AMENDMENT TO OTHER AUTHORITY FOR CONVENING AUTHORITY TO SUSPEND CONVICTION.—Section 871(d) of title 10, United States Code (article 59 of the Uniform Code of Military Justice) is amended—

"(1) in paragraph (4), by adding at the end the following new sentence: ‘Paragraphs (2) and (4) of section 860(c) of title 10, United States Code (article 60(c) of the Uniform Code of Military Justice) are amended—

"(2) by adding at the end the following new paragraph:

"(4) A finding of guilt of a court-martial by the convening authority or another person authorized to act under this section acts on the findings of a court-martial, the convening authority or other person shall provide, at that same time, a written explanation of the reasons for such action. The written explanation shall be made a part of the record of the trial and action thereon.’.’

"(f) EFFECTIVE DATE.—The amendments made by this section shall take effect 180 days after
the date of the enactment of this Act and shall apply with respect to findings and sentences of courts-martial reported to convening authorities under section 866 of title 10, United States Code (article 590 of the Uniform Code of Military Justice), as amended by this section, on or after that effective date.

SEC. 532. ELIMINATION OF FIVE-YEAR STATUTE OF LIMITATIONS ON TRIAL BY COURT-MARTIAL FOR ADDITIONAL OFFENSES INVOLVING SEX-RELATED OFFENSES.

(a) INCLUSION OF ADDITIONAL OFFENSES.—Section 843(a) of title 10, United States Code (article 39(a) of the Uniform Code of Military Justice) is amended by inserting “rape, or sexual assault of a child” and inserting “rape or sexual assault, or rape or sexual assault of a child”.

(b) AMENDMENT.—Section 843(b)(2)(B)(ii) of title 10, United States Code (article 43(b)(2)(B)(ii) of the Uniform Code of Military Justice) is amended by inserting before the period at the end the following: “unlike the offense is covered by subsection (a)”.

(c) EFFECTIVE DATE.—The amendments made by this section shall take effect on the date of the enactment of this Act, and shall apply with respect to an offense covered by section 920(b) or 920(b)(1) of title 10, United States Code (article 120(b) or 120(b)(1) of the Uniform Code of Military Justice) that occurs on or after that date.

SEC. 533. DISCHARGE OR DISMISSAL FOR CERTAIN SEX-RELATED OFFENSES AND TRIAL OF OFFENSES BY GENERAL COURTS-MARTIAL.

(a) MANDATORY DISCHARGE OR DISMISSAL REQUIRED.—

(1) EXPOSITION.—Section 856 of title 10, United States Code (article 56 of the Uniform Code of Military Justice) is amended—

(A) by inserting “(a)” before “The punishment”;

(B) by adding to the end the following new subsection:

“(b)(1) While a person subject to this chapter who is found guilty of an offense specified in paragraph (2) shall be punished as a general court-martial may direct, such punishment must include, at a minimum, dismissal or dishonorable discharge.

“(2) Paragraph (1) applies to the following offenses:

“(A) An offense in violation of subsection (a) or (b) of section 920 (article 590) of title 10, United States Code; or

“(B) Forcible sodomy under section 925 of this title (article 595) of title 10, United States Code.

“(C) An attempt to commit an offense specified in subparagraph (A) or (B) that is punishable under section 880 of this title (article 870) of title 10, United States Code.

(2) CLERICAL AMENDMENT.—The heading of such section is amended to read as follows: “§856. Art. 56. Maximum and minimum limits.”

(B) TABLE OF SECTIONS.—The table of sections at the beginning of chapter VIII of chapter 24 of title 28 of the United States Code, as amended by subsections (a) and (b) of section 766(b) of this title, is amended by adding a new title, to read: “§856. Art. 56. Maximum and minimum limits.”

(3) JURISDICTION LIMITED TO GENERAL COURTS-MARTIAL.—Section 841 of title 10, United States Code (article 38 of the Uniform Code of Military Justice) is amended—

(1) by striking “(a)” before the first sentence;

(2) in the third sentence, by striking “However, a general court-martial” and inserting the following:

“(b) A general court-martial”;

and

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

“(c) consistent with sections 819, 820, and 856(b) of this title (articles 59, 59a, and 56(b) of the Uniform Code of Military Justice), only general courts-martial have jurisdiction over an offense specified in section 856(b)(2) of this title, to the extent the offense is covered by section 856(b)(2)(A), (B), or (C) of this title; and

(d) ADDITIONAL DUTIES FOR INDEPENDENT PANELS.—

(1) RESPONSE SYSTEMS PANEL.—The independent panel established by the Secretary of Defense under subsection (a)(1) of section 576 of the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2013 (Public Law 112–261; 126 Stat. 2175) shall assess the appropriateness of a statutory or mandatory minimum sentencing provisions for additional offenses under the Uniform Code of Military Justice that include the results of the assessment in the report required by subsection (c)(1) of such section.

(2) JUDICIAL PROCEEDINGS PANEL.—The independent panel established by the Secretary of Defense under subsection (a)(2) of section 576 of the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2013 (Public Law 112–239; 126 Stat. 1758) shall assess the appropriateness of the mandatory minimum sentences established by section 856(b) of title 10, United States Code (article 56(b) of the Uniform Code of Military Justice), as added by subsection (a) of this section. The panel shall include the results of the assessment in one of the reports required by subsection c)(2)(B) of such section 576.

(3) EFFECTIVE DATE.—The amendments made by this section shall take effect 180 days after the date of the enactment of this Act, and apply to offenses specified in section 856(b)(2) of title 10, United States Code (article 56(b)(2) of the Uniform Code of Military Justice), as added by subsection (a)(1), committed after that date.

SEC. 534. REGULATIONS REGARDING CONSIDERATION OF NECESSITY OF, AND AUTHORITY TO PROVIDE, TIMELY CONSENT FOR PERMANENT CHANGE OF STATION OR UNIT TRANSFER BY VICTIMS OF SEXUAL ASSAULT.

Section 673(b)(3) of title 10, United States Code, is amended by striking “The Secretaries of the military departments” and inserting “The Secretary concerned”.

SEC. 535. CONSIDERATION OF NEED FOR, AND AUTHORITY TO PROVIDE, TIMELY CONSENT FOR REMOVAL OF A MEMBER ON ACTIVE DUTY WHO IS ACCUSED OF COMMITTING A SEXUAL ASSAULT OR RELATED OFFENSE.

(a) IN GENERAL.—Chapter 39 of title 10, United States Code, is amended by inserting after section 673 the following new section:

“§674. Temporary administrative reassignment or removal of a member on active duty accused of committing a sexual assault or related offense

“(a) GUIDANCE FOR TIMELY CONSIDERATION AND ACTION.—The Secretary concerned may provide guidance, within guidelines provided by the Secretary of Defense, for commanders regarding their authority to make a timely determination, and to take action, regarding whether a member of the armed forces serving on active duty who is alleged to have committed a sexual assault or other sex-related offense covered by section 920, 920a, 920b, or 920c of this title (article 120, 120a, 120b, or 120c of the Uniform Code of Military Justice) should be temporarily reassigned or removed from a position of authority or assignment, not as a punitive measure, but solely for the purpose of maintaining good order and discipline within the member’s unit.

“(b) TIME FOR DETERMINATIONS.—A determination described in subsection (a) may be made at any time after receipt of notification of an unrestricted report of a sexual assault or other sex-related offense that identifies the member as an accused.

“(c) CLERICAL AMENDMENT.—The heading of such section is amended to read as follows: “§674. Temporary administrative reassignment or removal of a member on active duty accused of committing a sexual assault or other sex-related offense.”

(b) TYPES OF LEGAL ASSISTANCE AUTHORIZED.—The types of legal assistance authorized by subsection (a) include the following:

“(1) Legal consultation regarding potential criminal liability of the victim from or in relation to the circumstances surrounding the alleged sex-related offense and the victim’s right to seek military legal assistance services.

“(2) Legal consultation regarding providing the victim the Sexual Assault Response Coordinator, a unit or installation Sexual Assault Victim Advocate or domestic abuse advocate, to include any privileges that may exist regarding communication between those persons and the victim.

“(3) Legal consultation regarding the potential for civil litigation against other parties (other than the Department of Defense).

“(4) Legal consultation regarding the military justice system, including—

“(A) the roles and responsibilities of the trial counsel, the defense counsel, and investigators;

“(B) any proceedings of the military justice process in which the victim may observe or participate as a witness or otherwise;

“(C) the Government’s authority to compel cooperation and testimony; and

“(D) the victim’s responsibility to testify, and other duties to the court.

“(5) Accompanying the victim at any proceedings in connection with the reporting, military investigation, and military prosecution of the alleged sex-related offense.

“(6) Legal consultation regarding—

“(A) services available from appropriate agencies or offices for emotional and mental health counseling and other medical services;

“(B) eligibility for and requirements for obtaining any available military and veteran benefits, such as transitional compensation benefits found in section 1059 of title 10 and other State and Federal victims’ compensation programs; and

“(C) the availability of, and any protections afforded by, civilian and military restraining orders.

“(7) Legal consultation and assistance in personal civil legal matters in accordance with section 1059 of title 10.

“(8) Such other legal assistance as the Secretary of Defense (or, in the case of the Coast
Guard, the Secretary of the Department in which the Coast Guard is operating) may authorize in the regulations prescribed under subsection (a), by the Secretary of Defense, in coordination with the Secretary of Homeland Security with respect to the Coast Guard when it is not operating as a service in the Department of the Navy, shall implement, consistent with the guidelines provided under title 1044 of title 10, United States Code, as added by subsection (a), in-depth and advanced training for all military and civilian attorneys providing legal assistance under section 1044 or 1044c of such title to support victims of alleged sex-related offenses as described in subsection (c)(2).

(b) Secretary of Defense Implementation Report.—

(1) REPORT REQUIRED.—Not later than 90 days after the date of the enactment of this Act, the Secretary of Defense shall submit to the Committees on Armed Services of the Senate and the House of Representatives a report containing—

(A) an assessment of the current role and authorities of commanders in the administration of military justice and the investigation, prosecution, and adjudication of offenses under the Uniform Code of Military Justice; and

(B) a recommendation by the Secretary of Defense regarding whether the role and authorities of commanders should be further modified or repealed.

SEC. 539. REVIEW AND POLICY REGARDING DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE INVESTIGATIVE PRACTICES IN RESPONSE TO ALLEGATIONS OF SEX-RELATED OFFENSES.

(a) REVIEW.—Not later than 180 days after the date of the enactment of this Act, the Secretary of Defense shall conduct a review of the practices of the military criminal investigative organizations (Army Criminal Investigation Command, Naval Criminal Investigative Service, and Air Force Office of Special Investigation) regarding the investigation of alleged sex-related offenses.

(b) POLICY.—After conducting the review required by subsection (a), the Secretary of Defense shall develop a uniform policy for the Armed Forces, to the extent practicable, regarding the use of case determination records to inform the results of the investigation of a sex-related offense.

(c) Sex-Related Offense Defined.—In this section, the term "sex-related offense" includes—

(1) an offense covered by section 920, 920a, 920b, 920c, or 925 of title 10, United States Code (article 120, 120a, 120b, 120c, or 125 of the Uniform Code of Military Justice).
“(A) in paragraph (1), by striking “assigned under subsection (a) and Sexual Assault Victim Advocates assigned under subsection (b)” and inserting “, Sexual Assault Victim Advocates, and Sexual Assault Nurse Examiners-Adult/Adolescent assigned under this section”;’’;

“(b) in paragraph (2), by adding at the end the following new sentence: ‘In the case of the curriculum and examination program for certification of Sexual Assault Nurse Examiners-Adult/Adolescent, the Secretary of Defense shall utilize the most recent guidelines and standards outlined by the Department of Justice, Office on Violence Against Women, in the National Training Standards for Sexual Assault Medical Forensic Examiners, and any certification examination administered by the United States Navy, the United States Marine Corps, the United States Air Force, the United States Army, and the Coast Guard, as necessary based on the demographics or needs of a military unit. The Secretary of each military department shall assign to duty as a Sexual Assault Nurse Examiner-Adult/Adolescent under subsection (c), the member or employee must have completed the training program required by paragraph (1) and obtained the certification.’;’’

“(c) CONFORMING AMENDMENTS.—Section 584 of the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2012 (Public Law 112–81; 10 U.S.C. 1561 note) is amended—

1. (1) by redesignating subparagraph (B) as subparagraph (C); and

2. (B) by inserting after subparagraph (A) the following new subsection (c):’’

“(1) Definition.—In this section—

(A) Members of the armed forces and their dependents;

(B) Civilian employees of the Department of Defense and contractor employees stationed outside the continental United States and their dependents residing with them;

(C) Such other individuals as the Secretary of Defense determines should be included.

“(2) TREATMENT OF CERTAIN VICTIMS.—In the case of a victim of a military crime under 18 years of age, incompetent, incapacitated, or deceased, the term shall also include an individual acting on behalf of the victim who is (in order of precedence) a parent, legal guardian, child, sibling, or another dependent of the victim or another person designated by the military judge, but in no event shall an accused be designated or included for constitutional reasons.

“(b) DUTY OF MILITARY JUDGE.—In any court-martial proceeding involving an offense against a victim of a military crime, the military judge shall ensure that the victim of a military crime is afforded the rights to which a victim of a military crime is entitled under this chapter (the Uniform Code of Military Justice) and shall consider reasonable alternatives to the exclusion of the victim of a military crime from the criminal proceeding. The reasons for exclusion are to be stated on the record.

“(c) BEST EFFORTS REQUIRED.—(1) Military judges, trial and defense counsel, military criminal investigators, and all personnel, and other members and personnel of the Department of Defense engaged in the detection, investigation, or prosecution of offenses under this chapter (the Uniform Code of Military Justice) shall make their best efforts to see that a victim of a military crime is notified of, and accorded, the rights described in subsection

“(2) The trial counsel in a case shall advise a victim of a military crime that the victim of a military crime can obtain legal or other relief under this chapter (the Uniform Code of Military Justice) by proceeding with respect to the rights described in subsection (a).

“(d) Notice of release otherwise required pursuant to paragraph (2) of this subsection shall not be served on the victim of a military crime without notice to the victim of a military crime. Such notice may endanger the safety of any person.

“(e) VICTIM OF A MILITARY CRIME DEFINED.—In this chapter, unless the context otherwise requires, the term ‘victim of a military crime’ means a person who has suffered direct physical, emotional, or pecuniary harm as a result of the commission of a crime in violation of this chapter (the Uniform Code of Military Justice) or in violation of the law of another jurisdiction if any portion of the investigation of the violation of that law was conducted primarily by a military investigative organization (Army Criminal Investigative Command, Naval Criminal Investigative Service, or Air Force Office of Special Investigations). The term shall include, at a minimum, the following:

(A) Members of the armed forces and their dependents;

(B) Civilian employees of the Department of Defense and contractor employees stationed outside the continental United States and their dependents residing with them;

(C) Such other individuals as the Secretary of Defense determines should be included.

“(f) VICTIM OF A MILITARY CRIME DEFINED.—In this chapter (the Uniform Code of Military Justice), unless the context otherwise requires, the term ‘victim of a military crime’ means a person who has suffered direct physical, emotional, or pecuniary harm as a result of the commission of a crime in violation of this chapter (the Uniform Code of Military Justice) or in violation of the law of another jurisdiction if any portion of the investigation of the violation of that law was conducted primarily by a military investigative organization (Army Criminal Investigative Command, Naval Criminal Investigative Service, or Air Force Office of Special Investigations). The term shall include, at a minimum, the following:

(A) Members of the armed forces and their dependents;

(B) Civilian employees of the Department of Defense and contractor employees stationed outside the continental United States and their dependents residing with them;

(C) Such other individuals as the Secretary of Defense determines should be included.

“(g) TREATMENT OF CERTAIN VICTIMS.—In the case of a victim of a military crime under 18 years of age, incompetent, incapacitated, or deceased, the term shall also include an individual acting on behalf of the victim who is (in order of precedence) a parent, legal guardian, child, sibling, or another dependent of the victim or another person designated by the military judge, but in no event shall an accused be designated or included for constitutional reasons.

“(h) DUTY OF MILITARY JUDGE.—In any court-martial proceeding involving an offense against a victim of a military crime, the military judge shall ensure that the victim of a military crime is afforded the rights to which a victim of a military crime is entitled under this chapter (the Uniform Code of Military Justice) and shall consider reasonable alternatives to the exclusion of the victim of a military crime from the criminal proceeding. The reasons for exclusion are to be stated on the record.

“(c) BEST EFFORTS REQUIRED.—(1) Military judges, trial and defense counsel, military criminal investigators, and all personnel, and other members and personnel of the Department of Defense engaged in the detection, investigation, or prosecution of offenses under this chapter (the Uniform Code of Military Justice) shall make their best efforts to see that a victim of a military crime is notified of, and accorded, the rights described in subsection

“(2) The trial counsel in a case shall advise a victim of a military crime that the victim of a military crime can obtain legal or other relief under this chapter (the Uniform Code of Military Justice) by proceeding with respect to the rights described in subsection (a).

“(d) Notice of release otherwise required pursuant to paragraph (2) of this subsection shall not be served on the victim of a military crime without notice to the victim of a military crime. Such notice may endanger the safety of any person.

“(e) VICTIM OF A MILITARY CRIME DEFINED.—In this chapter (the Uniform Code of Military Justice), unless the context otherwise requires, the term ‘victim of a military crime’ means a person who has suffered direct physical, emotional, or pecuniary harm as a result of the commission of a crime in violation of this chapter (the Uniform Code of Military Justice) or in violation of the law of another jurisdiction if any portion of the investigation of the violation of that law was conducted primarily by a military investigative organization (Army Criminal Investigative Command, Naval Criminal Investigative Service, or Air Force Office of Special Investigations). The term shall include, at a minimum, the following:

(A) Members of the armed forces and their dependents;

(B) Civilian employees of the Department of Defense and contractor employees stationed outside the continental United States and their dependents residing with them;

(C) Such other individuals as the Secretary of Defense determines should be included.

“(f) VICTIM OF A MILITARY CRIME DEFINED.—In this chapter (the Uniform Code of Military Justice), unless the context otherwise requires, the term ‘victim of a military crime’ means a person who has suffered direct physical, emotional, or pecuniary harm as a result of the commission of a crime in violation of this chapter (the Uniform Code of Military Justice) or in violation of the law of another jurisdiction if any portion of the investigation of the violation of that law was conducted primarily by a military investigative organization (Army Criminal Investigative Command, Naval Criminal Investigative Service, or Air Force Office of Special Investigations). The term shall include, at a minimum, the following:

(A) Members of the armed forces and their dependents;

(B) Civilian employees of the Department of Defense and contractor employees stationed outside the continental United States and their dependents residing with them;

(C) Such other individuals as the Secretary of Defense determines should be included.
oversee the implementation of such section 806(b), and within each Armed Force, an author-
ty to receive and investigate complaints re-
lating to the provision or violation of the rights of victims of military crimes.

(B) A requirement for a course of training for judge advocates and other appropriate members of the Armed Forces and personnel of the De-
partment of Defense, including suspension or termination from employment in the case of em-
ployees who willfully or wantonly fail to comply with such section 806(b).

(D) Mechanisms to ensure that the Secretary of Defense shall be the final arbiter of complaints initiated pursuant to subparagraph (A) by a victim of a military crime that the victim was not afforded a right under such section 806(b).

(c) ADDITIONAL DUTY FOR RESPONSE SYSTEMS INDEPENDENT PANEL.—The independent panel established by the Secretary of Defense under subsection (a)(3) of section 576 of the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2013 (Public Law 112–239; 126 Stat. 1758) shall assess the feasibility and appropriateness of extending to victims of military crimes the additional right afforded a victim in civilian criminal legal proceedings under subsection (a)(4) of section 3771 of title 18, United States Code, and the legal consequences of enforcement of such vic-
tim rights provided by subsection (d) of such section. The panel shall include the results of the assessment in the report required by sub-
section (c)(1) of such section.

SEC. 543. DEFENSE COUNSEL INTERVIEW OF COM-
PLAINING WITNESSES IN PRESENCE OF COUNSEL FOR THE COM-
PLAINING WITNESS OR A SEXUAL AS-
SAULT VICTIM ADVOCATE.

Section 846 of title 10, United States Code (article 85 of the Uniform Code of Military Justice), is amended—

(1) by inserting "(c) OPPORTUNITY TO OBTAIN WITNESS-
SES AND OTHER EVIDENCE.—before "The trial counsel"; and

(2) by striking "Process issued" and inserting the following:

"Process issued"; and

(c) PROCESS.—Process issued; and

(3) in subsection (b), as redesignated by paragraph (1), the following new subsection (b):

"(b) INTERVIEW OF COMPLAINING WITNESSES BY DEFENSE COUNSEL.—(1) Upon notice by trial counsel to defense counsel of the name and ad-
dress of the complaining witness or witnesses, the trial counsel intends to call to testify in any portion of an investigation under section 832 of this title (article 32) or a court-martial under this chapter, defense counsel shall make all re-
quests to interview any such complaining wit-
tness through the command.

"(2) If requested by a complaining witness subject to a request for interview under para-
graph (1), any interview of the witness by de-
fense counsel shall take place only in the pres-
ence of counsel for the complaining witness or a Sexual Assault Victim Advocate.

"(3) In this subsection, the term ‘complaining witness’ means a person who has suffered a di-
rect physical, emotional, or pecuniary harm as a result of a commission of an offense under this chapter (the Uniform Code of Military Justice)."

SEC. 544. PARTICIPATION BY COMPLAINING WIT-
NESSES IN CLEMENCY PHASE OF CRIMES.

Section 806(b) of title 10, United States Code (article 806 of the Uniform Code of Military Justice), is amended—

(1) by striking subparagraph (A) after "(b)(1)";

(2) by redesignating paragraphs (2), (3), and (4) as subparagraphs (B), (C), and (D), respec-
tively, and, in such subparagraphs as so redes-
ignated, by striking "paragraph (1)" each place it appears and inserting "paragraph (A)"; and

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

"(2)(A) In any case in which findings and sentence have been adjudged for an offense in-
volved the victim or the alleging witness, the complaining witness shall be provided an opportunity to sub-
mit matters for consideration by the convening authority or by another person authorized to act under this section before the convening au-
thority or such other person takes action under this section. This shall be made within 10 days after the convening authority or the court-martial has been notified of the recommendation of the convening authority or the court-martial, as applicable, and, if applicable, the recommendation of the convening authority or the court-martial of the convening authority.

"(B) If a complaining witness shows that ad-
ttional time is required for submission of mat-
ters under subparagraph (A), the convening au-
thority or other person taking action under this section, for good cause, may extend the submis-
sion period for not more than an additional 20 days.

"(C) In this paragraph, the term ‘complaining wit-
ness’ means a person who has suffered a di-
rect physical, emotional, or pecuniary harm as a result of a commission of an offense under this chapter (the Uniform Code of Military Justice).

"(D) The convening authority shall not con-
sider under this section any submitted matters that go to the character of a complaining wit-
ness unless such matters were presented at the trial.

SEC. 545. EIGHT-DAY INCIDENT REPORTING RE-
QUIREMENT IN RESPONSE TO UNRESTRI-
CTED REPORT OF A SEXUAL AS-
SAULT IN WHICH THE VICTIM IS A
MEMBER OF THE ARMED FORCES.

(a) INCIDENT REPORT UNDER POLICY REQUIRE-
MENT.—The Secretary of Defense and the Sec-
retary of the Department in which the Coast Guard is operating shall establish and maintain a policy to require the submission by a des-
ignated person of a written incident report not later than eight days after an unrestricted re-
port of sexual assault has been made in which the victim is a member of the Armed Forces.

(b) PURPOSE OF THE REPORT.—The purpose of the required incident report under subsection (a) is to detail the actions taken or in progress to provide the necessary care and support to the victim of the assault, to refer the allegation of sexual assault to the appropriate investigatory offices, including the organization notified and date of such notification.

(c) ADDITIONAL DUTY FOR RESPONSE SYSTEMS IN CLEMENCY PHASE OF CRIMES.—The Secretary of Defense may modify the elements required in a report under this section regarding an incident involv-
ing a member of the Armed Forces (including the Coast Guard when it is operating in a port in which the Coast Guard is operating) to facilitate compliance with best practices for such report-
ing as identified by the Coast Guard Office of Preven-
tion and Response Office of the Department of Defense.

COAST GUARD.—The Secretary of the De-
partment in which the Coast Guard is operating may modify the elements required in a report under this section regarding an incident involv-
ing a member of the Armed Forces (including the Coast Guard when it is operating in a port in which the Coast Guard is operating) to facilitate compliance with best practices for such report-
ing as identified by the Coast Guard Office of Preven-
tion and Response Office of the Department of Defense.

SEC. 546. AMENDMENT TO MANUAL FOR COURTS-
MARTIAL TO ELIMINATE CONSID-
ERATIONS RELATING TO CHARACTER AND MILITARY SERVICE OF AC-
CUSED IN JOINT DISPOSITION OF SEX-RELATED OFFENSES.

(a) AMENDMENT REQUIRED.—Not later than 180 days after the date of the enactment of this Act, the Secretary of Defense shall submit to the President a proposed amendment to rule 306 of the Manual for Courts-Martial (relating to policy on initial disposition of offenses) to elimi-
nate the character and military service of the accused from the list of factors that may be con-
sidered by the disposition authority in disposing of a sex-related offense.

(b) SEX-RELATED OFFENSE DEFINED.—In this section, a “sex-related offense” includes—

(1) any offense covered by section 920, 920a, 920b, 920c, or 925 of title 10, United States Code (article 120, 120a, 120b, 120c, or 125 of the Uni-
form Code of Military Justice); or

(2) an attempt to commit an offense specified in paragraph (1) as asex-related offense.

SEC. 547. INCLUSION OF LETTER OF REPRIMANDS AND NONPUNITIVE LETTER OF REPRIMANDS AND COUNSELING STATEMENTS IN PAPERS ON INITIAL DISPOSITION OF SEX-RELATED OFFENSES.

(a) INCLUSION IN PERFORMANCE EVALUATION REPORTS.—The Secretary of Defense shall re-
quire commanders to include letter of reprim-
ands, nonpunitive letter of actions and coun-
seling statements involving substantiated cases of sexual harassment or sexual assault in the performance evaluation report of a member of the Armed Forces for the purpose of—

(1) providing commanders increased visibility of the background information of members of the unit;

(2) identifying and preventing trends of bad behavior early and effectively disciplining re-
peated actions which hinder units from fos-
tering a healthy climate; and

(3) preventing the transfer of sexual offenders.

(b) DEFINITIONS.—In this section:

(1) the term ‘sexual harassment’ has the mean-
ing given such term in section 538k of De-
finite Directive 1350.2, Department of Defense
Military Equal Opportunity Program.
RELATIONSHIPS, COMMUNICATION, CONDUCT, AND MEMBER OF THE ARMED FORCES; Missioned officer, warrant officer, or enlisted attached to duty—

REQUIRED.—The members of the Armed Forces covered in this section.

(a) DEFINING INAPPROPRIATE AND PROHIBITED RELATIONSHIPS, COMMUNICATION, CONDUCT, AND CONTACT BETWEEN CERTAIN MEMBERS.—(1) POLICY REQUIRED.—The Secretary of Defense and the Secretary of the Department in which the Coast Guard is operating shall establish and maintain a policy to uniformly define and prescribe, for the persons described in paragraph (2), what constitutes an inappropriate and prohibited relationship, communication, conduct, or contact, including when such an action is consensual, between a member of the Armed Forces described in paragraph (2)(A) and a prospective member or member of the Armed Forces described in paragraph (2)(B).

(b) COVERED MEMBERS.—The policy required by paragraph (1) shall apply to—

(1) a member of the Armed Forces who is superior in rank to the person involved, exercises authority or control over, or superintends a person described in subparagraph (A), and

(2) a prospective member of the Armed Forces or a member of the Armed Forces underlying command or training

(c) INCLUSION OF CERTAIN MEMBERS REQUIRED.—The members of the Armed Forces covered by paragraph (2)(A) shall include, at a minimum, military personnel assigned or attached to duty—

(1) for the purpose of recruiting or assessing persons for enlistment or appointment as a commissioned officer, warrant officer, or enlisted member of the Armed Forces,

(2) at a Military Entrance Processing Station; or

(3) at an entrance-level training facility or school of an Armed Force.

(d) EFFECT OF VIOLATIONS.—A member of the Armed Forces who violates the policy established pursuant to subsection (a) shall be subject to prosecution under the Uniform Code of Military Justice.

(e) PROCESSING FOR ADMINISTRATIVE SEPARATION.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—(A) The Secretary of Defense and the Secretary of the Department in which the Coast Guard is operating shall require the processing for administrative separation of any member of the Armed Forces described in subsection (c) to be forwarded to the first discharge or separation proceeding, when the member has committed an offense by the member of the policy established pursuant to subsection (a), when the member is not otherwise punished by discharge or dismissal from the Armed Forces for that violation.

(B) The Secretary of each military department shall ensure that to the extent practicable.

(f) PROPOSED UNIFORM CODE OF MILITARY JUSTICE PUNITIVE ARTICLE.—Not later than one year after the date of the enactment of this Act, the Secretary of Defense shall submit to the Committees on Armed Services of the Senate and the House of Representatives—

(1) a proposed amendment to chapter 47 of title 10, United States Code (the Uniform Code of Military Justice) to create a new article with respect to a member of the Armed Forces.

(g) DEFINITIONS.—In this section:

(1) The term ‘‘entry-level processing or training’’, with respect to a member of the Armed Forces, means the date on which the member became a member of the Armed Forces and ending on the date on which the member physically arrives at that member’s first duty assignment, completion of initial entry training (or its equivalent), as defined by the Secretary of the military department concerned or the Secretary of the Department in which the Coast Guard is operating.

(2) The term ‘‘prospective member of the Armed Forces’’ means a person who has had a face-to-face meeting with a member of the Armed Forces assigned or attached to duty described in subsection (a)(3)(A) regarding becoming a member of the Armed Forces, regardless of whether the member eventually becomes a member of the Armed Forces.

(h) REGULATIONS.—Not later than 180 days after the date of the enactment of this Act, the Secretary of Defense shall issue such regulations as may be necessary to carry out this section.

(i) COMBAT ZONE DEFINED.—In this section, the term ‘‘combat zone’’ has the meaning given such term in section 112(c)(2) of the Internal Revenue Code of 1986.
“SEC. 303A. TREATMENT OF RELOCATION OF SERVICEMEMBERS FOR ACTIVE DUTY FOR PURPOSES OF MORTGAGE REFINANCING.

(a) PILOT PROGRAMS AUTHORIZED.—Con- sistent with such guidance as the Secretary of Defense may prescribe to carry out this section, the Commander of the United States Special Operations Command may conduct up to three pilot programs to assess the feasibility and benefits of providing family support activities for the immediate family members of members of the Armed Forces assigned to special operations forces for purposes of mortgage refinancing.

(b) SELECTION OF PROGRAMS.—In selecting the pilot programs to be conducted under subsection (a), the Commander shall—

(1) identify family support activities that have a direct and concrete impact on the readiness of special operations forces, but that are not being provided to the immediate family members of members of the Armed Forces assigned to special operations forces by the Secretary of a military department; and

(2) conduct a cost-benefit analysis of each family support activity proposed to be included in a pilot program.

(c) EVALUATION.—The Commander shall de- velop outcome measurements to evaluate the success of each family support activity included in a pilot program under subsection (a).

(d) ADDITIONAL PREREQUISITES.—The Commander may expend up to $5,000,000 during each fiscal year specified in subsection (f) to carry out the pilot programs under subsection (a).

(e) REPORTS.—(1) The term ‘Commander’ means the Com- mander of the United States Special Operations Command.

(2) The term ‘immediate family members’ has the meaning given that term in section 101, United States Code.

(3) The term ‘special operations forces’ means those forces of the Armed Forces identified as special operations forces under section 167(i) of such title.

(f) DURATION.—PILOT PROGRAM AUTHORITY.—The authority provided by subsection (a) is available to the Commander during fiscal years 2014 through 2016.

(g) REPORT.—Not later than 180 days after completing a pilot program under subsection (a), the Commander shall submit to the congres- sional defense committees a report describing the results of the pilot programs conducted under this section.

Subtitle F—Education and Training Opportunities and Wellness

SEC. 561. INCLUSION OF FREELY ASSOCIATED STATES WITHIN SCOPE OF JUNIOR RESERVE OFFICERS' TRAINING CORPS PROGRAM.

Section 203(a) of title 10, United States Code, is amended by adding at the end the following new paragraph:

“(3) If a secondary educational institution in the Federated States of Micronesia, the Republic of the Marshall Islands, the Republic of Palau otherwise meets the conditions imposed by subsection (b) on the establishment and maintenance of units of the Junior Reserve Offi- cers’ Training Corps, the Secretary of a military department may establish and maintain a unit of the Junior Reserve Officers’ Training Corps at the secondary educational institution even though the secondary educational institution is not a United States secondary educational insti- tution.”.
(A) A comprehensive overview of the concerns of the members of the unit expressed in the climate assessment.

(b) Data showing how leadership is perceived in the unit.

(c) A detailed strategic plan on how leadership plans to address the expressed concerns.

SEC. 563. SERVICE-OPERATIONAL 360-DEGREE APPROACH.—The Secretary of each military department shall develop an assessment program modeled after the current Department of the Army Multi-Source Assessment Feedback (MSAF) Program, known in this section as the “360-degree approach.”

(b) REPORT ON INCLUSION IN PERFORMANCE EVALUATION REPORTS.—Not later than 90 days after the date of the enactment of this Act, the Secretary of Defense shall submit to Congress a report containing the results of the evaluation of the feasibility of including the 360-degree approach as part of the performance evaluation reports.

(c) INDIVIDUAL COUNSELING.—The Secretary of each military department shall include individual counseling as part of the performance evaluation process.

SEC. 564. MILITARY WELFARE INSPECTIONS.

The Secretary of each military department shall conduct health welfare inspections on a monthly basis in order to ensure and maintain security, health, and good order and discipline of all units of the Armed Forces under the jurisdiction of the Secretary. Results of the Health Welfare Inspections shall be provided to both the commanding officers and senior commanders.

SEC. 565. REVIEW OF SECURITY OF MILITARY INSTALLATIONS, INCLUDING BARACKS AND MULTI-FAMILY RESIDENCES.

(a) REVIEW OF SECURITY MEASURES.—The Secretary of Defense shall conduct a review of security measures, good order, and discipline of United States military installations, specifically with regard to barracks and multi-family residences on military installations, for the purpose of ensuring the safety of members of the Armed Forces and their dependents who reside on military installations.

(b) ELEMENTS OF STUDY.—In conducting the review under subsection (a), the Secretary of Defense shall—

(1) identify security gaps on military installations; and

(2) evaluate the feasibility and effectiveness of using 24-hour electronic monitoring or placing security personnel at all points of entry into barracks and multi-family residences on military installations.

(c) SUBMISSION OF RESULTS.—Not later than 90 days after the date of the enactment of this Act, the Secretary of Defense shall submit to Congress a report containing the results of the study conducted under subsection (a), including an estimate of the costs—

(1) to eliminate all security gaps identified under subsection (b); and

(2) to provide 24-hour security monitoring as evaluated under subsection (b)(2).

SEC. 566. ENHANCEMENT OF MECHANISMS TO CORRELATE SKILLS AND TRAINING FOR MILITARY OCCUPATIONAL SPECIALTIES WITH SKILLS AND TRAINING REQUIRED FOR CIVILIAN CERTIFICATIONS AND LICENSES.

(a) IMPROVEMENT OF INFORMATION AVAILABLE TO MEMBERS OF THE ARMED FORCES ABOUT CORRELATION.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—The Secretaries of the military departments shall, in cooperation with the Under Secretary of Defense for Personnel and Readiness, shall, to the maximum extent practicable, make information on civilian credentialing opportunities available, good order, and discipline of the Armed Forces beginning with, and at every stage of, training of members for military occupational specialties, in order to permit members—

(A) to evaluate the extent to which such training correlates with the skills and training required in connection with various civilian certifications and licenses; and

(B) to assess the suitability of such training for obtaining or pursuing civilian certifications and licenses.

(2) COORDINATION WITH TRANSITION GOALS PLANS SUCCESS PROGRAM.—Information shall be made available under paragraph (1) in a manner consistent with the Transition Goals Plans Success (GPS) program.

(3) TYPES OF INFORMATION.—The information made available under paragraph (1) shall include, but not be limited to, the following:—

(A) Information on the civilian occupational equivalents of military occupational specialties (MOS).

(B) Information on civilian license or certification requirements, including examination requirements.

(C) Information on the availability and opportunities for use of educational benefits available to members of the Armed Forces, as appropriate, corresponding training, or continuing education that leads to a certification exam in order to provide a pathway to credentialing opportunities.

(D) USE AND ADOPTION OF CERTAIN PROGRAMS.—In making information available under paragraph (1), the Secretaries of the military departments may use and adapt appropriate portions of the opportunities of the Connecting Online Opportunities Line (COOL) programs of the Army and the Navy and the Credentialing and Educational Research Tool (CERT) of the Air Force.

(b) IMPROVEMENT OF ACCESS OF ACCREDITED CIVILIAN CREDENTIALING AGENCIES TO MILITARY TRAINING CONTENT.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—The Secretaries of the military departments, in coordination with the Under Secretary of Defense for Personnel and Readiness, shall, to the maximum extent practicable consistent with national security requirements, establish a central, central repository of information that leads to a certification exam in order to provide a pathway to credentialing opportunities.

(a) LIMITATION ON USE OF ASSISTANCE.—In the case of a member of the Armed Forces who is enrolled in an educational institution in a State for purposes of obtaining employment in an occupation or profession requiring the approval or licensure of a board or agency of that State, educational assistance specified in section 213(a) may be used by the member for one course offered by the educational institution if the curriculum is related to the requirements of the occupation or profession that require the approval or licensure of a board or agency of that State.

(b) USE OF ALTERNATIVE COMMUNITY CREDIT PROGRAM.—In the case of a member of the Armed Forces who is enrolled in an educational institution in a State for purposes of obtaining employment in an occupation or profession requiring the approval or licensure of a board or agency of that State and who is enrolled in an educational institution in a State for purposes of obtaining employment in an occupation or profession requiring the approval or licensure of a board or agency of that State and who is enrolled in an educational institution in a State for purposes of obtaining employment in an occupation or profession requiring the approval or licensure of a board or agency of that State and who is enrolled in an educational institution in a State for purposes of obtaining employment in an occupation or profession requiring the approval or licensure of a board or agency of that State, educational assistance specified in section 213(a) may be used by the member for one course offered by the educational institution if the curriculum is related to the requirements of the occupation or profession that require the approval or licensure of a board or agency of that State.

(d) Effective Date.—The amendments made by this section shall take effect on August 1, 2014, and shall apply with respect to courses pursued on or after that date.

Subtitle G—Defense Dependents’ Education

SEC. 571. CONTINUATION OF AUTHORITY TO ASSIGN LOCAL CREDENTIALED AGENCIES THAT BENEFIT DEPENDENTS OF MEMBERS OF THE ARMED FORCES TO PROVIDE CIVILIAN CERTIFICATIONS OR LICENSES.

(a) COURTS-MARTIAL DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE EDUCATIONAL ASSISTANCE AUTHORITIES.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—Chapter 101 of title 10, United States Code, is amended by inserting after section 2055 the following new section:

“2105a. Civic certifications and licenses: use of educational assistance for courses in pursuit of civilian certifications or licenses.

(a) LIMITATION ON USE OF ASSISTANCE.—In the case of a member of the Armed Forces who is enrolled in an educational institution in a State for purposes of obtaining employment in an occupation or profession requiring the approval or licensure of a board or agency of that State, educational assistance specified in section 213(a) may be used by the member for one course offered by the educational institution if the curriculum is related to the requirements of the occupation or profession that require the approval or licensure of a board or agency of that State.

(b) USE OF ALTERNATIVE COMMUNITY CREDIT PROGRAM.—In the case of a member of the Armed Forces who is enrolled in an educational institution in a State for purposes of obtaining employment in an occupation or profession requiring the approval or licensure of a board or agency of that State and who is enrolled in an educational institution in a State for purposes of obtaining employment in an occupation or profession requiring the approval or licensure of a board or agency of that State and who is enrolled in an educational institution in a State for purposes of obtaining employment in an occupation or profession requiring the approval or licensure of a board or agency of that State and who is enrolled in an educational institution in a State for purposes of obtaining employment in an occupation or profession requiring the approval or licensure of a board or agency of that State and who is enrolled in an educational institution in a State for purposes of obtaining employment in an occupation or profession requiring the approval or licensure of a board or agency of that State, educational assistance specified in section 213(a) may be used by the member for one course offered by the educational institution if the curriculum is related to the requirements of the occupation or profession that require the approval or licensure of a board or agency of that State.

(c) Effective Date.—The amendments made by this section shall take effect on August 1, 2014, and shall apply with respect to courses pursued on or after that date.

SEC. 572. CONTINUATION OF AUTHORITY TO OFFER EDUCATIONAL ASSISTANCE FOR COURSES IN PURSUIT OF CIVILIAN CERTIFICATIONS OR LICENSES.

(a) LIMITATION ON USE OF ASSISTANCE.—In the case of a member of the Armed Forces who is enrolled in an educational institution in a State for purposes of obtaining employment in an occupation or profession requiring the approval or licensure of a board or agency of that State, educational assistance specified in section 213(a) may be used by the member for one course offered by the educational institution if the curriculum is related to the requirements of the occupation or profession that require the approval or licensure of a board or agency of that State.

(b) USE OF ALTERNATIVE COMMUNITY CREDIT PROGRAM.—In the case of a member of the Armed Forces who is enrolled in an educational institution in a State for purposes of obtaining employment in an occupation or profession requiring the approval or licensure of a board or agency of that State and who is enrolled in an educational institution in a State for purposes of obtaining employment in an occupation or profession requiring the approval or licensure of a board or agency of that State and who is enrolled in an educational institution in a State for purposes of obtaining employment in an occupation or profession requiring the approval or licensure of a board or agency of that State and who is enrolled in an educational institution in a State for purposes of obtaining employment in an occupation or profession requiring the approval or licensure of a board or agency of that State and who is enrolled in an educational institution in a State for purposes of obtaining employment in an occupation or profession requiring the approval or licensure of a board or agency of that State, educational assistance specified in section 213(a) may be used by the member for one course offered by the educational institution if the curriculum is related to the requirements of the occupation or profession that require the approval or licensure of a board or agency of that State.

(c) Effective Date.—The amendments made by this section shall take effect on August 1, 2014, and shall apply with respect to courses pursued on or after that date.
SEC. 572. SUPPORT FOR EFFORTS TO IMPROVE ACADEMIC ACHIEVEMENT AND TRANSITION OF MILITARY DEPENDENT STUDENTS.

The Secretary of Defense may make grants to nonprofit organizations that provide services to improve the academic achievement of military dependent students, including those nonprofit organizations programs focus on improving the civic responsibility of military dependent students and their understanding of the Federal Government through direct exposure to the operations of the Federal Government.

SEC. 573. TREATMENT OF TUITION PAYMENTS RECEIVED FOR VIRTUAL ELEMENTARY AND SECONDARY EDUCATION PROGRAM OF DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE EDUCATION PROGRAM.

(a) CREDITING OF PAYMENTS.—Section 2864(d) of title 10, United States Code, is amended by adding at the end the following new paragraph:

"(A) The amount paid to the account designated by the Secretary for the operation of the virtual educational program shall be credited to the account designated by the Secretary for the operation of the virtual educational program under this subsection. Such payments credited to the account shall be available, to the extent provided in an appropriation Act, for the same purposes and the same period as other funds in the account.";

(b) APPLICATION OF AMENDMENT.—The amendment made by subsection (a) shall apply only with respect to tuition payments received under section 1560 of this title, under chapter 1561 of such title, and under section 1134a of title 10, United States Code, for enrollments authorized by such section, after the date of the enactment of this Act, in the virtual elementary and secondary education program of the Department of Defense education program.

Subtitle H—Decorations and Awards

SEC. 581. FRAUDULENT REPRESENTATIONS ABOUT RECEIPT OF MILITARY DECORATIONS OR MEDALS. (a) IN GENERAL.—Section 704 of title 18, United States Code, is amended by—

(1) in subsection (a), by striking "years"; and

(2) so that subsection (b) reads as follows:—

"(b) FRAUDULENT REPRESENTATIONS ABOUT RECEIPT OF MILITARY DECORATIONS OR MEDALS.—Whoever, with intent to obtain money, property, or other tangible benefit, fraudulently holds out or represents to another that he or she has received a decoration or medal described in subsection (c)(2) or (d) shall be fined under this title, imprisoned not more than one year, or both.";

(b) ADDITION OF CERTAIN OTHER MEDALS.—Section 704(d) of title 18, United States Code, is amended—

(1) by striking "If a decoration" and inserting the following:

"(1) IN GENERAL.—If a decoration;"

(2) by inserting "a combat badge," after "1129 of title 18"; and

(3) by adding at the end the following new paragraph:

"(2) COMBAT BADGE DEFINED.—In this subsection, the term ‘combat badge’ means a Combat Infantryman’s Badge, Combat Action Badge, Combat Medical Badge, Combat Action Ribbon, or Combat Action Medal.";

(c) AUTOMATIC ENROLLMENT.—Section 794 of title 18, United States Code, is amended in each of subsections (c)(1) and (d) by striking "or (b)");

SEC. 582. REPEAL OF LIMITATION ON NUMBER OF MEDALS OF HONOR THAT MAY BE AWARDED TO THE SAME MEMBER OF THE ARMED FORCES.

(a) ARMY.—Section 3744(a) of title 10, United States Code, is amended by striking "medal of honor, distinguished-service cross," and inserting "medal of honor, distinguished-service cross".

(b) NAVY AND MARINE CORPS.—Section 6247 of title 10, United States Code, is amended by striking "medal of honor, distinguished-service cross," and inserting "medal of honor, distinguished-service cross".

(c) AIR FORCE.—Section 8744(a) of title 10, United States Code, is amended by striking "medal of honor, Air Force cross," and inserting "medal of honor, Air Force cross.";

(d) A PPLICATION OF AMENDMENT.—The application of amending this section shall apply to awards of Medals of Honor made on or after the date of the enactment of this Act.

SEC. 583. STANDARDIZATION OF TIME-LIMITS FOR RECOMMENDING AND AWARDING MEDALS OF HONOR, DISTINGUISHED-SERVICE CROSS, NAVY CROSS, AIR FORCE CROSS, AND DISTINGUISHED-SERVICE MEDAL.

(a) ARMY.—Section 3744(b) of title 10, United States Code, is amended—

(1) in paragraph (1), by striking "three years" and inserting "five years";

(2) in paragraph (2), by striking "two years" and inserting "three years";

(b) AIR FORCE.—Section 8744(b) of title 10, United States Code, is amended—

(1) in paragraph (1), by striking "three years" and inserting "five years"; and

(2) in paragraph (2), by striking "two years" and inserting "three years".

SEC. 584. RECODIFICATION AND REVISION OF ARMY, NAVY, AIR FORCE, AND COAST GUARD MEDAL OF HONOR ROLL RESTATEMENT OF CERTIFICATE.—

(a) AUTOMATIC ENROLLMENT AND FURNISHING OF CERTIFICATE.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—Chapter 57 of title 10, United States Code, is amended by inserting after section 1134 the following new section:

"§1134a. Medal of honor; Army, Navy, Air Force, and Coast Guard Medal of Honor Roll.

(1) ESTABLISHMENT.—There shall be in the Department of the Army, the Department of the Navy, the Department of the Air Force, and the Department of the Coast Guard a Medal of Honor Roll of the Army, Navy, Air Force, and Coast Guard Medal of Honor Roll created by Secretary of the military department concerned.

(2) ENROLLMENT.—The Secretary concerned shall enter and record on the Army, Navy, Air Force, and Coast Guard Medal of Honor Roll the name of each person who has served on active duty in the armed forces and who has been awarded a medal of honor pursuant to chapter 57 of title 10 or section 3744, 6241, or 8741 of this title or section 491 of title 14.

(3) DELINQUENT PERSON.—The Secretary concerned shall authorize the Secretary of Veterans Affairs to certify to the Army, Navy, Air Force, and Coast Guard Medal of Honor Roll the name of each person who—

(A) is entitled to special pension under subsection (a); or

(B) is entitled to special pension under subsection (b) and has not been charged a special pension under such section.

(4) FEE.—The fee for enrollment of each Medal of Honor Roll shall be charged to the person entitled to such medal.

(b) FRAUDULENT REPRESENTATIONS ABOUT RECEIPT OF MILITARY DECORATIONS OR MEDALS.—Whoever, with intent to obtain money, property, or other tangible benefit, fraudulently holds out or represents to another that he or she has received a decoration or medal described in subsection (c)(2) or (d) shall be fined under this title, imprisoned not more than one year, or both.

(c) ADDITION OF CERTAIN OTHER MEDALS.—The table of sections at the beginning of chapter 15 of such title is amended by striking the items relating to sections 1560 and 1561.

(d) AUTOMATIC ENROLLMENT AND FURNISHING OF CERTIFICATE.—The application of amending this section shall apply to awards of Medals of Honor made on or after the date of the enactment of this Act.

SEC. 585. TREATMENT OF VICTIMS OF THE ATTACK ON THE ARMED FORCES IN LITTLE ROCK, ARKANSAS, AND AT FORT HOOD, TEXAS. (a) AWARD OF PURPLE HEART REQUIRED.—The Secretary of the Army or the Secretary of the Navy, as the case may be, shall award the Purple Heart to the members of the Armed Forces who were killed or wounded in the attacks that occurred at the recruiting station in Little Rock, Arkansas, on June 1, 2009, and at Fort Hood, Texas, on November 5, 2009.

(b) EXCEPTION.—This section shall not apply to members of the Armed Forces whose death or wound in an attack described in subsection (a) was the result of the willful misconduct of the member.

SEC. 586. RETROACTIVE AWARD OF ARMY COMBAT ACTION MEDAL.

(a) AUTHORITY TO AWARD.—The Secretary of the Army may award the Army Combat Action Badge (established by order of the Secretary of the Army through Headquarters, Department of the Army Letter 606–June 30, 1963) to a person who, while a member of the Army, participated in combat during which the person personally engaged, or was personally engaged by, the enemy at any time during the period beginning on December 7, 1941, and ending on September 18, 2001 (the date of the otherwise applicable limitation on creditability for the award of such decoration), if the Secretary determines that the person has not been previously recognized in an appropriate manner for such participation.

(b) PROCUREMENT OF BADGE.—The Secretary of the Army may make arrangements with suppliers of the Army Combat Action Badge so that eligible recipients of the Army Combat Action Badge may procure the badge directly from suppliers, thereby eliminating or at least substantially reducing administrative costs for the Army to carry out this section.

SEC. 587. REPORT ON NAVY REVIEW, FINDINGS, AND ACTIONS PERTAINING TO MEDAL OF HONOR NOMINATION OF NAVY PERSONNEL SERGEANT RAFAEL PERALTA.

Not later than 30 days after the date of the enactment of this Act, the Secretary of the Navy shall submit to the Committees on Armed Services of the Senate and House of Representatives a report describing the Navy review, findings, and actions pertaining to the Medal of Honor nomination of Marine Corps Sergeant Rafael Peralta. The report shall account for all evidence submitted with regard to the case.
SEC. 588. AUTHORIZATION FOR AWARD OF THE DISTINGUISHED-SERVICE CROSS TO SERGEANT FIRST CLASS ROBERT F. KEISER FOR ACTS OF VALOR DURING THE KOREAN WAR.

(a) AUTHORIZATION.—Notwithstanding the time limitations of section 3144 of title 10, United States Code, or any other time limitation with respect to the awarding of certain medals to persons who served in the Armed Forces of the United States, the Secretary of the Army is authorized and requested to award the Distinguished-Service Cross under section 3742 of title 10, United States Code, to Robert F. Keiser, as a member of the 2d Military Police Company, 2d Infantry Division, United States Army, during the Division's successful withdrawal from the Kunuri-Sunchon Pass.

Subtitle I—Other Matters

SEC. 591. REVISION OF SPECIFIED SENIOR MILITARY COLLEGES TO REFLECT CONSOLIDATION OF NORTH GEORGIA COLLEGE AND STATE UNIVERSITY AND GAINESVILLE STATE COLLEGE.

Paraphrase of section (6) of title 10, United States Code, is amended to read as follows:

"(6) The University of North Georgia."
Congressional Record — House

June 13, 2013

(3) The Commission shall make recommendations, based on the analyses in subparagraphs (A) through (C) of paragraph (1), on—

(A) the transition to civilian life of a member of the Armed Forces;

(B) the families and communities of the members and their families; and

(C) better connect the military community and civilians.

(4) The Commission shall maintain an Internet website available to the public to—

(A) share the schedule of the Commission;

(B) notify the public of events;

(C) accept feedback; and

(D) post records of events and other information to inform the public in a manner consistent with the mission of the Commission.

(5) Members.—The Commission shall be composed of 15 members appointed as follows:

(A) Four members appointed by Majority Leader of the Senate, in consultation with the chairman of the Committee on Armed Services of the Senate;

(B) Four members appointed by the Speaker of the House of Representatives, in consultation with the chairman of the Committee on Armed Services of the House of Representatives;

(C) Two members appointed by the Minority Leader of the Senate, in consultation with the Minority Leader of the Senate;

(D) Two members appointed by the Minority Leader of the House of Representatives, in consultation with the Majority Leader of the House of Representatives;

(E) Three members appointed by the President;

(F) Three members appointed by the President in consultation with the chairman of any subcommittee created by a majority of the Commission, the head of that department or agency, and any other appropriate committees, to represent the interests of a particular Commonwealth, Territory, or Possession of the United States.

(6) Chairman.—The President shall designate a member of the Commission to serve as chairman of the Commission.

(7) Qualifications.—The members of the Commission shall have served in the Armed Forces.

(8) Information from Federal agencies.—The Chair may request any department or agency to provide all relevant documentation.

(9) Powers.—The Commission shall have all the powers necessary to enable it to carry out this Act. Upon request of the chairman, any official of the federal government shall—

(a) furnish information to the Commission;

(b) head of that department or agency shall furnish the Commission, on a reimbursable basis, such information as the Commission considers appropriate.

(10) Final report.—Not later than 18 months after the initial meeting of the Commission, the Commission shall submit to the President, the Congress, and the Secretary of Defense a final report to the President, the Secretary of Defense, and the Committees on Armed Services of the Senate and the House of Representatives, and release to the public, a report containing forth:

(A) a strategic plan for the work of the Commission;

(B) a discussion of the activities of the Commission; and

(C) any initial findings of the Commission.

(11) Title VI—Compensation and Other Personnel Benefits

Subtitle A—Pay and Allowances

Sec. 601. Extension of Authority to Provide Temporary Subsistence Allowances in Rates of Basic Allowance for Housing Under Certain Circumstances.

The following sections of title 37, United States Code, are amended by striking “December 31, 2013” and inserting “December 31, 2014”.

Subtitle B—Bonuses and Special and Incentive Pays

Sec. 611. One-Year Extension of Certain Bonus and Special Pay Authorizations for Reserve Forces.

The following sections of title 37, United States Code, are amended by striking “December 31, 2013” and inserting “December 31, 2014”:

(1) Section 308(b), relating to Selected Reserve reenlistment bonus.

(2) Section 308(c), relating to Selected Reserve affiliation or enlistment bonus.

(3) Section 308(d), relating to special pay for enlisted members assigned to certain high-priority units.

(4) Section 308(g)(2), relating to Ready Reserve enlistment bonus for persons without prior service.

(5) Section 308(h), relating to Ready 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 919(g), relating to income replacement programs for reserve component members experiencing extended and frequent mobilization for active duty service.

SEC. 612. ONE-YEAR EXTENSION OF CERTAIN BONUS AND SPECIAL PAY AUTHORITIES FOR HEALTH CARE PROFESSIONALS.

(a) TITLE 10 AUTHORITIES.—The following sections of title 10, United States Code, are amended by striking “December 31, 2013” and inserting “December 31, 2014”:

(1) Section 2130a(a)(1), relating to nurse officer candidate accession program.
(2) Section 302d(a)(4), relating to repayment of education loans for certain health professionals who serve in the Selected Reserve.

(b) TITLE 37 AUTHORITIES.—The following sections of title 37, United States Code, are amended by striking “December 31, 2013” and inserting “December 31, 2014”:

(1) Section 302e(1), relating to accession and retention bonuses for psychologists.
(2) Section 302d(a)(1), relating to accession bonus for registered nurses.

(c) SPECIAL PAY.—Section 302(e), relating to incentive special pay for nurse anesthetists.

(d) PAY or PROFICIENCY BONUS.—Section 302(g), relating to accession bonus for dental officers.
(e) ACCIDENTAL INJURY.—Section 302(k), relating to accession bonus for pharmacy officers.

(f) CIVILIAN.—Section 302(f), relating to accession bonus for medical officers in critically short wartime specialties.

(g) RETENTION.—Section 302(q), relating to accession bonus for new officers in critical skills.

(4) Section 334(i), relating to special aviation bonus.

(h) PAY or PROFICIENCY BONUS.—Section 309(e), relating to enlistment bonuses.

(i) KEEPER.—Section 312c(d), relating to nuclear career incentives.

(8) Section 330(f), relating to accession bonus for new officers in critical skills.

SEC. 616. ONE-YEAR EXTENSION OF AUTHORITY TO PROVIDE INCENTIVE PAY FOR MEMBERS OF PRECOMMISSIONING PROGRAMS PURSUING FOREIGN LANGUAGE PROFICIENCY.

Section 316a(g) of title 37, United States Code is amended by striking “December 31, 2013” and inserting “December 31, 2014”.

SEC. 617. AUTHORITY TO PROVIDE BONUS TO CERTAIN CADETS AND MIDSHIPMEN ENROLLED IN THE SENIOR RESERVE OFFICERS’ TRAINING CORPS.

(a) BONUS AUTHORIZED.—Chapter 5 of title 37, United States Code is amended by inserting after section 335 the following new section:

“§335. Contracting bonus for cadets and midshipmen enrolled in the Senior Reserve Officers’ Training Corps

“(a) CONTRACTING BONUS AUTHORIZED.—The Secretary concerned may pay a bonus under this section to a cadet or midshipman enrolled in the Senior Reserve Officers’ Training Corps who executes a written agreement described in subsection (c).

“(b) AMOUNT OF BONUS.—The amount of a bonus under subsection (a) may not exceed $5,000.

“(c) AGREEMENT.—A written agreement referred to in subsection (a) is a written agreement by the cadet or midshipman—

“(1) to complete field training or a practice cruise under section 216f of chapter 6 of title 10; or

“(2) to complete advanced training under chapter 103 of title 10;

“(3) to accept a commission or appointment as an officer of the armed forces; and

“(4) to serve on active duty.

“(d) PAYMENT METHOD.—Upon acceptance of a written agreement under subsection (a) by the Secretary concerned, the total amount of the bonus payable under the agreement becomes fixed. The agreement shall specify when the bonus will be paid and whether the bonus will be paid in a lump sum or in installments.

“(e) REPLACEMENT.—A person who, having received all or part of a bonus under subsection (a), fails to fulfill the terms of the written agreement required by such subsection for receipt of the bonus shall be subject to the repayment provisions of section 373 of this title.

“(f) REPLACEMENT.—The Secretary concerned shall issue such regulations as may be necessary to carry out this section.

“(g) TERMINATION OF AUTHORITY.—No agreement under this section may be entered into after December 31, 2014.

“(h) CLERICAL AMENDMENT.—The table of sections at the beginning of such chapter is amended by inserting after the item relating to section 335 the following new item:

“336. Contracting bonus for cadets and midshipmen enrolled in the Senior Reserve Officers’ Training Corps.”.

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

SEC. 621. TRANSITIONAL COMPENSATION AND OTHER BENEFITS FOR DEPENDENTS OF CERTAIN OFFICERS FOR VIOLATION OF THE UNIFORM CODE OF MILITARY JUSTICE.

(a) IN GENERAL.—Chapter 37 of title 10, United States Code, is amended by inserting after section 1059 the following new section:

“§1059a. Dependents of certain members separated from uniformed service for violations of the Uniform Code of Military Justice.

“(a) AUTHORITY TO PAY COMPENSATION.—The Secretary of Defense, with respect to the armed forces (other than the Coast Guard when it is not operating as a service in the Navy), and the Secretary of Homeland Security, with respect to the Coast Guard when it is not operating as a service in the Navy, may each establish a program under which the Secretary may pay monthly transitional compensation in accordance with this section to dependents or former dependents of a member of the armed forces described in subsection (b) who is under the jurisdiction of the Secretary.

“(b) MEMBERS AND PUNITIVE ACTIONS COVERED.—This section applies in the case of a member of the armed forces when the member—

“(1) is convicted of a court-martial of an offense under chapter 47 of this title (the Uniform Code of Military Justice);

“(2) is separated from active duty pursuant to the sentence of the court-martial; and

“(3) forfeits all pay and allowances pursuant to the sentence of the court-martial.

“(c) RECIPIENT OF PAYMENTS.—(1) In the case of a member of the armed forces described in subsection (b), the Secretary may pay compensation under this section to dependents or former dependents of the member as follows:

“(A) If the member was married at the time of the commission of the offense resulting in separation from the armed forces, such compensation may be paid to the spouse or former spouse to whom the member was married at that time, including an amount for each, if any, dependent child of the member who resides in the same household as that spouse or former spouse.

“(B) If there is a spouse or former spouse who is, or but for subsection (d)(2), would be eligible for compensation under this section and if there is a dependent child of the member who does not reside in the same household as that spouse or former spouse, compensation under this section may be paid to such each such dependent child of the member who does not reside in that household.

“(C) If there is no spouse or former spouse who is, or, but for subsection (d)(2), would be eligible under this section, compensation under this section may be paid to the dependent children of the member.

“(2) A dependent or former dependent of a member described in subsection (b) is not eligible for transitional compensation under this section if the Secretary concerned determines (under regulations prescribed under subsection (g)) that the dependent or former dependent was an active participant in the commission of the offense under chapter 47 of this title (the Uniform Code of Military Justice) for which the member was convicted and separated from the armed forces.

“(d) COMMENCEMENT AND DURATION OF PAYMENT.—(1) If provided under this section, the payment of transitional compensation under this section shall commence—

“(A) as of the date the court-martial sentence is adjudged if the sentence, as adjudged, includes—

“(i) a dismissal, dishonorable discharge, or bad conduct discharge; and

“(ii) forfeiture of all pay and allowances; or

“§1059a of title 10, United States Code, is amended by inserting after section 1059 the following new subsection:

“(b) MEMBERS AND PUNITIVE ACTIONS COVERED.—This section applies in the case of a member of the armed forces when the member—

“(1) is convicted of a court-martial of an offense under chapter 47 of this title (the Uniform Code of Military Justice);

“(2) is separated from active duty pursuant to the sentence of the court-martial; and

“(3) forfeits all pay and allowances pursuant to the sentence of the court-martial.

“(c) RECIPIENT OF PAYMENTS.—(1) In the case of a member of the armed forces described in subsection (b), the Secretary may pay compensation under this section to dependents or former dependents of the member as follows:

“(A) If the member was married at the time of the commission of the offense resulting in separation from the armed forces, such compensation may be paid to the spouse or former spouse to whom the member was married at that time, including an amount for each, if any, dependent child of the member who resides in the same household as that spouse or former spouse.

“(B) If there is a spouse or former spouse who is, or, but for subsection (d)(2), would be eligible for compensation under this section and if there is a dependent child of the member who does not reside in the same household as that spouse or former spouse, compensation under this section may be paid to each such dependent child of the member who does not reside in that household.

“(C) If there is no spouse or former spouse who is, or, but for subsection (d)(2), would be eligible under this section, compensation under this section may be paid to the dependent children of the member.

“(2) A dependent or former dependent of a member described in subsection (b) is not eligible for transitional compensation under this section if the Secretary concerned determines (under regulations prescribed under subsection (g)) that the dependent or former dependent was an active participant in the commission of the offense under chapter 47 of this title (the Uniform Code of Military Justice) for which the member was convicted and separated from the armed forces.

“(d) COMMENCEMENT AND DURATION OF PAYMENT.—(1) If provided under this section, the payment of transitional compensation under this section shall commence—

“(A) as of the date the court-martial sentence is adjudged if the sentence, as adjudged, includes—

“(i) a dismissal, dishonorable discharge, or bad conduct discharge; and
“(B) if there is a pretrial agreement that provides for disapproval or suspension of the dismissal, dishonorable discharge, bad conduct discharge, or forfeiture of all pay and allowances, as of the date of the approval of the formal written order for sentencing by the person acting under section 860(c) of this title (article 60(c) of the Uniform Code of Military Justice) if the sentence, as approved, includes—

“(i) an unsuspended dismissal, dishonorable discharge, or bad conduct discharge; and

“(ii) forfeiture of all pay and allowances.

“(2) Paragraph (3) of subsection (e), paragraphs (1) and (2) of subsection (g), and subsections (i) and (h) of section 1059 of this title shall apply in determining—

“(A) the circumstances under which payment of transitional compensation to be paid under this section;

“(B) the period for which such compensation may be paid; and

“(C) the circumstances under which the payment of such compensation may or will cease.

“(e) COMMISSARY AND EXCHANGE BENEFITS.—A dependent or former dependent who receives transitional compensation under this section shall, while receiving such payments, be entitled to use commissary and exchange stores in the same manner as provided in subsection (i) of section 1059 of this title.

“(f) COORDINATION OF BENEFITS.—The Secretary concerned may not make payments to a spouse or former spouse under both this section and section 1059 or 1406(h)(1) of this title. In the case of a spouse or former spouse for whom a court order provides for payments by the Secretary pursuant to section 1406(h)(1) of this title and to whom the Secretary offers payments under this section or section 1059, the spouse or former spouse shall elect which payments to receive.

“(g) REGULATIONS.—If the Secretary of Defense (or the Secretary of Homeland Security with respect to the Coast Guard when it is not operating under section 505 of title 10, United States Code) determines that it is necessary to promote the effectiveness of the Navy exchange program to provide transitional compensation under this section, that Secretary shall prescribe regulations to carry out the program.

“(h) DEPENDENT CHILD DEFINED.—In this section, the term ‘dependent child’, with respect to a member or former member of the armed forces referred to in subsection (b), has the meaning given such term in subsection (i) of section 1059 of this title, except that status as a dependent child shall be determined as of the date on which the member described in subsection (b) is considered to be a dependent child.

“(i) TECHNICAL AMENDMENT.—The table of sections at the beginning of chapter 53 of title 10 is amended by inserting after the item relating to section 505a the following new item:

“505a. Dependents of certain members separated for Uniform Code of Military Justice offenses: transitional compensation, commissary and exchange benefits.”.

“(c) CONFORMING AMENDMENT.—Subsection (i) of section 1059 of title 10, United States Code, is amended to read as follows—

“(i) COORDINATION OF BENEFITS.—The Secretary concerned may not make payments to a spouse or former spouse under both this section and section 1059a or 1406(h)(1) of this title. In the case of a spouse or former spouse for whom a court order provides for payments by the Secretary pursuant to section 1406(h)(1) of this title and to whom the Secretary offers payments under this section, the Secretary, in the case of a spouse or former spouse, shall elect which payments to receive.

“(d) SEC. 622. PREVENTION OF RETIRED PAY INVERSION. Under this section, that Secretary shall prescribe

“(A) a program to provide transitional compensation

“(B) to members with retired pay computed using high-three average.

“(a) CLARIFICATION OF RULE FOR MEMBERS WHO PERFORM SERVICE ON OR AFTER SEPTEMBER 8, 1980.—Section 1401f(a)(1) of title 10, United States Code, is amended—

“(1) by striking “Notwithstanding any other provision of law, the monthly retired pay of a member or a former member of an armed force” and inserting the following:

“(A) Members with retired pay computed using high-three average pay. The monthly retired pay of a member or former member of an armed force who first became a member of a uniformed service before September 8, 1980 in paragraph (3) of subsection (d), paragraphs (1) and (2) of subsection (e), and subsections (i) and (h) of section 1059 of this title shall apply in determining—

“(B) Members with retired pay computed using high-three. Subject to subsections (d), (e), (f), and (g) of section 1059, the monthly retired pay of a member or former member of an armed force who first became a member of a uniformed service on or after September 8, 1980, may not be less, on the date on which the member or former member initially became entitled to such pay, than the monthly retired pay to which the member or former member would be entitled on that date if the member or former member had been entitled to retired pay on an earlier date, adjusted to reflect any applicable increases in such pay under this section. However, in the case of a member or former member whose retired pay is computed subject to section 1407(f) of this title, subparagraph (A) (rather than the preceding sentence) shall apply in the same manner as if the member or former member had become a member of a uniformed service before September 8, 1980, but only with respect to a calculation as of the date on which the member or former member first became entitled to retired pay.

“(B) APPLICABILITY.—Subparagraph (B) of section 1401a(f)(1) of title 10, United States Code, as added by subsection (a)(2), applies to the computation of retired pay or retirement pay of any member or former member of an Armed Service who first became a member of a uniformed service on or after September 8, 1980, regardless of the date on which the member first becomes entitled to retired pay under this section.

“SEC. 631. EXPANSION OF PROTECTION OF EMPLOYEES OF NONAPPROPRIATED FUND INSTRUMENTALITIES FROM REPRISALS.

“Section 1587(b) of title 10, United States Code, is amended by adding ‘take, threaten to take, or fail to take’ and inserting ‘take, threaten to take, or fail to take’.

“SEC. 632. PURCHASE OF SUSTAINABLE PRODUCTS, LOCAL FOOD PRODUCTS, AND RECYCLABLE MATERIALS BY THE ARMED FORCES.

“(a) IMPROVED PURCHASING EFFORTS.—Section 2481(c) of title 10, United States Code, is amended by adding at the end the following new paragraph:

“(3)(A) The governing body established pursuant to subsection (d) of this section shall develop—

“(i) guidelines for the identification of fresh meat, poultry, seafood, and fish, fresh produce, and other products raised or produced through sustainable methods; and

“(ii) goals, applicable to all commissary stores and exchange stores worldwide, to maximize, to the maximum extent practicable, the purchase of sustainable products, local food products, and recyclable materials.

“(B) As part of its efforts under subparagraph (A), the governing body established pursuant to subsection (d) of this section shall develop—

“(1) goals, applicable to all commissary stores and exchange stores worldwide, to maximize, to the maximum extent practicable, the purchase of sustainable products, local food products, and recyclable materials.

“(2) By the Secretary, in lieu of the transportation expenses that may be paid do not include expenses authorized to be paid under subsection (a)(8).

“(3) In a case covered by paragraph (1), expenses that may be paid do not include expenses with respect to an escort under subsection (a)(8), whether or not on a reimbursable basis.

“(4) CLARIFICATION OF COVERAGE OF INKUST.—Section 1482(j) of title 10, United States Code, is amended by striking ‘inkust’ and inserting ‘inkust’.

“(b) TECHNICAL AMENDMENT.—Section 1482(j) of title 10, United States Code, is amended in the third sentence by striking ‘and this subsection’ and inserting ‘the third sentence of this section’.

“SEC. 642. PROVISION OF STATUS UNDER LAW BY AUTHORIZED MEMBERS OF THE RESERVE COMPONENTS AS VETERANS.

“(a) VETERAN STATUS.—

“(1) IN GENERAL.—Chapter I of title 38, United States Code, is amended by inserting after section 107 the following new section:

“§107A. Honoring as veterans certain persons who performed service in the reserve components.

“Any person who is entitled under chapter 1223 of title 10 to retired pay for nonregular service, or, for age, would be entitled under such chapter to retired pay for nonregular service shall be honored as a veteran but shall not
be entitled to any benefit by reason of this section.’.”

(2) CLERICAL AMENDMENT.—The table of sections at the beginning of such chapter is amended by striking the item relating to section 107 the following new item:

“107A. Honoring as veterans certain persons who performed service in the reserve components.”

(b) CLARIFICATION REGARDING BENEFITS.—No person may receive any benefit under the laws administered by the Secretary of Veterans Affairs solely by reason of section 107A of title 38, United States Code, as amended by subsection (a).

SEC. 643. SURVEY OF MILITARY PAY AND BENEFITS PREFERENCES.

(a) SURVEY REQUIRED.—The Secretary of Defense shall carry out an anonymous survey of random members of the Armed Forces regarding military pay and benefits.

(b) CONTENT OF SURVEY.—A survey under this section shall be conducted for the purpose of soliciting information on the following:

(1) The value that members of the Armed Forces place on the following forms of compensation relative to one another:

(A) Basic pay.
(B) Allowances for housing and subsistence.
(C) Bonuses and special pays.
(D) Other non-pay benefits.
(E) Healthcare benefits for retirees under 65 years old.
(F) Healthcare benefits for Medicare-eligible retirees.
(G) Retirement pay.

(2) How the members value different levels of pay or benefits, including the impact of co-payments or deductibles on the value of benefits.

(3) Any other issues related to military pay and benefits as the Secretary of Defense considers appropriate.

(c) SUBMISSION OF RESULTS.—Upon the completion of a survey conducted under this section, the Secretary of Defense shall submit to Congress and make publicly available a report containing the results of the survey, including both the analyses and the raw data collected.

TITLE VII—HEALTH CARE PROVISIONS

Subtitle A—Improvements to Health Benefits

SEC. 701. MENTAL HEALTH ASSESSMENTS FOR MEMBERS OF THE ARMED FORCES.

(a) IN GENERAL.—Section 1074m of title 10, United States Code, is amended—

(1) in subsection (a)(1)—

(A) by redesignating subparagraph (B) and (C) as subparagraph (C) and (D), respectively; and

(B) by inserting after subparagraph (A) the following:

“(B) During each 12-month period following the date on which the Secretary of Defense establishes such program. The Secretary shall ensure that each covered beneficiary receives—

(1) a periodic mental health assessment in accordance with the requirements described in section 1074m(c) of this title; and

(2) a periodic mental health assessment in accordance with the requirements described in such section (c); and

(3) by inserting the following new subsection:—

(‘‘(3) ACCESS TO TRICARE PRIME.—(1) ONE-TIME ELECTION.—Subject to paragraph (3), the Secretary shall ensure that each affected eligible beneficiary who is enrolled in TRICARE Prime or享受ed under such contract during the period described in paragraph (2) may make a one-time election under paragraph (1) if, at the time of such election, the beneficiary does not reside in a ZIP code in which the beneficiary resided at the time of such election.

(2) ENROLLMENT IN TRICARE STANDARD.—If an affected eligible beneficiary who is enrolled in TRICARE Standard or享受ed under such contract during the period described in paragraph (2) makes a one-time election under paragraph (1), the beneficiary may therefor elect to enroll in TRICARE Standard at any time in accordance with a contract described in subsection (a)(2)(A).

(3) RESIDENCE AT TIME OF ELECTION.—An affected eligible beneficiary may not make the one-time election under paragraph (1) if, at the time of such election, the beneficiary does not reside in a ZIP code that is in a region described in subsection (c)(1)(B).’’)

(b) CONTENT OF REGULATIONS.—Section 1074m(e) of this title, regarding the sharing of information with the Secretary of Veterans Affairs, shall apply to mental health assessments provided under subsections (a) and (c) of such section.

(c) ELEMENTS.—(1) The mental health assessments provided under subsection (a) shall meet the requirements for mental health assessments required under subsection (a) if the Secretary determines that such assessments and person-to-person assessments meet the requirements for mental health assessments established by this section.

(2) SHARING OF INFORMATION.—Section 1074m(e) of this title, regarding the sharing of information with the Secretary of Veterans Affairs, shall apply to mental health assessments provided under subsections (a) and (c) of such section.

(3) REGULATIONS.—The Secretary of Defense, in consultation with the other administering Secretaries, shall prescribe regulations for the administration of this section.

(b) CLERICAL AMENDMENT.—The table of sections at the beginning of such chapter is amended by inserting after the item relating to section 1074m the following new section:

“1074m. Periodic mental health assessments for members of the armed forces.”

Subtitle B—Health Care Administration

SEC. 711. FUTURE AVAILABILITY OF TRICARE PRIME FOR CERTAIN BENEFICIARIES WHO SUFFRITED AN INJURY ON DUTY.

(a) IN GENERAL.—Section 732 of the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2013 (Public Law 112–239; 126 Stat. 1816) is amended—

(1) by redesignating subsection (b) as subsection (c); and

(2) by inserting the following new subsection:

“(b) CLERICAL AMENDMENT.—The table of sections at the beginning of such chapter is amended by striking the item relating to section 1074m the following new section:

“(2) the Secretary of Defense.’’

(b) MATTERS INCLUDED.—The report under subsection (a) shall include—

(1) An assessment of the performance and effectiveness of the electronic health record program capability,

(2) An analysis of alternatives for how to acquire and implement an integrated electronic health record capability that meets such requirements,

(3) An assessment of the budgetary resources and timeline required for each of the evaluated alternatives,

(4) A recommendation by the Secretary with respect to the alternative preferred by the Secretary.

SEC. 714. PILOT PROGRAM ON INCREASED THIRD-PARTY COLLECTION REIMBURSEMENTS IN MILITARY MEDICAL TREATMENT FACILITIES.

(a) PILOT PROGRAM.—(1) IN GENERAL.—The Secretary of Defense, in coordination with the Secretaries of the military departments, shall carry out a pilot program to demonstrate and assess the feasibility of implementing processes described in paragraph (2) to increase the amounts collected under section 1095 of title 10, United States Code, from a third-party payer for charges for health care services incurred by the United States at a military medical treatment facility.

(2) PROCESSES DESCRIBED.—The processes described in this paragraph are revenue-cycle management processes, including cash-flow management and accounts-receivable processes.

(b) REQUIREMENTS.—In carrying out the pilot program under subsection (a)(1), the Secretary shall—

(1) identify and analyze the best practice options, including comparison of existing best practices with respect to the processes described in subsection (a)(2) that are used in nonmilitary health care facilities;

(2) conduct a cost-benefit analysis to assess measurable results of the pilot program, including an analysis of—

(A) the different processes used in the pilot program;

(B) the amount of third-party collections that resulted from such processes;

(C) the cost to implement and sustain such processes; and

(D) any other factors the Secretary determines appropriate to assess the pilot program.

(c) LOCATIONS.—The Secretary shall carry out the pilot program under subsection (a)(1) at—

(1) at military installations that have a military medical treatment facility with inpatient and outpatient capabilities;

(2) at a number of such installations at different military departments that the Secretary
determines sufficient to fully assess the results of the pilot program.
(d) DURATION.—The Secretary shall commence the pilot program under subsection (a)(1) by not later than 180 days after the date of the enactment of this Act and shall carry out such program for three years.
(e) REPORT.—Not later than 180 days after completing the pilot program under subsection (a)(1), the Secretary shall submit to the congressional defense committees a report describing the results of the program, including—
(1) a cost benefit analysis;
(A) the processes described in subsection (a)(2) that were used in the military medical treatment facilities covered by the program; and
(B) the third-party collection processes used by military medical treatment facilities not included in the program;
(2) a cost analysis of implementing the processes described in subsection (a)(2) for third-party collections at military medical treatment facilities; and
(3) an assessment of the program, including any recommendations to improve third-party collections.

Subtitle C—Other Matters

SEC. 701. DISPLAY OF BUDGET INFORMATION FOR EMBEDDED MENTAL HEALTH PROVIDERS OF THE RESERVE COMPONENT.

(a) IN GENERAL.—Chapter 9 of title 10, United States Code, is amended by adding at the end the following new section:

"§236. Embedded mental health providers of the reserve components: display of budget information

"The Secretary of Defense shall submit to Congress, as a part of the documentation that supports the President’s annual budget for the Department of Defense, a budget justification display with respect to embedded mental health providers within each reserve component, including a payment requested for each such component.".

(b) CLERICAL AMENDMENT.—The table of sections at the beginning of such chapter is amended by adding at the end the following new item:

"236. Embedded mental health providers of the reserve components: display of budget information.".

SEC. 721. DISPLAY OF BUDGET INFORMATION FOR EMBEDDED MENTAL HEALTH PROVIDERS OF THE RESERVE COMPONENTS.

(a) IN GENERAL.—Chapter 9 of title 10, United States Code, is amended by adding at the end the following new section:

"§236. Embedded mental health providers of the reserve components: display of budget information

"(1) by striking "§235. Embedded mental health providers of the reserve components: display of budget information"; and
(2) in subsection (b), by striking the period at the end and inserting ".".

SEC. 722. AUTHORITY OF UNIFORMED SERVICES UNIVERSITY OF HEALTH SCIENCES TO ENTER INTO CONTRACTS AND AGREEMENTS AND MAKE GRANTS TO PRIVATE SECTOR ENTITIES.

Section 2113(g)(1) of title 10, United States Code, is amended—
(1) in paragraph (B)—
(A) by inserting "or other nonprofit entity" after "Military Medicine"; and
(B) by inserting ", or nonprofit entity," after "such Foundation"; and
(2) in subparagraph (C)—
(A) by inserting ", or any other nonprofit entity," after "Military Medicine"; and
(B) by inserting ", or nonprofit entity," after "such Foundation".

SEC. 723. MENTAL HEALTH SUPPORT FOR MILITARY PERSONNEL AND FAMILIES.

The Secretary of Defense may carry out collaborative programs to—
(1) respond to the escalating suicide rates and combat stress related rates of members of the Armed Forces; and
(2) train active duty members to recognize and respond to combat stress disorder, suicide risk, substance addiction, risk-taking behaviors, and family violence.

SEC. 724. RESEARCH REGARDING HYDROCEPHALUS.

In conducting a Peer Reviewed Medical Research Program, the Secretary of Defense may consider selecting medical research projects relating to hydrocephalus.

SEC. 725. TRAUMATIC BRAIN INJURY RESEARCH.

The Secretary of Defense shall carry out research, development, test, and evaluation activities with respect to traumatic brain injury and psychological health, including activities regarding drug development to halt neurodegeneration following traumatic brain injury.

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

Subtitle A—Acquisition Policy and Management

SEC. 801. MODIFICATION OF REPORTING REQUIREMENT FOR DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE CONTRACT SYSTEM ACQUISITION PROGRAMS WHEN INITIAL OPERATING CAPABILITY IS NOT ACHIEVED WITHIN FIVE YEARS OF MILESTONE APPROVAL.

(a) SUBMISSION TO PRE-CERTIFICATION AUTHORITY.—If the Secretary of Defense, under the John Warner National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2007 (Public Law 109-364; 120 Stat. 2316; 10 U.S.C. 2222 note) is amended by striking the definition of "life cycle end" and all that follows through the period and inserting "the appropriate official shall report such failure, along with the facts and circumstances surrounding the failure, to the appropriate pre-certification authority for that system under section 2222 of title 10, United States Code, and the information so reported shall be considered as evidence of the original determination authority in the decision whether to recommend certification of obligations under that section.");

(b) COVERED SYSTEMS.—(Subsection (c) of such section is amended—

(1) by striking ", or nonprofit entity," after "Military Medicine"; and
(B) meets the definition of "laboratory under "such Foundation" and all that follows through the period and inserting "the appropriate official shall report such failure, along with the facts and circumstances surrounding the failure, to the appropriate pre-certification authority for that system under section 2222 of title 10, United States Code, and the information so reported shall be considered as evidence of the original determination authority in the decision whether to recommend certification of obligations under that section.");

(c) UPDATED REFERENCES TO DOD INSTRUCTIONS.—Subsection (d) of such section is amended—

(1) in paragraph (1), by striking "Department of Defense Instruction 4100.2" and inserting "Department of Defense Directive 4100.21"; and
(2) by inserting ": " after "such Foundation" and that is not designated in section 2445a of title 10, United States Code, as a major automated information system program or an "other major information technology investment program" before the period at the end.

SEC. 802. ENHANCED TRANSFER OF TECHNOLOGY DEVELOPED AT DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE LABORATORIES.

(a) DEFINITIONS.—As used in this section:
(1) The term "military department" has the meaning provided in section 101 of title 10, United States Code.
(2) The term "DOD laboratory" or "laboratory" means any facility or group of facilities that—
(A) is owned, leased, operated, or otherwise used by the Department of Defense; and
(B) meets the definition of "laboratory" as provided in subsection (d)(2) of section 12 of the Stevenson-Wydler Technology Innovation Act of 1990 (15 U.S.C. 3710a).

(b) AUTHORIZATION.—(1) IN GENERAL.—The Secretary of Defense and the Secretary of the military department each may authorize laboratories to grant nonexclusive, exclusive, or partially exclusive licenses, royalty free or for royalties or for rights to other intellectual property, for computer software and its related documentation developed at a DOD laboratory, but only if—
(A) the computer software and related documentation would be a trade secret under the meaning of section 3542(b)(2) of title 10, United States Code, if the information had been obtained from a non-Federal party;
(B) the publication or availability of the software and related documentation for licensing and interested parties have a fair opportunity to submit applications for licensing;
(C) the DOD laboratories have complied with the requirements under section 209 of title 35, United States Code; and
(D) the software originally was developed to meet the military needs of the Department of Defense.

(2) PROTECTIONS AGAINST UNAUTHORIZED DISCLOSURE OF PROTOTYPES.—The Secretary of Defense and the Secretary of a military department each shall provide appropriate precautions against the unauthorized disclosure of any computer software or documentation covered under paragraph (1), including exemption from section 552 of title 5, United States Code, for a period of up to 5 years after the development of the computer software by the DOD laboratory.

(c) ROYALTIES.—
(1) USE OF ROYALTIES.—Except as provided in paragraph (2), any royalties or other payments received by the Department of Defense or a military department from computer software or documentation covered under paragraph (1), including exemption from section 552 of title 5, United States Code, for a period of up to 5 years after the development of the computer software by the DOD laboratory.

(c) ROYALTIES.—
(1) USE OF ROYALTIES.—Except as provided in paragraph (2), any royalties or other payments received by the Department of Defense or a military department from computer software or documentation covered under paragraph (1), including exemption from section 552 of title 5, United States Code, for a period of up to 5 years after the development of the computer software by the DOD laboratory.

(2) DISTRIBUTION.—(A) Out of the royalties or other payments received under paragraph (1), the Department of Defense shall make payments to the employees who developed the computer software or documentation covered under paragraph (1).

(3) DISTRIBUTION.—(A) Out of the royalties or other payments received under paragraph (1), the Department of Defense shall pay to the employees who developed the computer software or related documentation the amount of the royalties or other payments for the fiscal year next following the fiscal year in which the royalties or other payments are received by the Department of Defense.

(4) DISTRIBUTION.—(A) Out of the royalties or other payments received under paragraph (1), the Department of Defense shall pay—
(i) to the extent available, according to the scale provided in section 236 to the non-Federal parties, awards to the non-Federal party, as determined by the Secretary of the military department, for other activities that increase the potential to improve the value of the software or related documentation, or otherwise improve the military needs of the Department of Defense; and
(ii) to further scientific exchange among the laboratories of the Department of Defense.

(5) DISTRIBUTION.—(A) Out of the royalties or other payments received under paragraph (1), the Department of Defense shall use the amount of the royalties or other payments for the fiscal year next following the fiscal year in which the royalties or other payments are received by the Department of Defense for the purposes listed in paragraph (1) and the purposes of (A)(i) or (B).

(6) DISTRIBUTION.—(A) Out of the royalties or other payments received under paragraph (1), the Department of Defense shall pay to the employees of the military department who developed the computer software or documentation covered under paragraph (1), including exemption from section 552 of title 5, United States Code, for a period of up to 5 years after the development of the computer software by the DOD laboratory.

(7) DISTRIBUTION.—(A) Out of the royalties or other payments received under paragraph (1), the Department of Defense shall pay to the employees of the military department who developed the computer software or documentation covered under paragraph (1), including exemption from section 552 of title 5, United States Code, for a period of up to 5 years after the development of the computer software by the DOD laboratory.

(8) DISTRIBUTION.—(A) Out of the royalties or other payments received under paragraph (1), the Department of Defense shall pay to the employees of the military department who developed the computer software or documentation covered under paragraph (1), including exemption from section 552 of title 5, United States Code, for a period of up to 5 years after the development of the computer software by the DOD laboratory.

(9) DISTRIBUTION.—(A) Out of the royalties or other payments received under paragraph (1), the Department of Defense shall pay to the employees of the military department who developed the computer software or documentation covered under paragraph (1), including exemption from section 552 of title 5, United States Code, for a period of up to 5 years after the development of the computer software by the DOD laboratory.

(10) DISTRIBUTION.—(A) Out of the royalties or other payments received under paragraph (1), the Department of Defense shall pay to the employees of the military department who developed the computer software or documentation covered under paragraph (1), including exemption from section 552 of title 5, United States Code, for a period of up to 5 years after the development of the computer software by the DOD laboratory.
end of the second fiscal year succeeding the fiscal year in which the royalties and other payments were received shall be paid into the Treasury of the United States.

(2) EXCEPTION.-(a) For each year in which payments under paragraph (1)(A), the balance of the royalties or other payments received by the Department of Defense on or before the end of each fiscal year in excess of 5 percent of the funds received for use by the DOD laboratory for research, development, engineering, testing, and evaluation or other related administrative, processing or value-added activities for that year, 75 percent of such excess shall be paid to the Treasury of the United States and the remaining 25 percent may be deducted under section 4504 of title 5, United States Code. Any funds not so used or obligated shall be paid into the Treasury of the United States.

(3) STATUS OF PAYMENTS TO EMPLOYEES.—Any payment made to an employee under this section shall be in addition to the regular pay of the employee and to any other awards made to the employee, and shall not affect the entitlement of the employee to any regular pay, annuity, or award to which the employee is otherwise entitled or for which the employee is otherwise eligible or limit the amount thereof except that the monetary value of an award for the same project or effort shall be deducted from the amount otherwise available under this paragraph. Payments, determined under the terms of this paragraph and made to any employee developer as such, may continue after the developer leaves the DOD laboratory or the Department of Defense or military department. Payments made under paragraph (3) shall not exceed $45,000 per year to any one person, unless the President approves a larger award (with the excess over $45,000 being treated as a Presidential award under section 4504 of title 5, United States Code).

(d) INFORMATION IN REPORT.—The report required under section 808 of the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2012 (Public Law 112-81; 125 Stat. 1493; 10 U.S.C. 2302 note) is amended—

(1) by striking the following:—

(2) in subparagraph (B), at the end of clause (iii), by striking the period and inserting “; and”; and

(3) by adding at the end the following new subparagraph:

“(C) the cost of counterfeit electronic parts and suspect counterfeit electronic parts and the cost of rework or corrective action that may be required for the repair or replacement of obsolete parts are not allowable costs under Department contracts, unless—

(i) the offer of a proposal in response to a Department of Defense solicitation for maintenance, refurbishment, or remanufacture work identifies obsolete electronic parts and includes a plan for purchasing, installing, or applying for obsolete electronic parts, or to implement design modifications to eliminate obsolete electronic parts;

(ii) the Department elects not to fund design modifications to eliminate obsolete electronic parts; and

(iii) the contractor applies inspections and tests intended to detect counterfeit electronic parts and suspect counterfeit electronic parts when purchasing electronic parts from other than the original manufacturers or their authorized dealers, pursuant to paragraph (3).”.

SEC. 813. GOVERNMENT-WIDE LIMITATIONS ON ALLOWABLE COSTS FOR CONTRACT COMPENSATION.

(a) DEFINITIONS.—

(1) AMENDMENTS RELATING TO CONTRACTOR EMPLOYEES.—Paragraph (P) of section 2324(b)(1) of title 10, United States Code, is amended by striking paragraph (P) and inserting the following:—

“(P) Costs of compensation of any contractor employee for a fiscal year, regardless of the contract funding source, to the extent that such compensation exceeds $763,029 adjusted annually for the U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics Employment Cost Index for total compensation for private industry workers, by occupational and industry group, plus the associated risk curve and sensitivity of that estimate; that estimate shall be based on the most recently published Employment Cost Index for total compensation for private industry workers, by occupational and industry group, plus the associated risk curve and sensitivity of that estimate; and

(B) for each major defense acquisition program or designated major program included in the report—

(i) the Baseline Estimate (as that term is defined in section 2432(a)(2) of this title), along with the associated risk curve and sensitivity of that estimate;

(ii) the original Baseline Estimate (as that term is defined in section 2435(d)(1) of this title), along with the associated risk curve and sensitivity of that estimate;

(iii) if the original Baseline Estimate was adjusted or revised pursuant to section 2435(d)(2) of this title, such adjusted or revised estimate, along with the associated risk curve and sensitivity of that estimate; and

(iv) the primary risk parameters associated with the current procurement cost for the program (as that term is used in section 2432(c)(4) of this title);”.

(2) by striking the item relating to that section in the table of sections at the beginning of such chapter;

(c) CONFORMING AMENDMENTS.—Chapter 11 of title 41, United States Code, is amended—

(1) by striking section 4304(a); and

(2) by striking the item relating to that section in the table of sections at the beginning of such chapter.

(d) EFFECTIVE DATE.—The amendments made by this section shall apply with respect to costs of compensation incurred under contracts entered into on or after the date that is 180 days after the date of the enactment of this Act.

SEC. 814. INCLUSION OF ADDITIONAL COST ESTIMATE INFORMATION IN CERTAIN REPORTS.

(a) ADDITIONAL COST ESTIMATE INFORMATION REQUIRED TO BE INCLUDED IN SELECTED ACQUISITION REPORTS.—Section 2432(c)(1) of title 10, United States Code, is amended—

(1) by redesignating subparagraphs (B), (C), and (D) as subparagraphs (C), (D), and (F), respectively;

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

“(B) for each major defense acquisition program or designated major program included in the report—

(i) the Baseline Estimate (as that term is defined in section 2432(a)(2) of this title), along with the associated risk curve and sensitivity of that estimate;

(ii) the original Baseline Estimate (as that term is defined in section 2435(d)(1) of this title), along with the associated risk curve and sensitivity of that estimate;

(iii) if the original Baseline Estimate was adjusted or revised pursuant to section 2435(d)(2) of this title, such adjusted or revised estimate, along with the associated risk curve and sensitivity of that estimate; and

(iv) the primary risk parameters associated with the current procurement cost for the program (as that term is used in section 2432(c)(4) of this title);”.

(2) by striking section 2324(b)(1) of title 10, United States Code, is amended—

(1) by inserting into the table of contents (as so amended) the following new subparagraph:

“(2) AMENDMENTS RELATING TO SENIOR EXECUTIVES.—

(A) by inserting after paragraph (4) the following new paragraph (5):

“(5) The term ‘senior executives’, with respect to a covered contractor, means the five most highly compensated employees of the contractor.

(B) by striking paragraph (4) and inserting the following new paragraphs (4) and (5):

“(4) The term ‘senior executives’, with respect to a covered contractor, means the five most highly compensated employees of the contractor.

(C) by inserting at the end the following new paragraph:


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

SEC. 811. ADDITIONAL CONTRACTOR RESPONSIBILITIES IN REGULATIONS RELATING TO DETECTION AND AVOIDANCE OF COUNTERFEIT ELECTRONIC PARTS.

Section 812(b)(1) of the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2012 (Public Law 112-81; 125 Stat. 1493; 10 U.S.C. 2302 note) is amended—

(1) in clause (i), by inserting “electronic” after “avoid counterfeit”; and

(2) in clause (ii), by striking “and providing” and inserting “were procured from an original manufacturer or its authorized distributor or from a trusted supplier in accordance with regulations described in section 812(c)(2) or (4);”.

SEC. 812. AMENDMENTS RELATING TO DETECTION AND AVOIDANCE OF COUNTERFEIT ELECTRONIC PARTS.

Section 812(c)(2) of the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2012 (Public Law 112-81; 125 Stat. 1493; 10 U.S.C. 2302 note) is amended—

(1) in subparagraph (A), by striking “and” at the end;
(a) REQUIREMENT.—Subparagraph (A) of section 2305(a)(3) of title 10, United States Code, is amended by striking ‘‘proposals and that must be assigned at the end of the subparagraph and inserting the end of clause (ii) and all that follows through section 2305(a)(3) of title 10, United States Code, is amended by inserting after the first sentence of paragraph (7); and
(b) REQUIREMENT.—Subparagraph (A) of section 2305(a)(3) of title 10, United States Code, is amended by inserting ‘‘an assessment of’’ before the end of paragraph (7); and
(c) REQUIREMENT.—Subparagraph (A) of section 2305(a)(3) of title 10, United States Code, is amended—
(1) by striking ‘‘report, an assessment of—’’ and inserting ‘‘theater of operations of that command’’;
(2) in subparagraph (B), by striking ‘‘United States Central Command theater of operations’’ and inserting ‘‘theaters of operations of a covered combatant command’’; and
(3) by inserting ‘‘command’’ before the end of subparagraph (D).

SEC. 815. AMENDMENT RELATING TO COMPETING REASONS FOR WAIVING SUSTAINMENT OR DEBARMENT. Section 2303(b) of title 10, United States Code, is amended by inserting after the first sentence the following: ‘‘The Secretary of Defense shall also make the determination described in subsection (a)(2) available on a publicly accessible website.’’.

SEC. 816. REQUIREMENT THAT COST OR PRICE TO THE FEDERAL GOVERNMENT BE GIVEN AT LEAST EQUAL IMPORTANCE AS TECHNICAL OR OTHER CRITERIA IN EVALUATING COMPETITIVE PROPOSALS FOR DEFENSE CONTRACTS.

SEC. 821. AMENDMENTS RELATING TO PROHIBITION ON CONTRACTING WITH THE NAVY AS THE DEPARTMENT OF THE NAVY.

Subtitle A—Department of Defense Management


SEC. 902. REORGANIZATION OF MILITARY DEPARTMENT.—The military department designated as the Department of the Navy is redesignated as the Department of the Navy and Marine Corps.

(b) REORGANIZATION OF SECRETARY AND OTHER STATUTORY OFFICES.—
(1) SECRETARY.—The position of the Secretary of the Navy is redesignated as the Secretary of the Navy and Marine Corps.
(2) OTHER STATUTORY OFFICES.—The positions of the Under Secretary of the Navy, the Secretary of Defense, and the Under Secretary of Defense for Acquisition, Technology, and Logistics are redesignated as the Secretary of the Navy and Marine Corps.
four Assistant Secretaries of the Navy, and the General Counsel of the Department of the Navy are redesignated as the Under Secretary of the Navy and Marine Corps, the Assistant Secretaries of the Navy and Marine Corps, and the General Counsel of the Department of the Navy and Marine Corps, respectively.

(b) CONFORMING AMENDMENTS TO TITLE 10, UNITED STATES CODE.—

(1) DEFINITION OF “MILITARY DEPARTMENT”.—Paragraph (8) of section 101(a) of title 10, United States Code, is amended to read as follows:

“(8) The term ‘military department’ means the Department of the Army, the Department of the Navy and Marine Corps, and the Department of the Air Force.”

(2) ORGANIZATION OF DEPARTMENT.—The text of section 5011 of such title is amended to read as follows: “The Department of the Navy and Marine Corps is separately organized under the Secretary of the Navy and Marine Corps.”

(3) POSITION OF SECRETARY.—Section 5013(a)(1) of such title is amended by striking “There is a Secretary of the Navy and Marine Corps” and inserting “There is a Secretary of the Navy and Marine Corps”.

(4) CHAPTER HEADINGS.—(A) the heading of chapter 503 of such title is amended to read as follows: “CHAPTER 503—DEPARTMENT OF THE NAVY AND MARINE CORPS.”

(B) the heading of chapter 507 of such title is amended to read as follows: “CHAPTER 507—COMPOSITION OF THE DEPARTMENT OF THE NAVY AND MARINE CORPS.”

(5) OTHER AMENDMENTS.—

(A) Title 10, United States Code, is amended by striking “Department of the Navy” and “Secretary of the Navy” each place they appear other than in paragraphs (1), (2), and (3) and (including in section headings, subsection captions, tables of chapters, and tables of sections) and inserting “Department of the Navy and Marine Corps” and “Secretary of the Navy and Marine Corps”, respectively, in each case with the matter inserted to be in the same typeface and typestyle as the matter stricken.

(B) Sections 5013(f), 5014(b)(2), 5016(a), 5017(b), 5022(a), and 5042(a) of such title are amended by striking “Assistant Secretaries of the Navy” and inserting “Assistant Secretaries of the Navy and Marine Corps”.

(C) the heading of section 5016 of such title, and the item relating to such section in the table of sections at the beginning of chapter 503 of such title are redesignated by inserting “and Marine Corps” after “of the Navy”, with the matter inserted in each case to be in the same typeface and typestyle as the matter amended.

(6) OTHER PROVISIONS OF LAW AND OTHER REFERENCES.—

(A) TITLE 37, UNITED STATES CODE.—Title 37, United States Code, is amended by striking “Department of the Navy” and “Secretary of the Navy” each place they appear other than in paragraphs (1), (2), and (3) and (including in section headings, subsection captions, tables of chapters, and tables of sections) and inserting “Department of the Navy and Marine Corps” and “Secretary of the Navy and Marine Corps”, respectively.

(B) TITLE REFERENCES.—Any reference in any other law other than in title 10 or title 37, United States Code, or in any regulation, document, record, or other paper of the United States, to the Department of the Navy shall be considered to be a reference to the Department of the Navy and Marine Corps. Any such reference to an office specified in subsection (a)(2) shall be considered to be a reference to that office as redesignated by that section.

(C) EFFECTIVE DATE.—This section and the amendments made by this section shall take effect on the first day of the month beginning more than 60 days after the date of the enactment of this Act.

SEC. 902. REVISIONS TO COMPOSITION OF TRANSITION PLAN FOR DEFENSE BUSINESS ENTERPRISE ARCHITECTURE.

Section 2222(e) of title 10, United States Code, is amended—

(1) in paragraph (1), by striking “defense business enterprise architecture” and inserting “target defense business enterprise computing environment described in subsection (d)(3)”;

(2) in paragraph (2)—

(A) by striking “existing as of September 30, 2011 (known as ‘legacy systems’)” and inserting “that will be part of the defense business enterprise architecture” and inserting “that will be phased out of the defense business systems computing environment within the next 5 years”;

(B) by striking “‘legacy systems’” in the certification process established under subsection (g); and

(3) in paragraph (3), by striking “that provides for reducing the use of those legacy systems in phases”;

and

Subtitle B—Space Activities

SEC. 911. NATIONAL SECURITY SPACE SATELLITE REPORTING POLICY.

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

(1) the Department of Defense depends on national security space programs to support, among other critical capabilities—

(A) communications;

(B) missile warning;

(C) position, navigation, and timing;

(D) intelligence, surveillance, and reconnaissance; and

(E) environmental monitoring; and

(2) foreign threats to national security space systems are part of the target defense business systems computing environment described in subsection (d)(3)” and inserting “existing systems that are part of the defense business enterprise computing environment.”

SEC. 9227. Notification of foreign interference of national security space.

(a) NOTICE REQUIRED.—The Secretary of Defense shall, with respect to each attempt by a foreign actor to disrupt, degrade, or destroy a United States national security space capability, provide to the appropriate congressional committees—

(1) not later than 48 hours after the Secretary determines that there is reason to believe such attempt occurred, notice of such attempt; and

(2) not later than 10 days after the date on which the Secretary determines that there is reason to believe such attempt occurred, a notification described in subsection (b) with respect to such attempt.

(b) NOTIFICATION DESCRIPTION.—A notification described in this subsection is a notification that includes—

(1) the name and a brief description of the national security space capability that was impacted by an attempt by a foreign actor to disrupt, degrade, or destroy a United States national security space capability;

(2) a description of such attempt, including the foreign actor, the date and time of such attempt, and any related capability outage and the mission impact of such outage; and

(3) any other information the Secretary considers relevant.

(c) APPROPRIATE CONGRESSIONAL COMMITTEE.—(A) For purposes of this section, the appropriate congressional committees means—

(1) the congressional defense committees; and

(2) with respect to a notice or notification related to an attempt by a foreign actor to disrupt, degrade, or destroy a United States national security space capability that is intelligence-related, the Permanent Select Committee on Intelligence of the House of Representatives and the Select Committee on Intelligence of the Senate.

SEC. 912. NATIONAL SECURITY SPACE DEFENSE AND PROTECTION.

(a) REVIEW.—The Secretary of the Air Force shall enter into an arrangement with the National Research Council to—

(1) in response to the near-term and long-term threats to the national security space systems of the United States, conduct a review of—

(A) the range of strategic options available to address such threats, in terms of deterring hostile actions, defending hostile actions, or surviving hostile actions until such actions conclude;

(B) strategies and plans to counter such threats, including resilience, substitution, disaggregation, and other appropriate concepts; and

(C) existing and planned architectures, warfighter requirements, technology development, systems, workforce, or other factors related to addressing such threats; and

(2) identity recommended courses of action to address such threats, including potential barriers or limiting factors in implementing such courses of action.

(b) REPORT.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—Not later than one year after the date of the enactment of this Act, the National Research Council shall submit to the congressional defense committees, the Permanent Select Committee on Intelligence of the House of Representatives, and the Select Committee on Intelligence of the Senate a report containing the results of the review conducted pursuant to the arrangement under subsection (a) and the recommended courses of action identified pursuant to such arrangement.

(c) TECHNICAL IN nature.—The report required under paragraph (1) shall be submitted in unclassified form, but may include a classified annex.

SEC. 913. SPACE ACQUISITION STRATEGY.

(a) SPACE ACQUISITION STRATEGY.—Under Secretary of Defense for Acquisition, Technology, and Logistics, in consultation with the Chief Information Officer of the Department of Defense, shall develop a strategy that addresses the multi-year procurement of commercial satellite services.

(b) BASIS.—The strategy required under subsection (a) shall include and be based on—

(1) an analysis of financial or other benefits to acquiring satellite services through multi-year acquisition approaches;

(2) an analysis of the risks associated with such acquisition approaches; and

(3) an identification of methods to address potential scheduling, budgeting, and execution challenges to such approaches, including methods to address potential termination liability or cancellation costs generally associated with the results of the review conducted pursuant to the arrangement under subsection (a).

(c) SPACE ACQUISITION STRATEGY.—Section 911(f)(1) of the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2008 (10 U.S.C. 2271 note) is amended by striking “including each of the matters required by subsection (c),” and inserting the following: “including—

(A) each of the matters required by subsection (c); and

(B) a description of how the Department of Defense and the intelligence community plan to provide necessary national security capabilities, through alternative space, airborne, or ground systems, if a foreign actor degrades, denies access to, or destroys United States national security space capabilities.”
processes of the Department of Defense to facilitate effective and efficient implementation of such strategy, including an identification of any consolidation of requirements for such services across the Department that may achieve increased buying power and efficiency; and

(5) an identification of any necessary changes to policies, procedures, regulations, or statutes.

(c) Submission.—Not later than 180 days after the date of the enactment of this Act, the Under Secretary of Defense for Acquisition, Technology, and Logistics, in consultation with the Chief Information Officer of the Department of Defense, shall submit to the congressional defense committees the strategy required under subsection (a), including the elements required under subsection (b); and

SEC. 914. SPACE CONTROL MISSION REPORT.

Not later than 180 days after the date of the enactment of this Act, the Secretary of Defense shall submit to the congressional defense committees and the congressional intelligence committees a report on the space control mission of the Department of Defense. Such report shall include—

(1) an identification of existing offensive and defensive space control systems, policies, and technical possibilities of future systems;

(2) an identification of any gaps or risks in existing space control system architecture and possibilities for improvement or mitigation of such gaps or risks;

(3) a description of existing and future sensor coverage and ground processing capabilities for space situational awareness;

(4) an explanation of the extent to which all relevant and available information is being utilized for space situational awareness to detect, track, and identify objects in space;

(5) a description of existing space situational awareness data sharing practices, including what information is being shared and what the benefits and drawbacks of sharing are to the national security of the United States; and

(6) plans for the future space control mission.

SEC. 915. RESPONSIVE LAUNCH.

(a) FINDINGS.—Congress finds the following:

(1) United States Strategic Command has identified three needs as a result of dramatically increased demand and dependence on space capabilities as follows:

(A) To rapidly augment existing space capabilities when needed to expand operational capability.

(B) To rapidly reconstitute or replenish critical space capabilities to preserve continuity of operations.

(C) To rapidly exploit and infuse space technological or operational innovations to increase the advantage of the United States.

(2) To achieve responsive low cost launch could assist in addressing such needs of the combatant commands.

(b) STUDY.—The Department of Defense Executive Agent for Space shall conduct a study on responsive, low-cost launch efforts. Such study shall include—

(1) a review of existing and possible operational responsive, low-cost launches and efforts by domestic or foreign governments or industry;

(2) a technology assessment of various methods to develop an operationally responsive, low-cost launch capability; and

(3) an assessment of the viability of greater utilization of innovative methods, including the use of secondary payload adapters on existing launch vehicles.

(c) REPORT.—Not later than one year after the date of the enactment of this Act, the Department of Defense Executive Agent for Space shall submit to the congressional defense committees a report containing—

(1) the results of the study conducted under subsection (b); and

(2) a comprehensive plan for development within the Department of Defense of an operationally responsive, low-cost launch capability.

Subtitle C—Defense Intelligence and Intelligence-Related Activities

SEC. 921. REVISION OF SECRETARY OF DEFENSE AUTHORITY TO ENGAGE IN COMMERCIAL ACTIVITIES AS SECURITY DEFENSE OR INTELLIGENCE COLLECTION ACTIVITIES.

(a) PERIOD FOR REQUIRED AUDITS.—Section 422(b)(2) of title 10, United States Code, is amended—

(1) in the first sentence, by striking “annually” and inserting “biennially”; and

(2) in the second sentence, by striking “the intelligence committees” and all that follows and inserting “the congressional defense committees and the congressional intelligence committees”.

(b) REPEAL OF DESIGNATION OF INTELLIGENCE AGENCY AS REQUIRED OVERSIGHT AUTHORITY WITHIN DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE.—Section 306(b) of title 10, United States Code, is amended—

(1) by striking “Defense Intelligence Agency” and inserting “Department of Defense”;

(2) by striking “management and supervision” and inserting “oversight”;

(3) CONGRESSIONAL OVERSIGHT.—Section 437 of title 10, United States Code, is amended—

(1) in subsection (a), by striking “the intelligence committees” and inserting “congressional defense committees and the congressional intelligence committees”;

(2) in subsection (b), by striking “the intelligence committees” and inserting “congressional defense committees and the congressional intelligence committees”;

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

“(C) CONGRESSIONAL INTELLIGENCE COMMITTEE REPORTS.—In this section, the term ‘congressional intelligence committees’ has the meaning given in the term in section 3 of the National Security Act of 1947 (50 U.S.C. 432(b)(2)).”

SEC. 922. REVISION OF NATIONAL INTELLIGENCE PROGRAM BUDGETING AUTHORITY.

Not later than 180 days after the date of the enactment of this Act, the Secretary of Defense shall—

(1) establish a written policy governing the internal coordination and prioritization of intelligence priorities of the Office of the Secretary of Defense, the Joint Staff, the combatant commands, and intelligence priorities of the Office of the Secretary of Defense and the joint intelligence centers and the Office of the Secretary of Defense, the Joint Staff, the combatant commands, and the military departments;

(2) provide to the National Intelligence Program budget from the Department of Defense the National Intelligence Program budget.

(a) PROHIBITION.—No amounts authorized to be appropriated or otherwise made available to the Department of Defense may be used during the period beginning on the date of the enactment of this Act and ending on December 31, 2014, to execute—

(1) the separation of the National Intelligence Program budget from the Department of Defense budget;

(2) the consolidation of the National Intelligence Program budget within the Department of Defense budget; or

(3) the establishment of a new appropriations account or appropriations account structure for the National Intelligence Program budget.

(b) BRIEFING REQUIREMENT.—Not later than 30 days after the date of the enactment of this Act, the Secretary of Defense and the Director of National Intelligence shall jointly provide to the congressional defense committees, the Permanent Select Committee on Intelligence of the House of Representatives, and the Select Committee on Intelligence of the Senate a briefing regarding any planning relating to the future execution of the activities described in subsection (a) that has occurred during the two-year period ending on such date and any anticipated future planning relating to such execution or related efforts.

(c) DEFINITIONS.—In this section:

(1) NATIONAL INTELLIGENCE PROGRAM.—The term “National Intelligence Program” has the meaning given in the term in section 3 of the National Security Act of 1947 (50 U.S.C. 3003).

(2) NATIONAL INTELLIGENCE PROGRAM BUDGET.—The term “National Intelligence Program budget” means the portions of the Department of Defense budget designated as part of the National Intelligence Program.

Subtitle D—Cyberspace-Related Matters

SEC. 931. MODIFICATION OF REQUIREMENT FOR INVENTORY OF DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE TACTICAL DATA LINK SYSTEMS.

Section 934(a)(1) of the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2013 (10 U.S.C. 2225 note; Public Law 112–239; 126 Stat. 1885) is amended by inserting “and an assessment of vulnerabilities to such systems or area-denial environments” before the semicolon.

SEC. 932. DEFENSE SCIENCE BOARD ASSESSMENT OF UNITED STATES CYBER COMMAND.

(a) ASSESSMENT.—The Defense Science Board shall conduct an assessment of the organization,
missions, and authorities of the United States Cyber Command.

(b) ELEMENTS.—The assessment required by subsection (a) shall include the following:

(1) A review of the existing organizational structure of the United States Cyber Command, including—

(A) the positive and negative impact on the Command resulting from a single individual simultaneously serving as the Commander of the United States Cyber Command and the Director of the National Security Agency;

(B) the oversight activities undertaken by the Commander and the Director with regard to the Command, respectively, including how the respective oversight activities affect the ability of each entity to complete the respective missions of each entity;

(C) the dependencies of the Command and the Agency on one another under the existing management structure of both entities, including an examination of the advantages and disadvantages to the unity of command arising from the entity on which they are dependent;

(D) the ability of the existing management structure of the Command and the Agency to identify and adequately address potential conflicts of interest between the roles of the Commander of the United States Cyber Command and the Director of the National Security Agency; and

(E) the ability of the Department of Defense to train and absorb the personnel transferred to the Cyber Command.

(2) A review of how the Commander of the United States Cyber Command and the Director of the National Security Agency implement authorities where missions intersect to ensure that the activities of each entity are conducted or overseen by the Damage Assessment Management Office of the Department of Defense, the Secretary of Defense shall submit to the congressional defense committees an assessment of the role of the National Guard in supporting the cyber operations and the mission of the Department of Defense as such mission is described in such report.

(c) FORM.—The report under subsection (c) shall be submitted in a classified form, but may include a classified annex.

SEC. 934. NOTIFICATION OF INVESTIGATIONS RELATED TO THE SOFTWARE LICENSES OF THE DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE.

(a) UPDATED PLAN.—

(1) UPDATE.—The Chief Information Officer of the Department of Defense shall, in consultation with the chief information officer of the National Security Agency, update the plan for the inventory of selected software licenses of the Department of Defense required under subsection (c), the Chief of the National Guard Bureau shall submit to the congressional defense committees an assessment of the role of the National Guard in supporting the cyber operations and the mission of the Department of Defense as such mission is described in such report.

(2) P ERFORMANCE PLAN.—If the Chief Information Officer of the Department of Defense determines through the update required by subsection (a) that the number of such software licenses of the Department for an individual title for which a military department spends more than $5,000,000 annually on any individual title, including a comparison of licenses purchased with licenses installed and of those uninstalled and then reinstalled.

(b) P ERFORMANCE PLAN.—If the Chief Information Officer of the Department of Defense determines through the update required by subsection (a) that the number of such software licenses of the Department for an individual title for which a military department spends more than $5,000,000 annually on any individual title, including a comparison of licenses purchased with licenses installed and of those uninstalled and then reinstalled.

(c) A proposed timeline for implementation of the updated plan in accordance with paragraph (a).

(3) IMPLEMENTATION.—Not later than September 30, 2013, the Chief Information Officer of the Department of Defense shall update the plan required under paragraph (1).
subsection (f)(1)(B), if insufficient levels of Government oversight are found, the Secretary of the military department or head of the Defense Agency responsible shall provide such oversight or take such actions as are necessary, including potential conversion to Government performance, consistent with this section 129 and 2463 of this title.

(b) NOT WITHSTANDING THE REQUIREMENT TO REVIEW CERTAIN CONTRACTS.—Subsection (e)(2)(C) of section 2330a of such title is amended by adding after "governmental functions" the following: "in addition to any other transfer authority provided by subsection (a) to transfer authorizations—"

SEC. 942. FIVE-YEAR REQUIREMENT FOR CERTIFICATIONS OF APPROPRIATE MANPOWER PERFORMANCE.

Section 2330a of title 10, United States Code, is amended—

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

(2) by inserting after subsection (f) the following:

"(g) CERTIFICATIONS OF APPROPRIATE MANPOWER PERFORMANCE.—(1) Beginning in fiscal year 2014 and continuing through fiscal year 2018, the Secretary of Defense, or an official designated personally by the Secretary, no later than January 1 of each reporting year, shall submit to the congressional defense committees a report containing the Comptroller General’s assessment of the reviews conducted by the committees a report containing the Comptroller General’s assessment of the reviews conducted by the congressional defense committees for the purposes of ensuring the congressional oversight are found, the Secretary of Defense shall promptly notify Congress of each transfer made under subsection (a).

SEC. 1002. BUDGETARY EFFECTS OF THIS ACT.

The budgetary effects of this Act, for the purpose of complying with the Statutory Pay-As-You-Go Act of 2010, shall be determined by reference to the latest statement titled "Budgetary Effects of PAYGO Legislation" for this Act, submitted to Congress by the Chairman of the Joint Committee on the Budget of the House of Representatives, as long as such statement has been submitted prior to the vote on passage of this Act.

SEC. 1003. AUDIT OF DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE FISCAL YEAR 2018 FINANCIAL STATEMENTS.

(a) SENSE OF CONGRESS.—Congress—

(1) reaffirms the findings of the Panel on Defense Financial Management and Auditability Reform of the Committee on Armed Services of the House of Representatives that the Department of Defense has not implemented the recommendations of the department’s audit of the financial statements for fiscal year 2017; and

(2) points to the Government Accountability Office’s most recent High Risk List recommendations; and

(3) is encouraged by the important progress the Department of Defense has made in achieving auditability; and

(b) EFFECT ON AUTHORIZATION AMOUNTS.—A transfer made from one account to another under subsection (f) is treated for purposes of complying with the Statutory Pay-As-You-Go Act of 2010, as an increase to the amount authorized for the account to which the amount is transferred by an amount equal to the amount transferred.

SEC. 1004. AUTHORITY TO TRANSFER FUNDS TO THE NATIONAL NUCLEAR SECURITY ADMINISTRATION TO SUSTAIN NUCLEAR WEAPONS MODERNIZATION.

(a) TRANSFER AUTHORIZED.—If the amount authorized to be appropriated for the development of weapons of mass destruction under any provision of law is less than $8,400,000,000 (the amount projected to be required for such activities in fiscal year 2014 as specified in the report under section 1251 of the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2010 (Public Law 111–81, 123 Stat. 2549)), the Secretary of Energy may transfer, from amounts authorized to be appropriated in the appropriation Act of the Department of Defense for fiscal year 2014 pursuant to this Act, to the Secretary of Energy an amount not to exceed $8,400,000,000 (the amount projected to be available only for weapons activities of the National Nuclear Security Administration).

(b) NOTICE TO CONGRESS.—In the event of a transfer under subsection (a), the Secretary of Defense shall promptly notify Congress of the transfer, and shall include in such notice the Department of Defense account or accounts from which funds are transferred.

(c) TRANSFER MECHANISM.—Any funds transferred under this section shall be transferred in accordance with established procedures for reprogramming under section 1001 or successor provisions of law.

(d) CONSTRUCTION OF AUTHORITY.—The transfer authority provided under subsection (a) is in addition to any other transfer authority provided under this Act.

Subtitle B—Counter-Drug Activities

SEC. 1011. EXTENSION OF AUTHORITY TO SUPPORT UNIFIED COUNTERTERRORISM CAMPAIGN IN COLOMBIA.


(1) in subsection (a), by striking “2013” and inserting “2014”;

(2) by inserting after subsection (a) the following:

"(b) AMENDMENT RELATING TO REVIEW OF CERTIFICATIONS.—Section 3101 of such title is amended by adding after "governmental functions" the following: "in addition to any other transfer authority provided by subsection (a) to transfer authorizations—"

"(C) any contract for services that includes payments for personal services contracts has been entered into by the Secretary of Defense that such action is necessary in the national interest, the Secretary of Defense shall ensure that a full audit is performed on the financial statements for fiscal year 2023 and annually thereafter; and

"(5) stands ready to continue helping in this effort.

SEC. 1012. EXTENSION OF AUTHORITY FOR JOINT TASK FORCE DOD UNIFIED COMMAND SUPPORT TO LAW ENFORCEMENT AGENCIES CONDUCTING COUNTER-TERRORISM OPERATIONS.


Titie V—National Security Matters

Subtitle A—Financial Matters

SEC. 1001. GENERAL TRANSFER AUTHORITY.

(a) AUTHORITY TO TRANSFER AUTHORIZATIONS.—

(1) AUTHORITY.—Upon determination by the Secretary of Defense that such action is necessary in the national interest, the Secretary may transfer amounts of authorizations made available to the Department of Defense in this division for fiscal year 2014 between any such authorizations, and not between fiscal years (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 such transfer is made.

(2) LIMITATION.—Except as provided in paragraph (3), the total amount of authorizations that the Secretary may transfer under the authority of this section may not exceed $3,500,000,000.

(3) EXCEPTION FOR TRANSFERS BETWEEN MILITARY PERSONNEL AUTHORIZATIONS.—Transfers of funds between military personnel authorizations under title IV shall not be counted toward the dollar limitation in paragraph (2).

(b) NOTIFICATION TO CONGRESS.—The amount transferred under paragraph (a) shall be included in any report to be transmitted to the congressional defense committees under section 1003 of this Act.

SEC. 1002. BUDGETARY EFFECTS OF THIS ACT.

The budgetary effects of this Act, for the purpose of complying with the Statutory Pay-As-You-Go Act of 2010, shall be determined by reference to the latest statement titled "Budgetary Effects of PAYGO Legislation" for this Act, submitted to Congress by the Chairman of the Joint Committee on the Budget of the House of Representatives, as long as such statement has been submitted prior to the vote on passage of this Act.

SEC. 1003. AUDIT OF DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE FISCAL YEAR 2018 FINANCIAL STATEMENTS.

(a) SENSE OF CONGRESS.—Congress—

(1) reaffirms the findings of the Panel on Defense Financial Management and Auditability Reform of the Committee on Armed Services of the House of Representatives that the Department of Defense has not implemented the recommendations of the department’s audit of the financial statements for fiscal year 2017; and

(2) points to the Government Accountability Office’s most recent High Risk List recommendations; and

(3) is encouraged by the important progress the Department of Defense has made in achieving auditability; and

(4) stands ready to continue helping in this effort.

(b) SENSE OF CONGRESS ON DOD FINANCIAL MANAGEMENT REFORM.—It is the sense of Congress that—

(1) the Department of Defense has not implemented the recommendations of the Department of Defense audit of the financial statements for fiscal year 2017; and

(2) the National Guard has an important role in combating drug trafficking into the United States; and

(3) the program should receive continued funding.

Subtitle C—Naval Vessels and Shipyards

SEC. 1021. CLARIFICATION OF SOLE OWNERSHIP OF SHIP DONATIONS RESULTING FROM SHIP DONATIONS TO LAW ENFORCEMENT AGENCIES CONDUCTING COUNTER-TERRORISM OPERATIONS.

It is the sense of Congress that—

(1) the National Guard Counter-Narcotic Program is a valuable tool to counter-drug operations across the United States, especially on the southwest border;

(2) the National Guard has an important role in combating drug trafficking into the United States; and

(3) the program should receive continued funding.
"(a) AUTHORITY TO MAKE TRANSFER.—The Secretary of the Navy may convey, by donation, all right, title, and interest to any vessel stricken from the Naval Vessel Register or any captured vessel, for use as a museum or as a memorial for public display in the United States, to—

"(1) any State, the District of Columbia, any Commonwealth or possession of the United States, any organized state or corporation or political subdivision thereof; or

"(2) any nonprofit entity."

(b) CLARIFICATION OF LIMITATIONS ON LIABILITY AND RESPONSIBILITIES.—Subsection (b) of section 7306 of title 36, United States Code, shall not apply to the transfers of vessels described in paragraph (1) of this subsection.

(2) Notwithstanding any other law, the United States and all departments and agencies thereof, and their officers and employees, shall have no responsibility or obligation to make, engage in, or provide funding for, any improvements, upgrade, modification, maintenance, preservation, or repair to a vessel donated under this section."

(clarification that transfers to be made at no cost to United States.—Subsection (c) of section 7306 of title 36, United States Code, is amended by adding at the end the following new paragraph:

"(f) DEFINITIONS.—In this section:

"(1) the term "voyage repair" has the meaning given such term in Navy Instruction 4790.3 Revised (September 13, 2007) or Fleet Forces Command Instruction 4790.3 Revised (November 12, 2007), as those terms shall include—

"(A) the maintenance and preservation of that vessel as a museum or memorial, and the ultimate disposal thereof, including demilitarization of Munitions List items at the end of the useful life of the vessel as a museum or memorial, ";

(d) APPLICATION OF ENVIRONMENTAL LAWS; DEFINITIONS.—Such section is further amended by adding at the end the following new subsection:

"(e) APPLICATION OF ENVIRONMENTAL LAWS.—Notwithstanding any other law, the Secretary of the Navy shall affect the transfer of such vessel, including demilitarization of Munitions List items, in a manner which is consistent with applicable—Federal, State, interstate, and local environmental laws and regulations, including the Toxic Substances Control Act (15 U.S.C. 2601 et seq.); and the Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability Act of 1980 (42 U.S.C. 9601 et seq.), to the Department of Defense or to a donee."
(ii) by adding at the end the following new sentence: “Alternate members shall be designated in the order in which they will replace an excused primary member.” and

(3) by adding at the end the following new paragraph:

“(g) In general.—Except as provided in paragraphs (2) and (4), the Secretary of Defense may not use any amounts authorized to be appropriated or otherwise made available to the Department of Defense or used during the period beginning on the date of the enactment of this Act and ending on December 31, 2014, to construct or modify any facility in the United States, its territories, or possessions to house any individual detained at Guantanamo for the purposes of detention or imprisonment in the custody or under the control of the Department of Defense, any other federal agency, or any entity unless authorized by Congress.".

SEC. 1032. PROHIBITION ON USE OF FUNDS TO CONSTRUCT OR MODIFY DETENTION FACILITIES IN THE UNITED STATES TO HOUSE DETAINES TRANSFERRED FROM UNITED STATES NAVAL STATION, GUANTANAMO BAY, CUBA.

(a) In general.—No amounts authorized to be appropriated or otherwise made available to the Department of Defense may be used during the period beginning on the date of the enactment of this Act and ending on December 31, 2014, to construct or modify any facility in the United States, its territories, or possessions to house any individual detained at Guantanamo for the purposes of detention or imprisonment in the custody or under the control of the Department of Defense, any other federal agency, or any entity unless authorized by Congress.".

(b) EFFECTIVE DATE.—The amendments made by subsection (a) shall apply with respect to a fiscal year beginning after the date of the enactment of this Act.

SEC. 1033. REQUIREMENTS FOR CERTIFICATIONS RELATING TO THE TRANSFER OF DETAINES FROM THE UNITED STATES NAVAL STATION, GUANTANAMO BAY, CUBA, TO FOREIGN COUNTRIES AND OTHER FOREIGN ENTITIES.

(a) Certification Required Prior to Transfer.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—Except as provided in paragraphs (2) and (4), the Secretary of Defense may not use any amounts authorized to be appropriated or otherwise made available to the Department of Defense or used during the period beginning on the date of the enactment of this Act and ending on December 31, 2014, to construct or modify any facility in the United States, its territories, or possessions to house any individual detained at Guantanamo for the purposes of detention or imprisonment in the custody or under the control of the Department of Defense, any other federal agency, or any entity unless authorized by Congress. The Secretary shall submit to the appropriate committees of Congress, not later than 30 days before the transfer of the individual concerned, the following:

(a) A certification made by the Secretary of Defense, with the concurrence of the Secretary of State and in consultation with the Director of National Intelligence, that—

(1) the government of the foreign country or the recognized leadership of the foreign entity to which the individual detained at Guantanamo is to be transferred;

(A) is not a designated state sponsor of terrorism or a designated foreign terrorist organization;

(B) maintains control over each detention facility in which the individual is to be detained if the individual is to be housed in a detention facility;

(C) is not, as of the date of the certification, facing a threat that is likely to substantially affect its ability to exercise control over the individual;

(D) has taken or agreed to take effective action to ensure that the individual cannot take action to threaten the United States, its citizens, or its allies in the future; and

(E) has taken or agreed to take such actions as the Secretary of Defense determines are necessary to ensure that the individual does not engage or reengage in any terrorist activity; and

(F) has agreed to share with the United States any information that is related to the individual or any associates of the individual; and

(ii) could affect the security of the United States, its citizens, or its allies.

(b) Certification.—A certification described in paragraph (a) shall include—

(A) a statement of the basis for the determination, including—

(i) an explanation why the transfer is in the national security interests of the United States;

(ii) an explanation why the transfer is in the national security interests of the United States;

(iii) an explanation why the transfer is in the national security interests of the United States; and

(iv) an explanation why the transfer is in the national security interests of the United States.

(ii) by adding at the end the following new sentence: “(7) A discussion and justification of how the program fits within the theater security priorities of each of the combatant commanders of the geographic combatant commands.”.

(b) EFFECTIVE DATE.—The amendments made by subsection (a) shall apply with respect to a report required for a fiscal year beginning after the date of the enactment of this Act.

SEC. 1034. RELATION TO THE TRANSFER OF DETAINEE TO ANOTHER COUNTRY.

(a) Certification Required Prior to Transfer.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—Except as provided in paragraph (2), the Secretary of Defense may not use any amounts authorized to be appropriated or otherwise made available to the Department of Defense for transfers prohibited by subsection (c) and, with the concurrence of the Secretary of State in consultation with the Director of National Intelligence and the Chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff, may waive the applicability of the provisions of this section to transfers prohibited by subsection (c) and, with the concurrence of the Secretary of State in consultation with the Director of National Intelligence, that—

(A) alternative actions will be taken to address the underlying purpose of the requirement or requirements to be waived; and

(B) in the case of a waiver of subparagraph (D) or (E) of subsection (b)(1), it is not possible to avoid the waiver if the Secretary certifies that the risks to be waived have been completely eliminated, but the actions to be taken under subparagraph (A) will substantially mitigate such risks with regard to the individual to be transferred.

(b) Certification.—A certification described in paragraph (a) shall include—

(A) a statement of the basis for the determination, including—

(i) an explanation why the transfer is in the national security interests of the United States;

(ii) an explanation why the transfer is in the national security interests of the United States; and

(iii) an explanation why the transfer is in the national security interests of the United States. 

(c) Excepted Transfers.—In the case of a waiver of subsection (b)(1), the Secretary shall notify Congress of promptly after such transfers are made.

(d) National Security Waiver.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—The Secretary of Defense may waive the applicability to a detainee transfer of a certification requirement specified in subparagraph (D) or (E) of subsection (b)(1) or the prohibition in subsection (c), if the Secretary certifies that the risks to be waived have been completely eliminated, but the actions to be taken under subparagraph (A) will substantially mitigate such risks with regard to the individual to be transferred.

(2) Exception.—In the case of a waiver of subsection (b)(1), the Secretary may not use any amounts authorized to be appropriated or otherwise made available to the Department of Defense to transfer any individual detained at Guantanamo to the custody or control of the individual’s country of origin, any other foreign country, or any other foreign entity, unless the individual was detained at Guantanamo, Bay, Cuba, at any time after September 11, 2001, was transferred to such foreign country or entity as a result of an active engagement in any terrorist activity.

(3) Effect of Certification.—In the case of a waiver of subsection (b)(1), the Secretary shall notify Congress of promptly after such transfers are made.

(4) Effect of Waiver.—The Secretary of Defense and the Department of Defense may not use any amounts authorized to be approved or otherwise made available to the Department of Defense or used during the period beginning on the date of the enactment of this Act and ending on December 31, 2014, to construct or modify any facility in the United States, its territories, or possessions to house any individual detained at Guantanamo for the purposes of detention or imprisonment in the custody or control of the individual’s country or any entity unless authorized by Congress.".

(c) PROHIBITION IN CASES OF PRIOR CONFIRMED RECEIVERSHIP.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—Except as provided in paragraph (2), the Secretary of Defense may not use any amounts authorized to be appropriated or otherwise made available to the Department of Defense to transfer any individual detained at Guantanamo to the custody or control of the individual’s country of origin, any other foreign country, or any other foreign entity, unless the individual was detained at Guantanamo, Bay, Cuba, at any time after September 11, 2001, was transferred to such foreign country or entity as a result of an active engagement in any terrorist activity.

(2) Exception.—In the case of a waiver of subsection (b)(1), the Secretary may substitute a written certification in lieu of the certification required by subsection (c), if the Secretary certifies that the risks to be waived have been completely eliminated, but the actions to be taken under subparagraph (A) will substantially mitigate such risks with regard to the individual to be transferred.

(3) Certification.—A certification described in paragraph (a) shall include—

(A) a statement of the basis for the determination, including—

(i) an explanation why the transfer is in the national security interests of the United States;
SEC. 1039. REPORT ON CAPABILITY OF YEMENI GOVERNMENT TO DETAIN, REHABILITATE, AND PROSECUTE INDIVIDUALS DETAINED AT GUANTANAMO WHO ARE TRANSFERRED TO YEMEN.

Not later than 90 days after the date of the enactment of this Act, the Secretary of Defense and the Attorney General shall jointly submit to the congressional defense committees, the Committee on Foreign Affairs, and the Permanent Select Committee on Intelligence of the House of Representatives, and the Committee on the Judiciary of the Senate a report that includes each of the following:

(1) A description of the extent to which an individual detained at Guantanamo, if transferred to the United States, could become eligible, by reason of such transfer, for—

(A) relief from removal from the United States, including pursuant to the Convention Against Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment;

(B) any required release from immigration detention, including pursuant to the decision of the Supreme Court in Zadvydas v. Davis; and

(C) asylum or withholding of removal; or

(D) any additional constitutional right.

(2) For any right referred to in paragraph (1) for which the Secretary and Attorney General determine such an individual could become eligible if so transferred, a description of the reasons underlying such determination and an explanation of the nature of the right.

SEC. 1040A. SUMMARY OF INFORMATION RELATING TO INDIVIDUALS DETAINED AT GUANTANAMO WHO BECAME LEADERS OF FOREIGN TERRORIST GROUPS.

(a) IN GENERAL.—Not later than 90 days after the date of the enactment of this Act, the Secretary of Defense shall make publicly available a summary of information relating to individuals who were formerly detained at United States Naval Station, Guantanamo Bay, Cuba, who have, since being transferred or released from such detention, have become leaders or in any other manner have participated in conducting activities described in clauses (i) and (ii) outside the borders of such state or states; and

(b) FORM OF SUMMARY.—The summary required under subsection (a) shall be in unclassified form, but may contain a classified annex.

Subtitle E—Sensitive Military Operations

SEC. 1041. CONGRESSIONAL NOTIFICATION OF SENSITIVE MILITARY OPERATIONS.

(a) NOTIFICATION REQUIRED.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—Chapter 3 of title 10, United States Code, is amended by adding at the end the following new section:

"§ 130f. Congressional notification of sensitive military operations

"(a) IN GENERAL.—The Secretary of Defense shall promptly submit to the congressional defense committees notice of any sensitive military operation following such operation.

"(b) CONGRESSIONAL REVIEW.—If the Secretary of Defense fails to submit notice under subsection (a), the congressional defense committees may, by concurrent resolution, terminate the authority of the President to conduct such operations.

"(c) TERMINATION.—If the congressional defense committees fails to act under subsection (b) within 30 days after receipt of notice of such operation, the authority of the President to conduct such operation shall terminate.

"(d) EFFECTIVE DATE.—This section shall take effect on the date of the enactment of this Act."
“(b) PROCEDURES.—(1) The Secretary of Defense shall submit and establish to the congressional defense committees procedures for complying with the requirements of subsection (a) consistent with the national security of the United States and the protection of operational integrity.

“(2) The congressional defense committees shall ensure that committee procedures designed to protect from unauthorized disclosure classified information relating to national security of the United States are sufficient to protect the information that is submitted to the committees pursuant to this section.

“(c) SENSITIVE MILITARY OPERATION DEFINED.—The term ‘sensitive military operation’ means an operation or capture, conversion, or decommissioning by the armed forces outside the United States pursuant to—

“(1) Authorization for Use of Military Force (Public Law 107–40; 10 U.S.C. 1541 note); or

“(2) any other authority except—

“(A) a declaration of war; or

“(B) a specific statutory authorization for the use of force other than the authorization referred to in paragraph (1).

“(d) DURATION.—The notification requirement under subsection (a) shall not apply with respect to a sensitive military operation executed within the territory of Afghanistan pursuant to the Authorization for Use of Military Force (Public Law 107–40; 10 U.S.C. 1541 note).

“(e) RULE OF CONSTRUCTION.—Nothing in this section shall be construed to provide any new power of the President to provide any authority or to alter or otherwise affect the War Powers Resolution (50 U.S.C. 1541 et seq.), the Authorization for Use of Military Force (Public Law 107–40; 10 U.S.C. 1541 note), or any requirement under the National Security Act of 1947 (50 U.S.C. 3001 et seq.).

“(2) CLERICAL AMENDMENT.—The table of sections of this title and paragraphs of such chapter is amended by inserting after the item relating to section 130 the following new item:

“130f. Congressional notification regarding sensitive military operations.”

“(b) EFFECTIVE DATE.—Section 130f of title 10, United States Code, as added by subsection (a), shall apply with respect to any sensitive military operation (as defined in subsection (c) of such section) executed on or after the date of the enactment of this Act.

“(c) DEADLINE FOR SUBMITTAL OF PROCEDURES.—The Secretary of Defense shall submit to the congressional defense committees procedures under section 130f(b) of title 10, United States Code, as added by subsection (a), by not later than 60 days after the date of the enactment of this Act.

“SEC. 1042. REPORT ON PROCESS FOR DETERMINING TARGETS OF LETHAL OPERATIONS.

“Not later than 60 days after the date of the enactment of this Act, the Secretary of Defense shall submit to the congressional defense committees a report containing an explanation of the legal and policy considerations and approval processes used in determining whether an individual or group of individuals could be the target of a lethal operation or capture operation conducted by the Armed Forces of the United States outside the United States.

“SEC. 1043. COUNTERTERRORISM OPERATIONAL DIRECTIVES.

“(a) BRIEFSING REQUIRED.—Chapter 23 of title 10, United States Code, is amended by adding at the end the following new section:

“§492. Quarterly briefings: counterterrorism operations.

“(a) BRIEFSING REQUIRED.—The Secretary of Defense shall provide to the congressional defense committees quarterly briefings outlining Department of Defense counterterrorism operations conducted by the Armed Forces of the United States.

“(b) ELEMENTS.—Each briefing under subsection (a) shall include each of the following:

“(1) A global update on activity within each geographic combatant command.

“(2) An overview of authorities and legal issues including limitations.

“(3) An outline of interagency activities and initiatives.

“(4) Any other matters the Secretary considers appropriate.

“(b) CLERICAL AMENDMENT.—The table of sections at the beginning of such chapter is amended by adding at the end the following new item:

“492. Quarterly briefings: counterterrorism operations.

“Subtitle F—Nuclear Forces

“SEC. 1051. PROHIBITION ON ELIMINATION OF THE NUCLEAR TRIAD.

“(a) PROHIBITION ON FUNDING REDUCTIONS.—None of the funds authorized to be appropriated by this Act or otherwise made available for fiscal year 2014 for the Department of Defense may be obligated or expended to reduce, convert, or decommission any strategic delivery system if such reduction, conversion, or decommissioning would eliminate a leg of the nuclear triad.

“(b) NUCLEAR TRIAD DEFINED.—The term ‘nuclear triad’ means the nuclear deterrent capabilities of the United States described in the following:

“(1) Land-based intercontinental ballistic missiles.

“(2) Submarine-launched ballistic missiles and associated ballistic missile submarines.

“(3) Nuclear-capable aircraft.

“SEC. 1052. LIMITATION ON AVAILABILITY OF FUNDS FOR REDUCTION OF NUCLEAR WEAPONS.

“(a) LIMITATION.—None of the funds authorized to be appropriated by this Act or otherwise made available for fiscal year 2014 for the Department of Defense or the Nuclear Security Administration may be obligated or expended to carry out reductions to the nuclear forces of the United States required by the New START Treaty (as defined in paragraph (1)) and the treaty’s verification regime, may only be made pursuant to the treaty-making power of the President as set forth in Article II, section 2, clause 2 of the Constitution of the United States.

“(b) LIMITATION.—None of the funds authorized to be appropriated by this Act or otherwise made available for fiscal year 2014 for the Department of Defense or the Nuclear Security Administration may be obligated or expended to carry out reductions to the nuclear forces of the United States required by the New START Treaty (as defined in paragraph (1)) and the treaty’s verification regime, may only be made pursuant to the treaty-making power of the President as set forth in Article II, section 2, clause 2 of the Constitution of the United States or by Act of Congress, as set forth in the Arms Control and Disarmament Act (22 U.S.C. 2551 et seq.).

“(c) DEFINITIONS.—In this section:

“(1) A treaty or international agreement specifically approved with the advice and consent of the Senate pursuant to Article II, section 2, clause 2 of the Constitution;

“(2) An Act of Congress specifically authorizing such reductions.

“(e) RULE OF CONSTRUCTION.—Nothing in this section shall be construed to provide any new power of the President to provide any authorization or to alter or otherwise affect the War Powers Resolution (50 U.S.C. 1541 et seq.), the Authorization for Use of Military Force (Public Law 107–40; 10 U.S.C. 1541 note), or any requirement under the National Security Act of 1947 (50 U.S.C. 3001 et seq.).

“(2) An overview of authorities and legal issues including limitations.

“(f) PROCEDURES.—(1) The Secretary of Defense shall submit to the appropriate congressional committees the plan required by section 1042(a) of the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2012 (Public Law 112–81; 125 Stat. 1575); and

“(2) The President certifies to the appropriate congressional committees that any further reductions to such forces that result in such forces being reduced below the level required by the New START Treaty will be carried out only pursuant to—

“(A) a treaty or international agreement specifically approved with the advice and consent of the Senate pursuant to Article II, section 2, clause 2 of the Constitution; or

“(B) an Act of Congress specifically authorizing such reductions.

“(b) EXCEPTION.—The limitation in subsection (a) shall not apply to the following:

“(1) Reductions made to ensure the safety, security, reliability, and credibility of the nuclear weapons stockpile and strategic delivery systems, including their command, control, communication, assessment, certification, testing, and maintenance of nuclear warheads and strategic delivery systems.

“(2) Nuclear warheads that are retired or awaiting dismantlement on the date of the enactment of this Act.

“(3) Inspections carried out pursuant to the New START Treaty.

“(c) DEFINITIONS.—In this section:

“(1) The term ‘appropriate congressional committees’ means—

“(A) the congressional defense committees.

“(B) The Committee on Foreign Affairs of the House of Representatives and the Committee on Foreign Relations of the Senate.


“SEC. 1053. LIMITATION ON AVAILABILITY OF FUNDS FOR REDUCTION OR CONSOLIDATION OF DUAL-CAPABLE AIRCRAFT BASED IN EUROPE.

“(a) LIMITATION.—None of the funds authorized to be appropriated by this Act or otherwise made available for fiscal year 2014 for the Department of Defense may be used to reduce or consolidate the basing of dual-capable aircraft of the United States that are based in Europe prior to the date on which the Secretary of Defense certifies to the congressional defense committees that—

“(1) the Russian Federation has carried out signed reductions or consolidation in 2014 with respect to dual-capable aircraft of Russia;

“(2) the Secretary has consulted with the member states of the North Atlantic Treaty Organization with respect to the planned reduction or consolidation of the Secretary; and

“(3) there is a consensus among such member states in support of such planned reduction or consolidation.

“(b) DUAL-CAPABLE AIRCRAFT DEFINED.—In this section, the term ‘dual-capable aircraft’ means aircraft that can perform both conventional and nuclear missions.

“SEC. 1054. STATEMENT OF POLICY ON IMPLEMENTATION OF AGREEMENTS FOR FURTHER ARMS REDUCTION BELOW THE LEVELS OF THE NEW START TREATY; LIMITATION ON DISARMAMENT OF STRATEGIC DELIVERY SYSTEMS.

“(a) FINDING.—(1) Nuclear-capable aircraft.

“(1) FINDING.—Congress finds that it was the Declaration of the United States Senate in its Resolution of Advice and Consent to the New START Treaty that ‘[t]he Senate declares that further arms reduction agreements obligating the United States to reduce or limit the Armed Forces of the United States in any nuclear weapon or militarily significant manner may be made only pursuant to the treaty-making power of the President as set forth in Article II, section 2, clause 2 of the Constitution of the United States’.

“(2) STATEMENT OF POLICY.—Congress reaffirms the Declaration described in paragraph (1) and states that any agreement for further arms reduction below the levels of the New START Treaty, including those that may seek to use the Treaty’s verification regime, may only be made pursuant to the treaty-making power of the President as set forth in Article II, section 2, clause 2 of the Constitution of the United States or by Act of Congress, as set forth in the Arms Control and Disarmament Act (22 U.S.C. 2551 et seq.).

“(b) LIMITATION.—None of the funds authorized to be appropriated by this Act or otherwise made available for fiscal year 2014 or any fiscal year thereafter for the Department of Defense may be obligated or expended to retire, dismantle, or deactivate, or to prepare to retire, dismantle, or deactivate, any covered strategic delivery vehicle if such action reduces the number of covered strategic delivery vehicles to less than the 800 required to implement the New START Treaty.

“(2) WAIVER.—In accordance with subsection (c), the President may waive the limitation under paragraph (1) with respect to a fiscal year if the President submits to the appropriate congressional committees written notification that—

“(A) the Senate has given its advice and consent to ratification of a nuclear arms reduction treaty with the Russian Federation that requires Russia to significantly and proportionately reduce its number of nonstrategic nuclear warheads, or an international agreement for such purpose is entered into pursuant to an Act of Congress as set forth in the Arms Control and Disarmament Act (22 U.S.C. 2551 et seq.); and

“(B) such treaty or agreement has entered into force after fiscal year 2011.

“(c) Each waiver is required during each fiscal year to implement such treaty or agreement.
(c) ADDITIONAL LIMITATIONS.—(1) CERTAIN COMPLIANCE OF NUCLEAR ARMS CONTROL AGREEMENTS.—If the President makes a waiver under subsection (b)(2), none of the funds authorized to be appropriated by this Act or otherwise made available for fiscal year 2014 or any fiscal year thereafter for the Department of Defense may be obligated or expended to retire, dismantle, or deactivate, or prepare to retire, dismantle, or deactivate, any covered strategic delivery vehicle until 30 days elapses following the date on which the President submits to the Congress and the appropriate congressional committees and the congressional intelligence committees written certification that the Russian Federation is in compliance with its nuclear arms control obligations and commitments with the United States.

(2) CERTAIN INTELLIGENCE.—If the President makes a waiver under subsection (b)(2), none of the funds authorized to be appropriated by this Act or otherwise made available for fiscal year 2014 or any fiscal year thereafter for the Department of Defense may be obligated or expended to retire, dismantle, or deactivate, or prepare to retire, dismantle, or deactivate, any covered strategic delivery vehicle in accordance with a treaty or international agreement entered into pursuant to an Act of Congress requiring such actions unless the President submits to the appropriate congressional committees and the congressional intelligence committees written certification that the intelligence community has high confidence judgments with respect to—

(A) the nuclear weapons production capacity of the Russian Federation;

(B) the nature, number, location, and targetability of the nuclear weapons and strategic delivery systems of China; and

(C) the nuclear weapons of China.

(d) EXCEPTION.—The limitations in subsection (b) and (c) shall not apply to reductions made to ensure the reliability, targetability, and credibility of the nuclear weapons stockpile and strategic delivery systems of the United States, including activities related to surveillance, assessment, certification, testing, and maintenance of nuclear warheads and strategic delivery systems.

(e) DEFINITIONS.—In this section:

(1) The term “appropriate congressional committees” means the following:

(A) The congressional defense committees.

(B) The Select Committee on Intelligence of the House of Representatives and the Committee on Foreign Relations of the Senate.

(2) The term “congressional intelligence committees” means the following:

(A) The Permanent Select Committee on Intelligence of the House of Representatives and the Committee on Intelligence of the Senate.

(B) The Select Committee on Intelligence of the Senate.

(3) The term “covered strategic delivery vehicle” means the following:

(A) B-2 bomber aircraft.

(B) B-3 Spirit bomber aircraft.

(C) Trident ballistic missile submarines.

(D) Trident II D5 submarine launched ballistic missiles.

(E) Minuteman III intercontinental ballistic missiles.


SEC. 1055. SENSE OF CONGRESS ON COMPLIANCE WITH NEWSTART NUCLEAR ARMS CONTROL AGREEMENTS.

(a) FINDINGS.—Congress finds the following:

(1) President Obama stated in Prague in April 2009 that the United States would not engage in a nuclear arms competition with Russia and that the United States must be able to detect and respond to any Russian noncompliance with nuclear arms control agreements to ensure the highest possible level of security for the United States.

(2) President Obama’s Nuclear Posture Review of 2009 states that “It is not enough to detect noncompliance; visitors must know that they will face consequences when they are caught.”

(3) The Joint July 2010 Verifiability Assessment released by the Department of State on the New START Treaty stated, “The costs and risks of Russian cheating or breakout, on the other hand, are high. In addition to the financial and international political costs of such an action, any Russian leader considering cheating or breakout from the New START Treaty would know that the United States will retain the ability to upload large numbers of additional nuclear warheads on both bombers and missiles under the New START Treaty, which will be available, for a timely and very significant U.S. response.”

(4) Subsection (a) of the Resolution of Advice and Consent to Ratification of the New START Treaty— ..listed conditions of the Senate to the ratification of the New START Treaty that are binding upon the President, including the condition under paragraph (1)(B) of such subsection that requires the President to take certain actions in response to actions by the Russian Federation that are in violation of or inconsistent with such treaty, including to “seek on an urgent basis a meeting with the Russian Federation at the highest diplomatic level with the objective of bringing the Russian Federation into full compliance with its obligations under the New START Treaty”.

(5) The Obama Administration demonstrated that violations of treaty obligations by other parties require action by the United States when, on November 22, 2011, the Department of State announced that the United States would “cease carrying out certain obligations under the Conventional Armed Forces in Europe (CFE) Treaty with regard to Russia. This announcement in the CFE Treaty’s implementation group comes after the United States and NATO have punted for 4 years to find a diplomatic solution following Russia’s decision in 2007 to cease implementation with respect to all other CFE States. Since then, the United States has conducted inspections and ceased to provide information to other CFE Treaty parties on its military forces as required by the Treaty.”

(6) On October 17, 2012, the Chairman of the Committee on Armed Services of the House of Representatives and the Chairman of the Permanent Select Committee on Intelligence of the Senate stated their concerns about a major arms control violation by the Russian Federation.

(7) The Chairmen followed up their classified letter with unclassified letters on February 14 and April 12, 2013—in their latest letter, the Chairmen stated that they expect the Administration to demonstrate how the United States will redress the effect of such noncompliance to the national security interests of the United States or the allies of the United States; and

(b) OBLIGATIONS OF THE PRESIDENT IN THE EVENT OF NONCOMPLIANCE.—If the President determines that a foreign country is not in compliance with its obligations under a nuclear arms control agreement, the President shall take all actions the President determines necessary to bring the foreign country into full compliance with such obligations; and

(1) immediately consult with Congress regarding the implications of such noncompliance for the national security interests of the United States.

(2) submit to Congress a plan concerning the deterrent strategy of the President to engage such foreign country at the highest diplomatic level with the objective of bringing such country into full compliance with such obligations; and

(3) require by law, following the submission of the plan under paragraph (2), to submit to Congress a report detailing—

(A) whether adherence by the United States to such deterrence remains consistent with the national security interests of the United States or the allies of the United States; and

(B) how the United States will redress the effect of such noncompliance to the national security interests of the United States or such allies.

SEC. 1056. RETENTION OF CAPABILITY TO REDEPLOY MULTIPLE INDEPENDENTLY TARGETABLE REENTRY VEHICLES.

(a) DEPLOYMENT CAPABILITY.—The Secretary of the Air Force shall ensure that the Air Force is capable of—

(1) deploying multiple independently targetable reentry vehicles to Minuteman III intercontinental ballistic missiles, and any ground-based strategic deterrent follow-on to such missiles;

(2) commencing such deployment not later than 270 days after the date on which the President determines such deployment necessary.

(b) WARHEAD CAPABILITY.—The Nuclear Weapons Council established by section 179 of title 10, United States Code, shall ensure that—

(1) the United States retains a sufficient number of nuclear warheads that are capable of being deployed as multiple independently targetable reentry vehicles with respect to Minuteman III intercontinental ballistic missiles, and any ground-based strategic deterrent follow-on to such missiles; and

(2) such deployment is capable of being commenced not later than 270 days after the date on which the President determines such deployment necessary.

SEC. 1057. ASSESSMENT OF NUCLEAR WEAPONS PROGRAM OF THE PEOPLE’S REPUBLIC OF CHINA.

Section 1046(b) of the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2013 (Public Law 112–239; 126 Stat. 1303) is amended by—

(1) in paragraph (4), by striking “August 15, 2013” and inserting “August 15, 2014”; and

(2) commencing at the end of the following paragraph:

“SEC. 1058. COST ESTIMATES FOR NUCLEAR WEAPONS.

(a) NUCLEAR WEAPONS DEVELOPMENT.


(1) in paragraph (2)(F), by inserting “personnel,” after “maintenance,”; and

(2) commencing before the period at the end of the following paragraph: “including how and which locations were counted.”
SEC. 1059. REPORT ON NEW START TREATY.

Not later than January 15, 2014, the Secretary of Defense and the Chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff shall jointly submit to the congressional defense committees the report required by section 494(a)(2)(D)(ii) of title 10, United States Code (as defined in section 2642(a)(1) of the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2013 (Public Law 112–239; 126 Stat. 1239)).

SEC. 1060. PAYMENTS TO FORMER DETAINEES.

None of the funds authorized to be appropriated by this Act or otherwise made available to the Department of Defense for the fiscal year 2013 shall be obligated or expended for any payments to any former detainee for any loss or damage or injury or death that may have been caused by the detention or by the military operations in which the former detainee was involved.

SEC. 1061. ENHANCEMENT OF CAPACITY OF THE UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT TO ANALYZE CAPTURED RECORDS.

(a) In General.—Chapter 21 of title 10, United States Code, is amended by inserting after section 426 the following new section:

S 427. Conflict Records Research Center

(1) Center Authorized.—The Secretary of Defense may establish a center to be known as the ‘Conflict Records Research Center’ (in this section referred to as the ‘Center’).

(g) Purposes.—The purposes of the Center shall be the following:

(1) To establish a digital research database including translations and to facilitate research and analysis of records captured from countries, organizations or individuals known to be hostile to the United States, with rigorous adherence to academic freedom and integrity.

(2) To protect and disseminate research and analysis to increase the understanding of factors related to international relations, counterterrorism, and conventional and unconventional warfare and, ultimately, enhance national security.

(3) To collaborate with members of academic and broad national security communities, both domestic and international, on research, conferences, seminars, and other information exchanged to identify topics of importance for the leadership of the United States Government and the United States military.

(c) Concurrency of the Director of National Intelligence.—The Secretary of Defense shall seek the concurrence of the Director of National Intelligence to the extent the efforts of the Center involve the entities referred to in subsection (b)(4).

SEC. 1062. EXTENSION OF AUTHORITY TO PROVIDE MILITARY TRANSPORTATION SERVICES FOR USE OF OTHER AGENCIES AT THE DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE REIMBURSEMENT RATE.

(a) in General.—The heading for chapter II of title 10, United States Code, is amended—

Subsection (a) of title 10, United States Code, is amended—

(g) Definitions.—In this section:

A description of interagency efforts to coordinate and improve research, development, test, and evaluation for humanitarian demining technology and mechanical clearance methods, including the transfer of relevant counter-improvised explosive device technology with potential humanitarian demining applications.

SEC. 1064. LIMITATION ON USE OF FUNDS FOR PUBLIC–PRIVATE COOPERATION ACTIVITIES.

No amounts authorized to be appropriated or otherwise made available to the Department of Defense by this Act or any other Act may be obligated or expended on any public–private cooperation activity undertaken by a combatant command and the Secretary of Defense submits to the Committee on Armed Services of the Senate and the Committee on Armed Services of the House of Representatives the report on the conclusions of the Defense Business Board that the Secretary was directed to provide under the Report of the Committee on Armed Services to accompany H.R. 3110 of the 112th Congress (H. Rept. 112–479).

SEC. 1065. LIMITATION TO USE OF FUNDS FOR ARTICULATION ACTIVITIES.

No amounts authorized to be appropriated or otherwise made available to the Department of Defense by this Act or any other Act may be obligated or expended on any public–private cooperation activity undertaken by a combatant command and the Secretary of Defense submits to the Committee on Armed Services of the Senate and the Committee on Armed Services of the House of Representatives the report on the conclusions of the Defense Business Board that the Secretary was directed to provide under the Report of the Committee on Armed Services to accompany H.R. 3110 of the 112th Congress (H. Rept. 112–479).

Subtitle H—Studies and Reports

SEC. 1071. OVERSIGHT OF COMBAT SUPPORT AGENCIES.

Section 2935(a)(1) of title 10, United States Code, is amended by striking the item relating to paragraphs (1) and (2) and inserting—

SEC. 1072. ELIMINATION IN ANNUAL REPORT OF DESCRIPTION OF INTERAGENCY COORDINATION RELATING TO HUMANITARIAN DEMINING TECHNOLOGY.

Section 407(d) of title 10, United States Code, is amended—

SEC. 1073. EXTENSION OF DEADLINE FOR COMPETITION REPORT.

SEC. 1074. REPEAL OF REQUIREMENT FOR COMPETITIVE GENERAL ASSESSMENT REPORT TO DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE.


SEC. 1075. MATTERS FOR INCLUSION IN THE ASSESSMENT OF THE 2013 QUADRENIAL DEFENSE REVIEW.

(a) In General.—For purposes of conducting the quadrennial defense review under section 110 of title 10, United States Code, the National Defense Panel established under subsection (f) of such section (hereinafter in this section referred to as the ‘Panel’) shall—

(2) provide to the congressional defense committees a briefing on the most recent force mix analysis conducted by the Secretary, including—

(A) the assumptions and scenarios used to determine the type and mix of Brigade Combat Teams;

(B) the rationale for the recommended force mix; and

(C) the risks involved with the recommended force mix.

(1) conduct an assessment of the recommenda-
(a) In GENERAL.—The Secretary of Defense shall conduct a review of the United States Special Operations Forces organization, capabilities, and structure.

(b) REPORT.—Not later than 60 days after the date on which the budget of the President is submitted to Congress under section 1105(a) of title 31, United States Code, for fiscal year 2015, the Secretary of Defense shall submit to the congressional defense committees a report on the review conducted under subsection (a). Such report shall include an analysis of each of the following:

(1) The organizational structure of the United States Special Operations Command and each subordinate command, as in effect as of the date of the enactment of this Act.

(2) The policy and civilian oversight structures for Special Operations Forces within the Department of Defense, as in effect as of the date of the enactment of this Act, including the statutory structures and responsibilities of the Office of the Under Secretary of Defense for Special Operations and Low Intensity Conflict within the Department.

(3) The roles and responsibilities of United States Special Operations Command and Special Operations Forces under section 167 of title 10, United States Code.

(4) Current and future special operations peculiar requirements of the commanders of the geographic combatant commands, Theater Special Operations Commands, and command relationships between United States Special Operations Command and the geographic combatant commands.

(5) The funding authorities, uses, and oversight mechanisms of Major Force Program—II.

(6) The impact of the organizational, authority, structure, manpower, funding authorities, oversight mechanisms, Major Force Program—II funding, roles, and responsibilities assumed in the 2015 Defense Review.

(7) Any other matters the Secretary of Defense determines are appropriate to ensure a comprehensive review and assessment.

(c) DEFINITIONS.—In this section:

(1) The term "appropriations committee of Congress" means—

(A) the Committee on Armed Services, the Committee on Commerce, Science and Transportation, and the Committee on Appropriations of the House of Representatives; and

(B) the Committee on Armed Services, the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure, the Committee on Science, Space, and Technology, and the Committee on Appropriations of the Senate.


(3) For purposes of this section, "United States" means—

(A) the United States, its territories and possessions, and the District of Columbia;

(B) the Virgin Islands of the United States;

(C) the Northern Mariana Islands;

(D) Guam; and

(E) the insular areas in the Pacific Basin.

SEC. 1078. ONLINE AVAILABILITY OF REPORTS SUBMITTED TO CONGRESS.

(a) In GENERAL.—Subsection (a)(1) of section 122a of title 10, United States Code, is amended to read as follows:

"(1) The term "appropriations committee of Congress" means—

(A) the Committee on Armed Services, the Committee on Commerce, Science and Transportation, and the Committee on Appropriations of the House of Representatives; and

(B) the Committee on Armed Services, the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure, the Committee on Science, Space, and Technology, and the Committee on Appropriations of the Senate;"

(b) EFFECTIVE DATE.—The amendment made by subsection (a) shall apply with respect to reports submitted to Congress after the date of the enactment of this Act.

SEC. 1079. PROVISION OF DEFENSE PLANNING GUIDANCE AND CONTINGENCY OPERATIONS PLAN INFORMATION TO CONGRESS.

(a) In GENERAL.—Section 113(g) of title 10, United States Code, is amended by adding at the end, the following new paragraph:

"(2) At the time of the budget submission by the President for a fiscal year, the Secretary of Defense shall submit to the congressional defense committees an annual report containing summaries of the guidance developed under paragraphs (1) and (2), as well as summaries of any plans developed in accordance with the guidance developed under paragraph (2). Such summaries shall be sufficient to allow the congressional defense committees to adequately fulfill the requirements for military forces, acquisition programs, and operations and maintenance funding in the President’s annual budget request for the Department of Defense."
(6) Section 1031(b)(4) (126 Stat.1919) is amended by striking “Section 1031(b)” and inserting “Section 1041(b)”.
(7) Section 1086(d)(1) (126 Stat.1969) is amended by striking the last sentence of paragraph (1) and inserting paragraph (2) as follows: 

(a) Preference.—Only aircraft owned by the United States, or aircraft operated by or under the supervision of United States air carriers holding a certificate under section 4102 of title 49 and registered in the Civil Reserve Air Fleet, may be used for the transportation by air of supplies on behalf of any component of the Department of Defense. However, if the President finds that the rates charged for the use of those aircraft is excessive or otherwise unreasonable, contracts for transportation may be made as otherwise provided by law. Charges made in connection with the transportation of such supplies by those aircraft may not be higher than the charges made for transporting like goods for private persons.

(b) OUTSIDE AND OVERSIZE CARGOES.—(1) The preference under subsection (a) shall not apply to outside or oversize cargo if no air carrier registered in the Civil Reserve Air Fleet, nor any aircraft owned by the United States is capable and available of transporting such a cargo.

(2) The Secretary of Defense shall ensure that, to the maximum extent practicable, outside and oversize cargo is transported by aircraft owned and operated by the United States or by air carriers registered in the Civil Reserve Air Fleet.

(3) Not later than March 30 of each year, the Secretary of Defense shall submit to the congressional defense committees a report on outside and oversize cargo flights. Each such report shall include, for the year covered by the report, each of the following:

(1) The number of outside and oversize cargo flights, including the number of flights and tonnage of each flight, flown both by aircraft owned and operated by the United States and by air carriers registered in the Civil Reserve Air Fleet, an explanation for the use of such a carrier.

(2) CLERICAL AMENDMENT.—The section of this title begins at the beginning of section 4102.

(3) In general.—Chapter 401 of title 49, United States Code, is amended by adding at the end of the following new section:

§40131. Air transportation procured by the United States.

(a) General.—(1) IN GENERAL.—The President, the Secretary of Transportation, or the Secretary of Defense, as appropriate, may issue a temporary waiver of the provisions of section 2445a of title 10, United States Code, in order to effectuate the transportation as directed in a contract with the United States Government, for a United States Government activity and project.

(2) Exception.—(A) The number of outsize and oversize cargo flights. Each such report shall include, for the year covered by the report, each of the following:

(b) Exception.—The term ‘humanitarian disaster’ means a man-made or natural occurrence that causes loss of life, health, property, or livelihood, inflicting severe destruction and distress.

(c) Waiver.—(1) IN GENERAL.—The President, the Secretary of Transportation, or the Secretary of Defense, as appropriate, may issue a temporary waiver of the provisions of section 2445a of title 10, United States Code, in order to effectuate the transportation as directed in a contract with the United States Government, for a United States Government activity and project.

(2) Exception.—The term ‘humanitarian disaster’ means a man-made or natural occurrence that causes loss of life, health, property, or livelihood, inflicting severe destruction and distress.

(3) Expiration and renewal of waiver.—Any waiver issued under paragraph (1) shall expire no later than 180 days after the date on which it is issued. The President, the Secretary of Transportation, or the Secretary of Defense, as appropriate, may renew an expired or expiring temporary waiver of the provisions of section 2445a of title 10, United States Code, if the Secretary provides notice to the Committees. The term ‘humanitarian disaster’ means a man-made or natural occurrence that causes loss of life, health, property, or livelihood, inflicting severe destruction and distress.

(4) REGULATIONS.—Each department or agency of the government shall administer its air transport operations according to regulations issued by the Secretary of Transportation.

(5) Enforcement.—The Secretary of Transportation may impose any person violating this section, or a regulation issued under this section, a civil penalty of up to $25,000 for each violation knowingly committed, with each day of a continuing violation following the initial shipment to be a separate violation.

(6) Reduction in Costs to Report Critical Changes to Major Acquisition Information System Programs. —(a) In general.—Section 2445a of title 10, United States Code, is amended by adding at the end the following new subsection:

(b) Reports on Critical Changes in MAIS Programs.—Subsection (d) of section 2445c of such title is amended by—

(1) in paragraph (1), by striking “paragraph (2)” and inserting “paragraph (3);”;

(2) by redesignating paragraph (2) as paragraph (3); and

(3) by inserting after paragraph (1) the following new paragraph (2):

(2) Certification of Variance Due to Congressional Action or Extension of Program.—If a senior department of Defense official who, following receipt of a quarterly report described in paragraph (1) and making a determination described in paragraph (3) either (A) are primarily the result of congressional action, or (B) are primarily due to an extension of a program, the official may, in lieu of carrying out a program, within 45 days after receiving the quarterly report or notification that the official has made such determinations, and such a notification, the legislation in subsection (g)(1) does not apply with respect to that determination under paragraph (9)(C).

(9) CONFORMING CROSS-REFERENCE AMENDMENT.—Subsection (g)(1) of such section is amended by striking “subsection (d)(2)” and inserting “subsection (d)(3)”.

(10) Total Acquisition Cost Information.—Title 10, United States Code, is further amended—

(1) in section 2445b(3), by striking “total acquisition costs;” and
(2) in section 2445c—
   (A) in subparagraph (B) of subsection (e)(2), by striking “program development cost” and inserting “total acquisition cost”; and
   (B) in subsection (C) of subsection (d)(3) (as redesignated by subsection (b)(2)), by striking “program development cost” and inserting “total acquisition cost”.

(c) PREPARATION OF PLAN.—In preparing the plan required by subsection (b), the Secretary of Defense shall use the guidance and recommendations of the Commission to Assess the Threat to the United States from Electromagnetic Pulse Attack established by section 1401 of the Floyd D. Spence National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2001 (as enacted into law by Public Law 106–398; 114 Stat. 1654A–345).

(d) FORM OF SUBMISSION.—The plan required by subsection (b) shall be submitted in classified form.

SEC. 1084. EXTENSION OF AUTHORITY OF SECRETARY OF TRANSPORTATION TO ISSUE PREMIUM AVIATION INSURANCE.

Section 44310 of title 49, United States Code, is amended—

(1) by inserting “(a) In general.—” before “The authority;”;
(2) by striking “this chapter” and inserting “any provision of this chapter other than section 44305”; and
(3) by adding at the end the following new subsection—

“(b) INSURANCE OF UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT PROPERTY.—The authority of the Secretary of Transportation to provide insurance and reinsurance for a department, agency, or instrumentality of the United States Government under section 44305 is not effective after December 31, 2018.

SEC. 1085. REVISION OF COMMISSION ON THE STRUCTURE OF THE AIR FORCE.

(a) REVISION.—Section 363(a) of the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2013 (Public Law 112–239; 126 Stat.1705) is amended—

(1) by striking “shall be compensated” and inserting “may be compensated”;
(2) by striking “equal to” and inserting “not to exceed”; and
(3) by inserting “$155,400” after “annual rate”.

(b) EFFECTIVE DATE.—The amendments made by subsection (a) shall apply with respect to compensation for a duty performed on or after April 2, 2013.

SEC. 1086. PROTECTION OF TIER ONE TASK CRITICAL ASSETS FROM ELECTROMAGNETIC PULSE AND HIGH-POWERED MICROWAVE SYSTEMS.

(a) CERTIFICATION REQUIRED.—Not later than June 1, 2013, the Secretary of the Defense shall submit to the congressional defense committees a plan for protecting Tier One TCAs from electromagnetic pulse and high-powered microwave weapons. Such assets found not to be so protected shall be included in the plan required under subsection (b).

(b) PLAN REQUIRED.—Not later than January 1, 2015, the Secretary of the Defense shall submit to the congressional defense committees a plan for protecting Tier One TCAs from electromagnetic pulse and high-powered microwave weapons. The plan shall include the following elements:

(1) An analysis of how the Department of Defense plans to mitigate any risks to mission assurance for non-certified Tier One TCAs, including any steps that may be needed for remediation.
(2) The development or adoption by the Department of a standard of resistance or protection against man-made and natural electromagnetic systems for electricity sources that supply electricity to Tier One TCAs.
(3) The development by the Department of a strategy to certify by December 31, 2015, that all electronically sourced to Tier One TCAs is provided by facilities that meet the standard developed under paragraph (2).

(c) PREPARATION OF PLAN.—In preparing the plan required by subsection (b), the Secretary of Defense shall use the guidance and recommendations of the Commission to Assess the Threat to the United States from Electromagnetic Pulse Attack established by section 1401 of the Floyd D. Spence National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2001 (as enacted into law by Public Law 106–398; 114 Stat. 1654A–345).

(d) FORM OF SUBMISSION.—The plan required by subsection (b) shall be submitted in classified form.

(e) DEFINITIONS.—In this section:

(1) The term “task critical asset” means an asset of such extraordinary importance to the operations of the Department of Defense that its incapacitation or destruction would have a debilitating effect on the ability of the Department of Defense to fulfill its missions.
(2) The term “tier one” with respect to a task critical asset means such an asset the loss, incapacitation, or disruption of which could result in mission (or function) failure at the Department of Defense, military department, combatant command, sub-unified command, Defense Agency, or defense infrastructure sector level.

SEC. 1087. STRATEGIC PLANNING FOR FUTURE MILITARY INFORMATION OPERATIONS CAPABILITIES.

(a) STRATEGY REQUIRED.—The Secretary of Defense shall develop and implement a strategy for developing and sustaining military information operations capabilities for future contingencies. The Secretary shall submit such strategy to the congressional defense committees by not later than February 1, 2014.

(b) CONTENTS OF STRATEGY.—The strategy required in subsection (a) shall include each of the following:

(1) A plan for the sustainment of existing capabilities that have been developed during the ten-year period prior to the date of the enactment of this section and any new or enhanced capabilities developed using funds authorized to be appropriated for overseas contingency operations.
(2) A discussion of how the capabilities referred to in paragraph (1) are being integrated into both operational plans (OPLANS) and contingency plans (CONPLANS).
(3) An assessment of the force structure that is necessary to support operational planning and potential contingency operations, including the relative balance across the active and reserve components.
(4) Estimates of the steady-state resources needed to support the force structure referred to in paragraph (3), as well as estimates for resources needed in support of CONPLANS.
(5) A description of how new and emerging technologies can be incorporated into the projected force structure and future OPLANS and CONPLANS.
(6) A description of new capabilities that may be needed to fill any identified gaps and programs that might be required to develop such capabilities.

SEC. 1088. COMPLIANCE OF MILITARY DEPARTMENT MENTIONS WITH MINIMUM SAFE STAFFING LEVELS.

In implementing the sequester required by section 251A of the Balanced Budget and Emergency Deficit Control Act of 1985, as ordered on March 1, 2013, the Secretary of Defense shall ensure that all military departments remain fully compliant with minimum safe staffing standards, as outlined in the Department of Defense Staff and Personnel Emergency Services Program (DoD Instruction 6555.06).

SEC. 1089. DETERMINATION AND DISCLOSURE OF TRANSPORTATION COSTS INCURRED BY SECRETARY OF DEFENSE FOR CONGRESSIONAL TRIPS OUTSIDE THE UNITED STATES.

(a) DETERMINATION.—In the case of a trip taken by a Member, secretary, or employee of the House of Representatives or Senate in carrying out official duties outside the United States for which the Department of Defense provides transportation, the Secretary of Defense shall—

(1) determine the cost of the transportation provided with respect to the Member, officer, or employee;

(2) not later than 10 days after completion of the trip involved, provide a written statement of the cost—

(A) to the Member, officer, or employee involved; and

(B) to the Committee on Armed Services of the House of Representatives (in the case of a trip taken by a Member, officer, or employee of the House of Representatives) or the Senate (in the case of a trip taken by a Member, officer, or employee of the Senate); and

(3) upon providing a written statement under paragraph (2), make the statement available for viewing on the Secretary’s official public website until the expiration of the 4-year period which begins on the final day of the trip involved.

(b) EXCEPTIONS.—

(1) EXCEPTIONS DESCRIBED.—This section does not apply with respect to any trip for which any of the following applies:

(A) The purpose of the trip is to visit one or more United States military installations or to visit United States military personnel in a war zone.

(B) The use of transportation provided by the Department of Defense is necessary to protect the safety and security of the individuals taking the trip.

(2) CONSULTATION.—In determining whether or not a trip is described in paragraph (1), the Secretary of Defense shall consult with the Speaker of the House of Representatives (in the case of a trip taken by a Member, officer, or employee of the House) or the Majority Leader of the Senate (in the case of a trip taken by a Member, officer, or employee of the Senate).

(c) DEFINITIONS.—In this section:

(1) MEMBER.—The term “Member”, with respect to the House of Representatives, includes a Delegate or Resident Commissioner to the Congress.

(2) UNITED STATES.—The term “United States” means the several States, the District of Columbia, the Commonwealth of Puerto Rico, the Commonwealth of the Northern Mariana Islands, the Virgin Islands, Guam, American Samoa, and any other territory or possession of the United States.

(d) EFFECTIVE DATE.—This section shall apply with respect to trips taken on or after the date of enactment of this Act, but shall not apply to any trip which began prior to such date.

TITLE XI—CIVILIAN PERSONNEL MATTERS

SEC. 1101. ONE-YEAR EXTENSION OF AUTHORITY TO WAIVE ANNUAL LIMITATION ON PREMIUM PAY AND AGGREGATE LIMITATION ON PAY FOR FEDERAL CI-VILIAN EMPLOYEES WORKING OVER- SEAS.


SEC. 1102. ONE-YEAR EXTENSION OF DISCRETIONARY LAW RELATING TO ALLOTMENTS, BENEFITS, AND GRANT- INES TO PERSONNEL ON OFFICIAL DUTY IN A COMBINED FORCE CONSTRUCTION SITE.

Paragraph (2) of section 1603(a) of the Emergency Supplemental Appropriations Act for Defense, the Global War on Terror, and Hurricane Katrina, 2006 (Public Law 110–244; 120 Stat. 443), as added by section 1102 of the Duncan Hunter National Defense Authorization Act for
provide to its science and technology laboratories, which are essential to the national security, technological preeminence of its defense laboratories, or master’s degree; United States Code, for purposes of this sub-
section, by requiring the Department of Defense to or permanent basis.

SEC. 1104. EXTENSION OF AUTHORITY TO MAKE

Fiscal Year 2009 (Public Law 110–417; 122 Stat. 4616) and most recently amended by section 1104 of the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2013 (Public Law 112–239; 125 Stat. 2014), shall be designated as the Science and Technology Reinvestition Laboratory (as described in section 1107(c) of the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2014) to determine the duration of appointments for senior executives (which shall in no event be less than 5 years), consistent with carrying out the mission of that laboratory.

Senior Scientific Technical Managers.—

(1) ESTABLISHMENT.—There is hereby established in each STRL a category of senior scientific or professional positions as may be necessary to carry out the research and development functions of the laboratory and which re-

(b) REPORTING REQUIREMENT.—Section 1101(i) of such Act is amended by striking “2015,” and inserting “2024.”

SEC. 1107. DEFENSE SCIENCE INITIATIVE FOR PERSONNEL

(a) STATEMENT OF POLICY.—It is the policy of the United States to assure the scientific and technological preeminence of its defense laboratories, which are essential to the national security, by requiring the Department of Defense to provide to its science and technology labora-
tories:

(1) the personnel and support services needed to carry out their mission; and
(2) decentralized management authority.

(d) APPOINTMENTS.—The positions described in paragraph (1) may be filled, and shall be man-
aged, by the director of the STRL involved, under criteria established pursuant to section 1107(c) of the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2014 (10 U.S.C. 2358 note), which laboratories are hereby designated as STRLs.

SEC. 1103. EXTENSION OF VOLUNTARY REDUC-

Tion-IN-FORCE AUTHORITY FOR CI-

илиТЕМАТИК И МЕХА-

ТРИНСТРИМЕР ИНСТРУКЦИОНО В НАДЕЖДУ НА НАЙСТОЯЩЕЕ И ФЕДЕРАЛЬНОЕ ОБРАЗОВАНИЕ

SEC. 1105. REVISION TO AMOUNT OF FINANCIAL ASSISTANCE UNDER DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE SECURITY, MATH-

MATICS, AND RESEARCH FOR TRANS-

FORMATION (SMART) DEFENSE EDUCATION PROGRAM.

Paragraph (2) of section 2192(a) of title 10, United States Code, is amended by striking “the amount determined” and all that follows through “through board” and inserting “an amount determined by the Secretary of De-

fense”.

SEC. 1106. EXTENSION OF PROGRAM FOR EX-

CUTING OF INFORMATION-TECH-

NOLOGY PERSONNEL.

(a) IN GENERAL.—Section 1110(d) of the Na-


(b) REPORTING REQUIREMENT.—Section 1101(i) of such Act is amended by striking “2015,” and inserting “2024.”

SEC. 1109. PROVISIONS RELATING TO DEFENSE SCIENCE, MATHE-

MATICS, AND RESEARCH FOR TRANS-

FORMATION (SMART) DEFENSE EDUCATION PROGRAM.


(b) EXTENSION.—Subsection (b) of the Duncan Hunter National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2009 (Public Law 110–182; 122 Stat. 2721), relating to personnel demonstra-
tion are made.

(4) SELECTION AND COMPENSATION OF SPE-

CIALY-CREDITED SCIENTIFIC AND PROFESSIONAL PERSONNEL.—Section 3104 of title 5, United States Code, is amended by adding at the end the following new paragraph:

“(d) In addition to the number of positions authorized by subsection (a), the director of each Science and Technology Reinvention Laboratory (as described in section 1107(c) of the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2014), may establish, without regard to the
SEC. 1204. CODIFICATION OF NATIONAL GUARD STATE PARTNERSHIP PROGRAM.

(a) STATE PARTNERSHIP PROGRAM.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—Chapter 1 of title 32, United States Code, is hereby amended by adding at the end the following new section:

§ 116. State Partnership Program

(a) PURPOSES OF PROGRAM.—The purposes of the State Partnership Program of the National Guard are the following:

(1) To support the objectives of the commander of the combatant command for the theater of operations in which such contacts and activities are conducted.

(2) To support the objectives of the United States chief of mission of the partner nation with which contacts and activities are conducted.

(3) To build international partnerships and defense and security capacity.

(4) To strengthen cooperation between the departments and agencies of the United States Government and agencies of foreign governments to support building of defense and security capacity.

(5) To facilitate intergovernmental collaboration between the United States Government and foreign governments in the areas of defense and security.

(6) To facilitate and enhance the exchange of information between the United States Government and foreign governments on matters relating to defense and security.

(b) AVAILABILITY OF APPROPRIATED FUNDS FOR PROGRAM.—(1) Funds appropriated to the Department of Defense, including funds appropriated for the Air and Army National Guard, shall be available for the payment of costs incurred by the National Guard to conduct activities under the State Partnership Program, whether those costs are incurred inside or outside the United States.

(2) Costs incurred by the National Guard and covered under paragraph (1) may include the following:

(A) Costs of pay and allowances of members of the National Guard.

(B) Travel and necessary expenses of National Guard personnel outside the Department of Defense in support of the State Partnership Program.

(C) Travel and necessary expenses of foreign participants directly supporting activities under the State Partnership Program.

(D) Funds shall not be available under subsection (b) for activities conducted in a foreign country unless jointly approved by—

(A) the commander of the combatant command concerned; and

(B) the chief mission concerned, with the concurrence of the Secretary of State.

(2) Funds shall not be available under subsection (b) for the participation of a member of the National Guard in a foreign country unless the member is on active duty in the armed forces at the time of such participation.

(c) LIMITATIONS ON USE OF FUNDS.—(1) Funds shall not be available under subsection (b) for activities conducted in a foreign country unless jointly approved by—

(A) the commander of the combatant command concerned; and

(B) the chief mission concerned, with the concurrence of the Secretary of State.

(2) Funds shall not be available under subsection (b) for interagency activities involving United States civilian personnel or foreign civilian personnel unless the participation of such personnel is—

(A) contributes to responsible management of defense resources;

(B) fosters greater respect for and understanding of the principle of civilian control of the military;

(C) contributes to cooperation between the United States armed forces and civilian governmental and foreign military and civilian government agencies;

(D) improves international partnerships and capacity on matters relating to defense and security;

(E) REIMBURSEMENT.—(1) In the event of the participation of United States Government participants (other than personnel of the Department of Defense) in activities for which payment is made under subsection (b), the head of the department or agency concerned shall reimburse the Department of Defense for the costs associated with the participation of such personnel in such contacts and activities.

(2) Amounts received under paragraph (1) shall be deposited in the appropriation or account from which amounts for the payment concerned were derived. Any amounts so deposited shall be merged with amounts in such appropriation or account available for the same purposes, and subject to the same conditions and limitations, as amounts in such appropriation or account.

(d) DEFINITIONS.—In this section:

(1) The term 'State Partnership Program' means a program that establishes a defense and security relationship between the National Guard of a State or territory and the military and security forces, and related disaster management, emergency response, and security ministries, of a foreign country.

(2) The term 'activities', for purposes of the State Partnership Program, means any military-to-military activities or interagency activities for a purpose set forth in subsection (a)(1).

(3) The term 'interagency activities' means the following:

(A) Contacts between members of the National Guard and foreign civilian personnel outside the ministry of defense of the foreign country concerned on a voluntary basis to develop the core competencies of the National Guard.

(B) Contacts between United States civilian personnel and members of the military and security forces of a foreign country or foreign civilian personnel on a matter within the core competencies of the National Guard.

(C) Contacts between United States civilian personnel and foreign military and civilian agencies and personnel of a foreign country or foreign civilian personnel on a matter within the core competencies of the National Guard.

(D) A detailed justification for the total anticipated program plan for each country to include total anticipated costs and the specific activities contained therein.

(E) The budget, execution plan and timeline, and anticipated completion date for the activity.

(F) The authority, including the original source of the authority in subsection (b) of such section is amended to read as follows:

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SEC. 1205. AUTHORITY TO CONDUCT ACTIVITIES TO ENHANCE THE CAPABILITY OF CERTAIN FOREIGN COUNTRIES TO RESPOND TO INCIDENTS INVOLVING WEAPONS OF MASS DESTRUCTION IN SYRIA AND THE REGION.

(a) AUTHORITY.—The Secretary of Defense, with the concurrence of the Secretary of State, may provide assistance to the military and civilian response organizations of Jordan, Kuwait, Turkey, and other countries in the region of Syria in order for such countries to respond effectively to incidents involving weapons of mass destruction in the region.

(b) AUTHORIZED ELEMENTS.—Assistance provided under this section may include training, equipment, and supplies.

(c) AVAILABILITY OF FUNDS.—The Secretary of Defense may use up to $4,000,000 of the funds made available to the Department of Defense for operation and maintenance for a fiscal year to carry out the program authorized in subsection (a) and may provide assistance under such program that begins in that fiscal year but ends in the next fiscal year.

(d) REPORT.—Not later than 60 days after the date on which the authority of subsection (a) is first exercised, and annually thereafter through December 31, 2015, the Secretary of Defense, in coordination with the Secretary of State, shall submit to the congressional defense committees and the Committee on Foreign Relations of the Senate and the Committee on Foreign Affairs of the House of Representatives an annual report to include at least the following:

(1) A detailed description by country of assistance provided.

(2) An overview of how such assistance fits into, and is coordinated with, other United States efforts to build the capability and capacity of countries in the region of Syria to contain the threat of weapons of mass destruction in Syria and the region.

(3) A listing of equipment and supplies provided to countries in the region of Syria.

(4) Any other matters the Secretary of Defense and the Secretary of State determine appropriate.

(e) EXPIRATION.—The authority provided under subsection (a) may not be exercised after September 30, 2015.

SEC. 1206. ONE-YEAR EXTENSION OF AUTHORITY TO SUPPORT FOREIGN FORCES PARTICIPATING IN OPERATIONS TO DISARM THE LORD'S RESISTANCE ARMY.

(a) FUNDING.—(1) Section 1235 of the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2012 (Public Law 112–81; 125 Stat. 1624) is amended—

(1) by striking “fiscal years 2012 and 2013” and inserting “fiscal years 2012, 2013, and 2014”;

(2) by striking “operation and maintenance” and inserting “to provide additional operation and maintenance funds for overseas contingency operations being conducted by the Armed Forces as specified in the funding table in section 8092”;

(b) EXPIRATION.—Subsection (h) of such section is amended by striking “September 30, 2013” and inserting “September 30, 2014”.

Subtitle B—Matters Relating to Iraq and Afghanistan

SEC. 1211. ONE-YEAR EXTENSION AND MODIFICATION OF AUTHORITY FOR REIMBURSEMENT OF COMMANDERS’ EMERGENCY RESPONSE PROGRAM IN AFGHANISTAN.

(a) ONE YEAR EXTENSION.—


(2) CONFORMING AMENDMENT.—The heading of subsection (a) of such section is amended by striking “FISCAL YEAR 2013” and inserting “FISCAL YEAR 2014”.

(b) AMOUNT OF FUNDS AVAILABLE DURING FISCAL YEAR 2014.—Subsection (a) of such section is further amended by striking “$200,000,000” and inserting “$300,000,000”.

SEC. 1212. EXTENSION OF COMMANDERS’ EMERGENCY RESPONSE PROGRAM IN AFGHANISTAN.

(a) LIMITATION ON AMOUNT.—Subsection (c) of section 1211 of the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2012 (Public Law 112–81; 125 Stat. 1619), as amended by section 1211 of the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2013 (Public Law 113–239; 126 Stat. 2012), is further amended by striking “fiscal year 2013” and inserting “fiscal year 2014”.

(b) SOURCE OF FUNDS.—Subsection (d) of such section, as so amended, is further amended—

(1) by striking “fiscal year 2012 or fiscal year 2013” and inserting “fiscal year 2013”;

(2) by striking “fiscal year 2013 or 2014” and inserting “fiscal year 2014”; and

(3) in paragraph (3), by adding at the end the following new subparagraph:

“(C) Up to $279,000,000 made available to the Department of Defense for operation and maintenance for fiscal year 2014.”;

(2) in paragraph (2)—

(A) in the matter preceding subparagraph (A)—

(i) by striking “fiscal year 2011” and inserting “fiscal year 2013”;

(ii) by inserting “, or phase of a project,” after “each project”; and

(B) by redesignating paragraph (C) as paragraph (D); and

(C) by inserting after subparagraph (B) the following new subparagraph:

“(C) An assessment of the capabilities of the Afghan National Security Forces (ANSF) to provide security for such project after January 1, 2015, including ANSF force levels required to secure the project. Such assessment should include the estimated costs of providing security and whether or not the Government of Afghanistan is committed to providing such security.”;

(3) in paragraph (3), by adding at the end the following new subparagraph:

“(D) In the case of funds for fiscal year 2014, until September 30, 2015.”;

SEC. 1213. EXTENSION OF COMMANDERS’ EMERGENCY RESPONSE PROGRAM IN IRAQ.

(a) LIMITATION ON AMOUNT.—Subsection (c) of section 1215 of the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2011 (Public Law 112–81; 125 Stat. 4353), as most recently amended by section 1219 of the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2013 (Public Law 113–239; 126 Stat. 1991), is further amended—

(1) by striking “fiscal year 2011 and inserting “fiscal year 2013”; and

(2) by striking “fiscal year 2012” and inserting “fiscal year 2014.”.

(b) SOURCE OF FUNDS.—Subsection (d) of such section, as so amended, is further amended—

(1) by striking “fiscal year 2012 or fiscal year 2013” and inserting “fiscal year 2013”;

(2) by striking “fiscal year 2013 or 2014” and inserting “fiscal year 2014”; and

(3) in paragraph (3), by adding at the end the following new subparagraph:

“(C) An assessment of the capabilities of the Afghan National Security Forces (ANSF) to provide security for such project after January 1, 2015, including ANSF force levels required to secure the project. Such assessment should include the estimated costs of providing security and whether or not the Government of Afghanistan is committed to providing such security.”;

(2) in paragraph (2)—

(A) in the matter preceding subparagraph (A)—

(i) by striking “fiscal year 2011” and inserting “fiscal year 2013”;

(ii) by inserting “, or phase of a project,” after “each project”; and

(B) by redesignating paragraph (C) as paragraph (D); and

(C) by inserting after subparagraph (B) the following new subparagraph:

“(C) An assessment of the capabilities of the Afghan National Security Forces (ANSF) to provide security for such project after January 1, 2015, including ANSF force levels required to secure the project. Such assessment should include the estimated costs of providing security and whether or not the Government of Afghanistan is committed to providing such security.”;

(3) in paragraph (3), by adding at the end the following new subparagraph:

“(D) In the case of funds for fiscal year 2014, until September 30, 2015.”;
(a) PROTECTION FOR AFGHAN ALLIES.—Section 602(b) of the Afghan Allies Protection Act of 2009 (6 U.S.C.1174 note) is amended—

(1) in paragraph (2)(A)(i), by striking on or before October 7, 2001, and inserting during the period beginning on October 7, 2001, and ending on December 31, 2014; and

(2) in paragraph (2)(D), by adding at the end the following: “A principal alien described in subparagraph (A) seeking special immigrant status is entitled to receive such benefits as the Secretary may prescribe for fiscal years 2014 to the extent that the Secretary determines that such benefits are necessary to achieve United States goals in Afghanistan.”

SEC. 1217. REQUIREMENT TO WITHHOLD DEFENSE ASSISTANCE TO AFGHANISTAN IN AMOUNT EQUIVALENT TO 100 PERCENT OF ALL TAXES WITHHeld BY THE GOVERNMENT OF AFGHANISTAN.

(a) REQUIREMENT TO WITHHOLD ASSISTANCE TO AFGHANISTAN.—An amount equivalent to 100 percent of the total taxes assessed during fiscal year 2013 by the Government of Afghanistan on all Department of Defense assistance shall be withheld by the Secretary of Defense from obligations from funds appropriated for such assistance for fiscal year 2014 to the extent that the Secretary of Defense determines that such withholding is necessary to achieve United States goals in Afghanistan.

(b) WAIVER AUTHORITY.—The Secretary of Defense may waive the requirement in subsection (a) if the Secretary determines that such a waiver is necessary to achieve United States goals in Afghanistan.

(c) REPORT.—Not later than 180 days after the effective date of this Act, the Secretary of Defense shall submit to the Committees on Armed Services of the Senate and the House of Representatives a report on the total taxes assessed during fiscal year 2013 by the Government of Afghanistan on all Department of Defense assistance.

(d) DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE ASSISTANCE DEFINED.—In this section, the term “Department of Defense assistance” means funds provided during fiscal year 2013 to Afghanistan by the Department of Defense, either directly or through grantees, contractors, or subcontractors.

Subtitle C—Matters Relating to Afghanistan Post 2014

SEC. 1221. MODIFICATION OF REPORT ON PROGRAMS TO SECURE AND STABILIZE IN AFGHANISTAN.

(a) IN GENERAL.—Section 1230 of the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2008 (Public Law 110–181; 122 Stat. 385), as most recently amended by section 1214(a) of the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2013 (Public Law 112–239; 126 Stat. 1986), is further amended—

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

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

(f) MATTERS TO BE INCLUDED IN REPORT.—The report required under subsection (a) shall include a detailed description of the following matters relating to the redeployment of United States Armed Forces from Afghanistan:

(1) The number and description of United States Armed Forces vehicles and equipment redeployed, and bases closed during the reporting period.

(2) A summary of tasks and functions conducted by the United States Armed Forces or the Department of Defense that have been transferred to other United States Government departments and agencies, Afghanistan Government ministries and foreign governments, or nongovernmental organizations, or discontinued during the reporting period.

(3) A statement of the agreements for formal and informal arrangements and working groups that have been established to coordinate and execute the transfer of such tasks and functions.

(4) EFFECTIVE DATE.—The amendments made by this section shall be effective beginning on or after the date of the enactment of this Act.

SEC. 1222. SENSE OF CONGRESS ON UNITED STATES MILITARY SUPPORT IN AFGHANISTAN.

It is the sense of Congress that—

(1) since the United States engagement in Afghanistan began in 2001, United States and coalition forces have achieved substantial progress toward security and stability in Afghanistan, including the training of the Afghan National Security Forces.

(2) a stable and secure Afghanistan with a credible government is in the long-term national security interests of the United States, and that such security and stability would contribute to the overall stability and security in the region;

(3) as the United States accelerates transfer of the lead role to the Afghan National Security Forces by the spring of 2013, the United States should assist the Afghan National Security Forces to maintain gains in security and should continue to evaluate the capability and capacity of the Afghan National Security Forces through the fighting season in 2013;

(4) following the duration of the North Atlantic Treaty Organization (NATO) mission on December 31, 2014, the United States should continue to fight, disrupt, dismantle, and defeat al Qaeda and the Haqqani Network;

(5) the Haqqani Network continues to be the most important enabler of al Qaeda in Afghanistan and Pakistan;

(6) the operational requirements of the Afghan National Security Forces and counterterrorism threats to the United States should ensure consistency with the Afghan National Security Forces’ operational capacity to maintain security in Afghanistan, including enabling capabilities such as aviation, casualty evacuation, logistics, intelligence, and infrastructure;

(7) the United States, with its Afghan partners, should provide assistance to the Government of Afghanistan so that the Taliban, the Haqqani Network, and associated terrorist groups cannot militarily overthrow the Government of Afghanistan or launch attacks against United States and Afghan interests from safe havens in Afghanistan;

(8) the United States military’s transition to counterterrorism and advise and assist missions should be consistent with agreements between the United States, Afghanistan, and international partners as well as conditions on the ground;

(9) bilateral security agreement that preserves vital United States interests between the United States and the Government of Afghanistan, achieved at the earliest practicable time, is in the best interests of Afghanistan as well as United States’ long-term interests; however, the United States should not sign a bilateral security agreement that is antithetical to United States national security interests or commits to funding not directly linked to achieving those interests.

The United States should support the achievement of a bilateral security agreement between NATO and the Government of Afghanistan, and a bilateral security agreement also will contribute to the long term stability and security of Afghanistan;

(11) the United States should conduct the required oversight and audit of United States stabilization programs to ensure that the activities are in line with the intended purpose of these programs;

(12) the United States should assist the Government of Afghanistan to provide security for the Afghan elections scheduled for 2014 and provide such assistance as requested by Afghan Government entities overseeing the elections and judged necessary by the United States to help guarantee a credible and legitimate election; and

(13) significant uncertainty exists within Afghanistan regarding the level of future United States military support following the end of the NATO mission on December 31, 2014, and therefore in order to reduce such uncertainty and promote further stability and security in Afghanistan following the end of the NATO mission, the President should—

(A) publicly support a residual United States military presence in Afghanistan consistent with United States national security interests;

(B) request all of the United States forces in Afghanistan be immediately exposed to the necessary security and capability levels, publicly define the mission and the support that the United States will provide to the Afghan National Security Forces; and

(C) publicly support sufficient funding for the Afghan National Security Forces until the Government of Afghanistan is able to independently provide such forces with sufficient support consistent with United States national security interests.

SEC. 1223. DEFENSE INTELLIGENCE PLAN.

(a) PLAN REQUIRED.—Not later than 180 days after the date of the enactment of this Act, the Secretary of Defense shall submit to the congressional defense committees, the Permanent Select Committee on Intelligence of the House of Representatives, and the Select Committee on Intelligence of the Senate a Department of Defense plan regarding covered defense intelligence assets in relation to the drawdown of the United States Armed Forces in Afghanistan. Such plan shall include—

(1) a description of the covered defense intelligence assets;

(2) a description of any such assets to remain in Afghanistan after December 31, 2014, to continue to support military operations;

(3) a description of any such assets that will be or have been reallocated to other locations outside of the United States in support of the Department of Defense;

(4) the defense intelligence priorities that will be or have been addressed with the reallocation of such assets from Afghanistan;

(5) the security of Afghanistan consistent with United States national security interests; and

(6) a description of any such assets that will be or have been returned to the United States.

(b) COVERED DEFENSE INTELLIGENCE ASSETS DEFINED.—In this section, the term “covered defense intelligence assets” means Department of Defense intelligence assets and personnel supporting military operations in Afghanistan at the time the Secretary of Defense submits the plan on the date of the enactment of this Act.
law described in paragraph (2) until 15 days after the date on which the Secretary of Defense submits to the specified congressional committees the certification described in subsection (d). (2) The provisions of law referred to in paragraph (1) are the following:

- (c) Afghanistan Security Forces Fund.—Of the funds authorized to be appropriated by this Act for the Department of Defense, $2,615,000,000 may not be obligated or expended until 15 days after the date on which the Secretary of Defense submits to the specified congressional committees the certification described in subsection (d).
- (d) Certification Described.—The certification referred to in subsections (a), (b), and (c) is a certification by the Secretary of Defense that:
  - protects the Department of Defense, its military and civilian personnel, and contractors from liability to pay any tax, or similar charge, associated with efforts to carry out missions in the territory of Afghanistan that have been agreed to by both the Government of the United States and the Government of Afghanistan;
  - ensures that there is no infringement on the right of the Afghan people to self-defense;
  - ensures that there is no infringement on the right of the Afghan people to self-defense;
  - protects the Department of Defense, its military and civilian personnel, and contractors from liability to pay any tax, or similar charge, associated with efforts to carry out missions in the territory of Afghanistan that have been agreed to by both the Government of the United States and the Government of Afghanistan;
  - ensures that there is no infringement on the right of the Afghan people to self-defense;
  - ensures exclusive jurisdiction for the United States over United States Armed Forces located in Afghanistan;
  - ensures that United States military assets are forward deployed;
  - has complete autonomy and control over when and how such Network operates to reinforce Iraq’s grand strategy; and
  - has complete autonomy and control over when and how such Network operates to reinforce Iraq’s grand strategy.
- (e) Effective Date.—The amendments made by this section shall take effect on the date of enactment of this Act and shall apply with respect to reports required to be submitted under section 1245 of the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2010, as so amended, on or after that date.

SEC. 1232. ADDITIONAL ELEMENTS IN ANNUAL REPORT ON MILITARY POWER OF IRAN.

(a) In General.—Section 1245(b)(3) of the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2010 (Public Law 111–44; 123 Stat. 2542) is amended—
- (1) in subparagraph (C), by striking “and” at the end;
- (2) in subparagraph (D), by striking the period at the end and inserting a semicolon; and
- (3) In reference to the decision to indefinitely delay the deployment of the USS Harry Truman, CVN 75, and the USS Gettysburg, its cruisers escort, Chairman of the Joint Chiefs, General Martin Dempsey stated, “We’re trying to stretch our readiness out by keeping this particular carrier in homeport in our global response force, so if something happens elsewhere in the world, we can respond to it. Had we deployed it and ‘consumed’ that readiness, we could have created a situation where downstream we wouldn’t have a carrier present in certain parts of the world at all.”.
- (b) Matters to Be Included.—The report required by subsection (a) shall include the following:
  - an explanation of the steps that the Department of Defense and the Department of State have taken to ensure interoperability of United States–Gulf Cooperation Council countries missile defense systems.
  - an outline of the defense agreements with Gulf Cooperation Council countries, including caveats and restrictions on United States operations.
- (c) Afghanistan.—An outline of United States efforts in Gulf Cooperation Council countries that are funded by overseas contingency operations funding, an explanation of overseas contingency operations funding, and a prioritization of overseas contingency operations funding for such efforts to long-term, sustainable funding sources.
- (d) Certification Required.—The report required by subsection (a) shall be submitted in unclassified form, but may contain a classified annex, if necessary.

SEC. 1233. SENSE OF CONGRESS ON THE DEFENSE OF THE ARABIAN GULF.

(a) Findings.—Congress finds the following:
  - (1) that the United States military is maintaining a high level of military buildup, including the United States should construct and maintain both land-based and sea-based capabilities in the region to project force;
  - (2) that land-based locations in the region could restrict United States military options and critically impact the operational capability if required to conduct a defense of the Arabian Gulf because the United States has not finalized bilateral security agreements with key Gulf Cooperation Council countries;
  - (3) in February 2013, the senior leadership of the United States military commanders have expressed concerns about the operational constraints, the increasing uncertainty among United States allies, and the emboldening of potential adversaries such as Iran;
  - (4) the United States should construct and sufficiently sustain a fleet of at least eleven aircraft carriers and associated battle force ships in order to meet current and future requirements and to support at least a two aircraft carrier battle group presence in the Arabian Gulf, in addition to meeting other operational requirements; and
  - (5) it is in the interests of the United States Navy to maintain a two aircraft carrier battle group presence in the Arabian Gulf, the Chief of Naval Operations, Admiral Jonathan Greenert, stated, “We need 11 carriers to do the job. That’s been pretty clearly articulated, and that’s been written down in our deep strategic guidance.”.

(b) Sense of Congress.—It is the sense of Congress that—
  - (1) the terrorist attack in Benghazi, Libya on September 11, 2012, may have never occurred or could have been prevented had there been an international stabilizing force following NATO–led operations in order to help stabilize the country, build capacity in security forces, and pursue terrorist groups that threaten the local government as well as United States interests;
  - (2) the attack also highlighted the limitations of the United States military to alert, deploy, and decisively counter a no-notice terrorist attack such as the one in Benghazi, or another security contingency, due to the limitations stemming from United States military posture in Africa and the Middle East and when there is a lack of a layered defense at United States diplomatic facilities;
  - (3) the United States military is more effectively able to respond to terrorist attacks on United States’ diplomatic facilities by having a robust United States military forward deployed;
(A) when an intelligence threat assessment determines that a United States facility overseas is vulnerable to attack, such facility should have robust force protection measures sufficient to safeguard personnel until a United States military response can arrive;

(5) the continually evolving terrorist threat to United States interests on the Continent of Africa and the Middle East necessitates that the United States military maintains a forward deployed posture in Europe, Middle East, and Africa in order to be able to respond to terrorist events; other security contingencies, and to effectively evacuate and recover United States personnel;

(6) the United States military, in conjunction with the Department of State and the Intelligence community, should continue to evaluate the assumptions underpinning the terrorist threat in order to ensure that it is effectively able to respond globally to future terrorist attacks;

(7) the United States military should regularly re-evaluate the posture and alert status requirements of its crisis response elements in order to be more responsive to the evolving and global nature of the terrorist threat, and all United States military crisis response elements should be fully equipped with the required supporting capabilities to conduct their missions;

(8) on April 16, 2013, Chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff, General Martin Dempsey, testified before the Appropriations Committee that the military is, "...adapting our force posture to a new normal of combustible violence in North Africa and in the Middle East";

(9) the President stated in a press conference on May 16, 2013, "I have directed the Defense Department to ensure that our military can respond lightning quick in times of crisis.");

(10) the Joint Chiefs should continue to evaluate the posture of United States forces to respond to the global terrorist threat, including an evaluation of whether United States Africa Command should have forces and necessary equipment permanently assigned to the command to respond more promptly to this "new normal"; and

(11) although the Department of State-initiated Accountability Review Board found that the Marine Security Guard program should be expanded and that there should be greater coordination between the Department of Defense and the Department of State to identify additional resources for security at high risk posts, the United States military may be challenged to provide the required support to Department of State facilities due to budget shortfalls, ongoing force structure constraints, and increasing operational requirements for the Department of Defense.

(b) REPORT REQUIRED.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—Not later than 180 days after the date of the enactment of this Act, the Secretary of Defense, in consultation with the Chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff, shall submit to the appropriate congressional committees a report on the posture and readiness of United States military forces in Europe, the Middle East, Africa, and the United States and any changes implemented or planned to be implemented since the terrorist attack in Benghazi, Libya on September 11, 2012. The report should respond to future terrorist attacks in Africa and the Middle East.

(2) MATTERS TO BE INCLUDED.—The plan required under paragraph (1) shall include, at a minimum, the following:

(A) An assessment of terrorist groups and other non-state groups that threaten United States interests and facilities in Africa, including a description of the key assumptions underpinning such assessment.

(B) A description of the readiness, posture, and alert status of relevant United States Armed Forces in Europe, the Middle East, Africa, and the United States and any changes implemented or planned to be implemented since the terrorist attack in Benghazi, Libya on September 11, 2012, as well as a "normal" contour of President Obama's directive for the military to respond "lightening quick" in times of crisis.
SEC. 1244. LIMITATION ON FUNDS TO PROVIDE THE RUSSIAN FEDERATION WITH ACCESS TO CERTAIN MISSILE DEFENSE TECHNOLOGY.

None of the funds authorized to be appropriated or otherwise made available for each of the fiscal years 2014 through 2018 for the Defense Programs of the National Defense Authorization Act for National Security Cooperations in the Russian Federation may be used to provide the Russian Federation with access to information regarding—

(1) missile defense technology of the United States relating to hit-to-kill technology; or

(2) telemetry data with respect to missile defense interceptors or target vehicles.

SEC. 1245. LIMITATION ON FUNDING FOR REGIONAL AND MULTILATERAL COORDINATION CENTERS.

(a) APPROPRIATE CONGRESSIONAL COMMITTEES.—Section 403 of the Arms Control and Disarmament Act (22 U.S.C. 2593a) is amended—

(1) by redesignating subsection (a) as subsection (a) of the revised section; and

(2) by inserting in subsection (a)—

(3) ‘‘the ballistic missile programs of the People’s Republic of China, Iran, Russia, North Korea, and other countries.’’;

(b) COOPERATION OF RUSSIA AND CHINA TO REDUCE TECHNOLOGY AND EXPERTISE THAT SUPPORTS THE BALLISTIC MISSILE PROGRAMS OF SYRIA, IRAN, NORTH KOREA, AND OTHER COUNTRIES.—

(1) In general.—The Secretary of Defense or Secretary of State shall provide to such committees a briefing on such support during the preceding six-month period.

(2) Initial report.—The initial report required in paragraph (1) shall be submitted not later than 180 days after the date of the enactment of this Act.

(3) Semi-annual report.—Each year beginning after the date of the enactment of this Act, the Secretary shall submit to such committees a semi-annual report that describes the plan required in paragraph (1) and provides briefings to such committees annually thereafter until 2018 on the progress and results of these efforts.

(4) Definitions.—In this section—

(A) ‘‘appropria tely congressional committees’’ means—

(i) the Committee on Appropriations of the House of Representatives and the Committee on Appropriations of the Senate; and

(ii) the Select Committee on Intelligence of the House of Representatives and the Select Committee on Intelligence of the Senate; and

(B) ‘‘the ballistic missile programs of the People’s Republic of China, Iran, Russia, North Korea, and any other country that the Secretary of Defense or State determines has ballistic missile technologies.’’;
committee not later than 15 days after the date on which the agreement is signed, renewed, amended or otherwise revised, or terminated.

(b) BRIEFINGS REQUIRED.—Not later than February 1 of each calendar year, the Secretary of Defense, in consultation with the Secretary of State, shall provide a briefing to the appropriate congressional committees on the following:

(1) Programs that the United States will seek to enter into in such calendar year.

(2) Status of forces agreements that have expired and which the United States will seek to renew in such calendar year.

(3) Amendments to status of forces agreements that the Secretary of Defense determines to be substantial and are likely to be negotiated in such calendar year.

SEC. 1251. SENSE OF CONGRESS ON THE CONFLICT IN SYRIA.

(a) FINDINGS.—Congress finds the following:

(1) The conflict in Syria began in March 2011.

(2) As of February 2013, the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights estimated that approximately 100,000 Syrians have been killed during the conflict.

(3) According to the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees, over 1,200,000 Syrians have fled their homes or become persons of concern, including over 66,000 in Egypt, over 145,000 in Iraq, over 461,000 in Jordan, over 462,000 in Lebanon, and over 329,000 in Turkey.

(4) Groups located in Syria and categorized as an affiliate of al-Qaeda by the intelligence community, presents a direct threat to the interests of the United States and could present a direct threat to the United States.

(5) On August 19, 2011, President Obama stated: "We have consistently said that President Assad must lead a democratic transition out of the violence and corruption that has not led. For the sake of the Syrian people, the time has come for President Assad to step aside."

(6) The United States is deploying 200 military personnel from the headquarters of the 1st Armored Division to Jordan in order to "improve readiness and prepare for a number of scenarios."

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

(1) President Obama should have a comprehensive policy and should ensure robust contingency planning to secure United States interests in Syria.

(2) President Obama should fully consider all courses of action to remove President Bashar al-Assad from power.

(3) The conflict in Syria threatens the vital national security interests of Israel, which should include nuclear, chemical, and biological weapons; the Assad regime; and the United States.

(4) The President should fully consider all courses of action to remove President Bashar al-Assad from power.

(5) The United States should continue to conduct rigorous strategic and operational preparation to support any efforts to secure the chemical and biological stockpiles and associated weapons.

(6) The United States should have a policy that supports the stability of countries on Syria’s border, including Jordan, Turkey, Iraq, Lebanon, and Israel.

(7) The United States should continue to support Syrian opposition forces with non-lethal aid.

(8) The President, the Department of Defense, the Department of State, and the intelligence community, in cooperation with European and regional allies, should ensure that the risks of all courses of action are fully explored and understood and that Congress is kept fully informed of such risks.

(9) The President should fully consider, and the Department of Defense should conduct prudent planning for, the provision of lethal aid and relevant operational training to vetted Syrian opposition groups, including an analysis of the risks of the provision of such aid and training;

(10) and should the President decide to employ any military assets in Syria, the President should provide a supplemental budget request to Congress.

SEC. 1252. REVISION OF STATUTORY REFERENCES TO FORMER NATO SUPPLEMENTARY ORGANIZATIONS AND RELATED NATO AGREEMENTS.

(a) TITLE 10, UNITED STATES CODE.—Section 2550d of title 10, United States Code, is amended—

(1) in subparagraphs (A) and (C)(i), by striking "Maintenance and Supply Agency of the North Atlantic Treaty Organization" and inserting "North Atlantic Treaty Organization Support Organization and its executive agencies";

(2) in subparagraph (A)(i), by striking "weapon system partnership agreement" and adding "support partnership agreement"; and

(3) in subparagraph (C)(i)(III), by striking "a specific weapon system" and inserting "activities".

(b) ARMED FORCES ACT.—Section 21(e)(3) of the Arms Export Control Act (22 U.S.C. 276e(e)) is amended—

(1) in subparagraphs (A) and (C)(i), by striking "Maintenance and Supply Agency of the North Atlantic Treaty Organization" and inserting "North Atlantic Treaty Organization Support Organization and its executive agencies"; and

(2) in subparagraph (A)(i), by striking "weapon system partnership agreement" and adding "support partnership agreement".

SEC. 1253. LIMITATION ON FUNDS TO IMPLEMENT EXECUTIVE AGREEMENTS RELATING TO UNITED STATES MISSILE DEFENSE CAPABILITIES.

(a) STATEMENT OF POLICY.—Congress reaffirms, with respect to executive agreements relating to the missile defense capabilities of the United States, including basing, locations, capabilities and numbers of missiles with respect to such missile defense capabilities, that section 363(b) of the Arms Control and Disarmament Act (22 U.S.C. 2573(b)) provides the following: "No action shall be taken pursuant to this or any other Act of Congress to reduce or limit the Armed Forces or armaments of the United States in a militarily significant manner, except pursuant to the treaty or agreement under which the United States has entered into force with the United States." The United States shall not enter into any executive agreements that—

(1) to implement any executive agreement relating to the missile defense capabilities of the United States with its allies in the region and categorized as an affiliate of al-Qaeda by the intelligence community, presents a direct threat to the interests of the United States and could present a direct threat to the United States;

(2) President Obama should fully consider all courses of action to remove President Bashar al-Assad from power.

(3) The conflict in Syria threatens the vital national security interests of Israel, which should include nuclear, chemical, and biological weapons; the Assad regime; and the United States.

(4) The President should fully consider, and the Department of Defense should conduct prudent planning for, the provision of lethal aid and relevant operational training to vetted Syrian opposition groups, including an analysis of the risks of the provision of such aid and training;

(5) the United States should continue to conduct rigorous strategic and operational preparation to support any efforts to secure the chemical and biological stockpiles and associated weapons.

(6) the United States should have a policy that supports the stability of countries on Syria’s border, including Jordan, Turkey, Iraq, Lebanon, and Israel.

(7) the United States should continue to support Syrian opposition forces with non-lethal aid.

(8) the President, the Department of Defense, the Department of State, and the intelligence community, in cooperation with European and regional allies, should ensure that the risks of all courses of action are fully explored and understood and that Congress is kept fully informed of such risks.

(9) the President should fully consider, and the Department of Defense should conduct prudent planning for, the provision of lethal aid and relevant operational training to vetted Syrian opposition groups, including an analysis of the risks of the provision of such aid and training;

(10) the United States should have a policy that supports the stability of countries on Syria’s border, including Jordan, Turkey, Iraq, Lebanon, and Israel.

(11) and should the President decide to employ any military assets in Syria, the President should provide a supplemental budget request to Congress.

SEC. 1255. LIMITATION ON AVAILABILITY OF FUNDS FOR THREAT REDUCTION ENGAGEMENT ACTIVITIES AND UNITED STATES CONTRIBUTIONS TO THE COMPREHENSIVE NUCLEAR-TEST-BAN TREATY ORGANIZATION.

(a) IN GENERAL.—None of the funds made available for fiscal year 2014 for Threat Reduction Engagement activities may be obligated or otherwise made available for any purpose until the President certifies to Congress that no state party to the Comprehensive Nuclear-Test-Ban Treaty has undertaken nuclear weapons test activities in fiscal year 2013 that are inconsistent with United States interpretations regarding obligations under such Treaty.

(b) LOBBYING OR ADVOCACY ACTIVITIES.—None of the funds made available for fiscal year 2014 for lobbying or advocacy in the United States relating to the Comprehensive Nuclear-Test-Ban Treaty Organization International Monitoring System; and
makers lack critical information that could be
do not completely and consistently report cost
(GAO) has found that the combatant commands
rated with permanently stationing forces in Eu-
pare the strategic benefits and the costs associ-
(2) the future of the military-to-military rela-
while the United States has national secure-
ty interests in Burma’s peace and stability, the
peaceful settlement of armed conflicts with the
ethnic minority groups requires the Burmese
peaceful settlement of armed conflicts with the
interest in supporting the stability and security of
(2) Arab Spring uprisings in Middle Eastern
and North African countries, including the Re-
public of Arab Republic of Egypt (Egypt), Libya,
(upcom) have presented emerging strategic challenges
that present significant implications for regional
security, the security of the State of Israel, and
the national security interests of the
the United States force posture
(3) U.S. Africa Command does not have for-
tially assigned Army or Marine Corps units as-
sign to it and it continues to share Air Force
Consequently, United States forces stationed
in Europe have been directed to support contingencies
associated with the Arab Spring in North Africa.
(4) The Commander of U.S. European Com-
mand responsible for developing operational
plans for the defense of Israel. Moreover, forces
stationed in Europe would be deployed to de-
(5) Regimes, including the Islamic Republic of
Iran and Syria, continue efforts to procure, de-
velop, and proliferate advanced ballistic missile
technology; and pose a serious threat to United
States forces and installations in the theater, as
well as to the territory, populations, and forces
of Israel and European allies. United States mis-
sile defense capabilities in Europe seek to miti-
gate these threats.
(6) Violent extremist organizations, including
Kongra-Gel, al Qaida, Lebanese Hizballah, and
Iranian Quds Force, may utilize Europe as an
important venue for recruitment, logistical sup-
port, financing, and the targeting of the United
States and Western interests.
(7) Congress has lacked sufficient data to com-
pare the strategic benefits and the costs associ-
ated with permanently stationing forces in Eu-
(8) The Department of Defense has reported
that the cost of permanently stationing forces in
Europe is often offset by such factors as increased rotational
(2) SENSE OF CONGRESS.—It is the sense of Congress that—
(1) an enduring United States presence and
engagement across Europe and Eurasia provides
the capability to prevent and respond, as necessary,
Europe, as well as the Mediterranean Sea and the
Atlantic Oceans, and facilitates a rapid United States
response for complex contingencies;
(2) the United States continues to have an in-
interest in supporting the stability and security of
Europe, especially in a dynamic and chal-
ging global security environment;
(3) forward-stationed active duty service mem-
bers, forward-deployed rotational units, and re-
serve forces assigned to U.S. European Com-
mand remain essential for United States plan-
ning, logistics, and operations in support of U.S.
Central Command, U.S. European Command, U.S.
Transportation Command, U.S. Strategic Com-
mand, and U.S. Strategic Command, as well as
fulfilling commitments under Article V of the North
Atlantic Charter;
(4) in light of the benefits associated with de-
fhomeland forward and strategic ac-
(1) During the past several years, over 700 ki-
nic events have occurred in the U.S.
(5) the Secretary of Defense should keep Con-
(4) in light of the benefits associated with de-
homeland forward and strategic ac-
(3) U.S. Africa Command does not have for-
formally assigned Army or Marine Corps units as-
sign to it and it continues to share Air Force
and Navy component commands with EUCOM.
Consequently, United States forces stationed
in Europe have been directed to support contingencies
associated with the Arab Spring in North Africa.
The Secretary of Defense determines that it is necessary to do so in the
national interest, the Secretary may obligate amounts appropriated for fiscal year 2014 for a purpose other than a purpose listed in paragraphs (1) through (7) of subsection (a) in excess of the specific amount authorized for that purpose.
(2) NOTICE-AND-WAIT REQUIREMENT.—An obliga-
tion of funds for a purpose stated in paragraphs (1) through (7) of subsection (a) in excess of the specific amount authorized for such purpose may be made using the authority provided in paragraphs (1) through (7) of subsection (a) only after the Secretary submits a report to Congress that includes a detailed explanation of the justification for such expenditure.
SEC. 1401. WORKING CAPITAL FUNDS.

Funds are hereby authorized to be appropriated for fiscal year 2014 for the use of the Armed Forces and other activities and agencies of the Department of Defense for providing capital for working capital and revolving funds, as specified in the funding table in section 4501.

SEC. 1402. NATIONAL DEFENSE SEALIFT FUND.

Funds are hereby authorized to be appropriated for fiscal year 2014 for the National Defense Sealift Fund, as specified in the funding table in section 4501.

SEC. 1403. CHEMICAL AGENTS AND MUNITIONS DESTRUCTION, DEFENSE.

(a) AUTHORIZATION OF APPROPRIATIONS.—

Funds are hereby authorized to be appropriated for the Department of Defense for fiscal year 2014 for Other Activities (as otherwise provided for, for Chemical Agents and Munitons Destruction, Defense, as specified in the funding table in section 4501).

(b) AMOUNTS AUTHORIZED.—The amounts authorized to be appropriated under subsection (a) are authorized for—

(1) the destruction of chemical agents and munitions in accordance with section 1412 of the Department of Defense Authorization Act, 1986 (50 U.S.C. 1521); and

(2) the destruction of chemical warfare materiel of the United States that is not covered by section 1412 of such Act.

SEC. 1404. DRUG INTERDICTION AND COUNTER-DUG ACTIVITIES, DEFENSE-WIDE.

Funds are hereby authorized to be appropriated for the Department of Defense for fiscal year 2014 for expenses, not otherwise provided for, for Drug Interdiction and Counter-Drug Activities, Defense-wide, as specified in the funding table in section 4501.

SEC. 1405. DEFENSE INSPECTOR GENERAL.

Funds are hereby authorized to be appropriated for the Department of Defense for fiscal year 2014 for expenses, not otherwise provided for, for the Office of the Inspector General of the Department of Defense, as specified in the funding table in section 4501.

SEC. 1406. DEFENSE HEALTH PROGRAM.

Funds are hereby authorized to be appropriated for fiscal year 2014 for the Defense Health Program, as specified in the funding table in section 4501, for the use of the Armed Forces and other activities and agencies of the Department of Defense in providing for the health of eligible beneficiaries.

Subtitle B—National Defense Stockpile

SEC. 1411. USE OF NATIONAL DEFENSE STOCKPILE FOR THE CONSERVATION OF A STRATEGIC AND CRITICAL MATERIALS SUPPLY.

(a) PRESIDENTIAL RESPONSIBILITY FOR CONSERVATION OF STOCKPILE MATERIALS.—Section 98e(a) of title 50, United States Code, is amended—

(1) by redesignating paragraphs (5) and (6) as paragraphs (6) and (7), respectively; and

(2) by inserting after paragraph (4) the following new paragraph (5):—

“(5) provide for the recovery of any strategic and critical material from excess materials made available for recovery purposes by other Federal agencies.

(b) USES OF NATIONAL DEFENSE STOCKPILE TRANSACTION FUND.—Section 98h(b)(2) of title 50, United States Code, is amended—

(1) by redesignating subparagraphs (D) through (L) as subparagraphs (E) through (M), respectively; and

SEC. 1412. AUTHORITY TO ACQUIRE ADDITIONAL MATERIALS FOR THE NATIONAL DEFENSE STOCKPILE.

(a) ACQUISITION AUTHORITY.—Using funds available from the National Defense Stockpile Transaction Fund, the National Defense Stockpile Manager may acquire the following materials determined to be strategic and critical materials required to meet the defense, industrial, and essential civilian needs of the United States:

(1) Ferronium Oxide.

(2) Dysprosium Metal.

(3) Vitrine Oxide.

(4) Cadmium Zinc Tellurium Substrate Materials.

(5) Lithium Ion Precursors.

(6) Triamine-Tritritenobenzene and Insensitive High Explosives.

(b) AMOUNT OF AUTHORITY.—The National Defense Stockpile Manager may use up to $11,000,000 of the National Defense Stockpile Transaction Fund for acquisition of the materials specified in subsection (a).

(c) FISCAL YEAR LIMITATION.—The authority under this section is available for purchases during fiscal year 2014 through fiscal year 2019.

Subtitle C—Other Matters

SEC. 1421. AUTHORITY FOR TRANSFER OF FUNDS TO THE DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE—DEPARTMENT OF VETERANS AFFAIRS MEDICAL FACILITY DEMONSTRATION FUND FOR CAPTAIN JAMES A. LOVELL HEALTH CARE CENTER, ILLINOIS.

(a) AUTHORITY FOR TRANSFER OF FUNDS.—Of the funds authorized to be appropriated for section 307 and available for the Defense Health Program for operation and maintenance, $4,387,600 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 Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2010 (Public Law 111-84; 122 Stat. 4500).

(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 coverage obtained by section 706 of the Duncan Hunter National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2009 (Public Law 110-417; 122 Stat. 4500).

SEC. 1422. AUTHORIZATION OF APPROPRIATIONS FOR ARMED FORCES RETIREMENT HOME.

There is hereby authorized to be appropriated for fiscal year 2014 from the Armed Forces Retirement Home Trust Fund the sum of $67,800,000 for the operation of the Armed Forces Retirement Home.

SEC. 1423. CEMETERY EXPENSES.

Funds are hereby authorized to be appropriated for the Department of Defense for fiscal year 2014 for cemetery expenses, not otherwise provided for, in the amount of $54,900,000.

TITLE XV—AUTHORIZATION OF ADDITIONAL APPROPRIATIONS FOR OVERSEAS CONTINGENCY OPERATIONS

Subtitle A—Authorization of Additional Appropriations

SEC. 1501. PURCHASE AND TRANSFER OF VEHICLES, VERSUS, AND EQUIPMENT.

The purpose of this subtitle is to authorize appropriations for the Department of Defense for fiscal year 2014 to provide additional funds for overseas contingency operations being carried out by the Armed Forces.

SEC. 1502. PROCUREMENT.

Funds are hereby authorized to be appropriated for fiscal year 2014 for procurement activities of the Army, the Marine Corps, the Air Force, and the Defense-wide activities, as specified in the funding table in section 4502.

SEC. 1503. RESEARCH, DEVELOPMENT, TEST, AND EVALUATION.

Funds are hereby authorized to be appropriated for fiscal year 2014 for the Department of Defense for research, development, test, and evaluation, as specified in the funding table in section 4502.

SEC. 1504. OPERATION AND MAINTENANCE.

Funds are hereby authorized to be appropriated for fiscal year 2014 for 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 4502.

SEC. 1505. MILITARY PERSONNEL.

Funds are hereby authorized to be appropriated for fiscal year 2014 for 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. 1506. WORKING CAPITAL FUNDS.

Funds are hereby authorized to be appropriated for fiscal year 2014 for the Armed Forces and other activities and agencies of the Department of Defense for fiscal year 2014 for expenses, not otherwise provided for, for Drug Interdiction and Counter-Drug Activities, Defense-wide, as specified in the funding table in section 4502.

SEC. 1507. DRUG INTERDICTION AND COVERAGE—DRUG ACTIVITIES, DEFENSE-WIDE.

Funds are hereby authorized to be appropriated for the Department of Defense for fiscal year 2014 for the use of the Armed Forces and other activities and agencies of the Department of Defense for fiscal year 2014 for expenses, not otherwise provided for, for Drug Interdiction and Counter-Drug Activities, Defense-wide, as specified in the funding table in section 4502.

SEC. 1508. DEFENSE INSPECTOR GENERAL.

Funds are hereby authorized to be appropriated for the Department of Defense for fiscal year 2014 for expenses, not otherwise provided for, for the Office of the Inspector General of the Department of Defense, as specified in the funding table in section 4502.

SEC. 1509. DEFENSE HEALTH PROGRAM.

Funds are hereby authorized to be appropriated for the Department of Defense for fiscal year 2014 for expenses, not otherwise provided for, for Drug Interdiction and Counter-Drug Activities, Defense-wide, as specified in the funding table in section 4502.

TITLE XVIII—AUTHORIZATION OF ADDITIONAL APPROPRIATIONS FOR PROFESSIONAL SERVICES

Subtitle A—Authorization of Additional Appropriations

SEC. 1801. AUTHORIZATION OF APPROPRIATIONS FOR SEAS_passwd

The purpose of this subtitle is to authorize appropriations for the Department of Defense for fiscal year 2014 to provide additional funds for overseas contingency operations being carried out by the Armed Forces.

SEC. 1802. PROCUREMENT.

Funds are hereby authorized to be appropriated for fiscal year 2014 for procurement activities of the Army, the Marine Corps, the Air Force, and the Defense-wide activities, as specified in the funding table in section 4502.

SEC. 1803. RESEARCH, DEVELOPMENT, TEST, AND EVALUATION.

Funds are hereby authorized to be appropriated for fiscal year 2014 for the Department of Defense for research, development, test, and evaluation, as specified in the funding table in section 4502.

SEC. 1804. OPERATION AND MAINTENANCE.

Funds are hereby authorized to be appropriated for fiscal year 2014 for 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 4502.

SEC. 1805. MILITARY PERSONNEL.

Funds are hereby authorized to be appropriated for fiscal year 2014 for 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 4502.

SEC. 1806. WORKING CAPITAL FUNDS.

Funds are hereby authorized to be appropriated for fiscal year 2014 for 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. 1807. DRUG INTERDICTION AND COVERAGE—DRUG ACTIVITIES, DEFENSE-WIDE.

Funds are hereby authorized to be appropriated for the Department of Defense for fiscal year 2014 for expenses, not otherwise provided for, for Drug Interdiction and Counter-Drug Activities, Defense-wide, as specified in the funding table in section 4502.

SEC. 1808. DEFENSE INSPECTOR GENERAL.

Funds are hereby authorized to be appropriated for the Department of Defense for fiscal year 2014 for expenses, not otherwise provided for, for the Office of the Inspector General of the Department of Defense, as specified in the funding table in section 4502.

SEC. 1809. DEFENSE HEALTH PROGRAM.

Funds are hereby authorized to be appropriated for the Department of Defense for fiscal year 2014 for expenses, not otherwise provided for, for the Defense Health Program, as specified in the funding table in section 4502.
transferred shall be merged with and be available for the same purposes as the authorization to which transferred.

(2) LIMITATION.—The total amount of authorization provided by this section is in addition to the authority provided by this section to be transferred to the Afghanistan Security Forces Fund for fiscal year 2014 and shall be subject to the conditions contained in subsections (b) and (c) of section 1511 of the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2014, as amended by section 1512(b) of the Ike Skelton National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2013 (Public Law 112–239; 126 Stat. 2056).

(3) ADDITIONAL AUTHORITY.—The transfer authority provided by this section is in addition to the transfer authority provided under section 1001.

**Subtitle C—Limitations and Other Matters**

SEC. 1531. AFGHANISTAN SECURITY FORCES FUND.

(a) CONTINUATION OF EXISTING LIMITATIONS ON USE OF FUNDS IN FUND.—Funds available to the Department of Defense for the Afghanistan Security Forces Fund for fiscal year 2014 shall be subject to the conditions contained in subsections (b) and (c) of section 1511 of the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2008 (Public Law 110–181; 122 Stat. 438), as amended by section 1512(b) of the Ike Skelton National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2011 (Public Law 112–239; 126 Stat. 2056).

(b) TERMS AND CONDITIONS.—Transfers under this section are subject to the terms and conditions as transferred under section 1001.

(c) ADDITIONAL AUTHORITY.—The transfer authority provided by this section is in addition to the transfer authority provided under section 1001.

SEC. 1532. REPORT ON USE OF JOINT IMPROVED EXPLOSIVE DEVICE DEFEAT ORGANIZATIONS.

(a) REPORT REQUIRED.—Not later than 60 days after the date of the enactment of this Act, the Secretary of Defense shall submit to the congressional defense committees a report on the future plans of the Department of Defense for the Joint Improvised Explosive Device Defeat Organization (JIEDDO).

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

(1) An analysis of alternatives considered in determining the future plans for JIEDDO;

(2) If the Secretary of Defense plans to discontinue JIEDDO—

(A) a description of how JIEDDO’s major programs and capabilities will be integrated into other Department of Defense programs and possibly transferred to other components of the Department of Defense; and

(B) a statement of the estimated costs to other components of the Department of Defense for any JIEDDO programs and capabilities that are reassigned to such components;

(3) If the Secretary of Defense plans to continue JIEDDO—

(A) a statement of the expected mission of JIEDDO;

(B) a description of the expected organizational structure for JIEDDO, including the reporting structure and lines of authority within the Department and personnel strength, including contractors and consultants; and

(C) a statement of the estimated costs and budgetary impacts related to implementing any changes to the mission of JIEDDO and its organizational structure;

(4) A timeline for implementation of the selected alternative described in paragraph (2) or (3);

(5) A description on how the Department will identify and incorporate lessons learned from establishing and managing JIEDDO and its programs.

SEC. 1533. LIMITATION ON INTELLIGENCE, SURVEILLANCE, AND RECONNAISSANCE SUPPORT FOR OPERATION OBSERVANT COMPASS.

None of the amounts authorized to be appropriated for operation and maintenance by section 1504, as specified in the funding table in section 430, may be obligated or expended for intelligence, surveillance, and reconnaissance support for Operation Observant Compass until the Secretary of Defense submits to the congressional defense committees a report on Operation Observant Compass, including the specific goals of the campaign to counter the Taliban, the precise metrics used to measure progress, and a description of the required steps that will be taken to transition such campaign if it is determined that it is no longer necessary for the United States to support the mission of such campaign.

SEC. 1534. REPORT ON UNITED STATES FORCE LEVELS AND COSTS OF MILITARY OPERATIONS IN AFGHANISTAN.

Not later than January 15, 2014, the Secretary of Defense shall submit to the Committees on Armed Services of the House of Representatives and Senate a report on the following:

(1) The estimated levels of United States military force levels in Afghanistan for each of fiscal years 2015 through 2020;

(2) The estimated costs of United States military operations in Afghanistan for each of fiscal years 2015 through 2020.

**Title XVI—Industrial Base Matters**

SEC. 1601. PERIODIC AUDITS OF CONTRACTING COMPLIANCE BY INSPECTOR GENERAL OF DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE.

(a) REQUIREMENT FOR PERIODIC AUDITS OF CONTRACTING COMPLIANCE.—The Inspector General of the Department of Defense shall conduct periodic audits of contracting practices and policies related to procurement under section 2533a of title 10, United States Code. Such an audit shall be conducted at least once every three years.

(b) REQUIREMENT FOR ADDITIONAL INFORMATION IN SEMIANNUAL REPORTS.—The Inspector General of the Department of Defense shall ensure that findings and other information resulting from audits conducted pursuant to subsection (a) are included in the semianual report transmitted by the congressional committees under section 8(f)(1) of the Inspector General Act of 1978 (5 U.S.C. App).

SEC. 1602. EXPANSION OF THE PROCUREMENT TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE PROGRAM TO ADVANCE SMALL BUSINESS GROWTH.

(a) ADVANCING SMALL BUSINESS GROWTH.—(1) IN GENERAL.—Chapter 142 of title 10, United States Code, is amended—

(A) by redesignating section 2419 as section 2420; and

(B) by inserting after section 2418 the following new section 2419:

"§2419. Advancing small business growth."

"(a) IDENTIFICATION OF RECOMMENDED BUSINESS CAPABILITIES AND CHARACTERISTICS.—(1) The Under Secretary of Defense for Acquisition, Technology, and Logistics shall publish in the Federal Register and on the website of the Office of Small Business Programs of the Department of Defense a list of capabilities and characteristics recommended for the successful transition of a qualified small business concern to become competitive as an other-than-small business for contracts awarded by the Department of Defense. The capabilities and characteristics on the list shall be forth North American Industry Classification System sector.

(2) The list shall be reviewed and updated appropriately on an annual basis.

(b) CONTRACT CLAUSE REQUIRED.—(1) The Under Secretary shall require the clause described in paragraph (2) to be included in each covered contract awarded by the Department of Defense.

(2) The clause described in this paragraph is a clause that—

"(A) requires the contractor to acknowledge that acceptance of the contract may cause the business to exceed the applicable small business size standards (established pursuant to section 3(a) of the Small Business Act) for the industry concerned and that the contractor may no longer qualify as a small business concern for that industry; and

"(B) encourages the contractor to develop capabilities and characteristics identified in the clause to remain competitive as an other-than-small business in that industry.

(c) EXCEPTION.—The clause described in paragraph (2) shall not apply to:"

"(1) a contract that is included in the schedule of contracts that are exempt from the application of this title under section 2426(b),"
for eligible small businesses pursuant to section 2419(c) of this title, the Secretary may agree to furnish the full cost of such assistance."

(2) ADDITIONAL CONSIDERATIONS.—Section 2413 of such title is further amended by adding at the end the following new subsection:

"(e) In determining the level of funding to provide under an agreement under subsection (b), the Secretary shall consider the cost of the eligible entity and, in the case of an established program under this chapter, the outlays of such program during prior years of operation.

(3) CONFORMING AMENDMENT.—Section 2413(d) of such title is further amended by striking "and in determining the level of funding to provide under an agreement under subsection (b),"

(d) REPORT REQUIRED.—Not later than March 15 of each year, 2017 and 2018, the Secretary of Defense shall submit to the congressional defense committees a report on the implementation of the amendments made by this section, along with recommendations for improvements.

SEC. 1603. AMENDMENTS RELATING TO PROCUREMENT TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE COOPERATIVE PROGRAM.

(a) INCREASE IN GOVERNMENT SHARE.—Section 421(b) of title 10, United States Code, is amended by striking--

"(1) by striking "one-half" each place it appears and inserting "65 percent"; and

(2) by striking "three-fourths" and inserting "75 percent".

(b) INCREASE IN LIMITATIONS ON VALUE OF ASSISTANCE.—Section 241(a) of such title is amended—

(1) in paragraphs (1) and (4), by striking "$600,000" and inserting "$750,000";

(2) in paragraph (6) by striking "$300,000" and inserting "$450,000"; and

(3) in paragraph (3), by striking "$150,000" and inserting "$300,000".

SEC. 1604. STRATEGIC PLAN FOR REQUIREMENTS FOR WAR RESERVE STOCKS OF MEALS READY-TO-EAT.

(a) LIMITATION; STRATEGIC PLAN.—The Administrator of the Defense Logistics Agency may not make any reductions in the requirements for war reserve stocks of meals ready-to-eat until the Administrator and the heads of the military services, in consultation with manufacturers of meals ready-to-eat, develop a comprehensive strategic plan to address—

(1) the aggregate meals ready-to-eat requirements of the military departments;

(2) industrial base sustainment and war-time surge capacity requirements for meals ready-to-eat; and

(3) timely rotation of the war reserves of meals-ready-to-eat.

(b) BRIEFING REQUIRED.—The Administrator shall brief the congressional defense committees on the strategic plan developed under subsection (a) before making any reductions in the requirements for war reserve stocks of meals ready-to-eat.

SEC. 1605. FOREIGN COMMERCIAL SATELLITE SERVICES.

(a) IN GENERAL.—Chapter 135 of title 10, United States Code, as amended by section 911(c) of this Act, is further amended—

(1) by inserting at the end the following:

"§2279. Foreign commercial satellite services.

"(a) PROHIBITION.—The Secretary of Defense may enter into a contract for satellite services with a foreign entity if—

"(1) the foreign entity is an entity in which the government of a covered foreign country has an ownership interest or control; and

"(2) the foreign entity agrees to—

(b) WAIVER.—The Secretary of Defense may waive subsection (a) for a particular contract if

the Secretary, in consultation with the Director of National Intelligence, submits to the congressional defense committees a national security assessment for such contract that includes the following:

"(1) The projected period of performance (including any period covered by options to extend the contract), the financial terms, and a description of the services to be provided under the contract.

"(2) To the extent practicable, a description of the ownership interest that a covered foreign country may have in the foreign entity and its activities relating to national security, including a description of any measures necessary to mitigate risks found by such risk assessment.

"(c) DELEGATION OF WAVER AUTHORITY.—The Secretary of Defense may only delegate the authority under subsection (b) to waive subparagraph (a) to—

""(1) the Under Secretary for Defense for Acquisition, Technology, and Logistics; and

"(2) the Under Secretary for Defense for Research and Engineering.

"(d) REPORT REQUIRED.—Not later than March 15 of each year, 2017 and 2018, the Secretary of Defense shall submit to the congressional defense committees a report on the implementation of the amendments made by this Act, along with recommendations for improvements.

SEC. 1606. PROOF OF CONCEPT COMMERCIALIZATION PILOT PROGRAM.

(a) PILOT PROGRAM.—The Secretary of Defense, acting through the Assistant Secretary of Defense for Research and Engineering, shall establish and operate a pilot program to be known as the "Proof of Concept Commercialization Pilot Program", in accordance with this section.

(b) PURPOSE.—The purpose of the pilot program is to accelerate the commercialization of basic research innovations from qualifying institutions.

(c) AWARDS.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—Under the pilot program, the Secretary shall make financial awards to qualifying institutions in accordance with this subsection.

(2) COMPETITIVE, MERIT-BASED PROCESS.—An award under the pilot program shall be made using a competitive process.

(3) ELIGIBILITY.—A qualifying institution shall be eligible for an award under the pilot program if the institution agrees to—

(1) use funds from the award for the uses specified in paragraph (5); and

(2) oversee the use of the funds through—

(i) a rigorous, diverse review board comprised of experts in research, including industry, start-up, venture capital, technical, financial, and business experts; and

(ii) technology validation milestones focused on market feasibility;

(iv) simple reporting on program progress; and

(v) a process to reallocate funding from poor performing projects to those with more potential.

(d) CRITERIA.—An award may be made under this section to a qualifying institution in accordance with the following criteria:

(i) The extent to which a qualifying institution—

(ii) has an established and proven technology transfer or commercialization office and has a plan for engaging that office in the program's implementation or has outlined an innovative approach to technology transfer that has the potential to increase or accelerate technology transfer outcomes and can be adopted by other qualifying institutions;

(iii) has an intellectual property rights strategy or office; and

(iv) demonstrates a plan for sustainability beyond the duration of the funding from the award.

(e) QUALIFYING INSTITUTION DEFINED.—In this section, the term "qualifying institution" means a nonprofit institution, as defined in section 4(b) of the Stevenson-Wydler Technology Innovation Act of 1980 (15 U.S.C. 370j-1), or a Federal laboratory, as defined in section 4(c) of the Stevenson-Wydler Technology Innovation Act of 1980 (15 U.S.C. 370j-2).

(f) TERMINATION.—The pilot program conducted under this section shall terminate on September 30, 2018.
for military construction projects, land acquisition, family housing projects and facilities, and contributions to the North Atlantic Treaty Organization Security Investment Program (and authorizations of appropriations therefor) shall expire on the later of—
(1) October 1, 2016; or
(2) the date of the enactment of an Act authorizing funds for military construction for fiscal year 2017.

(b) EXCEPTION.—Subsection (a) shall not apply to authorizations for military construction projects, land acquisition, family housing projects and facilities, and contributions to the North Atlantic Treaty Organization Security Investment Program.

(2) the date of the enactment of this Act.

(c) UNSPECIFIED WORLDWIDE.—Using amounts appropriated pursuant to the authorization of appropriations in section 2103 and available for military construction projects outside the United States as specified in the funding table in section 4601, the Secretary of the Army may acquire real property and carry out the military construction project for the installation or location outside the United States, and in the amount, set forth in the following table:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Location</th>
<th>Amount</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Kwajalein Atoll</td>
<td>$63,000,000</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

SEl. 2102. FAMILY HOUSING.

(a) CONSTRUCTION AND ACQUISITION.—Using amounts appropriated pursuant to the authorization of appropriations in section 2103 and available for military family housing functions as specified in the funding table in section 4601, the Secretary of the Army may construct or acquire family housing units (including land acquisition and supporting facilities) at the installations or locations, in the number of units, and in the amounts set forth in the following table:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Location</th>
<th>Amount</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>South Camp Vilseck</td>
<td>$16,600,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fort McCoy</td>
<td>$23,000,000</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

(a) PLANNING AND DESIGN.—Using amounts appropriated pursuant to the authorization of appropriations in section 2103 and available for military family housing functions as specified in the funding table in section 4601, the Secretary of the Army may carry out architectural and engineering services and construction design activities with respect to the construction or improvement of family housing units in an amount not to exceed $4,408,000.

SEC. 2103. AUTHORIZATION OF APPROPRIATIONS, ARMY.

Funds are hereby authorized to be appropriated for fiscal years beginning after September 30, 2013, for military construction, land acquisition, and military family housing functions of the Department of the Army as specified in the funding table in section 4601.

(a) PROJECT AUTHORIZATION.—In connection with the authorization contained in the table in section 2101(a) of the Military Construction Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2004 (division B

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>State</th>
<th>Installation or Location</th>
<th>Amount</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Alaska</td>
<td>Fort Wainwright</td>
<td>$103,000,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Colorado</td>
<td>Fort Carson, Colorado</td>
<td>$242,200,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Florida</td>
<td>Eglin AFB</td>
<td>$4,700,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Georgia</td>
<td>Fort Gordon</td>
<td>$61,000,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hawaii</td>
<td>Fort Shafter</td>
<td>$65,000,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kansas</td>
<td>Fort Leavenworth</td>
<td>$17,000,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kentucky</td>
<td>Fort Campbell, Kentucky</td>
<td>$4,800,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Maryland</td>
<td>Aberdeen Proving Ground</td>
<td>$21,000,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Missouri</td>
<td>Fort Leonard Wood</td>
<td>$9,700,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>North Carolina</td>
<td>Fort Bragg</td>
<td>$5,900,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Texas</td>
<td>Fort Bliss</td>
<td>$46,800,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Virginia</td>
<td>Joint Base Langley-Eustis</td>
<td>$50,000,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Washington</td>
<td>Joint Base Lewis-McChord</td>
<td>$144,000,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Yakima</td>
<td>$9,100,000</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
of Public Law 108–136; 117 Stat. 1697) for Picatinny Arsenal, New Jersey, for construction of a Research and Development Loading Facility, the Secretary of the Army may carry out a military construction project in the amount of $4,500,000 to complete work on the facility within the initial scope of the project.

(b) Use of Unobligated Prior-Year Army Military Construction Funds.—For the project described in subsection (a), the Secretary of the Army shall use unobligated Army military construction funds that were appropriated for a fiscal year before fiscal year 2014 and are available because of savings resulting from favorable bids.

(c) Congressional Notification.—The Secretary of the Army shall provide information in accordance with section 2851(c) of title 10, United States Code, regarding the project described in subsection (a). If it becomes necessary to exceed the estimated project cost, the Secretary shall utilize the authority provided by section 2853 of such title regarding authorized cost and scope of work variations.

SEC. 2105. MODIFICATION OF AUTHORITY TO CARRY OUT CERTAIN FISCAL YEAR 2010 PROJECTS.

In the case of the authorization contained in the table in section 2101(b) of the Military Construction Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2010 (division B of Public Law 111–84; 123 Stat. 2620) for Fort Lewis, McConnell Air Force Base Joint Access, for Joint Base Lewis-McCord, Washington, for construction of a Regional Logistics Support Complex, the Secretary of the Army may carry out up to 58,381 square yards of organizational Vehicle Parking.

SEC. 2106. MODIFICATION OF AUTHORITY TO CARRY OUT CERTAIN FISCAL YEAR 2011 PROJECTS.

In the case of the authorization contained in the table in section 2101(a) of the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2011 (division B of Public Law 111–383; 124 Stat. 4437) for Camp Arifjan, Kuwait, for construction of APS Warehouses, the Secretary of the Army may construct up to 74,976 square meters of hardstand parking, 22,741 square meters of access roads, a 6 megawatt power plant, and 50,724 square meters of humidity-controlled warehouses.

Army: Extension of 2010 Project Authorizations

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>State</th>
<th>Installation or Location</th>
<th>Project Description</th>
<th>Amount</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Virginia</td>
<td>Fort Belvoir</td>
<td>Road and Access Control Point</td>
<td>$9,500,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Washington</td>
<td>Fort Lewis</td>
<td>Fort Lewis-McChord AFB Joint Access</td>
<td>$9,000,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kuwait</td>
<td>Camp Arifjan</td>
<td>APS Warehouses</td>
<td>$82,000,000</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Army: Extension of 2011 Project Authorizations

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>State</th>
<th>Installation or Location</th>
<th>Project Description</th>
<th>Amount</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>California</td>
<td>Presidio of Monterey</td>
<td>Advanced Individual Training Barracks</td>
<td>$63,000,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Georgia</td>
<td>Fort Benning</td>
<td>Land Acquisition</td>
<td>$12,200,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>New Mexico</td>
<td>White Sands Missile Range</td>
<td>Barracks</td>
<td>$29,000,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Germany</td>
<td>Wiesbaden Air Base</td>
<td>Access Control Point</td>
<td>$5,100,000</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

TITLES XXI—NAVY MILITARY CONSTRUCTION

SEC. 2201. AUTHORIZED NAVY CONSTRUCTION AND LAND ACQUISITION PROJECTS.

(a) INSIDE THE UNITED STATES.—Using amounts appropriated pursuant to the authorization of appropriations in section 2204 and available for military construction projects inside the United States as specified in the funding table in section 4601, the Secretary of the Navy may acquire real property and carry out military construction projects for the installation or locations inside the United States, and in the amounts, set forth in the following table:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>State</th>
<th>Installation or Location</th>
<th>Amount</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>California</td>
<td>Barstow</td>
<td>$14,998,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Camp Pendleton, California</td>
<td>$13,124,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Coronado</td>
<td>$8,910,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Point Mugu</td>
<td>$24,667,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Port Huemenes</td>
<td>$33,400,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>San Diego</td>
<td>$34,231,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Twenty-nine Palms, California</td>
<td>$33,437,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Florida</td>
<td>Jacksonville</td>
<td>$20,752,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Key West</td>
<td>$14,001,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Mayport</td>
<td>$16,093,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Georgia</td>
<td>Albany</td>
<td>$16,610,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Savannah</td>
<td>$61,717,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Guam</td>
<td>Joint Region Marianas</td>
<td>$318,377,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hawaii</td>
<td>Kaneohe Bay</td>
<td>$236,982,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Pearl City</td>
<td>$30,100,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Pearl Harbor</td>
<td>$57,998,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Illinois</td>
<td>Great Lakes</td>
<td>$35,851,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Maryland</td>
<td>Fort Meade</td>
<td>$83,988,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Maine</td>
<td>Bangor</td>
<td>$13,800,000</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
SEC. 2202. FAMILY HOUSING.

Using amounts appropriated pursuant to the authorization of appropriations in section 2204 and available for military family housing functions as specified in the funding table in section 4601, the Secretary of the Navy may carry out architectural and engineering services and construction design activities with respect to the construction or improvement of family housing units in an amount not to exceed $4,438,000.

SEC. 2203. IMPROVEMENTS TO MILITARY FAMILY HOUSING UNITS.

Subject to section 2825 of title 10, United States Code, and using amounts appropriated pursuant to the authorization of appropriations in section 2204 and available for military family housing functions as specified in the funding table in section 4601, the Secretary of the Navy may improve existing military family housing units in an amount not to exceed $68,969,000.

SEC. 2204. AUTHORIZATION OF APPROPRIATIONS, NAVY.

Funds are hereby authorized to be appropriated for fiscal years beginning after September 30, 2013, for military construction, land acquisition, and military family housing functions of the Department of the Navy, as specified in the funding table in section 4601.

SEC. 2205. LIMITATION ON PROJECT AUTHORIZATION TO CARRY OUT CERTAIN FISCAL YEAR 2014 PROJECT.

The Secretary of the Navy may not obligate or expend any funds authorized in this title for land acquisition related to the Townsend Bombing Range near Savannah, Georgia, until the Secretary certifies in writing to the congressional defense committees that the Secretary has entered into mutually-acceptable agreements with the governments of Long and McIntosh Counties, Georgia, that—

(1) include specific arrangements to mitigate any economic hardships to be incurred by the counties as a result of revenue loss caused by the acquisition; or

(2) affirm that no compensation is required from the Secretary before the acquisition proceeds.

SEC. 2206. MODIFICATION OF AUTHORITY TO CARRY OUT CERTAIN FISCAL YEAR 2011 PROJECT.

In the case of the authorization contained in the table in section 2201(h) of the Military Construction Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2011 (division B of Public Law 112–81; 125 Stat. 1666) for Southwest Asia, Bahrain, for construction of Navy Central Command Ammunition Magazines, the Secretary of the Navy may construct additional Type C earth covered magazines (to provide a project total of eighteen), ten new modular storage magazines, an inert storage facility, a maintenance and ground support equipment facility, concrete pads for portable ready service lockers, and associated supporting facilities using appropriations available for the project.

SEC. 2207. MODIFICATION OF AUTHORITY TO CARRY OUT CERTAIN FISCAL YEAR 2012 PROJECT.

In the case of the authorization contained in the table in section 2201(a) of the Military Construction Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2012 (division B of Public Law 112–81; 125 Stat. 1666) for Kitsap, Washington, for construction of Explosives Handling Wharf No. 2, the Secretary of the Navy may carry out certain projects for the acquisition of property included in the boundary of the Naval Undersea Warfare Command unhardened facilities for the facility.

SEC. 2208. EXTENSION OF AUTHORIZATIONS OF CERTAIN FISCAL YEAR 2011 PROJECTS.

(a) EXTENSION.—Notwithstanding section 2002 of the Military Construction Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2011 (division B of Public Law 112–81; 125 Stat. 4441), the authorization set forth in the table in subsection (b), as provided in section 2201 of that Act (125 Stat. 4441), shall remain in effect until October 1, 2014, or the date of the enactment of an Act authorizing funds for military construction for fiscal year 2015, whichever is later.

(b) TABLE.—The table referred to in subsection (a) is as follows:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>State</th>
<th>Installation or Location</th>
<th>Project</th>
<th>Amount</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Bahrain</td>
<td>Southwest Asia</td>
<td>Navy Central Command Ammunition Magazine</td>
<td>$91,554,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Guam</td>
<td>Naval Activities</td>
<td>Defense Access Roads Improvements</td>
<td>$39,200,000</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Navy: Extension of 2011 Project Authorizations

(b) OUTSIDE THE UNITED STATES.—Using amounts appropriated pursuant to the authorization of appropriations in section 2204 and available for military construction projects outside the United States as specified in the funding table in section 4601, the Secretary of the Navy may acquire real property and carry out military construction projects for the installation or location outside the United States, and in the amounts, set forth in the following table:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Country</th>
<th>Installation or Location</th>
<th>Amount</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Djibouti</td>
<td>Camp Lemonier</td>
<td>$29,000,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Japan</td>
<td>Camp Butler</td>
<td>$5,520,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Japan</td>
<td>Yokosuka</td>
<td>$7,590,000</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
TITLE XXIII—AIR FORCE MILITARY CONSTRUCTION

SEC. 2301. AUTHORIZED AIR FORCE CONSTRUCTION AND LAND ACQUISITION PROJECTS.

(a) INSIDE THE UNITED STATES.—Using amounts appropriated pursuant to the authorization of appropriations in section 2304 and available for military construction projects inside the United States as specified in the funding table in section 4601, the Secretary of the Air Force may acquire real property and carry out military construction projects for the installation or location of military family housing units in an amount not to exceed $4,267,000.

(b) OUTSIDE THE UNITED STATES.—Using amounts appropriated pursuant to the authorization of appropriations in section 2304 and available for military construction projects outside the United States as specified in the funding table in section 4601, the Secretary of the Air Force may acquire real property and carry out military construction projects for the installation or location inside the United States, and in the amounts, set forth in the following table:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>State</th>
<th>Installation or Location</th>
<th>Amount</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Arizona</td>
<td>Luke Air Force Base</td>
<td>$26,900,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>California</td>
<td>Beale Air Force Base</td>
<td>$62,000,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Florida</td>
<td>Tyndall Air Force Base</td>
<td>$9,100,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Guam</td>
<td>Joint Region Marianas</td>
<td>$176,230,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hawaii</td>
<td>Joint Base Pearl Harbor-Hickam</td>
<td>$4,800,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kansas</td>
<td>McConnell Air Force Base</td>
<td>$219,120,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kentucky</td>
<td>Fort Campbell, Kentucky</td>
<td>$8,000,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mariana Islands</td>
<td>Saipan</td>
<td>$29,300,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Maryland</td>
<td>Fort Meade</td>
<td>$358,000,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Missouri</td>
<td>Joint Base Andrews</td>
<td>$30,000,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>North Dakota</td>
<td>Minot Air Force Base</td>
<td>$23,830,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>New Mexico</td>
<td>Cannon Air Force Base</td>
<td>$34,100,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nevada</td>
<td>Nellis Air Force Base</td>
<td>$78,500,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Oklahoma</td>
<td>Altus Air Force Base</td>
<td>$30,850,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Texas</td>
<td>Fort Bliss</td>
<td>$3,350,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Utah</td>
<td>Hill Air Force Base</td>
<td>$32,000,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Virginia</td>
<td>Joint Base Langley-Eustis</td>
<td>$4,800,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>United Kingdom</td>
<td>Thule AB</td>
<td>$43,904,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Greenland</td>
<td>RAF Lakenheath</td>
<td>$23,047,000</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

SEC. 2302. FAMILY HOUSING.

Using amounts appropriated pursuant to the authorization of appropriations in section 2304 and available for military family housing functions as specified in the funding table in section 4601, the Secretary of the Air Force may carry out architectural and engineering services and construction design activities with respect to the construction or improvement of family housing units in an amount not to exceed $4,267,000.

SEC. 2303. IMPROVEMENTS TO MILITARY FAMILY HOUSING UNITS.

Subject to section 2825 of title 10, United States Code, and using amounts appropriated pursuant to the authorization of appropriations in section 2304 and available for military family housing functions as specified in the funding table in section 4601, the Secretary of the Air Force may improve existing military family housing units in an amount not to exceed $73,093,000.

SEC. 2304. AUTHORIZATION OF APPROPRIATIONS, AIR FORCE.

Funds are hereby authorized to be appropriated for fiscal years beginning after September 30, 2013, for military construction, land acquisition, and military family housing functions of the Department of the Air Force, as specified in the funding table in section 4601.

SEC. 2305. MODIFICATION OF AUTHORITY TO CARRY OUT CERTAIN FISCAL YEAR 2012 PROJECT.

The table in section 2301(b) of the Military Construction Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2013 (division B of Public Law 112–239; 126 Stat. 2128) is amended in the item relating to Andersen Air Force Base, Guam, for construction of a hangar by striking “$58,000,000” in the amount column and inserting “$129,000,000”.

SEC. 2306. LIMITATION ON PROJECT AUTHORIZATION TO CARRY OUT CERTAIN FISCAL YEAR 2014 PROJECT.

The Secretary of the Air Force may not obligate or expend any funds authorized in this title for the construction of a maintenance facility, a hazardous cargo pad, or an airport storage facility at Saipan, Commonwealth of the Northern Mariana Islands, until the Secretary certifies to Congress that the Secretary will purchase an interest in the real estate associated with these military construction projects.

SEC. 2307. EXTENSION OF AUTHORIZATION OF CERTAIN FISCAL YEAR 2011 PROJECT.

(a) EXTENSION.—Notwithstanding section 302 of the Military Construction Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2011 (division B of Public Law 112–81; 124 Stat. 383), the authorization set forth in the table in subsection (b), as provided in section 2301 of that Act (124 Stat. 4444), shall remain in effect until October 1, 2013, or the date of the enactment of an Act authorizing funds for military construction for fiscal year 2015, whichever is later.

(b) TABLE.—The table referred to in subsection (a) is as follows:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Country</th>
<th>Installation or Location</th>
<th>Project</th>
<th>Amount</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Bahrain</td>
<td>South West Asia</td>
<td>North Apron Expansion</td>
<td>$45,000,000</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
**Title XXIV—Defense Agencies**

**Subtitle A—Defense Agency Authorizations**

**SEC. 2401. AUTHORIZED DEFENSE AGENCIES CONSTRUCTION AND LAND ACQUISITION PROJECTS.**

(a) **INSIDE THE UNITED STATES.**—Using amounts appropriated pursuant to the authorization of appropriations in section 2403 and available for military construction projects inside the United States as specified in the funding table in section 2401, 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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>State</th>
<th>Installation or Location</th>
<th>Amount</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Alaska</td>
<td>Clear Air Force Base</td>
<td>$17,204,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>California</td>
<td>Fort Greely</td>
<td>$32,000,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Brawley</td>
<td>$23,095,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Defense Distribution Depot-Loxton</td>
<td>$37,554,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Miramar</td>
<td>$6,000,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Colorado</td>
<td>Fort Carson, Colorado</td>
<td>$22,282,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Florida</td>
<td>Hurlburt Field</td>
<td>$7,300,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Jacksonville</td>
<td>$7,500,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Tyndall Air Force Base</td>
<td>$9,500,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Georgia</td>
<td>Fort Benning</td>
<td>$43,355,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hawaii</td>
<td>Joint Base Pearl Harbor-Hickam</td>
<td>$2,800,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kentucky</td>
<td>Fort Campbell, Kentucky</td>
<td>$124,211,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Massachusetts</td>
<td>Hanscom Air Force Base</td>
<td>$36,213,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Maryland</td>
<td>Aberdeen Proving Ground</td>
<td>$210,000,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>North Carolina</td>
<td>Fort Lejeune</td>
<td>$28,977,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Minot Air Force Base</td>
<td>$6,400,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>New Jersey</td>
<td>Joint Base Mcguire-Dix-Lakehurst</td>
<td>$10,000,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>New Mexico</td>
<td>Holloman Air Force Base</td>
<td>$81,400,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Oklahoma</td>
<td>Altus Air Force Base</td>
<td>$2,100,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Tinker Air Force Base</td>
<td>$36,000,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pennsylvania</td>
<td>Defense Distribution Depot New Cumberland</td>
<td>$9,000,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>South Carolina</td>
<td>Beaufort</td>
<td>$41,324,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tennessee</td>
<td>Arnold Air Force Base</td>
<td>$2,200,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Texas</td>
<td>Joint Base San Antonio</td>
<td>$12,600,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Virginia</td>
<td>Defense Distribution Depot Richmond</td>
<td>$87,000,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Joint Expeditionary Base Little Creek - Story</td>
<td>$30,404,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Pentagon</td>
<td>$54,450,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Quantico</td>
<td>$40,586,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Washington</td>
<td>Whidbey Island</td>
<td>$10,000,000</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

(b) **OUTSIDE THE UNITED STATES.**—Using amounts appropriated pursuant to the authorization of appropriations in section 2403 and available for military construction projects outside the United States as specified in the funding table in section 2401, 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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Country</th>
<th>Installation or Location</th>
<th>Amount</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Bahrain Island</td>
<td>Southwest Asia</td>
<td>$45,400,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Belgium</td>
<td>Brussels</td>
<td>$67,613,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Germany</td>
<td>Kaiserlautern Air Base</td>
<td>$49,907,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Ramstein Air Base</td>
<td>$98,762,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Weisbaden</td>
<td>$109,655,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Japan</td>
<td>Atsugi</td>
<td>$4,100,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Iwakuni</td>
<td>$34,000,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Kadena Air Base</td>
<td>$38,792,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Torri Commo Station</td>
<td>$63,621,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Yokosuka</td>
<td>$10,600,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Korea, Republic Of</td>
<td>Camp Walker</td>
<td>$52,164,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>United Kingdom</td>
<td>Raf Mildenhall</td>
<td>$94,629,000</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Defense Agencies: Outside the United States—Continued

(c) UNSPECIFIED CLASSIFIED.—Using amounts appropriated pursuant to the authorization of appropriations in section 2403 and available for military construction projects at unspecified worldwide locations as specified in the funding table in section 4601, the Secretary of Defense may acquire real property and carry out military construction projects for unspecified installations or locations in the amounts set forth in the following table:

Defense Agencies: Classified

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Location</th>
<th>Location or Installation</th>
<th>Amount</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Worldwide Classified</td>
<td>Classified Worldwide Locations</td>
<td>$15,000,000</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

SEC. 2402. AUTHORIZED ENERGY CONSERVATION PROJECTS.

(a) INSIDE THE UNITED STATES.—Using amounts appropriated pursuant to the authorization of appropriations in section 2403 and available for energy conservation projects inside the United States as specified in the funding table in section 4601, the Secretary of Defense may carry out energy conservation projects under chapter 173 of title 10, United States Code, for the installations or locations inside the United States, and in the amounts, set forth in the following table:

Energy Conservation Projects: Inside the United States

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>State</th>
<th>Installation or Location</th>
<th>Amount</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Alabama</td>
<td>Aniston Army Depot</td>
<td>$2,700,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>California</td>
<td>MCAS Miramar</td>
<td>$17,960,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Florida</td>
<td>Parks DRTA</td>
<td>$4,150,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hawaii</td>
<td>NAS Jacksonville</td>
<td>$2,840,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kansas</td>
<td>Camp Smith</td>
<td>$7,966,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Indiana</td>
<td>Hickam</td>
<td>$3,100,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>New York</td>
<td>Mt. Home</td>
<td>$3,000,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>South Carolina</td>
<td>Shaw</td>
<td>$2,630,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Texas</td>
<td>NAS Corpus Christi</td>
<td>$3,300,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Utah</td>
<td>Sheppard</td>
<td>$3,177,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Virginia</td>
<td>Laughlin</td>
<td>$2,800,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Various Locations</td>
<td>Various Locations</td>
<td>$20,476,000</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

(b) OUTSIDE THE UNITED STATES.—Using amounts appropriated pursuant to the authorization of appropriations in section 2403 and available for energy conservation projects outside the United States as specified in the funding table in section 4601, the Secretary of Defense may carry out energy conservation projects under chapter 173 of title 10, United States Code, for the installations or locations outside the United States, and in the amounts, set forth in the following table:

Energy Conservation Projects: Outside the United States

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Country</th>
<th>Installation or Location</th>
<th>Amount</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Italy</td>
<td>NAS Sigonella</td>
<td>$3,300,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Japan</td>
<td>CFA Sasebo</td>
<td>$14,766,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Japan</td>
<td>Yokota</td>
<td>$5,674,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Germany</td>
<td>Ramstein</td>
<td>$4,400,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Greenland</td>
<td>Thule</td>
<td>$4,150,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Various Locations</td>
<td>Various Locations</td>
<td>$3,090,000</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

SEC. 2403. AUTHORIZATION OF APPROPRIATIONS, DEFENSE AGENCIES.

Funds are hereby authorized to be appropriated for fiscal years beginning after September 30, 2013, for military construction, land acquisition, and military family housing functions of the Department of Defense (other than the military departments), as specified in the funding table in section 4601.

Subtitle B—Chemical Demilitarization Authorizations

SEC. 2411. AUTHORIZATION OF APPROPRIATIONS, CHEMICAL DEMILITARIZATION CONSTRUCTION, DEFENSE-WIDE.

Funds are hereby authorized to be appropriated for fiscal years beginning after September 30, 2013, for military construction and land acquisition for chemical demilitarization, as specified in the funding table in section 4601.

TITLE XXV—NORTH ATLANTIC TREATY ORGANIZATION SECURITY INVESTMENT PROGRAM

SEC. 2501. AUTHORIZED NATO CONSTRUCTION AND LAND ACQUISITION PROJECTS.

The Secretary of Defense may make contributions for the North Atlantic Treaty Organization Security Investment Program as provided in section 2806 of title 10, United States Code, in an amount not to exceed the sum of the amount authorized to be appropriated for this purpose in section 2502 and the amount collected from the North Atlantic Treaty Organization as a result of construction previously financed by the United States.

SEC. 2502. AUTHORIZATION OF APPROPRIATIONS, NATO.

Funds are hereby authorized to be appropriated for fiscal years beginning after September 30, 2013, for contributions by the Secretary of Defense under section 2806 of title 10, United States Code, for the share of the United States of the cost of projects for the North Atlantic Treaty Organization Security Investment Program authorized by section 2501 as specified in the funding table in section 4601.
Army National Guard: Inside the United States

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>State</th>
<th>Location</th>
<th>Amount</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Alabama</td>
<td>Decatur</td>
<td>$4,000,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Arkansas</td>
<td>Fort Chaffee</td>
<td>$21,000,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Florida</td>
<td>Pinellas Park</td>
<td>$5,700,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Illinois</td>
<td>Kankakee</td>
<td>$42,000,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Massachusetts</td>
<td>Camp Edwards</td>
<td>$19,000,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Michigan</td>
<td>Camp Grayling</td>
<td>$17,000,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Minnesota</td>
<td>Stillwater</td>
<td>$17,000,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Missouri</td>
<td>Macon</td>
<td>$9,100,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mississippi</td>
<td>Whitman AFB</td>
<td>$5,000,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>New York</td>
<td>Pascagoula</td>
<td>$4,500,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ohio</td>
<td>New York</td>
<td>$31,000,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pennsylvania</td>
<td>Fort Indiantown Gap</td>
<td>$40,000,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Puerto Rico</td>
<td>Camp Santiago</td>
<td>$5,600,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>South Carolina</td>
<td>Greenville</td>
<td>$26,000,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Texas</td>
<td>Fort Worth</td>
<td>$14,270,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wyoming</td>
<td>Apton</td>
<td>$10,200,000</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Army Reserve

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>State</th>
<th>Location</th>
<th>Amount</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>California</td>
<td>Camp Parks</td>
<td>$17,500,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Fort Hunter Liggett</td>
<td>$16,500,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Maryland</td>
<td>Bozio</td>
<td>$25,500,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>North Carolina</td>
<td>Fort Bragg</td>
<td>$24,500,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>New Jersey</td>
<td>Joint Base Mcguire-Dix-Lakehurst</td>
<td>$36,200,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>New York</td>
<td>Bollville</td>
<td>$14,500,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wisconsin</td>
<td>Fort McCoy</td>
<td>$23,400,000</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Navy Reserve and Marine Corps Reserve

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>State</th>
<th>Location</th>
<th>Amount</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>California</td>
<td>March Air Force Base</td>
<td>$11,086,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Missouri</td>
<td>Kansas City</td>
<td>$15,020,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tennessee</td>
<td>Memphis</td>
<td>$4,330,000</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
The document contains sections of the United States Code, particularly Title 10, United States Code, Parts A through F, dealing with military personnel, veterans, construction, and other related issues. It includes provisions on various military bases, projects, and authorization of appropriations for fiscal years 2013 and 2015. The text provides details on appropriations for construction, land acquisition, and activities funded through the Defense Department. It also outlines modifications to authority to carry out unspecified minor military construction projects.

### Air National Guard

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>State</th>
<th>Location</th>
<th>Amount</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Alabama</td>
<td>Birmingham International Airport</td>
<td>$8,500,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Indiana</td>
<td>Hulman Regional Airport</td>
<td>$7,300,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Montana</td>
<td>Great Falls International Airport</td>
<td>$22,000,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>New York</td>
<td>Fort Drum, New York</td>
<td>$4,700,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ohio</td>
<td>Springfield Beckley-Map</td>
<td>$7,200,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pennsylvania</td>
<td>Fort Indiantown Gap</td>
<td>$7,700,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rhode Island</td>
<td>Quonset State Airport</td>
<td>$6,000,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tennessee</td>
<td>McGhee-Tyson Airport</td>
<td>$18,000,000</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Air Force Reserve

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>State</th>
<th>Location</th>
<th>Amount</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>California</td>
<td>March Air Force Base</td>
<td>$19,900,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Florida</td>
<td>Homestead Air Reserve Base</td>
<td>$9,800,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Oklahoma</td>
<td>Tinker Air Force Base</td>
<td>$12,200,000</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Extension of 2011 National Guard and Reserve Project Authorizations

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>State</th>
<th>Installation or Location</th>
<th>Project</th>
<th>Amount</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Puerto Rico</td>
<td>Camp Santiago</td>
<td>Multi Purpose Machine Gun Range Intelligence Group and Remotely Piloted Aircraft Remote Split Operations Group</td>
<td>$9,200,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tennessee</td>
<td>Nashville International Airport</td>
<td>Army Reserve Center</td>
<td>$5,500,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Virginia</td>
<td>Fort Story</td>
<td></td>
<td>$11,000,000</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### TITLE XXVII—BASE REALIGNMENT AND CLOSURE ACTIVITIES

#### Subtitle A—Authorization of Appropriations

**SEC. 2701. AUTHORIZATION OF APPROPRIATIONS FOR BASE REALIGNMENT AND CLOSURE ACTIVITIES FUNDED THROUGH DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE BASE CLOSURE ACCOUNT.**

Funds are hereby authorized to be appropriated for fiscal years beginning after September 30, 2013, for base realignment and closure activities, including real property acquisition and military construction projects, as authorized by the Defense Base Closure and Realignment Act of 1990 (part A of title XXIX of Public Law 101–510; 10 U.S.C. 2687 note) and funded through the Department of Defense Base Closure Account established by section 2906 of such Act (as amended by section 2711 of the Military Construction Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2013 (division B of Public Law 112–239; 126 Stat. 2140)), as specified in the funding table in section 4001.

### TITLE XXVIII—MILITARY CONSTRUCTION GENERAL PROVISIONS

#### Subtitle A—Military Construction Program and Military Family Housing Changes

**SEC. 2801. MODIFICATION OF AUTHORITY TO CARRY OUT UNSPECIFIED MINOR MILITARY CONSTRUCTION.**

(a) INCREASED THRESHOLD FOR APPLICATION OF SECRETARY APPROVAL AND CONGRESSIONAL NOTIFICATION REQUIREMENTS.—Subsection (b)(1) of section 2805 of title 10, United States Code, is amended by striking "$750,000" and inserting "$1,000,000".

(b) INCREASE IN MAXIMUM AMOUNT OF OPERATION AND MAINTENANCE FUNDS AUTHORIZED TO BE USED FOR CERTAIN PROJECTS.—Subsection (c)(1)(B) of such section is amended by striking "$750,000" and inserting "$1,000,000".

(c) ANNUAL LOCATION ADJUSTMENT OF DOLLAR LIMITATIONS.—Such section is further amended by adding at the end the following new subsection:
ACCOUNT.—Any unobligated amounts remaining LOCATION.—Each fiscal year, the Secretary con-
in such fund. ferred shall be merged with amounts in such

SEC. 2802. REPEAL OF REQUIREMENTS FOR HOUSE- structures to terrorist at-
local comparability of room patterns and floor areas for tacks. (a) REPEAL.—Section 2806 of title 10, United
military family housing and submission of net floor area Ca- States Code, is repealed.

(b) CLERICAL AMENDMENT.—The table of sec- tion at the beginning of subchapter II of chapter 169 of
such title is amended by striking the item relating to section 2826.

SEC. 2803. REPEAL OF SEPARATE AUTHORITY TO ENTER INTO LIMITED PART- ner- onship with private developers of housing.

(a) REPEAL.—(1) IN GENERAL.—Section 2837 of title 10, United States Code, is repealed.

(2) CLERICAL AMENDMENT.—The table of sections at the beginning of subchapter II of chapter 169 of such title is amended by striking the item relating to section 2837.

(b) EFFECT ON EXPANDING CONTRACTS.—The re- peal of section 2837 of title 10, United States Code, shall not affect the validity or terms of any contract in connection with a limited partnership under subsection (a) or a collateralized direct agreement under subsection (b) of such section entered into before the date of the enactment of this Act.

(c) EFFECT ON DEFENSE HOUSING INVESTMENT ACCOUNT.—Any unobligated amounts remaining in the Defense Housing Investment Account on the date of the enactment of this Act shall be transferred to the Department of Defense Family Housing Improvement Fund. Amounts transferred shall be merged with amounts in such fund and shall be available for the same pur- poses, and subject to the same conditions and limitations, as amounts in such fund.

SEC. 2804. MILITARY CONSTRUCTION STANDARDS TO REDUCE VULNERABILITY OF STRUCTURES TO TERRORIST AT- TACK. The section 2859(a)(2) of title 10, United States Code, is amended by striking “develop construction standards and inserting “develop construction standards that, taking into consider- ations the probability of a terrorist attack, are designed”.

SEC. 2805. TREATMENT OF PAYMENTS RECEIVED FOR PROVIDING UTILITIES AND SERVICES IN CONNECTION WITH USE OF ALTERNATIVE AUTHORITY FOR ACQUISITION AND IMPROVE- MENT OF MILITARY HOUSING. (a) CREDITING OF PAYMENTS.—Section 2872(bb)(2) of title 10, United States Code, is amended in subsection (b) by striking “the cost of furnishing the utilities or services concerned was paid” and inserting “available to the Sec- retary concerned to furnish utilities or services under subsection (a)”. (b) APPLICATION OF AMENDMENT.—The amendment made by subsection (a) shall apply only with respect to cash payments received under subsection (c)(1) of section 2872a of title 10, United States Code, as reimbursement for utilities or services furnished, after the date of the enactment of this Act, under subsection (a) of such section.

SEC. 2806. REPEAL OF ADVANCE NOTIFICATION REQUIREMENT FOR USE OF MILITARY HOUSING INVESTMENT AUTHORITY. Section 2875 of title 10, United States Code, is amended by striking subsection (e).

SEC. 2807. ADDITIONAL ELEMENT FOR ANNUAL REPORT ON MILITARY HOUSING PRI- VATIZATION PROJECTS. Section 2868 of title 10, United States Code, is amended by inserting before the period at the end the following: “...to specifically include any variances associated with litigation costs”.


and (B) in paragraph (2), by striking “fiscal year 2014” and inserting “fiscal year 2015”.

Subtitle B—Real Property and Facilities Administration

SEC. 2811. CODIFICATION OF POLICIES AND REQUIREMENTS REGARDING CLOSURE AND REALIGNMENT OF UNITED STATES MILITARY INSTALLATIONS IN FOREIGN COUNTRIES. (a) REPEAL OF EXISTING REPORTING REQUIREMENT.—Section 2674a of title 10, United States Code, is amended by— (1) redesignating paragraphs (1) and (2) of subsection (a) as paragraphs (A) and (B), re- spectively;

(B) in paragraph (2), by striking “(1)(B)” and inserting “(1)”; and

(c) CONFORMING AMENDMENTS.—Section 2687a of title 10, United States Code, as amended by this section.

Subtitle C—Energy Security

SEC. 2821. CONTINUATION OF LIMITATION ON USE OF FUNDS FOR LEADERSHIP IN ENERGY AND ENVIRONMENTAL DESIGN (LEED) GOLD OR PLATINUM CERTIFICATION. Section 2830a(b)(1) of the Military Construction Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2012 (division B of Public Law 112-84; 125 Stat. 1695), as amended by section 2830a(b) of the Military Construction Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2013 (division B of Public Law 112-239; 126 Stat. 2153), is amended by striking “or 2013” and in- serting “2013, or 2014”.

Subtitle D—Provisions Related to Asia-Pacific Military Realignment

SEC. 2821. CHANGE FROM PREVIOUS CALENDAR YEAR TO PREVIOUS FISCAL YEAR FOR REPORT OF INTERAGENCY COORDINATION GROUP OF INSPECTORS GENERAL. Section 2835s(c)(1) of the Military Construction Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2010 (Public Law 111-84; 124 Stat. 2707) is amended in the first sentence by striking “calendar year” and inserting “fiscal year”.

SEC. 2822. REPEAL OF CERTAIN RESTRICTIONS ON REALIGNMENT OF MARINE CORPS FORCES IN ASIA-PACIFIC RE- GION. Section 2832 of the Military Construction Au- thorization Act for Fiscal Year 2013 (division B of Public Law 112-239; 126 Stat. 2155) is repealed.

Subtitle E—Land Conveyances

SEC. 2841. REAL PROPERTY ACQUISITION, NAVAL BASE VENTURA COUNTY, CALIFORNIA. (a) AUTHORITY.—The Secretary of the Navy may acquire all right, title, and interest in and to real property, including improvements there- on, located at Naval Base Ventura County, California, that was initially constructed under the former section 2828(g) of title 10, United States Code (commonly known as the “Built to Last Program”), as added by the section 801 of the Military Construction Authorization Act, 1984 (Public Law 98-115; 97 Stat 782).

PAGE 1 OF 4

H3453

June 13, 2013

CONGRESSIONAL RECORD — HOUSE

50

8:04 PM 06/13/2013

15836-2013

J. E. Walker

15836
SEC. 2843. LAND CONVEYANCE, PHILADELPHIA NAVAL SHIPYARD, PHILADELPHIA, PENNSYLVANIA.

(a) CONVEYANCE AUTHORIZED.—The Secretary of the Navy may convey to the Port Authority, for use and operation by the Port Authority and its successors, under the jurisdiction of the Secretary, all real property, consisting of approximately .595 acres of real property, including any improvements thereon, consisting of former Oxnard Air Force Base for the purpose of permitting the Secretary to use the property for the purposes specified in subsection (c).

(b) PAYMENT OF COSTS OF CONVEYANCE.—

(1) PAYMENT REQUIRED.—The Secretary of the Navy shall pay the Port Authority to reimburse the Secretary for costs incurred by the Secretary in carrying out the conveyance, the Secretary shall refund the excess amount to the Port Authority.

(2) REVERSIBILITY.—

Amounts received as reimbursement under paragraph (1) shall be credited to the fund or account to which those costs were charged.

(c) DESCRIPTION OF PROPERTY.—The exact acreage and legal description of the property to be conveyed under subsection (a) shall be determined by a survey satisfactory to the Secretary of the Navy.

(d) ADDITIONAL TERMS.—The Secretary of the 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. 2844. LAND CONVEYANCE, CAMP WILLIAMS, UTAH.

(a) CONVEYANCE REQUIRED.—Not later than 120 days after the date of the enactment of this Act, the Secretary of the Interior, acting through the Bureau of Land Management, shall convey, without consideration, to the State of Utah all right, title, and interest of the United States in and to a parcel of real property, including any improvements thereon, consisting of approximately 285 acres located at the Philadelphia Naval Shipyard, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania. The Secretary may void any land use restrictions associated with the property to be conveyed under this subsection.

(b) CONSIDERATION.—

(1) DUMP INDETERMINATE.—As consideration for the conveyance under subsection (a), the Port Authority shall pay to the Secretary of the Navy an amount that is not less than the fair market value of the property conveyed, as determined by the Secretary. The Secretary's determination of fair market value shall be final. In lieu of all or a portion of cash payment of consideration, the Secretary may accept in-kind consideration.

(2) TREATMENT OF AMOUNTS RECEIVED.—

Amounts received as reimbursement under paragraph (1) shall be credited to the fund or account to which those costs were charged.

(c) REVERSIONARY INTEREST.—The lands conveyed under subsection (a) and the reversionary interest shall not apply to that portion of the land.

SEC. 2845. CONVEYANCE, AIR NATIONAL GUARD RADAR SITE, FRANCIS PEAK, WASATCH MOUNTAINS, UTAH.

(a) CONVEYANCE AUTHORIZED.—The Secretary of the Air Force may convey, without consideration, to the State of Utah (in this section referred to as the "State") all right, title, and interest of the United States in and to the structures, including equipment and any other personal property related thereto, comprising the National Guard radar site located on Francis Peak, Utah, for the purpose of permitting the State to use the structures to support emergency public safety communications, including the 911 emergency response service for Northern Utah.

(b) PAYMENT OF COSTS OF CONVEYANCE.—

(1) PAYMENT REQUIRED.—The Secretary of the Air Force may require the State to cover costs to be incurred by the Secretary, or to reimburse the Secretary for costs incurred by the Secretary, to carry out the conveyance under subsection (a), including survey costs, costs related to environmental documentation, and other administrative costs related to the conveyance.

(2) REVERSIBILITY.—

The Secretary shall refund the excess amount to the State.

(c) DETERMINATION OF AMOUNTS RECEIVED.—

Amounts received as reimbursement under paragraph (1) shall be credited to the fund or account to which those costs were charged.

SEC. 2846. LAND CONVEYANCE, FORMER FORT MONROE, HAMPTON, VIRGINIA.

(a) SENSE OF CONGRESS REGARDING NEED FOR CONVEYANCE.—It is the sense of Congress that—

(1) the historic features of former Fort Monroe in Hampton, Virginia, are being degraded because of the lack of Department of the Army funds associated with the former Fort Monroe; and

(2) it is in the best interest of the Secretary of the Army and the Commonwealth of Virginia (in this section referred to as the "State") to expeditiously convey, consistent with the Fort Monroe Reuse Plan and the Programmatic
Agreement dated April 27, 2009, certain portions of former Fort Monroe to the Commonwealth.

(a) CONVEYANCE AUTHORIZED.—Pursuant to 2905(b)(4) of the Defense Base Closure and Realignment Act of 1990 (Public Law 101-510; 10 U.S.C. 2391 note), the Secretary of the Army shall convey to the Commonwealth all right, title, and interest of the United States in and to approximately 371.77 acres of real property at former Fort Monroe described as areas 4-1 and 4-2 on the Map titled “Plat Showing 8 Parcels of Land Totaling +/- 2905 acres of land at Fort Monroe, Virginia Boundary Survey”, prepared by the Norfolk District, Army Corps of Engineers, and dated August 17, 2009 (in this section referred to as the “Map”).

(c) TIMING OF CONVEYANCE.—The Secretary of the Army shall exercise the authority provided by subsection (b) only concurrent, as near in time as possible, with the conveyance to the Commonwealth of approximately 371.77 acres of property depicted as areas 1 and 5 on the Map.

(d) CONDITIONS OF CONVEYANCE.—As a condition of the conveyance of real property under subsection (b),

(1) the Commonwealth shall enter into an agreement with the Secretary of the Army to share equally with the United States, after conveyance of property areas 4-1 and 4-2, the net proceeds derived from any subsequent conveyance of any land not already conveyed from any lease of areas 4-1 or 4-2, payable over a period of seven years following the conveyance by the Secretary;

(2) the Secretary shall agree to transfer authority over the utility systems at Fort Monroe to the Commonwealth in return for receiving service on the same relative terms and conditions that the United States provided service during its ownership of the utilities; and

(3) the Secretary shall coordinate with the Dominion Virginia Power and will be responsible for maintaining electrical service in its name until such resolution has been obtained.

(e) SAVINGS PROVISION.—Nothing in this section shall be construed to affect or limit the application of, or any obligation to comply with, any environmental law, including the Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability Act of 1980 (42 U.S.C. 9601 et seq.), and the Solid Waste Disposal Act (42 U.S.C. 6901 et seq.).

(f) ADDITIONAL TERMS AND CONDITIONS.—The parties may agree to such additional terms and conditions with the consent of, or any obligation to comply with, the Secretary as the parties consider appropriate to protect their respective interests.

SEC. 2867. LAND CONVEYANCE, MIFFLIN COUNTY ARMY RESERVE CENTER, LEWISTOWN, PENNSYLVANIA.

(a) CONVEYANCE AUTHORIZED.—The Secretary of the Army may convey, without consideration, to Derry Township, Pennsylvania (in this section referred to as the “Township”), all right, title, and interest of the United States in and to a parcel of real property, including any improvements thereon and improvements related thereto, consisting of approximately 4.52 acres and containing the Mifflin County Army Reserve Center located at 73 Reserve Lane, Lewistown, Pennsylvania (parcel number 15-01-01131), for the purpose of permitting the Township to acquire the property for a regional police headquarters or other public purposes.

(b) INTERIM LEASE.—Until such time as the real property described in subsection (a) is conveyed to the Township, the Secretary may lease the property to the Township.

(c) PAYMENT OF COSTS OF CONVEYANCE.—(1) In general.—The Secretary shall require the Township to cover costs (except costs for environmental remediation of the property) to be incurred by the Secretary, or to reimburse the Secretary for such costs incurred by the Secretary, to carry out the conveyance under subsection (a), including survey costs, costs for environmental documentation, and any other administrative fees.

(2) Amounts covered.—If amounts are collected from the Township in advance of the Secretary incurring the actual costs, and the amount collected exceeds the costs actually incurred, the Secretary shall refund the excess amount to the Township.

(2) TREATMENT OF AMOUNTS RECEIVED.—Amounts received as reimbursement under paragraph (1) shall be credited to the fund or account that was used to cover those costs incurred by the Secretary in carrying out the conveyance, unless so credited shall be merged with amounts in such fund or account, and shall be available for the same purposes, and subject to the same conditions and limitations, as amounts in such fund or account.

(d) CONDITIONS OF CONVEYANCE.—The conveyance of the real property under subsection (a) shall be subject to the condition that the Township shall not use any Federal funds to cover—

(1) any portion of the conveyance costs required by subsection (c) to be paid by the Township; or

(2) to cover the costs for the design or construction of any facility on the property.

(e) DESCRIPTION OF PROPERTY.—The exact description of the property to be conveyed under subsection (a) is considered to be the property pictured as areas 1 and 5 on the Map.

(f) DEDICATION OF PROPERTY.—The exact description of the property to be conveyed under subsection (a) shall be subject to the condition that the property shall be conveyed to Derry Township, Pennsylvania (in this section referred to as the “Township”) for a regional police headquarters for the Township.

SEC. 2868. REDEVELOPMENT OF THE ASIA-PACIFIC CENTER FOR SECURITY STUDIES AS THE DANIEL K. INOUE ASIA-PACIFIC CENTER FOR SECURITY STUDIES.

(a) ADJUDICATION.—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) REFERENCES.—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”.

SEC. 2869. DESIGNATION OF DISTINGUISHED FLYING CROSS NATIONAL MEMORIAL IN RIVERSIDE, CALIFORNIA.

(a) FINDINGS.—Congress finds the following:

(1) The most reliable statistics regarding the number of members of the Armed Forces who have been awarded the Distinguished Flying Cross indicate that 126,318 members of the Armed Forces received the medal during World War II, approximately 21,000 members received the medal during the Vietnam War, and 21,647 members received the medal during the Korean conflict.

(2) Since the end of the Vietnam War, more than 200 Armed Forces members have received the medal in times of conflict.

(3) The United States currently lacks a national memorial dedicated to the bravery and sacrifice of those members of the Armed Forces who have distinguished themselves by heroic deeds performed in aerial flight.

(4) An appropriate memorial to current and former members of the Armed Forces is under construction at March Field Air Museum in Riverside, California.

(5) This memorial will honor all those members of the Armed Forces who have distinguished themselves in aerial flight, whether documentable or undocumented.

(b) DESIGNATION.—The memorial to members of the Armed Forces who have been awarded the Distinguished Flying Cross, located at March Field Air Museum in Riverside, California, is hereby designated as the Distinguished Flying Cross National Memorial.

(c) EFFECT OF DESIGNATION.—The national memorial designated by this section is not a unit of the National Park System, and the designation of the national memorial shall not be construed to require or permit Federal funds to be expended for any purpose related to the national memorial.

TITLE XXIX—OVERSEAS CONTINGENCY OPERATIONS MILITARY CONSTRUCTION

SEC. 2901. AUTHORIZED ARMED CONSTRUCTION AND LAND ACQUISITION PROJECT.

(a) OUTSIDE THE UNITED STATES.—The Secretary of the Army may acquire real property and acquire or construct real property for the installation outside the United States, and in the amount, set forth in the following table:
(b) USE OF UNOBLIGATED PRIOR-YEAR MILITARY CONSTRUCTION FUNDS.—To carry out the military construction project set forth in the table in subsection (a), the Secretary of Defense may make available to the Secretary of the Army unobligated military construction funds appropriated for a fiscal year before fiscal year 2014.

(c) CONGRESSIONAL NOTIFICATION.—The Secretary of Defense shall provide the information in accordance with section 2851(c) of title 10, United States Code, regarding the military construction project set forth in the table in subsection (a). If it becomes necessary to exceed the estimated project cost, the Secretary shall utilize the authority provided by section 2853 of such title to adjust authorized cost and scope of work variations.

(d) BRIEFING ON INFRASTRUCTURE TO SUPPORT JOINT TASK FORCE, GUANTANAMO.—

(1) REQUIRING.—The Secretary of Defense shall brief the congressional defense committees on each of the following:

(A) A description of each of the following costs, broken down by fiscal year, for each of fiscal years 2002 through 2013:

(i) The costs of constructing the permanent and temporary infrastructure to support the detention operations at such Naval Station.

(ii) The costs of facility repair, sustainment, and maintenance, and operation of all infrastructure supporting the detention operations at such Naval Station.

(iii) The costs of military personnel, civilian personnel, and contractors associated with the detention operations at such Naval Station.

(iv) The costs of operation and maintenance, shown for each military department and account, associated with carrying out military commissions for individuals detained at such Naval Station.

(v) Any other costs associated with supporting the detention operations at such Naval Station.

(B) A master plan for the continuation of detention operations by Joint Task Force Guantanamo, at United States Naval Station, Guantanamo Bay, Cuba, on the date of the enactment of this Act, including—

(i) a description of any infrastructure projects that the Secretary determines are required for the continuation of such detention operations, including any and all material and transportation costs and replacement of existing infrastructure;

(ii) an estimate of the total military personnel, civilian personnel, and contractor costs associated with the continuation of such detention operations;

(iii) an estimate of the total operation and maintenance costs associated with the continuation of such detention operations.

(C) A cost estimate, itemized by construction project, of the costs associated with continuing the operation of military personnel, civilian personnel, and contractors associated with the continuation of such detention operations.

(D) A detailed estimate of the annual costs projected to repair, sustain, and maintain the facilities that are in use by Joint Task Force Guantanamo, as of the date of the enactment of this Act, or are identified in the master plan described in paragraph (B).

(2) PRESIDENTIAL PLAN.—Not later than 120 days after the date of the enactment of this Act, the President shall submit to the congressional defense committees a plan describing each of the following:

(A) The locations to which the President seeks to transfer individuals detained at Guantanamo who have been identified for continued detention or prosecution.

(B) The individuals detained at Guantanamo who the President seeks to transfer to overseas locations, the overseas locations to which the President seeks to transfer such individuals, and the conditions under which the President would transfer such individuals to such locations.

(C) The proposal of the President for the detention and treatment of individuals captured overseas in the future who are suspected of being terrorists.

(D) The proposal of the President regarding the disposition of the individuals detained at the detention facilities that are in use by Joint Task Force Guantanamo, who have been identified as enduring security threats to the United States.

(E) For any location in the United States to which the President seeks to transfer such an individual, estimates of each of the following:

(i) The costs of constructing infrastructure to support detention operations or prosecution at such location.

(ii) The costs of facility repair, sustainment, maintenance, and operation of all infrastructure supporting detention operations or prosecution at such location.

(iii) The costs of military personnel, civilian personnel, and contractors associated with the detention operations or prosecution at such location.

(iv) Any other costs associated with supporting the detention operations or prosecution at such location.

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

Subtitle A—Limestone Hills Training Area, Montana

SEC. 3001. WITHDRAWAL AND RESERVATION OF PUBLIC LANDS FOR LIMESTONE HILLS TRAINING AREA, MONTANA.

(a) WITHDRAWAL.—Subject to valid existing rights and except as provided in this subtitle, the public lands and interests in lands described in subsection (c), and all other areas within the boundaries of such lands as depicted on the map provided for by subsection (d) that may become subject to the operation of the public land laws, are hereby withdrawn from all forms of appropriation under the public land laws, including the mining laws and the mineral leasing and geothermal leasing laws.

(b) RESERVATION PURPOSE.—Subject to the limitations and restrictions contained in section 3003, the public lands withdrawn by subsection (a) are reserved for use by the Secretary of the Army for the following purposes:

(1) The conduct of training for active and reserve components of the Armed Forces.

(2) The construction, operation, and maintenance of organizational support and maintenance facilities for component units conducting training.

(3) The conduct of training by the Montana Department of Military Affairs, except that any such use may not interfere with purposes specified in paragraphs (1) and (2).

(4) The conduct of training by State and local law enforcement agencies, defense organizations, and public education institutions, except that any such use may not interfere with military training activities.

(5) Defense-related purposes consistent with the purposes specified in the preceding paragraphs.

(c) LAND DESCRIPTION.—The public lands and interests in lands withdrawn and reserved by this section comprise approximately 18,644 acres in Broadwater County, Montana, as generally depicted as “Proposed Land Withdrawal” on the map titled “Limestone Hills Training Area Land Withdrawal”, dated April 10, 2013.

(d) LEGAL DESCRIPTION AND MAP.—

(1) DETERMINATION.—Not later than 120 days after the date of the enactment of this Act, the Secretary of the Interior shall publish in the Federal Register a legal description of the public lands withdrawn under this section, and a copy of a map depicting the legal description of the withdrawn land.

(2) FORCE OF LAW.—The legal description and map required under paragraph (1) shall have the same force and effect as if included in this Act, except that the Secretary of the Interior may correct errors in the legal description and map.

(3) REIMBURSEMENT OF COSTS.—The Secretary of the Army shall reimburse the Secretary of the Interior for any costs incurred by the Secretary of the Interior in implementing this subsection.

(e) INDIAN TRIBES.—Nothing in this subtitle shall be construed as altering any rights reserved for an Indian tribe for tribal use of lands within the military land withdrawal by treaty or Federal law. The Secretary of the Army shall consult with any Indian tribe in the vicinity of the military land withdrawal before taking action within the military land withdrawal affecting tribal rights or cultural resources protected by treaty or Federal law.

SEC. 3002. MANAGEMENT OF WITHDRAWN AND RESERVED LANDS.

During the period of the withdrawal and reservation specified in section 3003, the Secretary of the Army shall manage the public lands withdrawn under section 3001, and the land area subject to the approved plan of operations specified in subsection (b) of such section, subject to the limitations and restrictions contained in section 3003.

SEC. 3003. SPECIAL RULES GOVERNING MINERALS MANAGEMENT.

(a) IN GENERAL.—(1) The lands withdrawn by section 3001, locatable mineral activities in the approved Indian Creek Mine plan of operations, MTM-78300, shall be regulated pursuant to subparts 27 and 200 of part 43, Code of Federal Regulations. Of the lands withdrawn by section 3001, the land area subject to the approved plan of operations shall permanently remain open to the entry or use of mining claimants (or both) under the Act of May 10, 1872 (commonly known as the General Mining Act of 1872; 30 U.S.C. 22 et seq.) to the extent necessary to preserve the mining operations described in the approved plan of operations.

(2) RESTRICTIONS ON SECRETARY OF THE ARMY.—The Secretary of the Army shall make arrangements that the land withdrawn under section 3001, in the approved plan of operations is inconsistent with the defense-related uses of the lands covered by the approved plan of operations, including—

(B) the disposal of and exploration for minerals as provided for in the approved plan of operations;
shall be determined pursuant to procedures in an agreement provided for under subsection (c).

(b) REMOVAL OF UNEXPLODED ORDNANCE ON LANDS TO BE MINE.

(1) IN GENERAL.—Subject to the availability of funds appropriated for such purpose, the Secretary of the Army shall remove unexploded ordnance on lands withdrawn by section 3001 and authorized to mining under subsection (a), consistent with applicable Federal and State law. The Secretary of the Army may engage in such removal of unexploded ordnance on land within the area that restrict mining activities and training activities conducted within the withdrawn area that restrict mining activities and training activities conducted within the withdrawn area pursuant to subsection (a).

(2) REPORT ON REMOVAL ACTIVITIES.—The Secretary of the Army shall annually submit to the Secretary of the Interior a report regarding the unexploded ordnance removal activities for the previous fiscal year performed pursuant to this subsection. The report shall include—

(A) the amounts of funding expended for unexploded ordnance removal on the lands withdrawn by section 3001; and

(B) the identification of the lands cleared of unexploded ordnance and approved for mining activities by the Secretary of the Interior.

(c) IMPLEMENTATION AGREEMENT FOR MINING ACTIVITIES.—As a condition of the withdrawal and reservation made by the Secretary of the Interior, the Secretary of the Army shall enter into an agreement to implement this section with regard to coordination of defense-related uses and mining and the ongoing removal of unexploded ordnance. The duration of the agreement shall be the same as the period of the withdrawal under section 3001, but may be amended from time to time. The agreement shall provide the following:

(1) That Graymont Western US, Inc., or any successor or assign of the approved Indian Creek Mine mining plan of operations, MTM-7830, shall be a party to the agreement.

(2) Provisions regarding the day-to-day joint use of the Limestone Hills Training Area.

(3) Provisions addressing when military and other authorized uses of the withdrawn lands will occur.

(4) Provisions regarding when and where military use or training with explosive material will occur.

(5) Provisions regarding the scheduling of training activities conducted within the withdrawn area that restrict mining activities and procedures with mining operations, including parameters for notification and sanction of anticipated changes to the schedules.

(6) Provisions regarding liability and compensation for damages or injury caused by mining or military training activities.

(7) Provisions for periodic review of the agreement for its adequacy, effectiveness, and need for revision.

(8) Procedures for access through mining operations covered by this section to training areas within the boundaries of the Limestone Hills Training Area.

(9) Procedures for scheduling of the removal of unexploded ordnance.

(d) EXISTING MEMORANDUM OF AGREEMENT.—

(1) THAT GRAYMONT WESTERN US, INC., OR ANY SUCCESSOR OR ASSIGN OF THE APPROVED INDIAN CREEK MINE MINING PLAN OF OPERATIONS, MTM-7830, SHALL BE A PARTY TO THE AGREEMENT.

(2) PROVISIONS REGARDING THE DAY-TO-DAY JOINT USE OF THE LIMESTONE HILLS TRAINING AREA.

(3) PROVISIONS ADDRESSING WHEN MILITARY AND OTHER AUTHORIZED USES OF THE WITHDRAWN LANDS WILL OCCUR.

(4) PROVISIONS REGARDING WHEN AND WHERE MILITARY USE OR TRAINING WITH EXPLOSIVE MATERIAL WILL OCCUR.

(5) PROVISIONS REGARDING THE SCHEDULING OF TRAINING ACTIVITIES CONDUCTED WITHIN THE WITHDRAWN AREA THAT RESTRICT MINING ACTIVITIES AND PROCEDURES WITH MINING OPERATIONS, INCLUDING PARAMETERS FOR NOTIFICATION AND SANCTION OF ANTICIPATED CHANGES TO THE SCHEDULES.

(6) PROVISIONS REGARDING LIABILITY AND COMPENSATION FOR DAMAGES OR INJURY CAUSED BY MINING OR MILITARY TRAINING ACTIVITIES.

(7) PROVISIONS FOR PERIODIC REVIEW OF THE AGREEMENT FOR ITS ADEQUACY, EFFECTIVENESS, AND NEED FOR REVISION.

(8) PROCEDURES FOR ACCESS THROUGH MINING OPERATIONS COVERED BY THIS SECTION TO TRAINING AREAS WITHIN THE BOUNDARIES OF THE LIMESTONE HILLS TRAINING AREA.

(9) PROCEDURES FOR SCHEDULING OF THE REMOVAL OF UNEXPLODED ORDNANCE.

(10) THAT GRAYMONT WESTERN US, INC., OR ANY SUCCESSOR OR ASSIGN OF THE APPROVED INDIAN CREEK MINE MINING PLAN OF OPERATIONS, MTM-7830, SHALL BE A PARTY TO THE AGREEMENT.

(11) PROVISIONS REGARDING THE DAY-TO-DAY JOINT USE OF THE LIMESTONE HILLS TRAINING AREA.

(12) PROVISIONS ADDRESSING WHEN MILITARY AND OTHER AUTHORIZED USES OF THE WITHDRAWN LANDS WILL OCCUR.

(13) PROVISIONS REGARDING WHEN AND WHERE MILITARY USE OR TRAINING WITH EXPLOSIVE MATERIAL WILL OCCUR.

(14) PROVISIONS REGARDING THE SCHEDULING OF TRAINING ACTIVITIES CONDUCTED WITHIN THE WITHDRAWN AREA THAT RESTRICT MINING ACTIVITIES AND PROCEDURES WITH MINING OPERATIONS, INCLUDING PARAMETERS FOR NOTIFICATION AND SANCTION OF ANTICIPATED CHANGES TO THE SCHEDULES.

(15) PROVISIONS REGARDING LIABILITY AND COMPENSATION FOR DAMAGES OR INJURY CAUSED BY MINING OR MILITARY TRAINING ACTIVITIES.

(16) PROVISIONS FOR PERIODIC REVIEW OF THE AGREEMENT FOR ITS ADEQUACY, EFFECTIVENESS, AND NEED FOR REVISION.

(17) PROCEDURES FOR ACCESS THROUGH MINING OPERATIONS COVERED BY THIS SECTION TO TRAINING AREAS WITHIN THE BOUNDARIES OF THE LIMESTONE HILLS TRAINING AREA.

(18) PROCEDURES FOR SCHEDULING OF THE REMOVAL OF UNEXPLODED ORDNANCE.

(e) NOTICE.—To the extent practicable, no later than 2 years prior to the termination of the withdrawal and reservation made by section 3001, the Secretary of the Army shall notify the Secretary of the Interior whether the Secretary of the Army will have a continuing defense-related need for any of the lands withdrawn and reserved by section 3001 after the termination of the withdrawal and reservation made by section 3001. The Secretary of the Army shall provide a copy of the notice to the Committee on Armed Services and the Committee on Energy and Natural Resources of the Senate, the Committee on Armed Services and the Committee on Natural Resources of the House of Representatives.

(f) FILING FOR EXTENSION.—The Secretary of the Army concludes that there will be a continuing defense-related need for any of the withdrawn and reserved lands after the termination of the withdrawal and reservation made by section 3001. The Secretary of the Army shall file an application for extension of the withdrawal and reservation of such needed lands in accordance with the regulations and procedures of the Department of the Interior applicable to the extension of withdrawals and reservations.

(g) LIMITATION ON SUBSEQUENT AVAILABILITY OF LANDS FOR APPROPRIATION.

At the time of termination of a withdrawal and reservation made by section 3001, the previously withdrawn lands shall not be open to any form of appropriation under the public land laws, including the mining laws and the mineral leasing and geothermal leasing laws, until the Secretary of the Interior shall file a report with the Committee on Armed Services and the Senate Committee on Energy and Natural Resources of the House of Representatives.

(h) SAFETY REQUIREMENTS.—With respect to any grazing permit or lease issued after the date of the enactment of this Act for lands withdrawn by section 3001, the Secretary of the Interior and the Secretary of the Army shall jointly establish procedures that are consistent with Department of the Army explosive and range safety standards and that provide for the safe use of any such lands.

(i) ASSIGNMENT.—The Secretary of the Interior may, with the agreement of the Secretary of the Army, assign the authority to issue and to administer any mining permit issued pursuant to the Secretary of the Army, except that such an assignment may not include the authority to allow grazing permits or lease issued pursuant to the Secretary of the Army, assign the authority to issue and to administer any mining permit issued pursuant to section 3001.

(j) DURATION OF WITHDRAWAL AND RESERVATION.

The military land withdrawn by section 3001 shall terminate on March 31, 2039.

(k) PAYMENTS IN LIEU OF TAXES.

The lands withdrawn by section 3001 shall remain eligible as entitlement land under section 3001 of title 31, United States Code.

(l) DETERMINATION OF CONTAMINATION.—As a condition of the withdrawal and reservation made by section 3001, the Secretary of the Army shall require, on the public lands withdrawn by section 3001, an appropriate sufficient funds for the decontamination of land subject of a notice of intention to relinquish pursuant to subsection (a) is contaminated with explosive materials or toxic or hazardous substances.
withdrawal and reservation made by section 3001 the Secretary of the Interior determines that some of the lands withdrawn and reserved are contaminated to an extent which prevents opening to the public domain, the Secretary of the Interior to operation of the public land laws—

(A) the Secretary of the Army shall take appropriate steps to warn the public of the contaminated nature of the land and any risks associated with entry onto such lands;

(B) after the expiration of the withdrawal and reservation, the Secretary of the Army shall undertake activities on such lands except in connection with decontamination of such lands; and

(C) the Secretary of the Army shall report to the Secretary of the Interior and to the Congress concerning the status of such lands and all actions taken in furtherance of this paragraph.

(e) Revocation Authority.—Upon deciding that it is in the public interest to accept the lands proposed for relinquishment pursuant to subsection (a), the Secretary of the Interior may order the revocation of the withdrawal and reservation made by section 3001 as it applies to such lands. The Secretary of the Interior shall publish in the Federal Register the revocation order, which shall—

(1) terminate the withdrawal and reservation;

(2) constitute official acceptance of the lands by the Secretary of the Interior; and

(3) specify the date upon which the lands will be opened to the operation of some or all of the public land laws, including the mining laws.

(f) Acceptance by Secretary of the Interior.—Section 3001 shall be construed to require the Secretary of the Interior to accept the lands proposed for relinquishment if the Secretary determines that such lands are not suitable for return to the public domain. If the Secretary makes such a determination, the Secretary shall provide notice of the determination to Congress.

Subtitle B—White Sands Missile Range, New Mexico

SEC. 3021. TRANSFER OF ADMINISTRATIVE JURISDICTION, WHITE SANDS MISSILE RANGE, NEW MEXICO.

(a) Transfer Required.—Not later than September 30, 2014, the Secretary of the Interior shall transfer to the administrative jurisdiction of the Secretary of the Army certain public land administered by the Bureau of Land Management in Dona Ana County, New Mexico, consisting of approximately 5,100 acres depicted as "Parcel 1" on the map titled "White Sands Missile Range Reservation" and dated January 4, 2013.

(b) Use of Transferred Land.—Upon the receipt of the land under subsection (a), the Secretary of the Navy shall include the land as part of White Sands Missile Range, New Mexico, and authorize use of the land for military purposes.

(c) Legal Description and Map.—

(1) Preparation and Publication.—The Secretary of the Interior shall publish in the Federal Register a legal description and map of the public land to be transferred under subsection (a).

(2) Force of Law.—The legal description and map filed under paragraph (1) shall have the same force and effect as if included in this Act, except that the Secretary of the Interior may correct errors in the legal description and map.

(d) Reimbursement of Costs.—The transfer required by subsection (a) shall be made without reimbursement, except that the Secretary of the Navy shall reimburse the Secretary of the Interior for any costs incurred by the Secretary of the Interior to prepare the legal description and map under subsection (c).

(e) Treatment of Grazing Leases.—If a grazing permit or lease exists on the date of the enactment of this Act for any portion of the public land to be transferred under subsection (a), the Secretary of the Interior shall transfer or relocate the grazing allotments associated with the permit or lease to other public land, acceptable to the permit or lease holder, so that the grazing continues to have the same value to the holder.

SEC. 3022. WATER RIGHTS.

(a) Water Rights.—Nothing in this subtitle shall be construed to—

(1) establish a reservation in favor of the United States with respect to any water or water right on lands transferred by this subtitle; or

(2) authorize the appropriation of water on lands transferred by this subtitle except in accordance with applicable State law.

(b) Effect on Previously Acquired or Reserved Water Right.—Nothing in this Act shall be construed to affect any water rights acquired or reserved by the United States before the date of the enactment of this Act.

SEC. 3023. WITHDRAWAL.

Subject to valid existing rights, the public land to be transferred under section 3021 is withdrawn from all forms of appropriation under the public land laws, including the mining laws and geothermal leasing laws, so long as the lands remain under the administrative jurisdiction of the Secretary of the Army.

Subtitle C—Naval Air Weapons Station China Lake, California

SEC. 3031. TRANSFER OF ADMINISTRATIVE JURISDICTION, NAVAL AIR WEAPONS STATION CHINA LAKE, CALIFORNIA.

(a) Transfer Required.—No later than September 30, 2014, the Secretary of the Interior shall transfer to the administrative jurisdiction of the Secretary of the Navy certain public land administered by the Bureau of Land Management in Inyo, Kern, and San Bernardino Counties, California, consisting of approximately 1,045,000 acres in Inyo, Kern, and San Bernardino Counties, California, and generally depicted on the map titled "Naval Air Weapons Station China Lake Withdrawal - Renewal" and dated 2012.

(b) Use of Transferred Land.—Upon the receipt of the land under subsection (a), the Secretary of the Navy shall include the land as part of the Naval Air Weapons Station China Lake, California, and authorize use of the land for military purposes.

(c) Legal Description and Map.—

(1) Preparation and Publication.—The Secretary of the Interior shall publish in the Federal Register a legal description and map of the public land to be transferred under subsection (a).

(2) Force of Law.—The legal description and map filed under paragraph (1) shall have the same force and effect as if included in this Act, except that the Secretary of the Interior may correct errors in the legal description and map.

(d) Reimbursement of Costs.—The transfer required by subsection (a) shall be made without reimbursement, except that the Secretary of the Navy shall reimburse the Secretary of the Interior for any costs incurred by the Secretary of the Interior to prepare the legal description and map under subsection (c).

(e) Preceding Water Rights.—Nothing in this Act shall be construed to affect any water rights acquired or reserved by the United States before the date of the enactment of this Act.

SEC. 3032. WATER RIGHTS.

(a) Water Rights.—Nothing in this subtitle shall be construed to—

(1) establish a reservation in favor of the United States with respect to any water or water right on lands transferred by this subtitle; or

(2) authorize the appropriation of water on lands transferred by this subtitle except in accordance with applicable State law.

(b) Effect on Previously Acquired or Reserved Water Right.—This subtitle shall not be construed to affect any water rights acquired or reserved by the United States before the date of the enactment of this Act.

SEC. 3033. WITHDRAWAL.

Subject to valid existing rights, the public land to be transferred under section 3031 is withdrawn from all forms of appropriation under the public land laws, including the mining laws and geothermal leasing laws, so long as the lands remain under the administrative jurisdiction of the Secretary of the Navy.

Subtitle D—Chocolate Mountain Aerial Gunnery Range, California

SEC. 3041. TRANSFER OF ADMINISTRATIVE JURISDICTION, CHOCOLATE MOUNTAIN AERIAL GUNNERY RANGE, CALIFORNIA.

(a) Transfer Required.—The Secretary of the Interior shall transfer to the administrative jurisdiction of the Secretary of the Navy certain public land administered by the Bureau of Land Management in Imperial and Riverside Counties, California, consisting of approximately 226,711 acres, as generally depicted on the map titled "Chocolate Mountain Aerial Gunnery Range Proposed—Withdrawal" dated 1987 (revised July 1993), and identified as WESTDIV Drawing No. C-102270, which was prepared by the Naval Facilities Engineering Command of the Department of the Navy and is on file with the California State Office of the Bureau of Land Management.

(b) Valid Existing Rights.—The transfer of administrative jurisdiction under subsection (a) shall be subject to any water rights, including any property, easements, or improvements held by the Bureau of Reclamation and appurtenant to the Coachella Canal. The Secretary of the Navy shall not have map access by the Bureau of Reclamation for inspection and maintenance purposes not inconsistent with the administrative jurisdiction of the Secretary of the Navy, but in no case later than the date of the completion of the boundary realignment required by section 3041.

(c) Map and Legal Description.—

(1) Preparation and Publication.—The Secretary of the Interior shall publish in the Federal Register a legal description of the public land to be transferred under subsection (a).

(2) Submission to Congress.—The Secretary of the Interior shall file with the Committee on Energy and Natural Resources of the Senate and the Committee on Natural Resources of the House of Representatives—

(A) a copy of the legal description prepared under paragraph (1) and

(B) a map depicting the legal description of the transferred public land.

(3) Availability for Public Inspection.—Copies of the legal description and map filed under paragraph (2) shall be available for public inspection in the appropriate offices of—

(A) the Bureau of Land Management;

(B) the Office of the Commanding Officer, Marine Corps Air Station Yuma, Arizona;

(C) the Office of the Commander, Navy Region Southwest; and

(D) the Office of the Secretary of the Navy.

(4) Force of Law.—The legal description and map filed under paragraph (2) shall have the same force and effect as if included in this Act, except that the Secretary of the Interior may correct clerical and typographical errors in the legal description or map.

(f) Reimbursement of Costs.—The transfer required by subsection (a) shall be made without reimbursement, except that the Secretary of the Navy shall reimburse the Secretary of the Interior for any costs incurred by the Secretary of the Interior to prepare the legal description and map under this subsection.

SEC. 3042. MANAGEMENT AND USE OF TRANSFERRED LAND.

(a) Use of Transferred Land.—Upon the receipt of the land under section 3041, the Secretary of the Navy shall administer the land as the Chocolate Mountain Aerial Gunnery Range, California, and continue to authorize use of the land for military purposes.
SEC. 3045. TEMPORARY EXTENSION OF EXISTING WITHDRAWAL PERIOD.

Notwithstanding subsection (a) of section 806 of the California Military Lands Withdrawal and Overflights Act of 1994 (title VIII of Public Law 103–433; 108 Stat. 4505), the withdrawal and reservation of the land transferred under section 3041 shall occur by the date on which the land transfer required by section 3041 is executed.

SEC. 3046. WATER RIGHTS.

(a) WATER RIGHTS.—Nothing in this subtitle shall be considered to authorize the appropriation of water on the lands that are the subject of a notice under subsection (a) if—

(1) the Secretary of the Interior, in consultation with the Secretary of the Navy, determines that—

(A) decontamination is practicable and economically feasible (taking into consideration the potential future use and value of the land); and

(B) upon decontamination, the land could be opened to operation of some or all of the public land laws, including the mining laws; and

(2) funds are appropriated for such decontamination.

(d) ALTERNATIVE.—The Secretary of the Interior is not required to accept land proposed for transfer under this section (a) if—

(1) the Secretary of the Interior is unable to make the determinations under subsection (c)(1) or if Congress does not appropriate a sufficient amount of funds for the decontamination actions undertaken in connection with such a transfer.

SEC. 3051. DESIGNATION OF JOHNSON VALLEY NATIONAL OFF-HIGHWAY VEHICLE RECREATION AREA.

(a) DESIGNATION.—The approximately 186,000 acres of public land and interests in land administered by the Secretary of the Interior through the Bureau of Land Management in San Bernardino County, California, as generally depicted as the “Johnson Valley Off-Highway Vehicle Recreation Area” on the map titled “Johnson Valley National Off-Highway Vehicle Recreation Area and Transfer of the Southern Study Area” and dated April 11, 2013, are hereby designated as the “Johnson Valley National Off-Highway Vehicle Recreation Area”.

(b) RECREATIONAL AND CONSERVATION USE.—

The Johnson Valley National Off-Highway Vehicle Recreation Area is designated for the following purposes:

(1) Public recreation (including off-highway vehicle use); and

(2) Natural resources conservation.

(c) WITHDRAWAL.—The public land and interests in land included in the Johnson Valley National Off-Highway Vehicle Recreation Area are withdrawn from all forms of appropriation under the public land laws, including the mining laws and the mineral leasing and geothermal leasing laws.

SEC. 3052. LIMITED BIENNIAL ANNUAL MARINE CORPS AIR GROUND COMBAT CENTER TWENTYNINE PALMS USE OF JOHNSON VALLEY NATIONAL OFF-HIGHWAY VEHICLE RECREATION AREA.

(a) USE FOR MILITARY PURPOSES AUTHORIZED.—Subject to subsection (b), the Secretary of the Interior shall authorize the Secretary of Defense to use any portion of the Johnson Valley National Off-Highway Vehicle Recreation Area twice in each calendar year for up to a total of 60 days per year for the following purposes:

(1) Individual and unit live-fire training exercises.

(2) Individual and unit air-ground task forces.

(3) Equipment and tactics development.

(4) Other defense related purposes consistent with the purposes specified in the preceding paragraphs.

(b) CONDITIONS ON MILITARY USE.—

(1) CONSULTATION AND PUBLIC PARTICIPATION REQUIREMENTS.—Before the Secretary of the Navy requests the two time periods for military use of the Johnson Valley National Off-Highway Vehicle Recreation Area in a calendar year, the Secretary of the Navy shall—

(A) consult with the Secretary of the Interior regarding the best times for military use to reduce the interference with or interruption of non-military activities authorized by section 305(b); and

(b) provide for public awareness of and participation in decisions regarding the use of the Johnson Valley National Off-Highway Vehicle Recreation Area.

(2) PUBLIC NOTICE.—The Secretary of the Navy shall provide advance, wide-spread notice before any closure of public lands for military use that affects this section, armed, live-fire, and maneuver field training for large-scale Marine air-ground task forces.

(3) PUBLIC SAFETY.—Military use of the Johnson Valley National Off-Highway Vehicle Recreation Area during the biannual periods authorized by subsection (b) may be conducted in the presence of sufficient range safety officers to ensure the safety of military personnel and civilians.

(4) CERTAIN TYPES OF ORDNANCE PROHIBITED.—The Secretary of the Navy shall prohibit the use of dud-producing ordnance in any military training conducted under subsection (a).

(c) IMPLEMENTING AGREEMENT.—

(1) AGREEMENT REQUIRED; REQUIRED TERMS.—

The Secretary of the Interior and the Secretary of the Navy shall enter into a written agreement to implement this section. The agreement shall include a provision for periodic review of the agreement for its adequacy, effectiveness, and need for revision.

(2) ADDITIONAL TERMS.—The agreement may provide for—

(A) the integration of the management plans of the Secretary of the Interior and the Secretary of the Navy;

(B) delegation to civilian law enforcement personnel within the Department of the Navy of the authority of the Secretary of the Interior to enforce the laws relating to protection of natural and cultural resources and of fish and wildlife; and

(C) the sharing of resources in order to most efficiently and effectively manage the lands.

(d) DURATION.—Any agreement for the military use of the Johnson Valley National Off-Highway Vehicle Recreation Area shall terminate not later than March 31, 2029.
SEC. 3053. TRANSFER OF ADMINISTRATIVE JURISDICTION, SOUTHERN STUDY AREA, MARINE CORPS AIR GROUND COMBAT CENTER TWENTYNINE PALMS, CALIFORNIA.

(a) TRANSFER REQUIRED.—Not later than September 30, 2014, the Secretary of the Interior shall transfer, without reimbursement, to the administrative jurisdiction of the Secretary of the Navy certain public land administered by the Bureau of Land Management consisting of approximately 400 acres in San Bernadino County, California, as generally depicted as the “Southern Study Area” on the map referred to in subsection (b).

(b) USE OF TRANSFERRED LAND.—Upon the receipt of the land under subsection (a), the Secretary of the Navy shall include the land as part of the Marine Corps Air Ground Combat Center Twenty-nine Palms, California, and authorize use of the land for military purposes.

(c) LEGAL DESCRIPTION AND MAP.—(1) PREPARATION AND PUBLICATION.—The Secretary of the Interior shall publish in the Federal Register a legal description and map of the public land to be transferred under subsection (a).

(2) FORCE OF LAW.—The legal description and map filed under paragraph (1) shall have the same force and effect as if included in this Act, except that the form of the Interior shall correct clerical and typographical errors in the legal description and map.

(d) REIMBURSEMENT OF COSTS.—The Secretary of the Navy shall include the land as reserved by the United States before the date on which a terminated employee is restored to the employment of an employee under the authority of this section, the Secretary shall promptly notify the congressional defense committees of such termination.

SEC. 3054. WATER RIGHTS.

(a) WATER RIGHTS.—Nothing in this subtitle shall be construed to affect any water rights acquired or reserved by the United States before the date of the enactment of this Act.

(b) WITHDRAWAL.—Subject to valid existing rights, the Federal land to be transferred under section 3061 is withdrawn from all forms of appropriation under the public land laws, including the mining laws and geothermal leasing laws, so long as the land remains under the administrative jurisdiction of the Secretary of the Navy.

DIVISION C—DEPARTMENT OF ENERGY NATIONAL SECURITY AUTHORIZATIONS AND OTHER AUTHORIZATIONS

TITLE XXXI—DEPARTMENT OF ENERGY NATIONAL SECURITY PROGRAMS

Subtitle A—National Security Programs

SEC. 3101. NATIONAL NUCLEAR SECURITY ADMINISTRATION.

(a) AUTHORIZATION OF APPROPRIATIONS.—Funds are hereby authorized to be appropriated to the Department of Energy for fiscal year 2014 for the National Nuclear Security Administration in carrying out programs as specified in the funding table in section 4701.

(b) AUTHORIZATION OF NEW PLANT PROJECTS.—(1) The Secretary is 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.

Project 14-D-110, Device Assembly Facility Argus Installation Project, Nevada National Security Site, Las Vegas, Nevada, $14,000,000
Project 14-D-901, Spent Fuel Handling Re-capitalization Project, Naval Reactors Facility, Idaho, $45,000,000
Project 14-D-902, KL Materials Characterization Laboratory, Schenectady, New York, $1,000,000.

SEC. 3102. DEFENSE ENVIRONMENTAL CLEANSUP.

Funds are hereby authorized to be appropriated to the Department of Energy for fiscal year 2014 for defense environmental cleanup activities in carrying out programs as specified in the funding table in section 4701.

SEC. 3103. OTHER DEFENSE ACTIVITIES.

Funds are hereby authorized to be appropriated to the Department of Energy for fiscal year 2014 for other defense activities in carrying out programs as specified in the funding table in section 4701.

SEC. 3104. ENERGY SECURITY AND ASSURANCE.

Funds are hereby authorized to be appropriated to the Department of Energy for fiscal year 2014 for energy security and assurance programs as specified in the funding table in section 4701.

Subtitle B—Program Authorizations, Restrictions, and Limitations

SEC. 3111. CLARIFICATION OF PRINCIPLES OF NATIONAL NUCLEAR SECURITY ADMINISTRATION.

Subsection (c) of section 3211 of the National Nuclear Security Administration Act (50 U.S.C. 2441) is amended to read as follows:

(1) protecting the environment; and
(2) safeguarding the health of the public and of the workforce of the Administration; and
(3) ensuring the security of the nuclear weapons stockpile, nuclear material, and classified information in the custody of the Administration.

SEC. 3112. TERMINATION OF DEPARTMENT OF ENERGY EMPLOYEES TO PROTECT NATIONAL SECURITY.

(a) IN GENERAL.—Subtitle C of the National Nuclear Security Administration Act (50 U.S.C. 2441 et seq.) is amended by adding at the end the following new section:

SEC. 3245. TERMINATION OF EMPLOYEES TO PROTECT NATIONAL SECURITY.

(a) TERMINATION AUTHORITY.—Notwithstanding any other provision of law, the Secretary of Energy may terminate an employee of the Administration or any element of the Department of Energy that involves nuclear security if the Secretary—

(1) determines that the employee acted in a manner that endangers the security of special nuclear material or classified information; and
(2) determines that procedures prescribed in other provisions of law that authorize the termination of the employment of such employee cannot be invoked in a manner that the Secretary considers consistent with national security.

(b) STATEMENTS AND AFFIDAVITS.—(1) To the extent that the Secretary determines that the interests of national security permit, the Secretary shall notify an employee whose employment is terminated under this section of the reasons for the termination.

(2) During the 30-day period beginning on the date on which a terminated employee is notified under paragraph (1), the employee may submit to the Secretary statements or affidavits to show why the employee should be restored to duty.

(3) If a terminated employee submits statements and affidavits under paragraph (2), the Secretary—

(A) shall provide a written response to the employee; and
(B) may restore the employment of the employee.

(c) FINALITY.—A decision by the Secretary to terminate the employment of an employee under this section is final and may not be appealed or reviewed outside the Department.

(d) NOTIFICATION TO CONGRESSIONAL COMMITTEES.—Whenever the Secretary terminates the employment of an employee under the authority of this section, the Secretary shall promptly notify the congressional defense committees of such termination.

(e) PRESERVATION OF RIGHT TO SEEK OTHER EMPLOYMENT.—Any termination of employment under this section does not affect the right of the employee involved under this section to accept employment with any other department or agency of the United States if that employee is declared eligible for such employment by the Director of the Office of Personnel Management.

(f) PROHIBITION ON DELEGATION.—The authority of the Secretary under this section may not be delegated.

(g) CIPIAL AMENDMENT.—The table of contents at the beginning of such Act is amended by inserting after the item relating to section 3244 the following new item:

3245. Termination of employees to protect national security.

SEC. 3113. MODIFICATION OF INDEPENDENT COST ESTIMATES ON LIFE EXTENSION PROGRAMS AND NEW NUCLEAR FACILITIES.

(a) IN GENERAL.—Section 4217 of the Atomic Energy Defense Act (50 U.S.C. 2537) is amended—

(1) in subsection (b)(2), by adding after the period at the end the following: “Such cost estimates shall be conducted by the Secretary of the Defense, acting through the Director of Cost Assessment and Program Evaluation. The Director may delegate carrying out such a cost estimate to another element of the Department of Defense.”; and

(2) by amending subsection (c) to read as follows:

(1) AUTHORITY FOR FURTHER ASSESSMENTS.—(1) Consultation with the Administrator, the Secretary of Defense, acting through the Director of Cost Assessment and Program Evaluation,
may conduct an independent cost assessment of any initiative or program of the Administration that is estimated to cost more than $500,000,000. The Director may delegate carrying out such a cost assessment to another element of the Department of Defense.

(2) The Secretary, acting through the Administrator, shall request an appropriate official or entity to conduct an independent review of each—

(A) guidance for the analysis of alternatives for each covered system or facility before such analysis is finalized and will be used to inform planning, design, construction, and operations of the Waste Treatment and Immobilization Plant project.

(2) For each requirement, assumption, or criterion that the Secretary cannot make a finalized determination for under paragraph (1) by adequate the plan under subsection (a) is submitted to the congressional defense committees, the Secretary shall—

(A) include in the plan—

(i) a description of the requirement, assumption, or criterion;

(ii) a list of activities required for the Secretary to make such a determination; and

(iii) the date on which the Secretary anticipates making such determination; and

(B) once the Secretary makes the finalized determination regarding whether such requirement, assumption, or criterion is finalized and will be used to inform planning, design, construction, and operations of the Waste Treatment and Immobilization Plant project.

(2)(A) Subject to subparagraph (B), the Secretary may authorize a change to a requirement, assumption, or criterion that the Secretary determines as finalized under paragraph (1) or (2)(B).

(B) The Secretary shall make changes to a requirement, assumption, or criterion under subparagraph (A) if the Secretary cannot provide adequate protection without making such changes.

(3) For each requirement, assumption, or criterion that the Secretary cannot make a finalized determination for under paragraph (1) by adequate the plan under subsection (a) is submitted to the congressional defense committees, the Secretary shall—

(A) include in the plan—

(i) a description of the requirement, assumption, or criterion;

(ii) a list of activities required for the Secretary to make such a determination; and

(iii) the date on which the Secretary anticipates making such determination; and

(B) once the Secretary makes the finalized determination regarding whether such requirement, assumption, or criterion is finalized and will be used to inform planning, design, construction, and operations of the Waste Treatment and Immobilization Plant project.

(2)(A) Subject to subparagraph (B), the Secretary may authorize a change to a requirement, assumption, or criterion that the Secretary determines as finalized under paragraph (1) or (2)(B).

(B) The Secretary shall make changes to a requirement, assumption, or criterion under subparagraph (A) if the Secretary cannot provide adequate protection without making such changes.

(3) For each requirement, assumption, or criterion that the Secretary cannot make a finalized determination for under paragraph (1) by adequate the plan under subsection (a) is submitted to the congressional defense committees, the Secretary shall—

(A) include in the plan—

(i) a description of the requirement, assumption, or criterion;

(ii) a list of activities required for the Secretary to make such a determination; and

(iii) the date on which the Secretary anticipates making such determination; and

(B) once the Secretary makes the finalized determination regarding whether such requirement, assumption, or criterion is finalized and will be used to inform planning, design, construction, and operations of the Waste Treatment and Immobilization Plant project.

(2)(A) Subject to subparagraph (B), the Secretary may authorize a change to a requirement, assumption, or criterion that the Secretary determines as finalized under paragraph (1) or (2)(B).

(B) The Secretary shall make changes to a requirement, assumption, or criterion under subparagraph (A) if the Secretary cannot provide adequate protection without making such changes.

(3) For each requirement, assumption, or criterion that the Secretary cannot make a finalized determination for under paragraph (1) by adequate the plan under subsection (a) is submitted to the congressional defense committees, the Secretary shall—

(A) include in the plan—

(i) a description of the requirement, assumption, or criterion;

(ii) a list of activities required for the Secretary to make such a determination; and

(iii) the date on which the Secretary anticipates making such determination; and

(B) once the Secretary makes the finalized determination regarding whether such requirement, assumption, or criterion is finalized and will be used to inform planning, design, construction, and operations of the Waste Treatment and Immobilization Plant project.

(2)(A) Subject to subparagraph (B), the Secretary may authorize a change to a requirement, assumption, or criterion that the Secretary determines as finalized under paragraph (1) or (2)(B).

(B) The Secretary shall make changes to a requirement, assumption, or criterion under subparagraph (A) if the Secretary cannot provide adequate protection without making such changes.

(3) For each requirement, assumption, or criterion that the Secretary cannot make a finalized determination for under paragraph (1) by adequate the plan under subsection (a) is submitted to the congressional defense committees, the Secretary shall—

(A) include in the plan—

(i) a description of the requirement, assumption, or criterion;

(ii) a list of activities required for the Secretary to make such a determination; and

(iii) the date on which the Secretary anticipates making such determination; and

(B) once the Secretary makes the finalized determination regarding whether such requirement, assumption, or criterion is finalized and will be used to inform planning, design, construction, and operations of the Waste Treatment and Immobilization Plant project.

(2)(A) Subject to subparagraph (B), the Secretary may authorize a change to a requirement, assumption, or criterion that the Secretary determines as finalized under paragraph (1) or (2)(B).

(B) The Secretary shall make changes to a requirement, assumption, or criterion under subparagraph (A) if the Secretary cannot provide adequate protection without making such changes.

(3) For each requirement, assumption, or criterion that the Secretary cannot make a finalized determination for under paragraph (1) by adequate the plan under subsection (a) is submitted to the congressional defense committees, the Secretary shall—

(A) include in the plan—

(i) a description of the requirement, assumption, or criterion;

(ii) a list of activities required for the Secretary to make such a determination; and

(iii) the date on which the Secretary anticipates making such determination; and

(B) once the Secretary makes the finalized determination regarding whether such requirement, assumption, or criterion is finalized and will be used to inform planning, design, construction, and operations of the Waste Treatment and Immobilization Plant project.

(2)(A) Subject to subparagraph (B), the Secretary may authorize a change to a requirement, assumption, or criterion that the Secretary determines as finalized under paragraph (1) or (2)(B).

(B) The Secretary shall make changes to a requirement, assumption, or criterion under subparagraph (A) if the Secretary cannot provide adequate protection without making such changes.

(3) For each requirement, assumption, or criterion that the Secretary cannot make a finalized determination for under paragraph (1) by adequate the plan under subsection (a) is submitted to the congressional defense committees, the Secretary shall—

(A) include in the plan—

(i) a description of the requirement, assumption, or criterion;

(ii) a list of activities required for the Secretary to make such a determination; and

(iii) the date on which the Secretary anticipates making such determination; and

(B) once the Secretary makes the finalized determination regarding whether such requirement, assumption, or criterion is finalized and will be used to inform planning, design, construction, and operations of the Waste Treatment and Immobilization Plant project.

(2)(A) Subject to subparagraph (B), the Secretary may authorize a change to a requirement, assumption, or criterion that the Secretary determines as finalized under paragraph (1) or (2)(B).

(B) The Secretary shall make changes to a requirement, assumption, or criterion under subparagraph (A) if the Secretary cannot provide adequate protection without making such changes.

(3) For each requirement, assumption, or criterion that the Secretary cannot make a finalized determination for under paragraph (1) by adequate the plan under subsection (a) is submitted to the congressional defense committees, the Secretary shall—

(A) include in the plan—

(i) a description of the requirement, assumption, or criterion;

(ii) a list of activities required for the Secretary to make such a determination; and

(iii) the date on which the Secretary anticipates making such determination; and

(B) once the Secretary makes the finalized determination regarding whether such requirement, assumption, or criterion is finalized and will be used to inform planning, design, construction, and operations of the Waste Treatment and Immobilization Plant project.

(2)(A) Subject to subparagraph (B), the Secretary may authorize a change to a requirement, assumption, or criterion that the Secretary determines as finalized under paragraph (1) or (2)(B).

(B) The Secretary shall make changes to a requirement, assumption, or criterion under subparagraph (A) if the Secretary cannot provide adequate protection without making such changes.

(3) For each requirement, assumption, or criterion that the Secretary cannot make a finalized determination for under paragraph (1) by adequate the plan under subsection (a) is submitted to the congressional defense committees, the Secretary shall—

(A) include in the plan—

(i) a description of the requirement, assumption, or criterion;
"(1) The Chief Information Officer of the Department of Energy.

"(3) The term ‘covered procurement’ means—

(A) a source selection for a covered system or a covered item of supply that is conducted in accordance with the Federal Acquisition Regulation (FAR), Defense Federal Acquisition Regulation Supplement (DFARS), or other Government-wide acquisition regulations, as described in paragraph (1)(C)(i) of section 2305(a) of title 10, United States Code, and any applicable Federal, Department of Defense, and Department of Energy acquisition regulations.

(B) the consideration of proposals and issuance of a task or delivery order for a covered system or a covered item of supply if the task or delivery order contract concerned includes a clause in the contract establishing a requirement relating to supply chain risk.

"(4) The term ‘covered procurement action’ means, with respect to an action that occurs in the course of conducting a covered procurement, any of the following:

(A) the exclusion of a source that fails to meet qualification standards established in accordance with the requirements of section 219 of title 10, United States Code, for the purpose of reducing supply chain risk in the acquisition of covered systems.

(B) The withholding of consent for a contractor to subcontract with a particular source or the direction to a contractor for a covered system to exclude a particular source from consideration for a subcontract under the contract.

(C) any contract action involving a contract or subcontract for a nuclear weapons design, development, production, and maintenance of a covered system to exclude a particular source from consideration for the award of such contract or subcontract.

"(5) The term ‘covered system’ means—

(A) nuclear weapons;

(B) components of nuclear weapons;

(C) items associated with the design, development, production, and maintenance of nuclear weapons or components of nuclear weapons;

(D) items associated with the surveillance of the nuclear weapon stockpile; and

(E) any national security system (as defined in section 3542(b)(2) of title 44, United States Code).

"(6) The term ‘supply chain risk’ means the risk that an adversary may sabotage, maliciously manipulate, or otherwise subvert the design, integrity, manufacture, production, distribution, installation, operation, or maintenance of a covered system so as to impair, or otherwise degrade the function, use, or operation of such system.

"(b) Clerical Amendment.—The table of contents at the beginning of such Act is amended by inserting after the item relating to section 4805 the following new item:

Sec. 4806. Enhanced procurement authority to manage supply chain risk.

(c) EFFECTIVE DATE.—Section 4806 of the Atomic Energy Defense Act, as added by subsection (a), shall apply with respect to—

(1) contracts that are awarded on or after the date of enactment of this Act; and

(2) task and delivery orders that are issued on or after the date that is 180 days after such date of enactment under contracts awarded before, on, or after such date of enactment.

SEC. 3116. LIMITATION ON AVAILABILITY OF FUNDS FOR NATIONAL NUCLEAR SECURITY ADMINISTRATION.

(a) LIMITATION.—Except as provided by subsection (c), of the funds authorized to be appropriated by this Act or otherwise made available for fiscal year 2014 for the National Nuclear Security Administration, $139,560,000 may not be obligated or expended until the date on which

the Administrator for Nuclear Security submits to the congressional defense committees—

(1) a detailed plan to realize the planned efficiencies; and

(2) written certification that the planned efficiencies will be achieved during fiscal year 2014.

(b) UNREALIZED EFFICIENCIES.—If the Administrator does not submit to the congressional defense committees a certification that the planned efficiencies will be achieved during fiscal year 2014, the Administrator shall submit to the congressional defense committees a report on—

(1) the amount of planned efficiencies that will not be realized during fiscal year 2014; and

(2) any effects caused by such unrealized planned efficiencies to the programs funded under the directed stockpile work and nuclear weapons programs accounts.

(c) EXCEPTION.—The limitation in subsection (a) shall not—

(1) apply to funds authorized to be appropriated for directed stockpile work, nuclear programs, or Naval Reactors; or

(2) affect the authority of the Secretary under sections 4702, 4705, and 4711 of the Atomic Energy Act for Fiscal Year 2012 (Public Law 112–239; 126 Stat. 2754).

(d) PLANNED EFFICIENCIES DEFINED.—In this section, the term ‘planned efficiencies’ means the $2,000,000,000 of planned efficiencies required to be submitted during fiscal year 2014 through management, production, and maintenance efficiencies to the congressional defense committees, as described in the budget request for fiscal year 2014 that the President submitted to Congress under section 110(a)(1) of title 31, United States Code.

SEC. 3117. LIMITATION ON AVAILABILITY OF FUNDS FOR OFFICE OF THE ADMINISTRATOR FOR NUCLEAR SECURITY.

(a) OF THE FUNDS authorized to be appropriated by this Act or otherwise made available for fiscal year 2014 for the Office of the Administrator for Nuclear Security, the Administrator shall—

(1) prioritize its primary mission of sustaining and modernizing the nuclear weapons stockpile; and

(2) shift funding from secondary missions if required to ensure critical nuclear weapons modernization programs stay on schedule and deliver nuclear warheads needed to support the military requirements of the United States.

(b) UNREALIZED EFFICIENCIES.—If the Administrator does not submit to the congressional defense committees a certification that the planned efficiencies will be achieved during fiscal year 2014, the Administrator shall submit to the congressional defense committees a report on—

(1) the amount of planned efficiencies that will not be realized during fiscal year 2014; and

(2) any effects caused by such unrealized planned efficiencies to the programs funded under the directed stockpile work and nuclear weapons programs accounts.

(c) EXCEPTION.—The limitation in subsection (b) shall not affect the authority of the Secretary under Section 4702 of the ADEA (50 U.S.C. 2742).

SEC. 3118. ESTABLISHMENT OF CENTER FOR SECURITY TECHNOLOGY, ANALYSIS, TESTING, AND RESPONSE.


(b) DUTIES.—The center established under subsection (a) shall carry out the following:

(1) Assist the Administrator in developing standards, requirements, analysis methods, and testing criteria with respect to security.

(2) Collect, analyze, and distribute lessons learned with respect to security.

(3) Support inspections and oversight activities with respect to security.

(4) Promote professional development and training for security professionals.

(5) Provide for advance and bulk procurement for security-related acquisitions that affect multiple facilities of the nuclear security enterprise.

(6) Advocate for continual improvement and security excellence throughout the nuclear security enterprise.

SEC. 3120. COST-BENEFIT ANALYSES FOR COMPETITION OF PROGRAMS AND OPERATING CONTRACTS.

(a) BID PROTEST.—Subsection (a) of section 3121 of the National Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2012 (126 Stat. 2175) is amended by adding “or the date on which a protest with respect to such a contract is resolved” before the period at the end.

(b) EXPECTED COST SAVINGS.—Subsection (b)(1) of such section is amended by inserting “including a description of the assumptions used and analysis conducted to determine such expected cost savings” before the semicolon.

(c) NAVAL REACTORS.—Subsection (d) of such section is amended by adding at the end the following new paragraph:

"(3) The requirement for reports under subsection (a) shall not apply with respect to a management and operations contract for a Naval Reactor facility.

SEC. 3121. W88-1 WARHEAD AND W78-1 WARHEAD LIFE EXTENSION OPTIONS.

In carrying out Phase 6.2 and Phase 6.2A of the Joint W78/88-1 Warhead Life Extension Program at the Secretary of Defense and the Secretary of Energy, acting through the National Nuclear Weapons Council established by section 179 of title 10, United States Code, shall include during such phases a full analysis of design, performance, and cost estimation for each of the following life extension options:
(1) A separate life extension option to produce a W87–1 warhead.
(2) A separate life extension option to produce a W88–1 warhead.
(3) A reusable W87/88–1 life extension option.
(4) Any other option that the Nuclear Weapons Council considers appropriate.

SEC. 3122. EXEMPTION OF PRINCIPLES OF PILOT PROGRAM TO ADDITIONAL FACILITIES OF THE NUCLEAR SECURITY ENTERPRISE.

(a) FINDINGS.—Congress finds the following:

In April 2006, the Administrator for Nuclear Security initiated a pilot program to improve nuclear security at the Kansas City Plant of the National Nuclear Security Administration, and a review of nuclear material and other high-risk activities at the Savannah River Site, while acknowledging that a reduction in the number of nuclear weapons was observed to be a result of the program and that the principles regarding the use of third-party certification, industrial standards, best business practices, and verification of internal procedures to improve oversight, as demonstrated in the pilot program at the Kansas City Plant of the Administration described in subsection (a)(1).

(b) EXTENSION OF POLICIES.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—Except as provided by paragraph (2), the Administrator for Nuclear Security shall—

(A) ensure that the principles of the pilot program are permanently implemented at the Kansas City Plant of the National Nuclear Security Administration; and

(B) ensure that the principles of the pilot program are permanently implemented at the Savannah River Site.

(2) CLERICAL AMENDMENT.—The table of contents for this Act is amended by striking the item relating to section 3122 and inserting the following:

"SEC. 3122. MODIFICATIONS TO ANNUAL REPORTS REGARDING THE CONDITION OF THE NUCLEAR WEAPONS STOCKPILE."

(a) REPORT ON ASSESSMENTS.—Subsection (e) of section 4507 of the Atomic Energy Defense Act (50 U.S.C. 2657) is amended—

(1) in the management and operating contractor for such a facility has sufficiently matured processes, as well as high performance, to enable the extension without undue risk; and

(2) by amending paragraph (4) to read as follows:

"(E) a concise summary of any significant findings investigations initiated or active during the prior year for which the national security laboratory has full or partial responsibility; ", and

(3) by amending paragraph (5) to read as follows:

"(B) the term ‘principles of the pilot program’ means the principles regarding the use of third-party certification, industrial standards, best business practices, and verification of internal procedures to improve oversight, as demonstrated in the pilot program at the Kansas City Plant of the National Nuclear Security Administration described in subsection (a)(1)."

(b) R EPORTS SUBMITTED TO THE PRESIDENT AND CONGRESS.—Subsection (b) of section 3133 is amended by adding at the end the following new paragraph:

"(4) The President does not forward to Congress the matters required under paragraph (2) by the date required under such paragraph, each official specified in subsection (b) shall submit to the congressional defense committees the report, without change, that the official submitted to the Secretary concerned under subsection (e)."

SEC. 3123. REPEAL OF CERTAIN REPORTING REQUIREMENTS.

(a) REPORT ON COUNTERINTELLIGENCE AND SECURITY PRACTICES AT NATIONAL LABORATORIES.

In general.—Section 4507 of the Atomic Energy Defense Act (50 U.S.C. 2657) is repealed.

(b) REPORTS ON ADVANCED SUPERCOMPUTER SALES TO CERTAIN FOREIGN NATIONS.—Section 3157 of the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 1998 (Public Law 105–85; 50 U.S.C. App. 2404 note) is repealed.

SEC. 3113. ANNUAL REPORT AND CERTIFICATION ON STATUS OF THE SECURITY OF THE NUCLEAR SECURITY ENTERPRISE.

(a) IN GENERAL.—The Atomic Energy Defense Act (50 U.S.C. 2657) is amended to read as follows:

"SEC. 4506. ANNUAL REPORT AND CERTIFICATION ON STATUS OF THE SECURITY OF THE NUCLEAR SECURITY ENTERPRISE.

(1) a discussion of the relative merits of other nuclear weapon types (if any), or compensatory measures (if any) that could be taken, that could enable accomplishment of the missions of the nuclear weapon types to which the assessments relate, should such assessments identify any deficiency with respect to such nuclear weapon types; and

"(2) by amending paragraph (4) to read as follows:

"(B) the term ‘principles of the pilot program’ means the principles regarding the use of third-party certification, industrial standards, best business practices, and verification of internal procedures to improve oversight, as demonstrated in the pilot program at the Kansas City Plant of the National Nuclear Security Administration described in subsection (a)(1)."

(b) R EPORTS SUBMITTED TO THE PRESIDENT AND CONGRESS.—Subsection (f) of such section is amended by adding at the end the following new paragraph:

"(4) The President does not forward to Congress the matters required under paragraph (2) by the date required under such paragraph, each official specified in subsection (b) shall submit to the congressional defense committees the report, without change, that the official submitted to the Secretary concerned under subsection (e)."

SEC. 3113. ANALYSIS OF THE GOVERNANCE OF THE NUCLEAR SECURITY ENTERPRISE.

Section 3116 of the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2013 (Public Law 112–239; 126 Stat. 2208) is repealed.

SEC. 3113. MODIFICATIONS TO ANNUAL REPORTS REGARDING THE CONDITION OF THE NUCLEAR WEAPONS STOCKPILE.

(a) REPORT ON ASSESSMENTS.—Subsection (e) of section 4507 of the Atomic Energy Defense Act (50 U.S.C. 2657) is amended—

(1) in the management and operating contractor for such a facility has sufficiently matured processes, as well as high performance, to enable the extension without undue risk; and

(2) by amending paragraph (4) to read as follows:

"(E) a concise summary of any significant findings investigations initiated or active during the prior year for which the national security laboratory has full or partial responsibility; ", and

(3) by amending paragraph (5) to read as follows:

"(B) the term ‘principles of the pilot program’ means the principles regarding the use of third-party certification, industrial standards, best business practices, and verification of internal procedures to improve oversight, as demonstrated in the pilot program at the Kansas City Plant of the National Nuclear Security Administration described in subsection (a)(1)."

(b) R EPORTS SUBMITTED TO THE PRESIDENT AND CONGRESS.—Subsection (b) of such section is amended by adding at the end the following new paragraph:

"(4) The President does not forward to Congress the matters required under paragraph (2) by the date required under such paragraph, each official specified in subsection (b) shall submit to the congressional defense committees the report, without change, that the official submitted to the Secretary concerned under subsection (e)."

SEC. 3123. REPEAL OF CERTAIN REPORTING REQUIREMENTS.

(a) REPORT ON COUNTERINTELLIGENCE AND SECURITY PRACTICES AT NATIONAL LABORATORIES.

In general.—Section 4507 of the Atomic Energy Defense Act (50 U.S.C. 2657) is repealed.

(b) REPORTS ON ADVANCED SUPERCOMPUTER SALES TO CERTAIN FOREIGN NATIONS.—Section 3157 of the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 1998 (Public Law 105–85; 50 U.S.C. App. 2404 note) is repealed.

SEC. 3113. ANNUAL REPORT AND CERTIFICATION ON STATUS OF THE SECURITY OF THE NUCLEAR SECURITY ENTERPRISE.

(a) IN GENERAL.—The Atomic Energy Defense Act (50 U.S.C. 2658) is repealed.

(b) R EPORTS SUBMITTED TO THE PRESIDENT AND CONGRESS.—Subsection (f) of such section is amended by adding at the end the following new paragraph:

"(4) The President does not forward to Congress the matters required under paragraph (2) by the date required under such paragraph, each official specified in subsection (b) shall submit to the congressional defense committees the report, without change, that the official submitted to the Secretary concerned under subsection (e)."

SEC. 3113. MODIFICATIONS TO ANNUAL REPORTS REGARDING THE CONDITION OF THE NUCLEAR WEAPONS STOCKPILE.

(a) REPORT ON ASSESSMENTS.—Subsection (e) of section 4507 of the Atomic Energy Defense Act (50 U.S.C. 2657) is amended—

(1) in the management and operating contractor for such a facility has sufficiently matured processes, as well as high performance, to enable the extension without undue risk; and

(2) by amending paragraph (4) to read as follows:

"(E) a concise summary of any significant findings investigations initiated or active during the prior year for which the national security laboratory has full or partial responsibility; ", and

(3) by amending paragraph (5) to read as follows:

"(B) the term ‘principles of the pilot program’ means the principles regarding the use of third-party certification, industrial standards, best business practices, and verification of internal procedures to improve oversight, as demonstrated in the pilot program at the Kansas City Plant of the National Nuclear Security Administration described in subsection (a)(1)."

(b) R EPORTS SUBMITTED TO THE PRESIDENT AND CONGRESS.—Subsection (b) of such section is amended by adding at the end the following new paragraph:

"(4) The President does not forward to Congress the matters required under paragraph (2) by the date required under such paragraph, each official specified in subsection (b) shall submit to the congressional defense committees the report, without change, that the official submitted to the Secretary concerned under subsection (e)."

SEC. 3122. EXEMPTION OF PRINCIPLES OF PILOT PROGRAM TO ADDITIONAL FACILITIES OF THE NUCLEAR SECURITY ENTERPRISE.

(a) FINDINGS.—Congress finds the following:

In April 2006, the Administrator for Nuclear Security initiated a pilot program to improve nuclear security at the Kansas City Plant of the National Nuclear Security Administration, and a review of nuclear material and other high-risk activities at the Savannah River Site, while acknowledging that a reduction in the number of nuclear weapons was observed to be a result of the program and that the principles regarding the use of third-party certification, industrial standards, best business practices, and verification of internal procedures to improve oversight, as demonstrated in the pilot program at the Kansas City Plant of the National Nuclear Security Administration described in subsection (a)(1).
SEC. 3143. CLARIFICATION OF ROLE OF SECRETARY OF DEFENSE.

The amendment made by section 3113 of the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2013 (Public Law 112–239; 126 Stat. 2169) to section 4102 of the Atomic Energy Defense Act (50 U.S.C. 2512) may not be construed as affecting the authority of the Secretary of Energy, in carrying out national security programs, with respect to the management, planning, and oversight of the National Nuclear Security Administration or as affecting the delegation by the Secretary of Energy of authority to carry out such activities, as set forth under subsection (a) of such section 4102 as it existed before the amendment made by such section 3113.

SEC. 3144. TECHNICAL AMENDMENT TO ATOMIC ENERGY ACT OF 1945.

Chapter 10 of the Atomic Energy Act of 1945 (42 U.S.C. 2131 et seq.), as amended by section 3176 of the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2014 (Public Law 112–239; 126 Stat. 2215), is amended in the matter following 'as' to strike out in section 4002 the words 'by any labor dispute' and to insert in lieu thereof 'by any labor dispute or by any other cause of delay'.

TITLE XXXII—DEFENSE NUCLEAR FACILITIES SAFETY BOARD

SEC. 3201. AUTHORIZATION.

There is authorized to be appropriated for fiscal year 2014 $29,915,000 for the operation of the Defense Nuclear Facilities Safety Board under chapter 21 of the Atomic Energy Act of 1944 (42 U.S.C. 2296f et seq.).

SEC. 3202. IMPROVEMENTS TO THE DEFENSE NUCLEAR FACILITIES SAFETY BOARD.

(a) COST-Benefit ANALYSIS.—Subsection (a) of section 3 of the Atomic Energy Act of 1944 (42 U.S.C. 2296d(a)) is amended—

(1) by redesignating paragraph (3) as paragraph (4); and

(2) by inserting after paragraph (2) the following new paragraph (3):

"(3) The Secretary shall prepare an analysis of the costs and benefits of any new or proposed recommendation. If the Secretary requests such an analysis, the Board shall transmit to the Secretary such analysis by not later than 30 days after the date of the request. If the Board shall not make such analysis available to the public when the associated recommendation is made available to the public under subsection (b) or promptly thereafter. Additionally, when the Board requests such an analysis, the Secretary shall conduct an analysis of the costs and benefits of the recommendation and make such analysis available to the public together with the response of the Secretary to the Board under subsection (c)."

(b) RECOMMENDATIONS.—Paragraph (5) of section 3(b) of such Act (42 U.S.C. 2296d(b)(5)) is amended to read as follows:

"(5) RECOMMENDATIONS.—The Board shall make such recommendations to the Secretary of Energy with respect to Department of Energy defense nuclear facilities, including operations of such facilities, standards, and research needs, as the Board determines necessary to ensure adequate protection of public health and safety. In making its recommendations, the Board shall—

"(A) use rigorous, quantitative analysis;

"(B) specifically assess risk (whenever sufficient data exist);

"(C) specifically assess the use of various ad-

ministrative, passive, and engineered controls for implementing the recommended measures; and

"(D) specifically assess the technical and eco-

nomic feasibility of implementing the recom-

mended measures."

TITLE XXXIV—NAVAL PETROLEUM RESERVES

SEC. 3401. AUTHORIZATION OF APPROPRIATIONS.

(a) AMOUNT.—There are hereby authorized to be appropriated to the Secretary of Energy $20,000,000 for fiscal year 2014 for the purpose of carrying out chapter 1 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 UNITED STATES SHIPBUILDING PROGRAM FOR FISCAL YEAR 2014.

Funds are hereby authorized to be appropriated for fiscal year 2014, to be available without fiscal year limitation if so provided in appropriations Acts, for the use of the Department of Transportation for Maritime Administration programs associated with maintaining national security aspects of the merchant marine, as follows:

(1) For expenses necessary for operations of the United States Merchant Marine Academy, $81,268,000, of which—

(A) $67,268,000 shall remain available until expended for Academy operations; and

(B) $14,000,000 shall remain available until expended for capital asset management at the Academy.

(2) For expenses necessary to support the State maritime academies, $17,100,000, of which—

(A) $2,400,000 shall remain available until expended for student incentive payments;

(B) $1,600,000 shall remain available until expended for direct payments to such academies; and

(C) $11,100,000 shall remain available until expended for maintenance and repair of State maritime academy training vessels.

(3) For expenses necessary to construct dual-use vessels, based on need, for use in the America’s Marine Highway Program of the Department of Transportation, as a recent study performed under a cooperative agreement between the Maritime Administration and the Navy demonstrated that dual-use vessels transporting domestic freight between United States ports could be called upon to supplement sealift capacity.

(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 such dollar amount for the project, program, or activity is hereby authorized, subject to the availability of appropriations.

(b) RELATIONSHIP TO TRANSFER AND PROGRAMMING AUTHORITY.—If the amount specified in the appropriation act that authorizes the transfer or reprogramming is less than the amount specified in this Act, the unobligated balance of the amount specified in this Act shall be available for obligation and expenditure under this Act if the President certifies to the congressional defense committees that—

(1) the purpose for which the unobligated balance is available is consistent with the purposes for which the amount specified in this Act was authorized; and

(2) the unobligated balance is necessary for the completion of the project, program, or activity.
**SEC. 4101. PROCUREMENT.**

### (In Thousands of Dollars)

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## SEC. 4101. PROCUREMENT (In Thousands of Dollars)

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### PROCUREMENT OF AMMUNITION, ARMY

#### SMALL/MEDIUM CAL AMMUNITION

- CTG, 5.56MM, ALL TYPES: $112,167, $87,167
- CTG, 7.62MM, ALL TYPES: $38,571, $53,571
- CTG, 30 CAL, ALL TYPES: $9,858, $9,858
- CTG, 50 CAL, ALL TYPES: $40,037, $55,037
- CTG, 25MM, ALL TYPES: $16,496, $16,496
- CTG, 30MM, ALL TYPES: $69,533, $50,933
- CTG, 40MM, ALL TYPES: $55,781, $55,781

#### MORTAR AMMUNITION

- 60MM MORTAR, ALL TYPES: $38,029, $38,029
- 81MM MORTAR, ALL TYPES: $24,656, $24,656
- 120MM MORTAR, ALL TYPES: $60,781, $60,781

#### TANK AMMUNITION

- CARTRIDGES, TANK, 105MM AND 120MM, ALL TYPES: $121,551, $121,551

#### ARTILLERY AMMUNITION

- ARTILLERY CARTRIDGES, 75MM & 105MM, ALL TYPES: $39,825, $39,825
- ARTILLERY PROJECTILE, 155MM, ALL TYPES: $37,902, $37,902
- ARTILLERY PRPELLANTS, FUZES AND PRIMERS, ALL: $67,896, $67,896

#### ROCKETS

- SHOULDER LAUNCHED MUNITIONS, ALL TYPES: $1,012, $1,012

#### OTHER AMMUNITION

- DEMOLITION MUNITIONS, ALL TYPES: $24,074, $24,074
- GRENADES, ALL TYPES: $33,242, $33,242
- SIGNALS, ALL TYPES: $7,609, $7,609
- SIMULATORS, ALL TYPES: $5,228, $5,228

#### MISCELLANEOUS

- AMMO COMPONENTS, ALL TYPES: $16,700, $16,700
- INVENTORY AND AMMUNITION, ALL TYPES: $7,906, $7,906
- CAD/PAD ALL TYPES: $3,614, $3,614
- ITEMS LESS THAN $5 MILLION (AMMO): $12,423, $12,423
- AMMUNITION PECULIAR EQUIPMENT: $16,904, $16,904
- FIRST DESTINATION TRANSPORTATION (AMMO): $14,338, $14,338
- CLOSEOUT LIABILITIES: $108, $108

#### TOTAL PROCUREMENT OF W&T, ARMY

- TOTAL PROCUREMENT OF W&T, ARMY: $1,597,267, $1,768,267
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<td>FIRETRUCKS &amp; ASSOCIATED FIREFIGHTING EQUIP</td>
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**NON-TACTICAL VEHICLES**

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<td>NON-TACTICAL VEHICLES, OTHER</td>
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**COMM—JOINT COMMUNICATIONS**

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<td>SHF TERM</td>
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**COMM—C3 SYST. 3M**

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**COMM—COMBAT COMMUNICATIONS**

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**INFORMATION SECURITY**

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**COMM—LONG HAUL COMMUNICATIONS**

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**COMM—BASE COMMUNICATIONS**

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**ELECT EQUIP—TACT INT REL ACT (TIARA)**

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<td>PROPHET GROUND</td>
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<td>JOINT TACTICAL GROUND STATION (JTAGS)</td>
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**ELECT EQUIP—ELECTRONIC WARFARE (EW)**

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<td>ENEMY UAS</td>
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<td>COUNTERTECHNICALSECURITY COUNTERMEASURES</td>
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**ELECT EQUIP—TACTICAL SURV. (TAC SURV)**

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<td>SENSE THROUGH THE WALL (STTW)</td>
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<td>NIGHT VISION DEVICES</td>
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<td>LONG RANGE ADVANCED SCOUT SURVEILLANCE SYSTEM</td>
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<td>INITIAL SPARES—C&amp;E</td>
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**TOTAL OTHER PROCUREMENT, ARMY**  
6,465,218  6,410,918

**AIRCRAFT PROCUREMENT, NAVY**

**COMBAT AIRCRAFT**

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**TRAINER AIRCRAFT**

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**MODIFICATION OF AIRCRAFT**

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**12th Aircraft Spiral 3 Upgrade**

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**TOTAL OTHER PROCUREMENT, ARMY**  
6,465,218  6,410,918
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PROCUREMENT, MARINE CORPS

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### SEC. 4101. PROCUREMENT

#### (In Thousands of Dollars)

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#### JOINT URGENT OPERATIONAL NEEDS FUND

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### SEC. 4102. PROCUREMENT FOR OVERSEAS CONTINGENCY OPERATIONS

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#### MISSILE PROCUREMENT, ARMY

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#### PROCUREMENT OF AMMUNITION, ARMY

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#### OTHER PROCUREMENT, ARMY

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**TOTAL JOINT IMPR EXPLOSIVE DEV DEFECT FUND**

**AIRCRAFT PROCUREMENT, NAVY**

**COMBAT AIRCRAFT**

011  | H-1 UPDATES (UH-1/YAH-1Z) | 29,520 | 29,520 |

**OTHER AIRCRAFT**

026  | MQ-8 UAV | 13,100 | 13,100 |

**MODIFICATION OF AIRCRAFT**

031  | AV-8 SERIES | 37,652 | 37,652 |

**WEAPONS PROCUREMENT, NAVY**

**TACTICAL MISSILES**

009  | HELLFIRE | 27,000 | 27,000 |

009.A | LASER MAVERICK | 58,000 | 58,000 |

010  | STA ND OFF PRECISION GUIDED MISSIL | 1,500 | 1,500 |

**TOTAL WEAPONS PROCUREMENT, NAVY**

86,500 | 86,500 |
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### SEC. 4102. PROCUREMENT FOR OVERSEAS CONTINGENCY OPERATIONS

#### (In Thousands of Dollars)

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### TITLE XLII—RESEARCH, DEVELOPMENT, TEST, AND EVALUATION

#### SEC. 4201. RESEARCH, DEVELOPMENT, TEST, AND EVALUATION

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June 13, 2013

H3483

CONGRESSIONAL RECORD — HOUSE
SEC. 4201. RESEARCH, DEVELOPMENT, TEST, AND EVALUATION
(In Thousands of Dollars)

pwalker on DSK7TPTVN1PROD with HOUSE

Line

Program
Element

018
019
020
021
022
023
024
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027
028

0602705A
0602709A
0602712A
0602716A
0602720A
0602782A
0602783A
0602784A
0602785A
0602786A
0602787A

029
030
031
032
033
034
035
036
037
038
039
040
041
042
043
044
045
046
047
048
049
050
051
052
053

0603001A
0603002A
0603003A
0603004A
0603005A
0603006A
0603007A
0603008A
0603009A
0603015A
0603020A
0603105A
0603125A
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0603131A
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0603322A
0603461A
0603606A
0603607A
0603710A
0603728A
0603734A
0603772A

054
055
056
057
058
059
060
061
062
063
064
065
066
067
068
069
070
071
072
073
074
075
076

0603305A
0603308A
0603619A
0603627A
0603639A
0603653A
0603747A
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0603774A
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0603782A
0603790A
0603801A
0603804A
0603805A
0603807A
0603827A
0603850A
0604115A
0604131A
0604319A
0604785A
0305205A

077
078
079
080
081
082
083
084

0604201A
0604220A
0604270A
0604280A
0604290A
0604321A
0604328A
0604601A

085
086
087
088

0604604A
0604611A
0604622A
0604633A

VerDate Mar 15 2010

FY 2014
Request

Item
ELECTRONICS AND ELECTRONIC DEVICES .................................................................................
NIGHT VISION TECHNOLOGY .......................................................................................................
COUNTERMINE SYSTEMS .............................................................................................................
HUMAN FACTORS ENGINEERING TECHNOLOGY .........................................................................
ENVIRONMENTAL QUALITY TECHNOLOGY ................................................................................
COMMAND, CONTROL, COMMUNICATIONS TECHNOLOGY ........................................................
COMPUTER AND SOFTWARE TECHNOLOGY ...............................................................................
MILITARY ENGINEERING TECHNOLOGY .....................................................................................
MANPOWER/PERSONNEL/TRAINING TECHNOLOGY ....................................................................
WARFIGHTER TECHNOLOGY .......................................................................................................
MEDICAL TECHNOLOGY ..............................................................................................................
SUBTOTAL APPLIED RESEARCH ..............................................................................................
ADVANCED TECHNOLOGY DEVELOPMENT
WARFIGHTER ADVANCED TECHNOLOGY ....................................................................................
MEDICAL ADVANCED TECHNOLOGY ...........................................................................................
AVIATION ADVANCED TECHNOLOGY ..........................................................................................
WEAPONS AND MUNITIONS ADVANCED TECHNOLOGY .............................................................
COMBAT VEHICLE AND AUTOMOTIVE ADVANCED TECHNOLOGY ............................................
SPACE APPLICATION ADVANCED TECHNOLOGY ........................................................................
MANPOWER, PERSONNEL AND TRAINING ADVANCED TECHNOLOGY .......................................
ELECTRONIC WARFARE ADVANCED TECHNOLOGY ...................................................................
TRACTOR HIKE .............................................................................................................................
NEXT GENERATION TRAINING & SIMULATION SYSTEMS ..........................................................
TRACTOR ROSE .............................................................................................................................
MILITARY HIV RESEARCH ...........................................................................................................
COMBATING TERRORISM—TECHNOLOGY DEVELOPMENT ........................................................
TRACTOR NAIL .............................................................................................................................
TRACTOR EGGS .............................................................................................................................
ELECTRONIC WARFARE TECHNOLOGY .......................................................................................
MISSILE AND ROCKET ADVANCED TECHNOLOGY ......................................................................
TRACTOR CAGE ............................................................................................................................
HIGH PERFORMANCE COMPUTING MODERNIZATION PROGRAM .............................................
LANDMINE WARFARE AND BARRIER ADVANCED TECHNOLOGY ..............................................
JOINT SERVICE SMALL ARMS PROGRAM ....................................................................................
NIGHT VISION ADVANCED TECHNOLOGY ...................................................................................
ENVIRONMENTAL QUALITY TECHNOLOGY DEMONSTRATIONS ................................................
MILITARY ENGINEERING ADVANCED TECHNOLOGY .................................................................
ADVANCED TACTICAL COMPUTER SCIENCE AND SENSOR TECHNOLOGY ................................
SUBTOTAL ADVANCED TECHNOLOGY DEVELOPMENT ..........................................................
ADVANCED COMPONENT DEVELOPMENT & PROTOTYPES
ARMY MISSLE DEFENSE SYSTEMS INTEGRATION ......................................................................
ARMY SPACE SYSTEMS INTEGRATION ........................................................................................
LANDMINE WARFARE AND BARRIER—ADV DEV ........................................................................
SMOKE, OBSCURANT AND TARGET DEFEATING SYS-ADV DEV .................................................
TANK AND MEDIUM CALIBER AMMUNITION .............................................................................
ADVANCED TANK ARMAMENT SYSTEM (ATAS) ..........................................................................
SOLDIER SUPPORT AND SURVIVABILITY ...................................................................................
TACTICAL ELECTRONIC SURVEILLANCE SYSTEM—ADV DEV ...................................................
NIGHT VISION SYSTEMS ADVANCED DEVELOPMENT ................................................................
ENVIRONMENTAL QUALITY TECHNOLOGY—DEM/VAL ..............................................................
WARFIGHTER INFORMATION NETWORK-TACTICAL—DEM/VAL ................................................
NATO RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT .......................................................................................
AVIATION—ADV DEV ....................................................................................................................
LOGISTICS AND ENGINEER EQUIPMENT—ADV DEV ...................................................................
COMBAT SERVICE SUPPORT CONTROL SYSTEM EVALUATION AND ANALYSIS .......................
MEDICAL SYSTEMS—ADV DEV ....................................................................................................
SOLDIER SYSTEMS—ADVANCED DEVELOPMENT .......................................................................
INTEGRATED BROADCAST SERVICE ............................................................................................
TECHNOLOGY MATURATION INITIATIVES .................................................................................
TRACTOR JUTE .............................................................................................................................
INDIRECT FIRE PROTECTION CAPABILITY INCREMENT 2–INTERCEPT (IFPC2) .......................
INTEGRATED BASE DEFENSE (BUDGET ACTIVITY 4) .................................................................
ENDURANCE UAVS ........................................................................................................................
LEMV program reduction ..........................................................................................................
SUBTOTAL ADVANCED COMPONENT DEVELOPMENT & PROTOTYPES .................................
SYSTEM DEVELOPMENT & DEMONSTRATION
AIRCRAFT AVIONICS ....................................................................................................................
ARMED, DEPLOYABLE HELOS .....................................................................................................
ELECTRONIC WARFARE DEVELOPMENT ....................................................................................
JOINT TACTICAL RADIO ...............................................................................................................
MID-TIER NETWORKING VEHICULAR RADIO (MNVR) ................................................................
ALL SOURCE ANALYSIS SYSTEM .................................................................................................
TRACTOR CAGE ............................................................................................................................
INFANTRY SUPPORT WEAPONS ...................................................................................................
Transfer from WTCV line 15—XM25 development ........................................................................
MEDIUM TACTICAL VEHICLES ....................................................................................................
JAVELIN ........................................................................................................................................
FAMILY OF HEAVY TACTICAL VEHICLES ...................................................................................
AIR TRAFFIC CONTROL ...............................................................................................................

05:19 Jun 14, 2013

Jkt 029060

PO 00000

Frm 00125

Fmt 7634

Sfmt 6333

E:\CR\FM\A13JN7.016

H13JNPT1

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**SUBTOTAL SYSTEM DEVELOPMENT & DEMONSTRATION**

**SUBTOTAL RDT&E MANAGEMENT SUPPORT**

**OPERATIONAL SYSTEMS DEVELOPMENT**

**SUBTOTAL RDT&E MANAGEMENT SUPPORT**

**OPERATIONAL SYSTEMS DEVELOPMENT**

**SUBTOTAL RDT&E MANAGEMENT SUPPORT**

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**TOTAL RESEARCH, DEVELOPMENT, TEST & EVAL, ARMY** | **7,989,102** | **7,942,102**

**APPLIED RESEARCH**

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**SUBTOTAL BASIC RESEARCH** | **615,306** | **635,306**

**ADVANCED TECHNOLOGY DEVELOPMENT**

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**SUBTOTAL APPLIED RESEARCH** | **834,538** | **852,538**

**ADVANCED COMPONENT DEVELOPMENT & PROTOTYPES**

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**SUBTOTAL ADVANCED COMPONENT DEVELOPMENT & PROTOTYPES**

**SYSTEM DEVELOPMENT & DEMONSTRATION**

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## SEC. 4201. RESEARCH, DEVELOPMENT, TEST, AND EVALUATION

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### TOTAL RESEARCH, DEVELOPMENT, TEST & EVAL, NAVY

- **15,974,780** 16,032,880

#### RESEARCH, DEVELOPMENT, TEST & EVAL, AF

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#### SUBTOTAL APPLIED RESEARCH

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#### ADVANCED TECHNOLOGY DEVELOPMENT

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- **617,526** 627,526

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#### SUBTOTAL ADVANCED TECHNOLOGY DEVELOPMENT

- **617,526** 627,526
## SEC. 4201. RESEARCH, DEVELOPMENT, TEST, AND EVALUATION

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### SUBTOTAL SYSTEM DEVELOPMENT & DEMONSTRATION

5,078,715 5,098,715

### MANAGEMENT SUPPORT

17,690 17,690

### CONGRESSIONAL RECORD — HOUSE

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**SUBTOTAL MANAGEMENT SUPPORT**

1,179,791

**OPERATIONAL SYSTEMS DEVELOPMENT**

115  | 090342FP        | GLOBAL POSITIONING SYSTEM III—OPERATIONAL CONTROL SEGMENT          | 383,500         | 383,500          |
<p>| 116  | 090445EP        | COMMUNICATION VERTICAL LIFT SUPPORT PLATFORM                          |                 |                  |
| 117  | 090445XP        | WIDE AREA SURVEILLANCE                                               | 5,000           | 5,000            |
| 118  | 090501EP        | AF INTEGRATED PERSONNEL AND PAY SYSTEM (AF-IPPS)                     | 90,097          | 90,097           |
| 119  | 090501XF        | ANTI-TAMPER TECHNOLOGY EXECUTIVE AGENCY                              | 32,096          | 32,096           |
| 120  | 090111FP        | E-3 SQUADRONS                                                        | 24,007          | 24,007           |
| 121  | 090112LP        | AIR-LAUNCHED CRUISE MISSILE (ALCM)                                   | 450             | 450              |
| 122  | 090112FP        | B-1B SQUADRONS                                                        | 19,589          | 19,589           |
| 123  | 090112SP        | B-2 SQUADRONS                                                        | 100,194         | 100,194          |
| 124  | 090113SP        | STRAT WAR PLANNING SYSTEM—USSTRATCOM                                  | 37,448          | 37,448           |
| 125  | 090113FP        | NIGHT FIST—USSTRATCOM                                                |                 |                  |
| 126  | 090226FP        | REGION/SECTOR OPERATION CONTROL CENTER MODERNIZATION PROGRAM        | 1,700           | 1,700            |
| 127  | 090233FP        | STRATEGIC AEROSPACE INTELLIGENCE SYSTEM ACTIVITIES                   |                 |                  |
| 128  | 090376FP        | WARRIGHTER RAPID ACQUISITION PROCESS (WRAP) RAPID TRANSITION FUND   | 3,844           | 3,844            |
| 129  | 090521FP        | MQ-9 UAV                                                              | 128,328         | 128,328          |
| 130  | 090700FP        | MULTI-PLATFORM ELECTRONIC WARFARE EQUIPMENT                          |                 |                  |
| 131  | 090712FP        | F-16 SQUADRONS                                                        | 9,614           | 9,614            |
| 132  | 090713FP        | F-15 SQUADRONS                                                        | 177,298         | 177,298          |
| 133  | 090713EF        | F-15E SQUADRONS                                                       | 244,289         | 244,289          |
| 134  | 090714FP        | MANNED DESTRUCTIVE SUPPRESSION                                        | 13,138          | 13,138           |
| 135  | 090714SG        | E-2C SQUADRONS                                                        | 328,542         | 328,542          |
| 136  | 090714EP        | F-3 SQUADRONS                                                        | 33,000          | 33,000           |
| 137  | 090716FP        | TACTICAL AIM MISSILES                                                | 15,460          | 15,460           |
| 138  | 090716SP        | ADVANCED MEDIUM RANGE AIR-TO-AIR MISSILE (AMRAAM)                    | 84,172          | 84,172           |
| 139  | 090717FP        | AIM-9M MOUNTED CUEING SYSTEM (MACS)                                   |                 |                  |
| 140  | 090722FP        | COMBAT RESCUE AND RECOVERY                                           | 2,582           | 2,582            |
| 141  | 090722LP        | COMBAT RESCUE—PARARESCUE                                             | 542             | 542              |
| 142  | 090724FP        | TENCAP                                                                | 89,816          | 89,816           |
| 143  | 090724EP        | PRECISION ATTACK SYSTEM PROCUREMENT                                  | 1,075           | 1,075            |
| 144  | 090725FP        | COMPASS CALL                                                          | 10,782          | 10,782           |
| 145  | 090726FP        | AIRCRAFT ENGINE COMPONENT IMPROVEMENT PROGRAM                         | 139,369         | 139,369          |
| 146  | 090727LP        | ISR INNOVATIONS                                                       |                 |                  |
| 147  | 090727FP        | JOINT AIR-TO-SURFACE STANDOFF MISSILE (JASSM)                         | 6,373           | 6,373            |
| 148  | 090741FP        | AIR &amp; SPACE OPERATIONS CENTER (AOC)                                  | 22,820          | 22,820           |
| 149  | 090741EF        | CONTROL AND REPORTING CENTER (CRC)                                   | 7,029           | 7,029            |
| 150  | 090741EP        | AIR TRAFFIC CONTROL, APPROACH, AND LANDING SYSTEM (ATCALS)            |                 |                  |
| 151  | 090741EP        | SATELLITE CONTROL NETWORK (SPACE)                                    | 35,674          | 35,674           |
| 152  | 090741EP        | GLOBAL COMMAND AND CONTROL SYSTEM (GCCS)                             |                 |                  |
| 153  | 090741EP        | GLOBAL AIR TRAFFIC MANAGEMENT (GATM)                                 |                 |                  |
| 154  | 090741EP        | CYBER SECURITY INITIATIVE                                             | 2,948           | 2,948            |
| 155  | 090741EP        | DOD CYBER CRIME CENTER                                               | 288             | 288              |
| 156  | 090741EP        | SATELLITE CONTROL NETWORK (SPACE)                                    | 35,698          | 35,698           |
| 157  | 090741EP        | WEATHER SERVICE                                                       | 24,667          | 24,667           |
| 158  | 090741EP        | AIR TRAFFIC CONTROL, APPROACH, AND LANDING SYSTEM (ATCALS)            | 35,674          | 35,674           |
| 159  | 090741EP        | AERIAL TARGETS                                                        | 21,186          | 21,186           |
| 160  | 090741EP        | SECURITY AND INVESTIGATIVE ACTIVITIES                                 | 195             | 195              |
| 161  | 090741EP        | DEFENSE INTELLIGENCE ACTIVITIES (DIEA)                                | 430             | 430              |
| 162  | 090741EP        | NAVSTAR GLOBAL POSITIONING SYSTEM (USER EQUIPMENT) (SPACE)           | 830             | 830              |
| 163  | 090741EP        | NAVSTAR GLOBAL POSITIONING SYSTEM (SPACE AND CONTROL SEGMENTS)       |                 |                  |</p>
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Program Increase

**SUBTOTAL OPERATIONAL SYSTEMS DEVELOPMENT**

16,297,542 16,343,542

**TOTAL RESEARCH, DEVELOPMENT, TEST & EVAL, AF**

25,702,946 25,778,946

### RESEARCH, DEVELOPMENT, TEST & EVAL, DW

**BASIC RESEARCH**

001 0601009R | DTRA BASIC RESEARCH INITIATIVE | 45,837 | 45,837 |

002 0601010E | DEFENSE RESEARCH SCIENCES | 315,033 | 315,033 |

003 0601106Z | BASIC RESEARCH INITIATIVES | 11,171 | 11,171 |

004 0601207F | BASIC OPERATIONAL RESEARCH SCIENCE | 49,990 | 49,990 |

005 0601208F | NATIONAL DEFENSE EDUCATION PROGRAM | 84,271 | 84,271 |

Program Increase

**SUBTOTAL BASIC RESEARCH**

588,133 589,133

### APPLIED RESEARCH

008 0602009DZ | JOINT MUNITIONS TECHNOLOGY | 20,065 | 13,565 |

Program Decrease

009 0602115E | BIOMEDICAL TECHNOLOGY | 91,790 | 91,790 |

010 0602104DZ | HISTORICALLY BLACK COLLEGES AND UNIVERSITIES (HBCF) SCIENCE | 46,875 | 46,875 |

011 0602234DZ | LINCOLN LABORATORY RESEARCH PROGRAM | 46,875 | 46,875 |

012 0602235DZ | SYSTEMS 2020 APPLIED RESEARCH | 46,875 | 46,875 |

013 0602236DZ | APPLIED RESEARCH FOR THE ADVANCEMENT OF S&T PRIORITIES | 45,000 | 45,000 |

014 0602303E | INFORMATION & COMMUNICATIONS TECHNOLOGY | 11,360 | 11,360 |

015 0602304E | COGNITIVE COMPUTING SYSTEMS | 16,330 | 16,330 |

016 0602305E | MACHINE INTELLIGENCE | 24,537 | 24,537 |

017 0602306E | BIOLOGICAL WARFARE DEFENSE | 24,537 | 24,537 |

018 0602307E | CHEMICAL AND BIOLOGICAL DEFENSE PROGRAM | 277,067 | 277,067 |

Program Decrease

019 0602633DZ | DATA TO DECISIONS APPLIED RESEARCH | (-10,000) | (-10,000) |
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**SUBTOTAL APPLIED RESEARCH**

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1,762,065

**ADVANCED TECHNOLOGY DEVELOPMENT**

- **Joint Munitions Advanced Technology**
  - Request: 26,646
  - House Authorized: 26,646
- **Solicitor Advanced Development**
  - Request: 19,420
  - House Authorized: 19,420

**DECREASE IN FUNDING OF COMMON KILL VEHICLE TECHNOLOGY PROGRAM**

- **Joint Advanced Concepts**
  - Request: 19,305
  - House Authorized: 19,305

**ADVANCED TECHNOLOGY DEVELOPMENT**

- **Joint Advanced Concepts**
  - Request: 19,305
  - House Authorized: 19,305

- **Agile Transportation for the 21st Century (AT21)—Theater Capability**
  - Request: 7,565
  - House Authorized: 7,565

- **Special Program—MDA Technology**
  - Request: 40,426
  - House Authorized: 40,426

- **Advanced Aerospace Systems**
  - Request: 149,804
  - House Authorized: 149,804

- **Space Programs and Technology**
  - Request: 172,546
  - House Authorized: 172,546

- **Chemical and Biological Defense Program—Advanced Development**
  - Request: 174,428
  - House Authorized: 174,428

- **Low Observable Technology Development**
  - Request: 9,009
  - House Authorized: 9,009

- **Joint Capability Technology Demonstrations**
  - Request: 174,428
  - House Authorized: 174,428

**DECREASE TO STRATEGIC CAPABILITIES OFFICE EFFORTS**

- **Weapon Networked Communications Capabilities**
  - Request: 20,000
  - House Authorized: 20,000

**BIOMETRICS SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY**

- Request: 19,668
  - House Authorized: 19,668

**DEFENSE-WIDE MANUFACTURING SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY PROGRAM**

- Request: 34,041
  - House Authorized: 34,041

**EMERGING CAPABILITIES TECHNOLOGY DEVELOPMENT**

- Request: 61,971
  - House Authorized: 53,971

**ADVANCED TECHNOLOGY DEVELOPMENT**

- **Joint Advanced Concepts**
  - Request: 19,305
  - House Authorized: 19,305

- **Agile Transportation for the 21st Century (AT21)—Theater Capability**
  - Request: 7,565
  - House Authorized: 7,565

- **Special Program—MDA Technology**
  - Request: 40,426
  - House Authorized: 40,426

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  - Request: 149,804
  - House Authorized: 149,804

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  - Request: 172,546
  - House Authorized: 172,546

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  - Request: 174,428
  - House Authorized: 174,428

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  - Request: 9,009
  - House Authorized: 9,009

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  - Request: 174,428
  - House Authorized: 174,428

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  - House Authorized: 172,546

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  - Request: 174,428
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  - House Authorized: 9,009

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  - Request: 174,428
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**DECREASE TO STRATEGIC CAPABILITIES OFFICE EFFORTS**

- **Weapon Networked Communications Capabilities**
  - Request: 20,000
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**BIOMETRICS SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY**

- Request: 19,668
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**DEFENSE-WIDE MANUFACTURING SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY PROGRAM**

- Request: 34,041
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**EMERGING CAPABILITIES TECHNOLOGY DEVELOPMENT**

- Request: 61,971
  - House Authorized: 53,971

**COMMON KILL VEHICLE TECHNOLOGY AND CAPABILITY DEVELOPMENT PROGRAM**

- Request: 70,000
  - House Authorized: 70,000

**COMMON KILL VEHICLE TECHNOLOGY PROGRAM—DEMONSTRATIONS**

- Request: 196,237
  - House Authorized: 196,237

**COMMON KILL VEHICLE DEFENSE SENSORS**

- Request: 315,183
  - House Authorized: 315,183

**COMMON KILL VEHICLE DEFENSE TEST & TARGETS**

- Request: 315,183
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**SUBTOTAL ADVANCED TECHNOLOGY DEVELOPMENT**

3,109,007

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**SYSTEM DEVELOPMENT AND DEMONSTRATION**

114 0604016D  DEFENSE ACQUISITION CHALLENGE PROGRAM (DACP) ............................................... | 8,155 | 8,155 |
115 0604165D  PROMPT GLOBAL STRIKE CAPABILITY DEVELOPMENT ............................................... | 65,440 | 65,440 |
116 0604165D  NUCLEAR AND CONVENTIONAL PHYSICAL SECURITY EQUIPMENT RDT&E SDD ............................................... | 451,306 | 451,306 |
117 0604767D  JOINT SYSTEMS INTEGRATION COMMAND (JISIC) ............................................... | 29,138 | 29,138 |
118 0604821C  ADVANCED IT SERVICES JOINT PROGRAM COWS (AITS-COWS) ............................................... | 19,475 | 19,475 |
119 0604821C  JOINT TACTICAL INFORMATION DISTRIBUTION SYSTEM (JTIDS) ............................................... | 12,901 | 12,901 |
120 0604820S  INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY DEVELOPMENT ............................................... | 13,812 | 13,812 |
121 0604820S  REEDLAND PERSONNEL SECURITY INITIATIVE ............................................... | 386 | 386 |
122 0604821D  DEFENSE EXPORTABILITY PROGRAM ............................................... | 3,763 | 3,763 |
123 0604821D  OUSD(C) IT DEVELOPMENT INITIATIVES ............................................... | 7,688 | 7,688 |
124 0605001L  WIDE AREA SURVEILLANCE ............................................... | 27,917 | 27,917 |
125 0605001L  DEFENSE POLICY AND INTELLIGENCE ............................................... | 2,297 | 2,297 |
126 0605080S  DEFENSE AGENCY INITIATIVES (DAI) ............................................... | 31,689 | 31,689 |
127 0605101D  DEFENSE-WIDE ELECTRONIC PROCUREMENT CAPABILITIES ............................................... | 6,184 | 6,184 |
128 0605141K  GLOBAL COMBAT SUPPORT SYSTEM ............................................... | 12,085 | 12,085 |
129 0605141K  JOINT ENTERPRISE ENVIRONMENT INTEGRATION PROGRAM ............................................... | 3,022 | 3,022 |

**SUBTOTAL SYSTEM DEVELOPMENT AND DEMONSTRATION** 734,636 734,636

**MANAGEMENT SUPPORT**

130 0604750D  DEFENSE READINESS REPORTING SYSTEM (DRRS) ............................................... | 6,293 | 6,293 |
131 0604750D  JOINT SYSTEMS ARCHITECTURE DEVELOPMENT ............................................... | 2,479 | 2,479 |
132 0604900D  CENTRAL TEST AND EVALUATION INVESTMENT DEVELOPMENT (CTEIP) ............................................... | 240,213 | 240,213 |
133 0604910D  ASSESSMENTS AND EVALUATIONS ............................................... | 2,127 | 2,127 |
134 0604910D  THERMAL VICAR ............................................... | 8,887 | 8,887 |
135 0605090D  JOINT MISSION ENVIRONMENT TEST CAPABILITY (METC) ............................................... | 31,000 | 31,000 |
136 0605090D  TECHNICAL STUDIES, SUPPORT AND ANALYSIS ............................................... | 24,379 | 24,379 |
137 0605101D  USD(A&T)—CRITICAL TECHNOLOGY SUPPORT ............................................... | 54,311 | 54,311 |
138 0605101D  FOREIGN MATERIAL ACQUISITION AND EXPLOITATION ............................................... | 44,237 | 44,237 |
139 0605126J  JOINT INTEGRATED AIR AND MISSILE DEFENSE ORGANIZATION (JIAMDO) ............................................... | 47,462 | 47,462 |
140 0605128D  CLASSIFIED PROGRAM USD(P) ............................................... | 5,871 | 5,871 |
141 0605130D  FOREIGN COMPARATIVE TESTING ............................................... | 12,134 | 12,134 |
142 0605130D  AVIONIC ENGINEERING ............................................... | 44,237 | 44,237 |
143 0605151D  STUDIES AND ANALYSIS SUPPORT—OSD ............................................... | 5,871 | 5,871 |
144 0605161D  NUCLEAR MATTERS—PHYSICAL SECURITY ............................................... | 5,028 | 5,028 |
145 0605170D  SUPPORT TO NETWORKS AND INFORMATION INTEGRATION ............................................... | 6,301 | 6,301 |
146 0605200D  DEFENSE SUPPORT TO TERRORISM ............................................... | 6,304 | 6,304 |
147 0605848P  CHEMICAL AND BIOLOGICAL DEFENSE PROGRAM ............................................... | 92,046 | 92,046 |
148 0605820R  SMALL BUSINESS INNOVATION RESEARCH ............................................... | 92,046 | 92,046 |
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**SUBTOTAL MANAGEMENT SUPPORT**

181  | A999999999 | CLASSIFIED PROGRAMS |                              |                 |

913,029 917,029

**OPERATIONAL SYSTEM DEVELOPMENT**

182  | 0604130V | ENTERPRISE SECURITY SYSTEM (ESS) |                              |                 |
183  | 060513T | Regional International Outreach (RIO) and Partnership for Peace Information Management |                              |                 |
184  | 060513U | OVERSEAS HUMANITARIAN ASSISTANCE SHARED INFORMATION SYSTEM (OHAASHIS) |                              |                 |
185  | 060712D | INDUSTRIAL BASE ANALYSIS AND SUSTAINMENT SUPPORT |                              |                 |
186  | 060712E | OPERATIONAL SYSTEMS DEVELOPMENT |                              |                 |
187  | 060712F | GLOBAL THEATER SECURITY COOPERATION MANAGEMENT INFORMATION SYSTEMS (GTSCIM) |                              |                 |
188  | 060713A | CHEMICAL AND BIOLOGICAL DEFENSE OPERATIONAL SYSTEMS DEVELOPMENT |                              |                 |
189  | 060713B | JOINT INTEGRATION AND INTEROPERABILITY |                              |                 |
190  | 060713C | PLANNING AND DECISION AIDS (PDAs) |                              |                 |
191  | 060713D | CHI INTEROPERABILITY |                              |                 |
192  | 060713E | JOINT ALLIED INFORMATION SHARING |                              |                 |
193  | 060713F | NATIONAL MILITARY COMMAND SYSTEM-WIDE SUPPORT |                              |                 |
194  | 060713G | DEFENSE INFO INFRASTRUCTURE ENGINEERING AND INTEGRATION |                              |                 |
195  | 060713H | LONG-Haul COMMUNICATIONS-INFRASTRUCTURE |                              |                 |
196  | 060713I | MINIMUM ESSENTIAL EMERGENCY COMMUNICATIONS NETWORK (MEECN) |                              |                 |
197  | 060713J | PUBLIC KEY INFRASTRUCTURE (PKI) |                              |                 |
198  | 060713K | KEY MANAGEMENT INFRASTRUCTURE (KMI) |                              |                 |
199  | 060713L | INFORMATION SYSTEMS SECURITY PROGRAM |                              |                 |
200  | 060713M | INFORMATION SYSTEMS SECURITY PROGRAM |                              |                 |
201  | 060713N | GLOBAL COMMAND AND CONTROL SYSTEM |                              |                 |
202  | 060713O | DEFENSE SPECTRUM ORGANIZATION |                              |                 |
203  | 060713P | NET-CENTRIC ENTERPRISE SERVICES (NCES) |                              |                 |
204  | 060713Q | DEFENSE MILITARY DECEPTION PROGRAM OFFICE (DMDPO) |                              |                 |
205  | 060713R | TELEPORT PROGRAMS |                              |                 |
206  | 060713S | SPECIAL APPLICATIONS FOR CONTINGENCIES |                              |                 |
207  | 060713T | CYBER SECURITY INITIATIVE |                              |                 |
208  | 060713U | CRITICAL INFRASTRUCTURE PROTECTION (CIP) |                              |                 |
209  | 060713V | POLICY R&D PROGRAMS |                              |                 |
210  | 060713W | NET CENTRICITY |                              |                 |
211  | 060713X | DISTRIBUTED COMMON GROUND/SURFACE SYSTEMS |                              |                 |
212  | 060713Y | MQ-9 UAV |                              |                 |
213  | 060713Z | MQ-21 STANDOFF ASSESSMENT |                              |                 |
214  | 060713A | MQ-8 UAV |                              |                 |
215  | 060713B | HOMELAND DEFENSE TECHNOLOGY TRANSFER PROGRAM |                              |                 |
216  | 060713C | INTERNATIONAL INTELLIGENCE TECHNOLOGY AND ARCHITECTURES |                              |                 |
217  | 060713D | INDUSTRIAL PREPAREDNESS |                              |                 |
218  | 060713E | LOGISTICS SUPPORT ACTIVITIES |                              |                 |
219  | 060713F | MANAGEMENT HQ—OICs |                              |                 |
220  | 060713G | UAV |                              |                 |
221  | 110532A | RQ-11 UAV |                              |                 |
222  | 110532B | RQ-7 UAV |                              |                 |
223  | 110640A | SMALL BUSINESS INNOVATIVE RESEARCH SMALL BUSINESS TRANSFER PILOT PROGRAM |                              |                 |
224  | 110640B | SMALL BUSINESS TRANSFER PILOT PROGRAM |                              |                 |
225  | 110640C | SPECIAL OPERATIONS TACTICAL SYSTEMS DEVELOPMENT |                              |                 |
226  | 110640D | SPECIAL OPERATIONS INTELLIGENCE SYSTEMS DEVELOPMENT |                              |                 |
### SEC. 4201. RESEARCH, DEVELOPMENT, TEST, AND EVALUATION

#### (In Thousands of Dollars)

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**SUBTOTAL OPERATIONAL SYSTEM DEVELOPMENT**

|      |                  |                              | 4,641,222       | 4,638,946       |

**TOTAL RESEARCH, DEVELOPMENT, TEST & EVAL, DW**

|      |                  |                              | 17,667,108      | 18,139,232      |

#### SEC. 4202. RESEARCH, DEVELOPMENT, TEST, AND EVALUATION FOR OVERSEAS CONTINGENCY OPERATIONS

#### (In Thousands of Dollars)

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**SUBTOTAL MANAGEMENT SUPPORT**

|      |                  |                              | 186,300         | 186,300         |

**TOTAL OPERATIONAL TEST & EVAL, DEFENSE**

|      |                  |                              | 186,300         | 186,300         |

**TOTAL RDT&E**

|      |                  |                              | 67,520,236      | 68,079,460      |

### TITLE XLIII—OPERATION AND MAINTENANCE

#### SEC. 4201. OPERATION AND MAINTENANCE
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**TOTAL OPERATION & MAINTENANCE, ARMY** | **35,073,077** | **34,840,601**

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## SEC. 4301. OPERATION AND MAINTENANCE

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- [152,900] for FLEET BALLISTIC MISSILE
- [532,527] for OTHER WEAPON SYSTEMS SUPPORT
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**OPERATING FORCES**

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**ADMIN & SRVWD ACTIVITIES**

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**TOTAL OPERATION & MAINTENANCE, NAVY RES**

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**MOBILIZATION**

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### SEC. 4301. OPERATION AND MAINTENANCE

#### (In Thousands of Dollars)

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#### TRAINING AND RECRUITING

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**SUBTOTAL TRAINING AND RECRUITING**: **3,605,515**

#### ADMIN & SRVWD ACTIVITIES

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**SUBTOTAL ADMIN & SRVWD ACTIVITIES**: **7,103,172**

#### UNDISTRIBUTED

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**SUBTOTAL UNDISTRIBUTED**: **-205,100**

#### TOTAL OPERATION & MAINTENANCE, AIR FORCE

**37,270,842**

#### OPERATION & MAINTENANCE, AF RESERVE OPERATING FORCES

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**SUBTOTAL OPERATING FORCES**: **6,501,302**

#### ADMINISTRATION AND SERVICEWIDE ACTIVITIES

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**SUBTOTAL ADMINISTRATION AND SERVICEWIDE ACTIVITIES**: **110,472**

#### TOTAL OPERATION & MAINTENANCE, AF RESERVE

**3,164,607**

#### OPERATION & MAINTENANCE, ANG OPERATING FORCES

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**SUBTOTAL OPERATING FORCES**: **6,501,302**

#### ADMINISTRATION AND SERVICE-WIDE ACTIVITIES
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### SEC. 4301. OPERATION AND MAINTENANCE  
(In Thousands of Dollars)

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### SEC. 4302. OPERATION AND MAINTENANCE FOR OVERSEAS CONTINGENCY OPERATIONS  
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### OPERATION & MAINTENANCE, ARMY RES OPERATING FORCES

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### OPERATION & MAINTENANCE, ARNG OPERATING FORCES
## SEC. 4302. OPERATION AND MAINTENANCE FOR OVERSEAS CONTINGENCY OPERATIONS

(In Thousands of Dollars)

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### AFGHANISTAN SECURITY FORCES FUND MINISTRY OF DEFENSE

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### DETAINEE OPS

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### TOTAL AFGHANISTAN SECURITY FORCES FUND

- **MINISTRY OF DEFENSE**: $5,821,185
- **MINISTRY OF INTERIOR**: $1,895,810
- **DETECTEE OPS**: $9,725

### AFGHANISTAN INFRASTRUCTURE FUND

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### TOTAL AFGHANISTAN INFRASTRUCTURE FUND

- **POWER**: $279,000

### OPERATION & MAINTENANCE, NAVY

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### TOTAL OPERATION & MAINTENANCE, NAVY

- **MISSION AND OTHER FLIGHT OPERATIONS**: $845,169
- **AVIATION TECHNICAL DATA & ENGINEERING SERVICES**: $600
- **AIR OPERATIONS AND SAFETY SUPPORT**: $78,491
- **AIR SYSTEMS SUPPORT**: $162,420
- **AIRCRAFT DEPOT MAINTENANCE & MODERNIZATION**: $2,700
- **AVIATION LOGISTICS**: $50,130
- **MISSION AND OTHER SHIP OPERATIONS**: $949,539
- **SHIP OPERATIONS SUPPORT & TRAINING**: $30,226
- **SHIP DEPOT MAINTENANCE**: $1,679,660

### MOBILIZATION

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(In Thousands of Dollars)
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<td>Realignment to Building Partnership Capacity authorities</td>
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## SEC. 4401. MILITARY PERSONNEL
(In Thousands of Dollars)

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<td>PREPOSITIONED WAR RESERVE STOCKS</td>
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## SEC. 4402. MILITARY PERSONNEL FOR OVERSEAS CONTINGENCY OPERATIONS
(In Thousands of Dollars)

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## TITLE XLV—OTHER AUTHORIZATIONS
SEC. 4501. OTHER AUTHORIZATIONS.

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## NATIONAL DEFENSE SEALIFT FUND

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## DEFENSE HEALTH PROGRAM

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## CHEM AGENTS & MUNITIONS DESTRUCTION

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### SEC. 4501. OTHER AUTHORIZATIONS

**OFFICE OF THE INSPECTOR GENERAL**

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**DRUG INTERDICATION & CTR-DRUG ACTIVITIES, DEF**

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**OFFICE OF THE INSPECTOR GENERAL**

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**TOTAL OTHER AUTHORIZATIONS**

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### SEC. 4502. OTHER AUTHORIZATIONS FOR OVERSEAS CONTINGENCY OPERATIONS

**WORKING CAPITAL FUND, ARMY**

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**WORKING CAPITAL FUND, AIR FORCE**

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**WORKING CAPITAL FUND, DEFENSE-WIDE**

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**DEFENSE HEALTH PROGRAM**

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**DRUG INTERDICATION & CTR-DRUG ACTIVITIES, DEF**

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**OFFICE OF THE INSPECTOR GENERAL**

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**TOTAL OTHER AUTHORIZATIONS**

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### TITLE XLVI—MILITARY CONSTRUCTION

**SEC. 4601. MILITARY CONSTRUCTION**

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Total Military Construction, Army ................................................................. **1,119,875**  **1,099,875**

<p>| Navy              | Barstow                          | Engine Dynamometer Facility                                                   | 14,998         | 14,998          |
| Navy              | Camp Pendleton                   | Ammunition Supply Point Upgrade                                               | 13,124         | 13,124          |
| Navy              | Coronado                         | H-60 Trainer Facility                                                         | 8,910          | 8,910           |
| Navy              | Point Mugu                       | Aircraft Engine Test Pad                                                      | 7,198          | 7,198           |
| Navy              | Point Mugu                       | Bams Consolidated Maintenance Hangar                                          | 17,469         | 17,469          |
| Navy              | Port Hueneme                     | Unaccompanied Housing Conversion                                              | 33,600         | 33,600          |
| Navy              | San Diego                        | Steam Plant Decentralization                                                  | 34,331         | 34,331          |
| Navy              | Twentynine Palms                 | Camp Wilson Infrastructure Upgrades                                          | 33,437         | 33,437          |
| Navy              | Jacksonville                     | P-8a Training &amp; Parking Apron Expansion                                       | 20,752         | 20,752          |
| Navy              | Key West                         | Aircraft Crash/Rescue &amp; Fire Headquarters                                     | 14,001         | 14,001          |
| Navy              | Mayport                          | Les Logistics Support Facility                                                | 16,093         | 16,093          |
| Navy              | Georgia                          | Cems Dispatch Facility                                                        | 1,010          | 1,010           |
| Navy              | Albany                           | Weapons Storage and Inspection Facility                                       | 15,600         | 15,600          |
| Navy              | Savannah                         | Townsend Bombing Range Land Ac—Phase 1                                       | 61,717         | 61,717          |
| Navy              | Joint Region Marinas             | Aircraft Maintenance Hangar—North Rmp                                        | 85,673         | 85,673          |
| Navy              | Joint Region Marinas             | Bams Forward Operational &amp; Maintenance Hangar                                | 61,702         | 61,702          |
| Navy              | Joint Region Marinas             | Dehumidified Supply Storage Facility                                         | 17,170         | 17,170          |
| Navy              | Joint Region Marinas             | Emergent Repair Facility Expansion                                           | 35,860         | 35,860          |
| Navy              | Joint Region Marinas             | Modular Storage Magazines                                                     | 63,382         | 63,382          |
| Navy              | Joint Region Marinas             | Sierras Wharf Improvements                                                    | 1,170          | 1,170           |
| Navy              | Joint Region Marinas             | X-Ray Wharf Improvements                                                     | 53,420         | 53,420          |
| Navy              | Kaneoake Bay                     | Aircraft Maintenance Expansion                                               | 16,968         | 16,968          |
| Navy              | Kaneoake Bay                     | Aircraft Maintenance Hangar Upgrades                                         | 31,820         | 31,820          |
| Navy              | Kaneoake Bay                     | Armory Addition and Renovation                                               | 12,952         | 12,952          |
| Navy              | Kaneoake Bay                     | Aviation Simulator Modernization/Addition                                     | 17,724         | 17,724          |
| Navy              | Kaneoake Bay                     | Me-22 Hangar                                                                 | 57,517         | 57,517          |
| Navy              | Kaneoake Bay                     | Me-22 Parking Apron and Storage                                              | 74,965         | 74,965          |
| Navy              | Pearl City                       | Water Transmission Line                                                       | 30,100         | 30,100          |
| Navy              | Pearl Harbor                     | Drydock Waterfront Facility                                                  | 22,721         | 22,721          |
| Navy              | Pearl Harbor                     | Submarine Production Support Facility                                        | 35,277         | 35,277          |
| Navy              | Illinois                         | Unaccompanied Housing                                                        | 35,851         | 35,851          |
| Navy              | Great Lakes                      |                                                                               |                |                 |
| Navy              | Maine                            |                                                                               |                |                 |</p>
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Account</th>
<th>State/Country and Installation</th>
<th>Project Title</th>
<th>Budget Request</th>
<th>House Agreement</th>
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- Arizona
  - AF Luke AFB: F-35 Field Training Detachment
  - AF Luke AFB: F-35 Sq Ops/Aircraft Maintenance Unit #3
  - AF Beale AFB: Distributed Common Ground Station Ops Bldg
  - AF Tyndall AFB: F-22 Munitions Storage Complex

- California
  - AF Beale AFB: Distributed Common Ground Station Ops Bldg

- Florida
  - AF Tyndall AFB: F-22 Munitions Storage Complex

- Guam
  - AF Joint Region Marianas: Par—Fuel Sys Hardened Bldgs
  - AF Joint Region Marianas: Par—Strike Tactical Missile MxS Facility
  - AF Joint Region Marianas: Par—Tanker Gp Ms Hangar/AMU/Sqd Ops

- Kansas
  - AF McConnell AFB: KC-46a 2-Bay Corrosion Control/Fuel Cell Hangar
  - AF McConnell AFB: KC-46a 3-Bay General Purpose Maintenance Hangar
  - AF McConnell AFB: KC-46a Aircraft Parking Apron Alteration
  - AF McConnell AFB: KC-46b Aprons Fuell Distribution System
  - AF McConnell AFB: KC-46a Flight Simulator Facility Phase 1
  - AF McConnell AFB: KC-46a General Maintenance Hangar
  - AF McConnell AFB: KC-46a Miscellaneous Facilities Alteration
  - AF McConnell AFB: KC-46a Pipeline Student Dormatory

- Hawaii
  - AF Joint Base Pearl Harbor-Hickam: C-17 Modernize Hgr 35, Docks 1&2

- Kentucky
  - AF Fort Campbell: 19th Air Support Operations Sqdrn Expansion

- Maryland
  - AF Fort Meade: Cybercom Joint Operations Center, Increment 1
  - AF Joint Base Andrews: Helicopter Operations Facility

- Massachusetts
  - AF Whitman AFB: Wsa Mop Ipglos and Assembly Facility

- Nebraska
  - AF Offutt AFB: Ustratcom Replacement Facility, Incr 3

- Nevada
  - AF Nellis AFB: Add Rpa Weapons School Facility
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**Total Military Construction, Defense-Wide**

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**Total NATO Security Investment Program**

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<td>State/Country and Installation</td>
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<tr>
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<td>-50,000</td>
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</table>

Total Prior Year Savings ........................................................................................................................................... 0  

Total Military Construction ........................................................................................................................................... 11,011,633  

10,055,563

TITLE XLVII—DEPARTMENT OF ENERGY NATIONAL SECURITY PROGRAMS
SEC. 4701. DEPARTMENT OF ENERGY NATIONAL SECURITY PROGRAMS

SEC. 4701. DEPARTMENT OF ENERGY NATIONAL SECURITY PROGRAMS

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Program</th>
<th>FY 2014 Request</th>
<th>House Authorized</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>

Discretionary Summary By Appropriation
Energy Programs
Electricity delivery and energy reliability .......................................................... 16,000 94,000
Nuclear Energy ........................................................................................................... 94,000 94,000

Atomic Energy Defense Activities
National nuclear security administration:
Weapons activities ........................................................................................................... 7,868,409 8,088,409
Defense nuclear nonproliferation .................................................................................. 2,140,142 2,140,142
Naval reactors .................................................................................................................. 1,246,134 1,246,134

Total, National nuclear security administration ........................................................................... 11,652,469 11,864,469

Environmental and other defense activities:
Defense environmental cleanup ..................................................................................... 5,316,909 4,958,909
Other defense activities ..................................................................................................... 749,080 749,080

Total, Environmental & other defense activities ........................................................................... 6,065,989 5,707,989

Total, Atomic Energy Defense Activities ........................................................................... 17,718,458 17,572,458

Total, Discretionary Funding ................................................................................................. 17,828,458 17,666,458

Electricity Delivery & Energy Reliability
Electricity Delivery & Energy Reliability
Infrastructure security & energy restoration (HS) .......................................................... 16,000 0

Nuclear Energy
Idaho sitewide safeguards and security ............................................................................. 94,000 94,000

Weapons Activities
Life extension programs and major alterations
B61 Life extension program .............................................................................................. 537,044 581,044
W76 Life extension program ............................................................................................. 235,382 245,624
W76/38-1 Life extension program .................................................................................... 72,691 78,291
W88 ALT 370 ................................................................................................................... 169,487 169,487

Total, Stockpile assessment and design ................................................................................. 1,014,604 1,072,904

Stockpile systems
B61 Stockpile systems ...................................................................................................... 83,536 83,536
W76 Stockpile systems ....................................................................................................... 47,087 47,087
W78 Stockpile systems ....................................................................................................... 54,381 54,381
W80 Stockpile systems ....................................................................................................... 50,330 50,330
B63 Stockpile systems ....................................................................................................... 54,384 54,384
W87 Stockpile systems ...................................................................................................... 101,506 101,506
W88 Stockpile systems ...................................................................................................... 62,600 62,600

Total, Stockpile systems ..................................................................................................... 454,488 460,488

Weapons dismantlement and disposition
Operations and maintenance ............................................................................................. 49,264 49,264

Stockpile services
Production support .......................................................................................................... 321,416 351,016
Research and development support ................................................................................. 26,349 29,549
R&D certification and safety .............................................................................................. 191,239 209,559
Management, technology, and production ........................................................................ 214,197 214,197
Plutonium sustainment ...................................................................................................... 156,949 166,449

Total, Stockpile services .................................................................................................... 910,160 970,760

Total, Directed stockpile work ........................................................................................... 2,428,516 2,554,416

Campaigns:
Science campaign
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Program</th>
<th>FY 2014 Request</th>
<th>House Authorized</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Advanced certification</td>
<td>$54,730</td>
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<tr>
<td>Primary assessment technologies</td>
<td>$109,231</td>
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<tr>
<td>Dynamic materials properties</td>
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<tr>
<td>Advanced radiography</td>
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<td>$30,599</td>
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<tr>
<td>Secondary assessment technologies</td>
<td>$86,467</td>
<td>$86,467</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Total, Science campaign</strong></td>
<td><strong>397,902</strong></td>
<td><strong>397,902</strong></td>
</tr>
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</table>

**Engineering campaign**

| Enhanced surety | $51,771 | $54,271 |
| Weapon systems engineering assessment technology | $23,727 | $23,727 |
| Nuclear survivability | $19,504 | $19,504 |
| Enhanced surveillance | $54,909 | $58,909 |
| **Total, Engineering campaign** | **149,111** | **156,411** |

**Inertial confinement fusion ignition and high yield campaign**

| Ignition | $80,245 | $80,245 |
| Support of other stockpile programs | $15,001 | $15,001 |
| Diagnostics, cryogenics and experimental support | $59,897 | $59,897 |
| Pulsed power inertial confinement fusion | $5,024 | $5,024 |
| Joint program in high energy density laboratory plasmas | $8,198 | $8,198 |
| Facility operations and target production | $323,678 | $323,678 |
| **Total, Inertial confinement fusion and high yield campaign** | **401,043** | **401,043** |

**Advanced simulation and computing campaign** | $564,329 | $564,329 |

**Readiness Campaign**

| Component manufacture development | $106,085 | $106,085 |
| Tritium readiness | $91,659 | $91,659 |
| **Total, Readiness campaign** | **197,740** | **197,740** |
| **Total, Campaigns** | **1,710,965** | **1,717,465** |

**Nuclear programs**

| Nuclear operations capability | $265,337 | $265,337 |
| Capabilities based investments | $39,558 | $39,558 |
| **Construction:** | | |
| 12–D–301 TRU waste facilities, LANL | $26,722 | $26,722 |
| 11–D–801 TA–55 Reinvestment project Phase 2, LANL | $30,679 | $30,679 |
| 07–D–120 Radioactive liquid waste treatment facility upgrade project, LANL | $55,719 | $55,719 |
| 06–D–141 PED/Construction, Uranium Capabilities Replacement Project Y–12 | $325,835 | $325,835 |
| **Total, Construction** | **438,955** | **438,955** |
| **Total, Nuclear programs** | **744,450** | **744,450** |

**Secure transportation asset**

| Operations and equipment | $122,072 | $122,072 |
| Program direction | $97,118 | $97,118 |
| **Total, Secure transportation asset** | **219,190** | **219,190** |

**Site stewardship**

| Nuclear materials integration | $17,679 | $17,679 |
| Corporate project management | $13,017 | $13,017 |
| Minority serving institution partnerships program | $14,531 | $14,531 |

**Enterprise infrastructure**

| Site Operations | $1,112,455 | $1,112,455 |
| Site Support | $109,561 | $109,561 |
| Sustainment | $433,764 | $498,864 |
| Facilities disposition | $5,000 | $5,000 |
| **Subtotal, Enterprise infrastructure** | **1,650,780** | **1,725,880** |
| **Total, Site stewardship** | **1,706,007** | **1,771,107** |

**Defense nuclear security**

| Operations and maintenance | $664,981 | $664,981 |
| **Construction:** | | |
| 14–D–710 DAF Argus, NNSS | $14,000 | $14,000 |
| **Total, Defense nuclear security** | **678,981** | **678,981** |

**NNSA CIO activities** | $148,441 | $170,941 |

**Legacy contractor pensions** | $279,397 | $279,397 |
| **Subtotal, Weapons activities** | **7,916,147** | **8,136,147** |

**Adjustments**

| Use of prior year balances | $–47,738 | $–47,738 |
| **Total, Adjustments** | $–47,738 | $–47,738 |
| **Total, Weapons Activities** | **7,868,409** | **8,088,409** |

---

Defense Nuclear Nonproliferation

Defense Nuclear Nonproliferation Programs
### SEC. 4701. DEPARTMENT OF ENERGY NATIONAL SECURITY PROGRAMS  
(In Thousands of Dollars)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Program</th>
<th>FY 2014 Request</th>
<th>House Authorized</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Global threat reduction initiative</td>
<td>424,487</td>
<td>447,487</td>
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<td><strong>Defense Nuclear Nonproliferation R&amp;D</strong></td>
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<tr>
<td>Operations and maintenance</td>
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<td>Nonproliferation and international security</td>
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<td>141,675</td>
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<td>International material protection and cooperation</td>
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<td>346,625</td>
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<td><strong>Fissile materials disposition</strong></td>
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<tr>
<td>U.S. surplus fissile materials disposition</td>
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<tr>
<td>Operations and maintenance</td>
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<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>U.S. plutonium disposition</td>
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<td>U.S. uranium disposition</td>
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<td><strong>Total, Operations and maintenance</strong></td>
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<td>Construction</td>
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<tr>
<td>99-D-143 Mixed oxide fuel fabrication facility, Savannah River, SC</td>
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<td><strong>Total, Construction</strong></td>
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<td><strong>Total, U.S. surplus fissile materials disposition</strong></td>
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<td><strong>Total, Fissile materials disposition</strong></td>
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<td>Legacy contractor pensions</td>
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<td><strong>Total, Defense Nuclear Nonproliferation Programs</strong></td>
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<td>Nuclear counterterrorism incident response program</td>
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<td>Counterterrorism and counterproliferation programs</td>
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<td><strong>Subtotal, Defense Nuclear Nonproliferation</strong></td>
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<td><strong>Adjustments</strong></td>
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<td>Use of prior year balances</td>
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<td><strong>Total, Adjustments</strong></td>
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<td><strong>Total, Defense Nuclear Nonproliferation</strong></td>
<td>2,140,142</td>
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**Naval Reactors**

| Naval reactors operations and infrastructure                             | 455,740         | 453,740         |
| Naval reactors development                                               | 419,400         | 419,400         |
| Ohio replacement reactor systems development                              | 126,400         | 126,400         |
| S8G Prototype refueling                                                  | 144,400         | 144,400         |
| **Program direction**                                                    | 44,404          | 44,404          |
| **Construction**                                                         |                 |                 |
| 14-D-902 KL Materials characterization laboratory expansion, KAPL        | 1,000           | 1,000           |
| 14-D-901 Spent fuel handling recapitalization project, NRF              | 45,400          | 45,400          |
| 13-D-905 Remote-handled low-level waste facility, INL                    | 21,073          | 21,073          |
| 11-D-904 KS Radiological work and storage building, KSO                 | 600             | 600             |
| Naval Reactor Facility, ID                                               | 1,700           | 1,700           |
| **Total, Construction**                                                  | 69,773          | 71,773          |
| **Subtotal, Naval Reactors**                                             | 1,260,117       | 1,260,117       |
| **Adjustments**                                                          |                 |                 |
| Use of prior year balances (Naval reactors)                              | –13,983         | –13,983         |
| **Total, Naval Reactors**                                                | 1,246,134       | 1,246,134       |

**Office Of The Administrator**

| Office of the administrator                                              | 397,784         | 389,784         |
| **Total, Office Of The Administrator**                                   | 397,784         | 389,784         |

**Defense Environmental Cleanup**

| Closure sites                                                             |                 |                 |
| Closure sites administration                                             | 4,702           | 4,702           |
| **Hanford site**                                                         |                 |                 |
| River corridor and other cleanup operations                              | 393,634         | 393,634         |
| Central plateau remediation                                              | 513,450         | 513,450         |
| Richland community and regulatory support                                | 14,701          | 14,701          |
| **Total, Hanford site**                                                 | 921,785         | 921,785         |
| **Idaho National Laboratory**                                           |                 |                 |
| Idaho cleanup and waste disposition                                      | 362,100         | 362,100         |
| Idaho community and regulatory support                                   | 2,910           | 2,910           |
| **Total, Idaho National Laboratory**                                     | 365,010         | 365,010         |
| **NNNSA sites**                                                          |                 |                 |
| Lawrence Livermore National Laboratory                                  | 1,476           | 1,476           |
| Nuclear facility D & D Separations Process Research Unit                 | 23,700          | 23,700          |
| Nevada                                                                   | 61,897          | 61,897          |
| Sandia National Laboratories                                             | 2,814           | 2,814           |
| Los Alamos National Laboratory                                          | 219,789         | 219,789         |
### SEC. 4701. DEPARTMENT OF ENERGY NATIONAL SECURITY PROGRAMS

#### (In Thousands of Dollars)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Program</th>
<th>FY 2014 Request</th>
<th>House Authorized</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Total, NNSA sites and Nevada off-sites</td>
<td>309,676</td>
<td>309,676</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

#### Oak Ridge Reservation:

- OR Nuclear facility D & D ................................................................. 73,716 73,716
- OR cleanup and disposition .......................................................... 155,655 155,655
- OR reservation community and regulatory support ....................... 4,365 4,365

**Total, Oak Ridge Reservation** ........................................ 193,936 193,936

#### Office of River Protection:

- Waste treatment and immobilization plant 01–D-416 A-ERP-0060 / Major construction ................................................. 690,000 690,000
- Tank farm activities ........................................................................ 520,216 520,216

**Total, Office of River protection** ........................................ 1,210,216 1,210,216

#### Savannah River sites:

- Savannah River risk management operations ............................... 432,491 432,491
- SR community and regulatory support ........................................... 11,210 11,210

**Total, Savannah River site** ...................................................... 1,088,261 1,183,261

#### Radioactive liquid tank waste:

- Radioactive liquid tank waste stabilization and disposition ............ 552,560 647,560

**Construction**:

- 05–D-460 Salt waste processing facility, Savannah River ............... 92,000 92,000

**Total, Construction** ................................................................. 92,000 92,000

#### Total, Radioactive liquid tank waste ....................................... 644,560 739,560

#### Total, Savannah River site ...................................................... 1,088,261 1,183,261

#### Waste Isolation Pilot Plant:

- Waste isolation pilot plant .......................................................... 203,390 203,390

**Total, Waste Isolation Pilot Plant** ........................................... 203,390 203,390

#### Safeguards and Security:

- Oak Ridge Reservation .................................................................. 18,800 18,800
- Paducah ......................................................................................... 9,435 9,435
- Portsmouth .................................................................................... 8,578 8,578
- Richland/Hanford Site ................................................................. 69,078 69,078
- Savannah River Site ..................................................................... 121,196 121,196
- Waste Isolation Pilot Project ........................................................ 4,977 4,977
- West Valley .................................................................................. 2,015 2,015

**Subtotal, Defense environmental cleanup** .................................. 4,853,909 4,958,909

#### Uranium enrichment D&D fund contribution ........................... 463,000 0

**Total, Defense Environmental Cleanup** ..................................... 5,316,909 4,958,909

#### Other Defense Activities

- Health, safety and security ........................................................... 143,616 143,616
  - Program direction ................................................................. 108,301 108,301

**Total, Health, safety and security** ........................................... 251,917 251,917

- Program direction ......................................................................... 196,322 196,322

#### Office of Legacy Management

- Legacy management ...................................................................... 163,271 163,271
  - Program direction ................................................................. 13,712 13,712

**Total, Office of Legacy Management** ........................................ 176,983 176,983

#### Defense-related activities

- Defense related administrative support ........................................ 38,979 38,979
  - Chief financial officer ............................................................ 79,857 79,857
  - Chief information officer ......................................................... 24,091 24,091

**Total, Defense related administrative support** ............................. 118,836 118,836

- Office of hearings and appeals ..................................................... 5,022 5,022

**Subtotal, Other defense activities** ............................................ 749,080 749,080

- Subtotal, Other defense activities .............................................. 749,080 749,080

The Acting CHAIR. No amendment to that amendment in the nature of a substitute shall be in order except those printed in part B of House Report 113–108 and amendments en bloc described in section 3 of House Resolution 260.

Except as provided by the order of the House of today, each amendment printed in part B of House Report 113–108 shall be considered only by the order printed in the report, may be offered only by a Member designated in the report, shall be considered as read,
shall be debatable for the time specified in the report equally divided and controlled by the proponent and an opponent, shall not be subject to amendment, and shall not be subject to a demand for division of the question.

It shall not be in order at any time for the chair of the Committee on Armed Services or his designee to offer amendments en bloc consisting of amendments printed in part B of House Report 113–108 not earlier disposed of. Amendments en bloc shall be considered as read, shall be debatable for 20 minutes equally divided and controlled by the chair and ranking minority member of the Committee on Armed Services or their designees, shall not be subject to amendment, and shall not be subject to a demand for division of the question. The original proponent of an amendment included in such amendments en bloc may insert a statement in the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD immediately before the disposition of the amendments en bloc.

\[1440\]

AMENDMENT NO. 1 OFFERED BY MR. MCKEON

The Acting CHAIR. It is now in order to consider amendment No. 1 printed in Part B of House Report 113–108.

Mr. Chairman, I rise in support of the manager's amendment.

The Acting CHAIR. The Clerk will designate the amendment.

The text of the amendment is as follows:

Page 400, line 15, after "committees" insert the following: "the Committee on Foreign Relations of the Senate, and the Committee on Foreign Affairs of the House of Representatives'."

Page 405, line 9, after the period insert the following: "The Secretary of Defense shall submit any such classified annex to the congressional defense committees.'"

The Acting CHAIR. Pursuant to House Resolution 260, the gentleman from Oregon (Mr. BLUMENAUER) and a Member opposed each will control 5 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from California.

Mr. MCKEON. This is the manager's amendment, and it has been worked on and agreed to by the minority. It contains technical and conforming changes, and it's noncontroversial.

I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. SMITH of Washington. Mr. Chairman, although I'm not in opposition, I rise to claim the time in opposition.

The Acting CHAIR. Without objection, the gentleman is recognized for 5 minutes.

There was no objection.

Mr. SMITH of Washington. I yield myself the balance of my time just to say I agree with the chairman. These are technical corrections that we have agreed on and supported.

I yield back the balance of my time.

Mr. MCKEON. Mr. Chairman, I ask our colleagues to support this amendment, and I yield back the balance of my time.

The Acting CHAIR. The question is on the amendment offered by the gentleman from California (Mr. MCKEON).

The amendment was agreed to.

AMENDMENT NO. 2 OFFERED BY MR. BLUMENAUER

The Acting CHAIR. It is now in order to consider amendment No. 2 printed in Part B of House Report 113–108.

Mr. BLUMENAUER. Mr. Chairman, I have an amendment at the desk.

The Acting CHAIR. The Clerk will designate the amendment.

The text of the amendment is as follows:

At the end of subtitle C of title I, insert the following new section:

SEC. 123. MODIFICATION OF REQUIREMENT FOR CERTAIN NUMBER OF AIRCRAFT CARRIERS.

(a) IN GENERAL.—Section 5062(b) of title 10, United States Code, is amended by striking "11" and inserting "10".

(b) CONFORMING REPEAL.—Section 1023 of the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2010 (Public Law 111–84; 123 Stat. 2447) is repealed.

The Acting CHAIR. Pursuant to House Resolution 260, the gentleman from Oregon (Mr. BLUMENAUER) and a Member opposed each will control 5 minutes.

The CHAIRMAN. The gentleman from California.

Mr. MCKEON. Mr. Chairman, I rise to oppose this amendment. The Navy is already down to 11 aircraft carriers from a high of 15 during the Cold War. We clearly need those 11 aircraft carriers to maintain a continuous presence in the Middle East, the western Pacific, and wherever else we may be called upon to go. Protecting our national security interests with our allies, such as Israel and Japan, and keeping trade lanes open, require the fleet of carriers that we have today.

Also, these carriers allow the U.S. to maintain influence without having a base in a foreign country. Talk about saving money; carriers are, in reality, mobile bases. This is a critical military capability for the United States, and it must be maintained. Keeping aircraft carrier production on track is also a major jobs issue. We know that tens of thousands of skilled workers support building and maintaining our aircraft carriers, and without them, we would soon lose our ability to build large ships of any kind.

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

Mr. MCKEON. Mr. Chairman, I yield 1 minute to the gentleman from Virginia (Mr. WITTMAN), a subcommittee chairman on the Armed Services Committee.

Mr. WITTMAN. Simply put, this amendment seriously jeopardizes national security and also our ability to project power and maintain a forward presence in an ever-growing dangerous world. The backbone of our Navy, our carrier strike force. In order to have seven carriers, we need to have 11. There are carriers that are in port to be refueled, sailors that have to rest. Eleven equals seven.

Today we see in the Central Command, they request two aircraft carriers. They're only provided one in the most dangerous area of the world, the Middle East. If we can't meet the requirements that our commanders are asking for, then why would we want to be reducing the number of carriers? That just doesn't make sense.

There's a misconception, too, that because we're moving out of Afghanistan, that somehow there won't be a need for a presence of an aircraft carrier there in the Arabian Gulf. That is absolutely wrong. We need that presence there. The way we maintain that presence is to make sure that we have a minimum of 11 aircraft carriers.

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June 13, 2013

CONGRESSIONAL RECORD — HOUSE

H3521

With that, Mr. Chairman, I urge my colleagues to vote against this amendment.

Mr. BLUMENAUER. I yield 2 minutes to the gentleman from South Carolina (Mr. MULVANEY).

Mr. MULVANEY. Mr. Chairman, you can imagine my surprise when I found out that for the last 7 years, Congress has been dictating the number of carriers that are in the Navy. For 230 years we were satisfied to let the Navy make that decision. I was just stunned to find that this was actually happening. I wish I had known. I could have offered an amendment to simply get rid of the requirement entirely, but I applaud my friend from Oregon for at least offering this small improvement.

I would respectfully disagree with my friend from Virginia—this amendment has no impact at all on national security or national defense. Again, there’s no impact on national security or national defense.

If the amendment passes, the Navy could have 20 carriers next year if the Navy decided that that’s what it wanted to do. All we’re doing is taking the one under construction goes into operation. Nothing in this amendment denies them that.

What it says is that, subsequently, going out 20 or 30 years, the decision about the minimum level will be left to the Navy, not Congress. I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. MCKEON. Mr. Chairman, who has the right to close?

The Acting CHAIR. Mr. MCKEON.

Mr. MCKEON. Mr. Chairman, I yield myself 30 seconds just to say the Navy is going to have 11 carriers when the one under construction goes into operation. Nothing in this amendment denies them that.

What it says is that, subsequently, going out 20 or 30 years, the decision about the minimum level will be left to the Navy, not Congress. I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. MCKEON. Mr. Chairman, I yield myself the remainder of the time.

The Acting CHAIR. The gentleman from California has the right to close and has 2 minutes remaining.

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

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I reserve the balance of my time.
United Kingdom, the rest of the world effective means of preserving peace.

CRAMER).

gentleman from North Dakota (Mr. LUMMIS) and a Member opposed each will control 5 minutes.

The Acting CHAIR. Pursuant to House Resolution 260, the gentlewoman from Wyoming (Mrs. LUMMIS) and a Member opposed each will control 5 minutes.

Mrs. LUMMIS. Mr. Chairman, my amendment is cosponsored by Mr. DAINES of Montana and Mr. CRAMER of North Dakota. It would require DOT to maintain all current 450 intercontinental ballistic missile silos in warm status.

This amendment would maintain our nuclear triad, where ICBMs, along with submarines and bombers, will ensure that our country and our allies. China’s nuclear arsenal is expanding. Russia and other nuclear states like Pakistan are modernizing. With inexperienced leaders like Kim Jong Un in North Korea, now is the time not to reduce our most reliable and transparent deterrence.

President Obama continues to suggest further reductions in U.S. nuclear forces beyond the New START Treaty levels and is now bypassing Congress to negotiate directly with President Putin on additional unilateral reductions.

It’s important for Congress to legislatively require that any final force structure decisions occur in FY15, as currently planned, and not be prematurely executed.

The ICBM force is in the final stages of more than a decade-long effort to replace and modernize critical-mission components. This makes it extremely cost effective to maintain the Minuteman III fleet over the next two decades.

This amendment is budget-neutral. It simply keeps silos in warm status, so as not to take steps backward that would be costly to reverse at a later date, especially if we encountered unforeseen geopolitical changes.

Congress needs to weigh in on the importance of maintaining our land-based forces so the decision is not made without us.

Mr. Chairman, I yield 1 minute to the gentleman from North Dakota (Mr. CRAMER).

Mr. CRAMER. Mr. Chairman, George Washington said:

To be prepared for war is one of the most effective means of preserving peace.

Besides the United States and the United Kingdom, the rest of the world has never seriously considered entertaining the idea of eliminating their nuclear weapons. China, France, India, Iran, North Korea, Pakistan, and Russia are all engaged in maintaining, expanding, or modernizing their weapons programs.

We should not continue down the path of reduction and degradation of our nuclear programs, including this important ICBM force. The cost of maintaining this force is minor compared to the cost associated with rebuilding it should we judge incorrectly.

Now, some will argue that the U.S. taxpayer is funding the maintenance of weapons never used. I submit, Mr. Chairman, that the U.S. taxpayer is funding the maintenance of weapons being used every day, successfully deterring our enemies from launching their own nuclear weapons.

Mr. Chairman, this amendment will save money and may very well save our country.

Mrs. LUMMIS. Mr. Chairman, I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. COOPER. Mr. Chairman, I yield 2 minutes to the ranking member of the Armed Services Committee, Mr. SMITH of Washington.

Mr. SMITH of Washington. Mr. Chairman, there are two very compelling reasons to oppose this amendment. First of all, this is, again, not recognizing the reality of sequestration and the defense budget. The way Congress seems to have reacted to the reality of the fact that the defense budget has already been cut substantially and that because of sequestration—which nobody seems to want to put forward a plan to get rid of or certainly won’t pass the House and the Senate—the defense budget is going to be cut. So the way Congress reacts is, okay, fine, but I have to protect my base, don’t shut down a ship, don’t shut down a plane, and don’t move anything out of the National Guard.
June 13, 2013

CONGRESSIONAL RECORD—HOUSE

Page 35,323

Mr. COOPER. Mr. Chairman, how much time do I have remaining?

Mr. SMITH of Washington. Mr. CLAYTOR.

The Acting CHAIR. Mr. Chairman, I yield him 15 minutes.

Mr. COOPER. Mr. Chairman, let me close.

Again, I have the highest regard for the gentlemen from Wyoming, but this is an issue of national importance. We should not allow parochial concerns to dominate here. She is doing an extraordinary job of representing her constituents, particularly those of that base. But you would certainly buy colleague from North Dakota, to be aware that to the extent he preserves these ICBM missile fields, he may be hurting, unintentionally, his nuclear-capable bomber force. So watch out. If you’re going to be there, let’s go all the way and be thoroughly parochial and don’t leave part out.

So this is a very important thing. We realize, as Members, we should put the national interests first. Let’s listen to the Air Force, let’s listen to STRATCOM, and let’s not make pork-barrel decisions back home that may benefit us politically but are not in the national interest. We’re all for a strong national defense, and I think there is overwhelming and bipartisan opposition to this amendment.

So I urge my colleagues to strongly and forcefully oppose it.

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

Mr. ROGERS of Alabama. I thank the gentleman.

As chairman of the Strategic Forces Subcommittee, I rise in support of this amendment, and I don’t have any silos in Alabama, although I would like to have some.

One of the things I want people to be cognizant of is we need to maintain our resiliency as we go through these negotiations. The New START Treaty does not require these silos be demolished. The fact is, as we just learned with our ground-based interceptors which President Obama decided 4 years ago to reduce from 44 to 30, he reversed course when the world got a little bit more dangerous, and now we’re going back to put those additional 14 GBIs in Fort Greeley.

We never know when the world’s landscape is going to change. It is much more expensive and cumbersome to try to put new silos in than it is to keep these warm. I urge my colleagues to vote “yes” on this amendment.

Mr. COOPER. Mr. Chairman, how much time do I have remaining?

The Acting CHAIR (Mr. HULTGREN). The gentleman from Tennessee has 1½ minutes remaining. The gentleman from Wyoming’s time has expired.

Mr. ROGERS. Mr. Chairman, let me close.

Mr. COOPER. Mr. Chairman, let me close.

Mr. SMITH of Washington. Mr. Chairman, I yield myself 15 minutes.

Right now, emerging technologies critical to our readiness and the safety of our soldiers has developed 23 major range and test facilities within DOD. Recent problem has come to our attention, and that problem plays out in the White Sands Missile Range that’s in my district.

Basically, this center piece of the range is controlled by DOD, the land and the air above it. These pieces here, the north and the south, the air is controlled by the Department of Defense, the Secretary of the Army, but the land is controlled by the BLM. And the BLM recently has approved an encroachment agreement which threatens 33 percent of the missions in White Sands.

There’s a launch facility that is in this very northern corner, and we use the entire 140-mile length. It’s the largest overland test base, and we use that to test these new emerging technologies. With the encroachment, it endangers fully one-third of the missions of the base.

Our amendment simply says that no Secretary of any agency should be able to come in here and put at risk these tests of the 23 different sites located with DOD and with a split jurisdiction like we have here. It’s a very simple amendment. It simply says that you’ve got to go through the process and ask the people here.

With that, I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. SMITH of Washington. Mr. Chairman, I rise in opposition to the amendment.

The Acting CHAIR. The gentleman is recognized for 5 minutes.

Mr. SMITH of Washington. I yield myself such time as I may consume.

While I understand the importance of the Department of Defense’s role in all this, there are other agencies that also have an important role.

The National Resources Committee minority has expressed concerns about this because the Bureau of Land Management has their interests, as well as a bunch of other Federal agencies. So this basically gives the Department of Defense a veto power over land use. I want to make sure that the Department of Defense’s interests are looked after and not the only interests that exist in our country. So a proper balance of those interests I think would be a proper approach.
This amendment just says Department of Defense basically gets the ultimate veto, and I think that gives it too much power. So I’d prefer to see a more balanced approach and oppose the amendment. I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. PEARCE. I yield the gentlewoman from Tennessee (Mrs. BLACK) 1¼ minutes.

Mrs. BLACK. I thank the gentleman for yielding.

Mr. Chairman, as a cochairman of the Congressional Range and Testing Center Caucus, I rise in support of Congressman PEARCE’s amendment to the National Defense Authorization Act. The Major Range and Test Facility Base is made up of 23 installations across the country, including the Arnold Air Force Base based in Tullahoma, Tennessee. The critical testing and evaluation capabilities of the installations are truly a national asset vital to our security. The testing and evaluation performed at these facilities, though often done behind the scenes, helps to ensure that our men and women in uniform have the equipment and the technologies they need to defend our country.

It is vital that we protect these facilities against the various forms of encroachment that can undermine the effectiveness of their operation. My colleague’s amendment would ensure that any new use of lands already owned by the Federal Government around these facilities, though often done behind the scenes, helps to ensure that our men and women in uniform have the equipment and the technologies they need to defend our country.

Mr. SMITH of Washington. I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. PEARCE. Mr. Chair, I yield myself the balance of my time.

Mr. SMITH of Washington. I yield back the balance of my time.
While I am sure that there have been good results from some of the spending in the DRIP program, I am sure that this program is duplicative of many other efforts in the Department of Defense.

There is already $76 million for quick reaction special projects, $62 million for emerging capabilities technology development, $174 million for joint capability technology demonstrations, and $31 million for the Defense-Wide Manufacturing Science & Technology program.

There is over $1 billion for Department of Defense Small Business Innovation Research funding, and so on, DARPA, joint programs, and technical support programs. Transferring this money will not leave small businesses or technology development without funding. What it will do is signal to the American people that we are willing to make the hard choices necessary to prioritize our men and women in uniform by supporting the operations and maintenance accounts they rely on, which are a higher priority than the potential DRIP results.

I repeat, the DRIP program was set up in 2010 as a way to get around the ban on earmarks. In today's restrictive fiscal climate, we have higher defense spending priorities that we should fund instead. I ask for your support for this amendment.

I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. Larsen of Washington. I rise in opposition.

The Acting CHAIR. The gentleman is recognized for 5 minutes.

Mr. Larsen of Washington. Mr. Chairman, if this amendment passes, we will strip away one of the main tools that we have in the defense budget to ensure that small businesses continue to be part of the defense industrial base.

The Rapid Innovation Fund was created a couple of years ago in order to ensure that small businesses that had technology, that had resources to help the warfighter could get funding to develop that technology to develop those resources and get service to the warfighter sooner rather than later.

In 2011 alone, over 3,500 white papers were submitted and evaluated—proposals for the Rapid Innovation Fund—3,500. Two hundred final proposals were submitted and evaluated—proposals for the Rapid Innovation Fund—3,500. Two hundred final proposals were submitted and evaluated. Several of these selected RIF projects actually seek to reduce operations and maintenance costs to include the cost of training.

I urge a "no" vote on this amendment.

Mr. Coffman. Mr. Chairman, I urge a "no" vote on the Coffman amendment.

Mr. Larsen of Washington. Mr. Chairman, the Department of Defense is not seeking and put it into an area where they are requesting. Mr. Chairman, I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. Larsen of Washington. Mr. Chairman, I yield 1 minute to the gentleman from Pennsylvania (Mr. Shuster).

Mr. SHUSTER. Mr. Chairman, I thank the gentleman for yielding.

I just want to echo what the gentleman from Washington said. This is an extremely important program to small business that operates in the defense industrial base. We are making it more and more difficult for them to operate. This fund, the Rapid Innovation Fund, is just the solution to keeping them involved in the innovation and coming out with new products, faster products. So in the long run, this is going to save money. It is going to have new products the warfighters need. This fund has been very important to them.

Mr. Larsen and I chaired a panel on this, a panel on business challenges in the defense industry. We traveled the country listening to small businesses. This was what they asked for. It was so important to the development of their products. In fact, when we started this, we had Secretary Rumsfeld come before the committee and say, when I asked him, What would you recommend to businesses doing business with the Department of Defense? And he said, I recommend they don't do business. It's so difficult. In fact, he said, It's like sleeping with a hippopotamus. Eventually, it's going to roll over and crush you, and it will never know that it did it.

This is extremely important to the small business community to keep them engaged. The big defense contractors need the small folks there developing and innovating.

I urge a "no" vote on the Coffman amendment.

Mr. COFFMAN. Mr. Chairman, the question before us, in an environment of limited resources, is whether we fund an economic development program for small business. And as a former small business owner, I certainly would think under normal circumstances that would be important. There are shortages in funding operations and maintenance. So I believe that it's critically important to take this $250 million that the Department of Defense is now requesting and put it into an area where they are requesting.

Mr. Larsen of Washington. Mr. Chairman, I yield 1 minute to the gentleman from California (Ms. Sanchez).

Ms. LORETTA SANCHEZ of California. Mr. Chairman, I rise in opposition to this amendment. I understand my colleague's concern with the shortfall in the Department's operations and maintenance accounts, but that's really a product of sequestration.

I think that we are really talking about innovation here. Innovation generally doesn't happen in the big companies. It happens in the small companies, the companies that are able to move quickly so that we get what we need. That's what this RIF program is about. This is not an earmark. In fact, just yesterday, the pre-notification for the fiscal year '13 process was released. It said: "Any and all companies can put forward proposals." That's not an earmark.

The RIF process contributes to cost savings to the services' training activities. In fact, the Navy added "cost reduction" as a critical focus area in the fiscal year '12 Rapid Innovation Fund budget agency announcement. Several of these selected RIF projects actually seek to reduce operations and maintenance costs to include the cost of training.

I urge a "no" vote on this amendment.

Mr. COFFMAN. Mr. Chairman, how much time do I have remaining?

The ACTING CHAIR. The gentleman from Colorado has 30 seconds remaining.

Mr. COFFMAN. Mr. Chairman, in this bill, there's already $76 million for Quick Reaction Special Projects, $62 million for emerging capabilities technology development, $174 million for joint capability technology demonstrations, and $34 million for the Defense-Wide Manufacturing Science and Technology program. The Department of Defense Small Business Innovation Research and Small Business Technology Transfer programs spend about $1 billion per year in research and development funding for small technology companies. The issues that they're talking about are already addressed in multiple ways; and this is,
The Acting CHAIR. The question is on the amendment offered by the gentleman from Colorado (Mr. Coffman).

The question was taken; and the Acting CHAIR announced that the ayes appeared to have it.

Mr. Coffman. Mr. Chairman, I demand a recorded vote.

The Acting CHAIR. Pursuant to clause 6 of rule XVIII, further proceedings on the amendment offered by the gentleman from Colorado will be postponed.

AMENDMENTS EN BLOC NO. 1 OFFERED BY MR. MCKEON

Mr. Mckeon. Mr. Chairman, pursuant to H. Res. 260, I offer amendments en bloc.

The Acting CHAIR. The Clerk will designate the amendments en bloc.

Amendments en bloc No. 1 consisting of amendment Nos. 7, 9, 16, 17, 24, 26, 30, 31, 35, 40, 41, 42, 48, 62, 94, 111, 113, 130, 154, and 159, printed in House Report No. 113-108, offered by Mr. McKeon of California:

AMENDMENT NO. 7 OFFERED BY MR. FRANKEL OF FLORIDA

At the end of section 549, add the following new subsections:

(c) ADDITIONAL DUTY FOR RESPONSE SYSTEM PANEL REGARDING ADDITIONAL REVIEW OF DEFINITION OF ARMS OF COMMERCIAL VEHICLES.—The independent panel established by the Secretary of Defense under subsection (a)(1) of section 576 of the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2013 (Pub. L. 112-288; 128 Stat. 130, 154, and 159, printed in House Report No. 113-108, offered by Mr. McKeon of California):
shall submit to the Committee on Armed Services of the House of Representatives and the Committee on Armed Services of the Senate a report on the meeting, which shall include a description of the time, duration, and attendance of the members and information on who initiated the meeting.

AMENDMENT NO. 17 OFFERED BY MR. GRAYSON OF FLORIDA

Page 243, after line 8, insert the following:

SEC. 568. REQUIREMENT TO CONTINUE PROVISION OF TUITION ASSISTANCE FOR MEMBERS OF THE ARMED FORCES.

The Secretary of Defense shall carry out tuition assistance programs for members of an Armed Force under the jurisdiction of that Secretary during fiscal year 2014 using an amount not less than the sum of any amounts appropriated or otherwise made available for tuition assistance for members of that Armed Force for fiscal year 2013.

AMENDMENT NO. 20 OFFERED BY MR. MCCAUL OF TEXAS

June 13, 2013

CONGRESSIONAL RECORD—HOUSE

H3527

Page 582, insert after line 25 the following (and conform the table of contents accordingly):

SEC. 1607. REPORTING ON GOALS FOR PROCUREMENT CONTRACTS AWARDED TO SMALL BUSINESS CONCERNS.

Subsection (h) of section 15 of the Small Business Act (15 U.S.C. 644) is amended to read as follows:

"(h) REPORTING ON GOALS FOR PROCUREMENT CONTRACTS AWARDED TO SMALL BUSINESS CONCERNS.—

"(1) AGENCY REPORTS.—At the conclusion of each fiscal year, the head of each Federal agency shall submit to the Administrator a report describing—

"(A) the extent of the participation by small business concerns, small business concerns owned and controlled by veterans (including service-disabled veterans), qualified HUBZone small business concerns, small business concerns owned and controlled by socially and economically disadvantaged individuals, and small business concerns owned and controlled by women in the procurement contracts of such agency during such fiscal year;

"(B) whether the agency achieved the goals established for the agency under subsection (g)(2) with respect to such fiscal year; and any justifications for a failure to achieve such goals; and

"(C) a remediation plan with proposed new practices to better meet such goals, including analysis of factors leading to any failure to achieve such goals.

"(2) REPORTS BY ADMINISTRATOR.—Not later than 60 days after receiving a report from each Federal agency under paragraph (1) with respect to a fiscal year, the Administrator shall submit to the President and Congress, and to make available on a public Web site, an annual report that includes—

"(A) a copy of each report submitted to the Administrator under paragraph (1);

"(B) a determination of whether each goal established by the President under subsection (g)(1) for such fiscal year was achieved;

"(C) a determination of whether each goal established by the head of a Federal agency under subsection (g)(2) for such fiscal year was achieved;

"(D) the reasons for any failure to achieve a goal established by the Administrator under paragraph (1) or (2) of subsection (g) for such fiscal year and a description of actions planned by the applicable agency to address such failure, including the Administrator’s comments and recommendations on the proposed remediation plan;

"(E) for the Federal Government and each Federal agency, an analysis of the number and dollar amount of prime contracts awarded during such fiscal year to—

"(i) small business concerns—

"(ii) in the aggregate;

"(iii) through sole source contracts;

"(IV) through competitions restricted to small business concerns; and

"(V) through unrestricted competition;

"(ii) small business concerns owned and controlled by service-disabled veterans—

"(i) in the aggregate;

"(ii) through sole source contracts;

"(III) through competitions restricted to small business concerns; and

"(IV) through competitions restricted to small business concerns owned and controlled by service-disabled veterans—

"(i) in the aggregate; and

"(ii) through sole source contracts.

"(II) through sole source contracts;
“(III) through competitions restricted to small business concerns; “(IV) through competitions restricted to qualified HUBZone small business concerns; “(V) through unrestricted competition where a price evaluation preference was used; and “(VI) through unrestricted competition where a price evaluation preference was not used;

“(iv) small business concerns owned and controlled by socially and economically disadvantaged individuals; “(v) small business concerns owned and controlled by service-disabled veterans, and “(vi) by reason of that concern’s certification as a small business owned and controlled by socially and economically disadvantaged individuals; “small business concerns owned by an Indian tribe (as such term is defined in section 8(a)(13)) other than an Alaska Native Corporation— “(I) in the aggregate; “(II) through sole source contracts; “(III) through competitions restricted to small business concerns; “(IV) through competitions restricted to small business concerns owned and controlled by socially and economically disadvantaged individuals; and “(V) through unrestricted competition; “small business concerns owned by a Native Hawaiian Organization— “(I) in the aggregate; “(II) through sole source contracts; “(III) through competitions restricted to small business concerns; “(IV) through competitions restricted to small business concerns owned and controlled by socially and economically disadvantaged individuals; and “(V) through unrestricted competition; “small business concerns owned by an Alaska Native Corporation— “(I) in the aggregate; “(II) through sole source contracts; “(III) through competitions restricted to small business concerns; “(IV) through competitions restricted to small business concerns owned and controlled by socially and economically disadvantaged individuals; and “(V) through unrestricted competition; and “small business concerns owned and controlled by women— “(I) in the aggregate; “(II) through sole source contracts; “(III) through competitions restricted to small business concerns; “(IV) through competitions restricted to small business concerns using the authority under section 8(m)(2) and “(V) through unrestricted competition; and “(F) for the Federal Government, the number, dollar amount, and distribution with respect to the North American Industry Classification System of subcontracts awarded during such fiscal year to small business concerns owned and controlled by socially and economically disadvantaged individuals, and small business concerns owned and controlled by women, provided that such information is publicly available through data systems developed pursuant to the Federal Funding Accountability and Transparency Act of 2006 (Public Law 109-288) or otherwise available as provided in paragraph (3). “(3) Access to data— “(A) Federal Procurement Data System. —The Administration shall provide access to information collected through the Federal Procurement Data System, Federal Subcontract Reporting System, or any new or successor system. “(B) Agency Procurement Data Sources.—To assist in the implementation of this section, each contracting agency shall provide, upon request of the Administration, procurement information collected through agency data collection sources in existence at the time of the request. Contracting agencies shall not be required to establish new data collection systems to provide such data.

“AMENDMENT NO. 4 OFFERED BY MR. MURPHY OF FLORIDA

At the end of subtitle B of title XXVIII, add the following new section:

SEC. 28.—REPORT ON UTILIZATION OF DEFENSE REAL PROPERTY.

(a) Report Required.—Not later than 180 days after the date of enactment of this Act, the Secretary of Defense shall submit to Congress a report on the utilization of real property across the Department of Defense.

(b) Elements of Report.—The report required by subsection (a) shall describe the following:

(1) The strategy of the Department of Defense for maximizing utilization of existing facilities, progress implementing this strategy, and obstacles to implementing this strategy.

(2) The efforts of the Department of Defense to systematically collect, process, and analyze data on real property utilization to aid in the planning and implementation of the strategy referred to in paragraph (1).

(3) The number of underutilized Department facilities, to be defined as facilities rated less than 66 percent utilization, and unutilized facilities, to be defined as facilities rated at zero percent utilization, in the Real Property Inventory Database of the Department of Defense.

(4) The annual trend and improved underutilized and unutilized Department facilities.

(5) The efforts of the Department of Defense to dispose of underutilized and unutilized facilities.

(c) Classified Annex.—The report required by subsection (a) may include a classified annex if necessary to fully describe the matters required by subsection (b).

AMENDMENT NO. 42 OFFERED BY MR. MCCAUZ OF TEXAS

At the end of subtitle I of title X, add the following:

SEC. 1090. TRANSFER TO THE DEPARTMENT OF HOMELAND SECURITY OF THE TETHERED AEROSTAT RADAR SYSTEM.

Notwithstanding any other provision of law, not later than September 30, 2013, the Secretary of Defense is authorized to transfer to the Secretary of Homeland Security, and the Secretary of Homeland Security is authorized to accept from the Secretary of Defense, full contract ownership and management responsibility for the existing Tethered Aerostat Radar System (TARS) program and contracts. Neither the Department of Defense nor the Department of Homeland Security is authorized to require to reimburse the other agency for any services under the TARS program.

“SEC. 7235. Establishment of the Southern Sea Otter Military Readiness Areas.— “(a) Establishment.—The Secretary of Defense shall establish areas to be known as ‘Southern Sea Otter Military Readiness Areas’ for national defense purposes. Such areas shall include each of the following: “(1) The area that includes Naval Base Ventura County, San Nicolas Island, and Begg Rock and the adjacent and surrounding waters within the following coordinates: “N. Latitude 34° 27′ 06″ to 34° 27′ 45″, “W. Longitude 119° 14′ 27″ to 119° 14′ 49″, “(2) That area that includes Naval Base North Island, San Clemente Island and the adjacent and surrounding waters running parallel to shore to 3 nautical miles from the high tide line designated by 33 C.F.R. part 185 on May 20, 2010, as the San Clemente Island 3NM Safety Zone, “(b) Activities within the Southern Sea Otter Military Readiness Areas.— “(1) Incidental takings under Endangered Species Act of 1973.—Sections 4 and 9 of the Endangered Species Act of 1973 (16 U.S.C. 1538) shall not apply with respect to the incidental taking of any southern sea otter in the Southern Sea Otter Military Readiness Areas in the course of conducting a military readiness activity.


“(3) Treatment as species proposed to be listed.—For purposes of any military readiness activity, any southern sea otter within the Southern Sea Otter Military Readiness Areas shall be treated for the purposes of section 7 of the Endangered Species Act of 1973 (16 U.S.C. 1536) as a member of a species that is proposed to be listed as an endangered species or a threatened species under section 4 of the Endangered Species Act of 1973 (16 U.S.C. 1533).

“(c) Removal.—Nothing in this section or any other Federal law shall be construed to require that any southern sea otter located within the Southern Sea Otter Military Readiness Areas as of the effective date of this section or thereafter be removed from the Area.

“(d) Revision or Termination of Exceptions.—The Secretary of the Interior may revise or terminate the application of subsection (b) if the Secretary, in consultation with the Secretary of the Navy, determines that military activities authorized under subsection (b) are impeding southern sea otter conservation or the return of southern sea otters to optimum sustainable population levels.

“(e) Reporting.— “(1) In General.—The Secretary of the Navy shall conduct monitoring and research
Within the Southern Sea Otter Military Readiness Areas to determine the effects of military readiness activities on the growth or decline of the sea otter population and on the marine eco-system. Monitoring and research parameters and methods shall be determined in consultation with the service.

(2) Reports.—Within 24 months after the effective date of this section and every three years thereafter, the Secretary of the Navy shall report to Congress and the public on monitoring undertaken pursuant to paragraph (1).

(3) SOUTHERN SEA OTTER.—The term ‘southern sea otter’ means any member of the subspecies Enhydra lutris nerii.

(4) TAKE.—The term ‘take’ means, with respect to any population stock, the term ‘incidental taking’ taking of a southern sea otter that is incidental to, and not the purpose of, the carrying out of an otherwise lawful activity.

(5) MILITARY READINESS ACTIVITY.—The term ‘military readiness activity’ has the meaning given in section 315(f) of the Bob Stump National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2003 (Public Law 107–314; 116 Stat. 2509; 16 U.S.C. 703 note), and includes all training and operations of the Armed Forces that relate to combat, and the adequate and realistic testing of military equipment, vehicles, weapons, and sensors for proper operation, and suitability for combat use.

(b) CLERICAL AMENDMENT.—The table of sections at the beginning of this chapter is amended by adding at the end the following: “2235. Establishment of the Southern Sea Otter Military Readiness Areas.”

(c) CONFORMING AMENDMENT.—Section 1 of Public Law 99–625 (16 U.S.C. 1536 note) is repealed.

AMENDMENT NO. 62 OFFERED BY MS. BROWNLEY OF CALIFORNIA

Page 232, after line 18, insert the following:

SEC. 555. TRANSITION OF MEMBERS OF THE ARMED FORCES AND THEIR FAMILIES FROM MILITARY TO CIVILIAN LIFE.

(a) FINDINGS.—The Congress finds the following:

(1) Members of the Armed Forces and their families make great sacrifices on behalf of the United States, and, when their active duty service is successfully concluded, members deserve the opportunity to make a successful transition to the civilian labor force.

(2) When transitioning from active duty in the Armed Forces to the civilian employment, members often face barriers that make it difficult to fully utilize the skills and training they gained during their military service.

(3) Members and veterans are too often required to repeat education or training in order to receive industry certifications and State occupational licenses, even though their military training and experience often overlap with the certification or licensing requirements.

(4) When members are transferred from military assignment to military assignment, their spouses often face barriers to transferring their credentials and to securing employment in their new location.

(5) More than one million members will make the transition to civilian life in the coming years.


(7) The Joining Forces program, a national initiative to mobilize all sectors of society to give members of the Armed Forces and their families the support they have earned, will make it easier for members and their families to transfer skills learned while the member was serving in the Armed Forces to civilian employment.

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

(1) the Federal Government and State governments should make the transition of a member of the Armed Forces and the member’s spouse from military to civilian life as seamless as possible.

(2) The Armed Forces, the Department of Defense, and State governments should encourage coordination and cooperation to facilitate and promote occupationally relevant education and training for service members and veterans.

(3) the Armed Forces and State governments should streamline processes and remove barriers that service members and veterans face when transferring credentials and other forms of recognition for their military service to their civilian life.

AMENDMENT NO. 94 OFFERED BY MR. FITZPATRICK OF PENNSYLVANIA

Page 335, after line 12, insert the following:

SEC. 833. STUDY ON THE IMPACT OF CONTRACTING WITH VETERAN-OWNED SMALL BUSINESSES.

(a) IN GENERAL.—Not later than 180 days after the enactment of this Act, the Secretary of Defense, in coordination with the Administrations of Veterans Affairs and Defense, shall prepare a report on—

(1) a description of the impacts of Department of Defense contracting with small business concerns owned and controlled by veterans and small business concerns owned and controlled by service-disabled veterans on veteran entrepreneurship and veteran unemployment;

(2) a description of the effect that increased economic opportunity for veterans has on issues such as veteran suicide and veteran homelessness;

(3) an analysis of the feasibility and expected impacts of the implementation within the Department of Defense of a contracting program modeled on the program authorized under section 8127 of title 38, United States Code.

(b) DEFINITIONS.—In this section—

(1) the term ‘veteran’ has the meaning given the term under section 101(2) of title 38, United States Code;

(2) the terms ‘small business concern owned and controlled by veterans’ and ‘small business concern owned and controlled by service-disabled veterans’ have the meanings given such terms under section 3 of the Small Business Act (15 U.S.C. 632).

AMENDMENT NO. 111 OFFERED BY MR. MCCaul OF TEXAS

At the end of subtitle I of title X, add the following:

SEC. 1090. SALE OR DONATION OF EXCESS PERSONAL PROPERTY FOR BORDER SECURITY ACTIVITIES.

Section 2376a of title 10, United States Code, is amended—

(1) in subsection (a)—

(A) in paragraph (1)(A), by inserting “border security activities and” before “law enforcement activities”;

(B) in paragraph (2) by inserting “the Secretary of Homeland Security,” after “Attorney General”;

(c) in (1), by inserting “border security activities and” before “counterdrug”.

AMENDMENT NO. 113 OFFERED BY MR. TURNER OF OHIO

Page 463, after line 6, insert the following:

SEC. 10 . . UNMANNED AIRCRAFT SYSTEMS AND NATIONAL AIRSPACE.

(a) MEMORANDA OF UNDERSTANDING.—Notwithstanding any other provision of law, the Secretary of Defense may enter into a memorandum of understanding with a non-Department of Defense entity that is engaged in the test range program authorized under section 332(c) of the FAA Modernization and Reform Act of 2012 (49 U.S.C. 40101 note) to allow such entity to access non- regulatory special use airspace if such access—

(1) is used by the entity as part of such test range program; and

(2) does not interfere with the activities of the Secretary or other military special use airspace or delay missions or training of the Department of Defense.

(b) ESTABLISHED PROCEDURES.—The Secretary shall carry out the program using the established procedures of the Department of Defense with respect to entering into a memorandum of understanding.

(c) CONSTRUCTION.—A memorandum of understanding entered into under subsection (a) between the Secretary and a non-Department of Defense entity shall not be construed as establishing the Secretary as a partner, proponent, or team member of such entity in the test range program specified in such subsection.

AMENDMENT NO. 138 OFFERED BY MR. TURNER OF OHIO

Amend section 1244 to read as follows:

SEC. 1244. STATEMENT OF CONGRESS ON DEFENSE COOPERATION WITH GEORGIA.

(a) FINDINGS.—Congress finds the following:

(1) The Republic of Georgia is a highly valued ally of the United States and has repeatedly demonstrated its commitment to advancing the mutual interests of both countries, including the deployment of Georgian forces as part of the NATO-led International Security Assistance Force in Afghanistan and the Multi-National Force in Iraq.

(2) The peaceful transfer of power as the result of the free and fair parliamentary elections in Georgia in October 2012 represents a major accomplishment toward the Georgian people’s creation of a free society and full democracy.

(3) However, since the October 2012 parliamentary elections the new Georgian Government has taken a series of measures and actions which further erode the current political opposition that appear to be motivated by political considerations.

(4) Over 100 former Georgian Government officials have been charged with criminal violations since the October 2012 parliamentary elections.
Suicide bombing on June 6, 2013, and the tragic loss of seven soldiers of Georgia in a members of Congress express their deepest ally after a peaceful and democratic transfer matters, as well as progress on integrating Government against former officials and political considerations, may have publishing a free and democratic society in their country; to assisting the people of Georgia in establishing a free and democratic society in their country; and (2) the measures taken by the Georgian Government against former officials and political opponents, apparently in part motivated by political considerations, may have a significant negative impact on cooperation between the United States and Georgia, including a stronger relationship in political, economic, and security matters, as well as progress on integrating Georgia into international organizations.

(3) the United States remains committed to assisting the people of Georgia in establishing a free and democratic society in their country; and (4) the United States and the Members of Congress express their deepest condolences to the Georgian people on the tragic loss of seven soldiers of Georgia in a suicide bombing on June 6, 2013, and the deaths of three soldiers killed in another suicide bombing on May 13, 2013, while they were supporting United States and NATO forces in Afghanistan.

SEC. 28

AMENDMENT NO. 154 OFFERED BY MR. TURNER OF OHIO

At the end of section 2801, add the following new subsection:

(d) Use of Federal Funds Prohibited.—Federal funds may not be used to design, procure, prepare, install, or maintain the memorial authorized by subsection (a), but the Secretary may accept and expend contributions of non-Federal funds and resources for such purposes.

The Acting CHAIR. Pursuant to House Resolution 260, the gentleman from California (Mr. MCKEON) and the gentleman from Washington (Mr. SMITH), respectively, report their respective amendments. The Chair recognizes the gentleman from California.

Mr. MCKEON. Mr. Chairman, I urge the committee to adopt the amendments en bloc, all of which have been examined by both the majority and the minority.

At this time, I yield 1 minute to my friend and colleague, the gentleman from Florida (Mr. BILIRAKIS).

Mr. BILIRAKIS. Thank you, Mr. Chairman. I rise today in support of my amendment, which would allow disabled veterans, who have bravely served our country and who have made enormous personal sacrifices that follow them in their daily lives, to travel through the space-A program at no additional cost to the Department of Defense. The space-available program allows Active Duty servicemembers, their families, retirees, and certain others to fill empty seats on commercial space flights. Veterans with a service-connected permanent disability rated as "total" to travel on military aircraft on a space-available basis.

My amendment would allow disabled veterans, who have bravely served our country and who have made enormous personal sacrifices that follow them in their daily lives, to travel through the space-A program at no additional cost to the Department of Defense. The space-available program allows Active Duty servicemembers, their families, retirees, and certain others to fill empty seats on commercial space flights. Veterans with a service-connected permanent disability rated as "total" to travel on military aircraft on a space-available basis.

Mr. FITZPATRICK. I thank the gentleman for the opportunity to address this amendment, and I urge my colleagues to support this amendment and our small businesses.

Mr. MCKEON. Mr. Chairman, I yield 1 minute to my friend and colleague, the gentleman from Pennsylvania (Mr. FITZPATRICK).

Mr. FITZPATRICK. I thank the gentleman for the opportunity to address this amendment, and I urge my colleagues to support this amendment and our small businesses.

Mr. SMITH. Thank you, Mr. Chairman. I yield 1 minute to my friend and colleague, the gentleman from Florida (Mr. BILIRAKIS).

Mr. BILIRAKIS. Thank you, Mr. Chairman. I rise today in support of my amendment, which would allow disabled veterans, who have bravely served our country and who have made enormous personal sacrifices that follow them in their daily lives, to travel through the space-A program at no additional cost to the Department of Defense. The space-available program allows Active Duty servicemembers, their families, retirees, and certain others to fill empty seats on commercial space flights. Veterans with a service-connected permanent disability rated as "total" to travel on military aircraft on a space-available basis.

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The first is my amendment to protect military tuition assistance, an important tool for members of the armed services to obtain the necessary professional development education and to prepare themselves for the civilian job market upon leaving the service. Last year, approximately 300,000 service members used tuition assistance to pursue their educational goals. Unfortunately, last March, the administration chose to end this program, and it took congressional action to overturn that decision.

This amendment would prevent even the specter of ending this benefit from ever happening again. Our soldiers, sailors, airmen, and marines deserve better.

Second, included in this package is an amendment requiring the Secretary of Defense to conduct a study on veteran-owned small business contracting and to examine the feasibility of putting a priority on meeting veteran-owned small business contracting goals first, similar to a successful program in

In my district and across the country, small businesses are the backbone of our economy. Small businesses innovate, know how to operate on a tight budget and know how to create good-paying jobs. I want small businesses in places like Elgin, Illinois, to be able to compete with government contractors. The Department of Defense because I know they will do more with taxpayer dollars and provide superior products and services for our men and women in uniform.

However, the government is lagging behind on awarding contracts to small businesses. We are not meeting our goal of 23 percent of contracts going to small businesses, and 23 percent is a pretty low bar that we should be raising even higher, not be struggling to meet. It is even more unfortunate that we are also failing to award enough contracts to women- and veteran-owned small businesses.

My amendment seeks to remedy this problem by asking the Small Business Administration and Federal agencies to include remediation plans in their annual reports on small business contracting goals. The government should explain why it is not meeting its small business goals. It should identify faulty past practices and propose new practices to increase small business participation. We need an action plan to support our small businesses, and my amendment will do just that.

I thank the Chairman, Ranking Member Smith and the committee staffs for their help on this amendment, and I urge my colleagues to support this amendment and our small businesses.

Mr. MCKEON. Mr. Chairman, I yield 1 minute to my friend and colleague, the gentleman from Pennsylvania (Mr. FITZPATRICK).

Mr. FITZPATRICK. I thank the gentleman for the opportunity to address this amendment, and I urge my colleagues to support this amendment and our small businesses.
the VA. They will be examining how fair contracting practices for veteran-owned small businesses could positively affect veteran unemployment, homelessness and even suicide.

Mr. Chairman, the fact is there are 250,000 servicemembers transitioning each year from the military life to civilian life. One in seven is self-employed or is a small business owner, and about a quarter of our veterans say they are interested in starting or in buying their own small businesses.

This play an important role in our economy. This Congress needs to help them in the transition and in getting America back to work. So I would like to thank the chairman and ranking member on the bill, and I urge support of these amendments.

Mr. SMITH of Washington. I yield 2 minutes to the gentlelady from Florida (Ms. FRANKEL).

Ms. FRANKEL of Florida. I am the mother of a United States marine war veteran and I remember well the pride my son felt when he put on his uniform. My constituent, Elisha Morrow, felt the same pride when at age 22 she joined the United States Coast Guard. She started boot camp full of hope for her future.

That hope quickly turned into humiliation and sorrow as her company commander became her enemy. First, he ordered her to clean his office, and he later harassed her with sexual innuendos at night. Feeling hopeless and fearing retribution, Elisha stayed silent until the commander became more emboldened. He again ordered another female recruit to his office at night. This time, he ordered her to remove her clothes and engage in unwanted sex.

Thankfully, the victimized servicewoman was brave enough to pursue charges, but because it was determined that she was not under physical threat and that she did not have her life, her assailant got away with the lesser offenses of cruelty and maltreatment and adultery, instead of being charged with rape.

This is not full justice. When our daughters and our sons put on the uniform to protect us, the United States, they must be protected to the utmost extent from such an abuse of power.

Mr. Chairman, the intention of this amendment is to do just that.

Mr. MCKEON. Mr. Chairman, I yield 1 minute to my friend and colleague, the gentleman from Kansas (Mr. HUELSKAMP).

Mr. HUELSKAMP. I want to thank the chairman for yielding to me. I appreciate, especially, his efforts on the NDAA last year in which we were able to add language that would require the Department of Defense to adopt new regulations to protect the religious liberties of our military personnel, especially of our brave chaplains.

However, and since the adoption of that law, we have sent three letters to the Department of Defense, asking for progress updates. The Department has only responded with an acknowledgment that it has received our letters, but, to date, we are unaware of any progress. Instead, it seems that secretive meetings continue with individuals actually opposed to religious liberty.

In light of this delay, my amendment is very simple. It would require the Department to provide Congress with a report of meetings between employees and civilians with respect to the development of military policy related to religious liberty. I encourage my colleagues to support this amendment.

Mr. SMITH of Washington. I yield 1 minute to the gentleman from Texas (Mr. CUellas).

Mr. CUellas. Mr. Chairman, I rise today to encourage my colleagues to support my amendment to the National Defense Authorization Act. This amendment will bring the Department of Defense and local agencies together to map out the futures of UAVs.

I first want to thank Chairman McKeon and Ranking Member Smith and their staffs for their assistance on this important issue. I also want to thank those who have cosponsored this amendment—Representative GENE GREEN, Representative TED POE and Chairman MICHAEL McCaul.

This amendment calls for the Secretary of Defense, in consultation with the Department of Homeland Security and the Federal Aviation Administration, to develop and implement plans to review the potential of joint testing training that might serve the dual purpose of providing capabilities to the Department of Defense to protect us abroad and on the international border.

By forcing the Department of Defense to take a serious look at its facilities, gather data on how these facilities are managed, and develop a coherent plan for reducing costs and improving efficiency, my amendment seeks to eliminate this wasteful government spending.

Unfortunately, the Department of Defense is not the only federal agency that is currently wasting taxpayer money on maintaining unused or underutilized facilities. As a whole, the federal government must do a better job at managing its facilities. At times of record debt, taxpayers should not continue paying for unused and underused buildings. That is not good government, and that is not smart spending.

That is why I recently introduced the SAVE Act to root out up to $200 billion in wasteful and duplicative government spending over the next 10 years. This amendment is an extension of some of the 11 common-sense solutions included in the bipartisan SAVE Act, holding the Department of Defense accountable for spending taxpayer money on facilities the Department itself has found to be unused or underutilized.

We all agree that we need to reduce government spending. We should also all agree that the best place to start is by rooting out waste. This is a common-sense solution to do just that and I urge my colleagues on both sides of the aisle to support this amendment.

The Acting CHAIR. The question is on the amendments en bloc offered by the gentleman from California (Mr. MCKEON).

The en bloc amendments were agreed to.
AMENDMENT NO. 6 OFFERED BY MR. TURNER

The Acting CHAIR. It is now in order to consider amendment No. 6 printed in Part B of House Report 113-108.

Mr. TURNER. Mr. Chairman, I have an amendment at the desk.

The Acting CHAIR. The Clerk will designate the amendment.

The text of the amendment is as follows:

At the end of subtitle D of title V, add the following new section:

SEC. 5. DISCHARGE OR DISMISSAL, AND CONFINEMENT REQUIRED FOR CERTAIN SEX-RELATED OFFENSES COMMITTED BY MEMBERS OF THE ARMED FORCES.

(a) MANDATORY PUNISHMENTS.—

(1) IMPOSITION. Section 856 of title 10, United States Code (article 56 of the Uniform Code of Military Justice) is amended—

(A) by inserting “(a)” before “The punishment”; and

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

“(b)(1) While a person subject to this chapter who is found guilty of an offense specified in paragraph (2) shall be punished as a general court-martial may direct, such punishment must include, at a minimum—

(A) dismissal or dishonorable discharge; and

(B) confinement for two years.

(2) Paragraph (1) applies to the following offenses:

(A) An offense in violation of subsection (a) or (b) of section 920 (article 120(a) or (b)).

(B) Forcible sodomy under section 925 of this title (article 125).

(C) An attempt to commit an offense specified in subparagraph (A) or (B) that is punishable under section 860 of this title (article 80).

(2) CLERICAL AMENDMENTS.—

(A) SECTION HEADING.—The heading of such section is amended to read as follows:

“§ 856. Art. 56. Maximum and minimum limits.”

(B) TABLE OF SECTIONS.—The table of sections at the beginning of subchapter VIII of chapter 47 of such title is amended by striking the heading to section 856 and inverting the following new item:

“§856. Art. 56. Maximum and minimum limits.”

(b) EFFECTIVE DATE.—The amendments made by this section shall take effect 180 days after the date of the enactment of this Act, and apply to offenses specified in section 856(b)(2) of title 10, United States Code (article 56(b)(2) of the Uniform Code of Military Justice), as added by subsection (a)(1), committed after that date.

The Acting CHAIR. Pursuant to House Resolution 260, the gentleman from Ohio (Mr. TURNER) and a Member opposite each will control 5 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Ohio.

Mr. TURNER. Mr. Chairman, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

I want to thank Chairman MCKEON and Ranking Member ADAM SMITH for their efforts. They had given to Representative TSONGAS and myself the task of doing a bipartisan package to address the issue of sexual assault in the military.

We all know and people have spoken on this House floor eloquently of the tragedy of the issue of sexual assault in the military. We have to do something both to change the culture and to change the legislative regime that affects the prosecution and the prevention of sexual assault and the protection of victims.

Many times victims report they are revictimized by the system. It is our effort in changing the system so that the perpetrator fears the system, not the victim.

There is one other thing that we need to address. Mr. Chairman, many people have taken this House floor and say we need to go further. The Turner amendment is what we need to do to go further.

We have put in this bill currently a mandatory minimum, meaning if you commit a sexual assault, you are subject to a statutory minimum. That minimum in this bill, unfortunately, is only that you’re out of the military. We want to increase that to include 2 years of confinement.

Mr. Chairman, 22 States have mandatory minimums that include confinement, by edition. Of those 22 States, we took the minimum of those so that we’re not going higher than any State. But here is the issue, Mr. Chairman, that we need to remedy: unfortunately, under current law, if you commit a sexual assault that has a mandatory minimum, you might actually avoid a mandatory minimum. That has happened.

In the case of Marine Corps Gunnery Sergeant Nicholas Howard, he committed sexual assault on a 22-year-old woman. He was a recruiter in Alaska. He was convicted of sexual assault due to DNA testing, and he was found guilty of first degree sexual assault. He was given a dishonorable discharge but no jail time. In Alaska, he would have been subject to incarceration.

Mr. Chairman, we should not have people who are in uniform or on base committing sexual assaults actually avoid jail time because they’re in the military. We shouldn’t have a lower standard.

With that, Mr. Chairman, I yield 1½ minutes to Mrs. WALORSKI.

Mrs. WALORSKI. Mr. Chairman, I’d like to thank Representative TURNER for giving me this opportunity to speak in favor of his amendment. He’s been a leader on this issue, and I applaud his efforts and commitment to this cause.

Currently, there’s no minimum punishment required when someone is convicted of sexual assault. This means a servicemember can be convicted of a serious crime and receive no punishment. The amendment will impose a mandatory minimum sentence of 2 years confinement and a dishonorable discharge for conviction of rape and sexual assault.

Right now, 22 States have mandatory minimum sentences for those convicted of rape and sexual assault. My State, Indiana, is one of those States. In Indiana, there’s a mandatory sentence of not less than 6 years for rape.

It’s inexusable that servicemembers guilty of the most heinous crime should be allowed to remain in the military, allowing them to coexist with victims and potentially commit repeated offenses. Criminals must receive the full weight of justice for their wrongdoings.

America’s sons and daughters deserve protection while serving in the military and should never feel vulnerable or revictimized after suffering from any form of sexual assault or misconduct. This amendment is a much-needed reform that ensures victims receive the justice they deserve.

Mrs. DAVIS of California. Mr. Chairman, I really respect the gentleman and what he’s bringing forward, but the reality is that mandatory minimums have been shown to actually reduce the incidence of reporting.

Judges and juries need the ability to decide with discretion and not strictly based on appearance. And as we’ve seen this many times—mandatory minimums can have the opposite effect: encouraging jurors to make a decision based on the potential sentence as opposed to the facts.

That is why I’m in opposition, because we also know that organizations who have worked very hard to look at this issue worry that this could go in the wrong direction. Protect our Defenders, which has been a very strong advocacy group for victims, worries that when a jury knows that a perpetrator will automatically be dishonorably discharged, that the jury will be less likely to assign confinement charges in addition. They need to see the full picture.

So we must take caution to judge every case individually.

As we have additional speakers, I reserve the balance of my time.

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

Mrs. DAVIS of California. I’m pleased to yield 3 minutes to the gentlewoman from Massachusetts (Ms. TSONGAS).

Ms. TSONGAS. Mr. Chairman, I value my partnership with Congresswoman TURNER, as cochair of the Military Sexual Assault Prevention Caucus and with the legislation we have crafted on combating the horrific crime of sexual assault in the military.

This year, our work together on the Better Enforcement for Sexual Assault Free Environments Act, otherwise known as BE SAFE, led to its incorporation into the NDAA before us today. However, I must take exception to the amendment before us.

I do agree that we must make sure that all individuals who are convicted of sexual assault in the military are punished with confinement—absolutely—but there are many different ideas about the best way to do that. Some argue that a better approach would be a system familiar to Federal sentencing guidelines, and that’s why Mr. TURNER and I wrote a provision in the defense authorization before us.
that requires the Secretary of Defense to provide Congress with a report on sentencing guidelines and mandatory minimum sentencing provisions under the UCMJ.

Before we make additional changes to the UCMJ, we need to see this report. Since we’ve introduced the BE SAFE Act, we have heard from many groups. One letter from the National Alliance to End Sexual Violence says:

Long mandatory minimum sentences can have a chilling effect on reporting and prosecuting sexual assault in the civilian system, and the National Alliance to End Sexual Violence does not recommend them.

We have to listen to these various voices. We cannot afford to take this risk in the military. Reporting of sexual assault in the military already happens at abysmal rates. We need more reporting, not less. Less reporting equals fewer prosecutions, which ultimately will fail to deter the perpetrators from carrying out this heinous crime.

I urge a “no” vote on this amendment.

Mr. TURNER. Mr. Chairman, how much time do I have remaining?

The Acting CHAIR. The gentleman from Ohio has 2 minutes remaining.

Mr. TURNER. Do I have the right to close, Mr. Chairman?

The Acting CHAIR. The gentleman from Ohio has 2 minutes remaining.

Mr. TURNER. Mr. Chairman, I appreciate the concern that I have heard from the other side of the aisle. The issue, I think, comes down to being in a military environment where people who are perpetrators feel they could be safe.

Our law, this amendment would make it: you’re out, mandatory, dishonorable discharge, 2 years in prison, and that’s it. We urge support for the Turner amendment.

I yield back the balance of my time.

Mrs. DAVIS of California. I yield 1 minute to the gentlelady from California (Ms. LORETTA SANCHEZ).

Ms. LORETTA SANCHEZ of California. Mr. Chairman, I thank the ranking member.

I rise in opposition to this amendment. Congress is of course outraged over the ongoing cases of sexual assault and sexual harassment occurring in our military. There’s no one in this Chamber who doesn’t believe that criminals should pay for such violent and atrocious crime, and so I understand why my good colleague on the other side would offer such an amendment.

I’ll say several things. First, I’m pretty much opposed to mandatory minimum sentences in general. But this base bill, the base bill that we’re considering today, the committee requires the Department of Defense to provide a report on mandatory minimums and sentencing guidelines in order to make sure that such sentencing reforms will not discourage the victims from reporting.

And in addition to that, in the base bill, if you are convicted of these crimes, you will be dishonorably discharged. So in order to avoid imposing laws that may harm victims, I urge my colleagues to vote against this amendment.

Mrs. DAVIS of California. Mr. Chairman, I yield myself the balance of my time.

This is a complex issue. We know that. I think what we feel is this further complicates it. I think my colleague has introduced with Congresswoman TSONGAS a bill that does much of what we’re talking about here, but there is an exception in terms of the way that the jury is able to move forward here. We think that this actually makes sense so that the decisions that are made are based on an individual case and what we can offer in terms of making certain that the perpetrator is held accountable.

I yield back the balance of my time.

The Acting CHAIR. The question is on the amendment offered by the gentleman from Ohio (Mr. TURNER). The amendment was agreed to.

AMENDMENT NO. 9 OFFERED BY MR. RIGELL

The Acting CHAIR. It is now in order to consider amendment printed in Part B of House Report 113–108.

Mr. RIGELL. Mr. Chairman, I have an amendment at the desk.

The Acting CHAIR. The Clerk will designate the amendment.

The text of the amendment is as follows:

At the end of title III, insert the following:

SEC. 352. MODIFICATION OF TEMPORARY SUS-PENSION OF PUBLIC-PRIVATE COMPETITIONS FOR CONVERSION OF DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE FUNCTIONS TO CONTRACTOR PERFORMANCE.

(a) MODIFICATION.—Section 325 of the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2010 (Public Law 111–84; 123 Stat. 2253) is amended—

(1) in subsection (a), by striking “Secretary of Defense submit to the congressional defense committees the certification required under subsection (d)” and inserting “Comptroller General submits to the congressional defense committees the certification required under subsection (c)”;

(2) by inserting “Secretary of Defense may exempt from study or competition pursuant to Office of Management and Budget Circular A-76 those functions or workloads which are the subject of an existing public-private partnership.”.

The Acting CHAIR. Pursuant to House Resolution 260, the gentleman from Virginia (Mr. RIGELL) and a Member opposed each will control 5 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Virginia.

Mr. RIGELL. Mr. Chairman, these are very, very challenging fiscal times. Our deficit continues to grow, and that is putting pressure on every single line item of our Federal budget, including defense. And yet the world has not become a safer place. So what’s clear is we have a duty, an absolute duty, to invest each and every dollar of our defense dollars wisely, and that’s exactly what my amendment does. It does that by eliminating a regulation that’s holding back competition; and in doing so, it’s hurting the American taxpayer.

When it comes to understanding the value of introducing competition into things the American people get it. From groceries to computers, we know when competition is introduced, good things happen. The prices go down and the quality goes up.

The same is true, or it should be true even if it was pressure on the Department of Defense and the ability of the private sector and the public sector to compete. President Obama put it this way. He said:

Taxpayers may receive more value for their dollars if not inherently governmental activities that are provided to the military exclusively are subject to the forces of competition.

In my service to my district, I’m always looking for commonsense ideas
and common ground. On this particular issue, I see both in the President’s statement.

My amendment moves competition forward by eliminating a full moratorium that Congress has put in place. The Department of Defense said in 2011 that it wanted that particular moratorium removed so it could meet its statutory obligation. What is that statutory obligation? It’s this, and this comes right out of their own report and recommendations:

The Secretary of Defense shall use the least possible personnel consistent with military requirements and other needs of the Department.

Well, we know that some activities are inherently governmental. For example, criminal investigations. My amendment has nothing to do with those types of activities. They should be performed by the Federal Government. But other activities, Mr. Chairman, for example, janitorial services, that’s not inherently governmental and should be subject to competition. That’s what this amendment opens up.

It really isn’t affecting what’s known as the 50/50 rule and those core services that are provided by depots. I believe that the amendment represents both common sense and common ground. I urge my colleagues to vote for it.

I yield 1 minute to the gentleman from Colorado (Mr. Coffman).

Mr. Coffman. Mr. Chairman, over the past few years, the prevailing trend within the Department of Defense has been an overreliance on Federal employees to perform commercial services. Given our Nation’s need for fiscal austerity, a problem made more acute by mandated sequester cuts, it is important that Congress provide the Pentagon with the necessary tools to drive efficiencies and cost savings. Public-private competitions are one such tool.

Public-private competitions are an effective way of injecting performance and accountability into government operations. The private sector constantly competes for new business opportunities, and the Federal Government performs commercial functions, they, too, should be required to compete. Unfortunately, Congress has placed a moratorium on public-private cost competitions, effectively granting monopoly power to the Federal Government when it comes to providing commercially available goods and services. We all know that without competition, both innovation and quality suffer.

The amendment does not mandate the use of public-private competitions. It simply unlocks an essential tool that the Defense Department can use to drive cost effectiveness and efficiencies, and save valuable taxpayer dollars.

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

Ms. Hanabusa. Mr. Chairman, I rise to claim the time in opposition to the Rigell amendment.

The Acting CHAIR. The gentlewoman from Hawaii is recognized for 5 minutes.

Ms. Hanabusa. Mr. Chairman, I yield myself 1 minute.

Mr. Chairman, the Rigell amendment would lift the current moratorium on the public-private competition to the A–76 process. Unfortunately, it is based on very faulty assumptions.

Lifting the moratorium will eliminate the incentives the Department needs to fix the A–76 process, as well as finish the service contracts inventory. It’s based on the following assumption, which has been proven to be faulty, that the private contractors, for some reason, save money; and we know from the program reports that that is not true.

As DOD evaluates the correct balance between civilian and contractor personnel, it is critical to make sure that our Federal employees, the strength of our country, the backbone of defense, are protected. Efficient government requires focused attention on supporting and strengthening our dedicated Federal workforce, and making sure that they have the tools they need to complete our mission.

I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. Rigell. Mr. Chairman, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

I just want to say to the gentlelady, I appreciate her comments. And, too, I am a strong supporter of our Federal workforce. I just believe that they can compete and should compete.

This is good for America, good for our ability to defend our great country, and good for the American taxpayer.

I reserve the balance of my time.

Ms. Hanabusa. Mr. Chairman, I yield 1 minute to the gentleman from Pennsylvania (Mr. Cartwright).

Mr. Cartwright. Thank you, Representative Hanabusa.

Mr. Chairman, I rise in opposition to this amendment and in support of the over 5,000 men and women who work at the Tobyhanna Army Depot who support our warfighters.

The OMB circular A–76 process, which this amendment seeks to reinstate, has been prohibited because it’s unfair to Federal employees and wasteful of taxpayer dollars.

The OMB and the Pentagon, who have historically been the biggest boosters of this process, both acknowledge that A–76 is flawed and they oppose its revival.

The DOD acknowledges it’s still improving its statutorily required improvements and it would be rash for us to jump past their internal procedures for improvement.

Lifting the moratorium would eliminate the incentives the Department needs to fix the A–76 process, and we would not be doing our jobs if we rushed to allow an accelerated procedure to lay off our dedicated civilian workforce and, in many cases, hurt the taxpayers in the process.

Mr. Rigell. Mr. Chairman, I just refuse to agree with the gentleman’s proposition there about laying Federal employees off. This does not state that, has nothing to do with that, in fact. It just simply says that this is a tool for the Department of Defense to use. It does not require public-private competitions to go forward.

I just believe in the Federal worker. I believe in the free market as well, that competition is a good thing, and it needs to be introduced, because this is how we will make Federal dollars go as far as they can possibly go.

I see this as a duty to the American people to advance this amendment. I ask my colleagues to support it.

I yield back the balance of my time.

Ms. Hanabusa. Mr. Chairman, I yield 1 minute to the gentleman from Utah (Mr. Bishop).

Mr. Bishop. Mr. Chairman, though I appreciate the efforts and the goals of the gentlemen who are introducing this amendment, the experience at most of our air logistics centers simply means that A–76 has brought along delays; and those delays, even if they’re in the form of a study, have caused the work to delay, meaning the product gets on to the warfighter is delayed, and the fixed cost overhead that our depots obviously have faced have to be paid from some source, which is, indeed, the taxpayer.

Departments that do not necessarily best value, which means if you’re dealing with a market system where something goes out there, you see if it sells or not, that’s okay. But you’re dealing with military equipment which must be performed and must be prepared on a timely basis and in a specific way. And that is why the Department of Defense and the Office of Management and Budget are both opposing this amendment, as well as why they halted the process in the first place, because they found the structural flaws inherent in this process.

It is better to go about finding a better solution to this, and that is public-private partnerships, which we are already doing at the air logistics centers. By taking the creativity of the private sector with the stability of the public workforce, we actually get the best of both worlds. That would be far better than tearing this open for a food fight that would affect the quality of military equipment when it’s needed.

Ms. Hanabusa. Mr. Chairman, I yield 1 minute to the gentleman from North Carolina (Mr. Jones).

Mr. Jones. Mr. Chairman, I rise in opposition to this amendment. We fought this issue of the A–76 several years ago in a bipartisan way and we were able to put it on the shelf for a period of time, and I think trying to activate it and bring it back is absolutely the wrong thing to do.

I have Cherry Point Marine Air Station in my district. I have a depot there with over 4,000 workers. They pick up and go overseas and fight these wars in Afghanistan and Iraq, leave
their families back home, and stand right there with the warfighter.

We need to kill this amendment because it is opposed by the OMB, by the DOD, and there is no reason to reactivate the A-76. It should be dead and buried.

Mr. HANABUSA. Mr. Chairman, I yield 1 minute to the gentleman from Utah (Mr. STEWART).

Mr. STEWART. Mr. Chairman, I had the honor of serving as a B-1 pilot in the United States Air Force for 14 years. My last assignment was working as a liaison between the Air Force and a multitude of private contractors. And because of this, I saw firsthand the struggles that the military had in successfully implementing A-76 contract requirements. I saw it lead to a slowdown in work that was being performed and, in some cases, actual complete work stoppage.

As a conservative, and I want to be clear on this, I have always supported free markets and open competition. But markets can only be free when there's a level playing field, and that is not possible under the current rules regarding A-76 contracting.

Neither the military nor the private contractors are well-served by a flawed process that leads to a flawed result, which is the reason why the Department of Defense has spoken out so strongly against this amendment.

The Department appreciates the value of A-76 public-private competition as a tool to help the Department's workforce, and I do as well. However, the Department has also identified a number of improvements in policy changes that could lead to implementation before the moratorium is removed. The Department is working hard to put these processes in place.

Let's give them a little more time to do that.

Ms. HANABUSA. Mr. Chairman, I yield myself the balance of my time.

Mr. Chairman, it is faulty to assume, when the Department of Defense has not resolved longstanding problems in the A-76 process that have been identified by the GAO and the DOD, that this is the way to proceed. We must keep that moratorium on until we are certain that, in fact, this is in the best interest of the people of our great Nation.

I yield back the balance of my time.

Mr. LOEBACK. Mr. Chair, I rise today in strong opposition to this amendment. The question of the use of A-76 competitions was put in place under President Bush after the Department of Defense Inspector General and the non-partisan GAO found significant flaws with the A-76 process, including that the costs of A-76 competitions often exceeded the estimated savings. Those flaws have not been fixed.

Put simply—lifting the moratorium on A-76 would not save taxpayer dollars, would not be in the best interest of our military readiness, and is not supported by the Department of Defense.

In fact, the Department of Defense opposes lifting this moratorium until the significant problems with these competitions are addressed.

Moreover, as co-chair of the Depot Caucus, I appreciate that this amendment would exempt public-private partnerships but I am deeply concerned that lifting the A-76 moratorium and putting back into place a severely flawed system would do significant damage to our organic industrial base, including our arsenals and depots, at a time when it is critical that we maintain these facilities' capabilities to equip our troops.

I proudly represent Rock Island Arsenal, where thousands of highly skilled people work every day to equip our troops. Our organic industrial base has shown their critical importance to our men and women in uniform. When our troops on the ground needed improved armor on their vehicles, it was Rock Island Arsenal that was able to rapidly produce and field that life-saving armor to protect our troops. As a military parent, I am thankful that the workforce at Rock Island Arsenal and in organic industrial base facilities across our country is there to equip our men and women in uniform.

In addition, I strongly support public-private partnerships between our organic industrial base and the private sector because they leverage the skills and capabilities from both sectors to equip our troops and improve our national security readiness while benefiting the taxpayer and supporting the highly skilled workforce at our arsenals and depots.

Conversely, A-76 competitions do not produce best value for the Department of Defense and our service men and women.

The deeply flawed A-76 process should not be reinstated and I strongly oppose lifting the moratorium.

For these reasons, I oppose this amendment and urge my colleagues to join me in voting against it.

The Acting CHAIR (Mr. SIMPSON). The question is on the amendment offered by the gentleman from Virginia (Mr. RIGELL).

The question was taken; and the Acting Chair announced that the noes appeared to have it.

Mr. RIGELL. Mr. Chairman, I demand a record vote.

The Acting CHAIR. Pursuant to clause 6 of rule XVIII, further proceedings on the amendment offered by the gentleman from Virginia will be postponed.

AMENDMENT NO. 19 OFFERED BY MR. MCGOVERN

The Acting CHAIR. It is now in order to consider amendment No. 10 printed in part B of House Report 113-108. Mr. MCGOVERN. Mr. Chairman, I yield myself 1 minute.

Mr. Chairman, the war in Afghanistan has gone on for more than 12 years, the longest war in American history. 2,236 U.S. military personnel have been killed, over 17,000 have been wounded, and more will fall before our troops finally come home. The human and financial costs are staggering: $778 billion on Operation Enduring Freedom, nearly all of that in Afghanistan, $7.2 billion each and every month.

The President has announced and is implementing a timetable to wind down U.S. military operations in Afghanistan. He’s carrying it out.

This amendment requires the President to stick to his timetable, accelerate it if he can. And depending on your point of view, this amendment puts the wind in the President’s back, or holds his feet to the fire, to fulfill the promises he made to our brave troops, their families, and the American people.

More importantly, it expresses that should U.S. troops be asked to remain in Afghanistan beyond 2014, then Congress needs to take its constitutional
responsibility seriously and hold a specific vote to authorize that mission and troop presence.

The future and fate of tens of thousands of uniformed men and women deserve a vote. I ask all my colleagues on both sides of the aisle to vote “yes” on the McGovern-Jones-Smith-Lee-Garamendi amendment. I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. McKEON. Mr. Chairman, I rise to claim the time in opposition, although I will not oppose the amendment in its current form.

The Acting CHAIR. The gentleman from California is recognized for 5 minutes.

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

This amendment is a reflection of the President’s current policy in Afghanistan. My concerns about the President’s Afghanistan policy are well documented. I do not believe we should have given our enemies the comfort of a date certain for our withdrawal. I believe the commander in chief should only commit our troops to combat if he is committed to getting the job done right.

Notwithstanding my underlying concerns, I must acknowledge the amendment articulates a policy that reflects the President’s current policy.

I look forward to working with the sponsors of this amendment to further perfect the language going forward. In particular, I note that the amendment expresses the sense of Congress that a post-2014 troop presence should be authorized by a vote in Congress. This Congresswoman does not agree with that assertion. The Congress does not vote on Status of Forces Agreements with other countries. They are not defense treaties. It would be bad policy and a bad precedent to treat Afghanistan any differently. Moreover, the underlying bill takes meaningful steps to ensure any Bilateral Security Agreement with Afghanistan protects U.S. interests and our troops’ ability to defend themselves.

This is not a trivial issue. Our vital national security interests are at stake during this delicate time period in Afghanistan. My position is unchanged. The transition of the mission should be based upon the conditions on the ground and the input of our commanders. I, for one, hope that the President’s decisionmaking process is not based on a non-binding restatement of his current policies. Rather, I hope his decisionmaking is commensurate with the national security interests at stake.

I look forward to working with the gentleman further and reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. McGOVERN. Mr. Chairman, at this time, it’s my privilege to yield 1½ minutes to the gentleman from North Carolina (Mr. JONES), a cosponsor.

Mr. JONES. Mr. Chairman, it’s been said before, we have been in Afghanistan for 12 years. We in Congress should have the opportunity to vote “yes” or “no” on any commitment of troops after 2014.

As a former Commandant of the United States Marine Corps who agrees with my opinion that we should withdraw from Afghanistan said to me, and I quote the Commandant:

What do we say to the mother and father—to the wife—of the last marine or soldier killed to support a corrupt government and a corrupt leader in a war that cannot be won?

Mr. Chairman, Congress has neglected this war for far too long. We should not allow another American to die in Afghanistan unless we vote on the policy.

The American people want our troops out. The American people know that Afghanistan is a failed policy. The American people do not want any more blood or any more treasure to be spent in Afghanistan.

I join my friend from Massachusetts and my other friends: please vote for this amendment offered by Mr. McGovern, myself, and others. It is the right thing to do for our military, it’s the right thing to do for our Nation, and it is our constitutional responsibility.

Mr. McGOVERN. Mr. Chairman, I’m privileged to now yield 1½ minutes to the ranking member of the Armed Services Committee, Mr. SMITH.

Mr. SMITH of Washington. I thank the gentleman from Massachusetts for his leadership on this issue.

My opinion is that we have done what we can do in Afghanistan. A substantial portion of the mission, which was very clear, was to try to contain the Taliban and contain al-Qaeda so they could never again use it as a base to attack our country. And it is not easy work. As Mr. Jones pointed out, and others, there are many, many problems and challenges in Afghanistan, not the least of which is the corruption within the government.

Our goal has always been clear: whatever the minimum is to get a government that can stand and deny a safe haven to those who threaten America. That was a fight worth doing. But we have done what we can do. We have trained hundreds of thousands of Afghan national security forces, and it is time to turn that responsibility over to Afghanistan.

It will always be a challenging part of our mission that in both Afghanistan and Pakistan, violent extremists are abundant, and we’ll have to keep an eye on it. But we do not need to have the troop levels that we have now. We need to draw down in a very responsible way, and I think the gentleman’s amendment lays out a plan to do that.

Therefore, I support it, and, again, I support him for his efforts to get us out of Afghanistan as soon as we responsibly can.

Mr. McGOVERN. Mr. Chairman, how much time remains?

The Acting CHAIR. The gentleman from Massachusetts has 1½ minutes remaining.

Mr. McGOVERN. I yield 30 seconds to the gentleman from California (Mr. ROHRABACHER).

Mr. ROHRABACHER. Keeping our troops in Afghanistan any longer than they have to absolutely be there is a disservice to those people who are providing our country’s security. They are now doing what we said they would do once we have announced that we were leaving: they’re picking our people off. How do we explain to those parents who are losing their children in the next few months?

Let’s not send any more over there, and if we do, let’s make sure that it’s a decision made by the House of the people rather than just by a clique someplace in the Pentagon or elsewhere. We need to make sure that we’re watching out for our troops, and I think that this is the best amendment that would do just that.

Mr. McGOVERN. Mr. Chairman, I will close. I yield myself the remaining time.

Mr. McKEON. Mr. Chairman, hundreds of billions of dollars and tens of thousands of U.S.-NATO allies and Afghan lives have been lost. It is time to end the war in Afghanistan, bring our troops home, and take seriously as a Congress to specifically authorize any mission and troop presence beyond 2014.

We are not bystanders in this war. We are responsible for sending thousands and thousands of men and women into Afghanistan. The least we can do is take seriously our duty as a Congress and authorize any mission and troop presence beyond 2014.

Members of Congress ought to go on record as to where they stand on this. We owe it to our troops, and we owe it to their families and the American people. I urge my colleagues to support the McGovern-Jones-Smith amendment on Afghanistan and send a signal to the administration and to others that we’re watching out for our troops and take this matter very seriously. We will have a vote if this war goes beyond what the President has stated.

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

Mr. McKEON. Mr. Chairman, at this time, I yield the balance of my time to the gentleman from Texas, the vice chairman of the committee, Mr. THORNBERRY.

Mr. THORNBERRY. I thank the chairman for yielding.

Mr. Chairman, I would simply want to point out that Members have a variety of opinions about Afghanistan, and a number of Members have come to the floor to voice their opinion that we ought to leave Afghanistan. I understand that. That’s not what this amendment says. This amendment basically restates the President’s policy with regard to Afghanistan, and then, as the gentleman from Massachusetts said, it says Congress ought to exercise its responsibilities under the Constitution.

Now, we can do that in a variety of ways. We can have oversight hearings,
and we can have amendments dealing with funding. And we’ve had those sorts of things before. But the point is that some of the rhetoric doesn’t match the amendment. As the chairman pointed out, the underlying bill tries to encourage a Bilateral Security Agreement. Looking at the funding beyond 2014, it is very important to many of us that any American troops who are remaining in Afghanistan have the protections that should have under such an agreement. So the underlying bill has a focus on some of the funding going to Afghanistan until there is that sort of Bilateral Security Agreement.

So the point is, moving ahead beyond 2014, there are lots of unknowns at this stage. We’re trying to shape it in a way that is beneficial for our security but also protects our troops. But the underlying amendment, to get back to what’s before us, basically restates the President’s position and says that Congress should exercise its responsibilities. I think that’s true. Meanwhile, Members can have their own opinions about Afghanistan and what should happen between now and then. I yield back the balance of my time.

The Acting CHAIR. The question is on the amendment offered by the gentleman from Massachusetts (Mr. MCGOVERN).

The question was taken; and the Acting Chair announced that the ayes appeared to have it.

Mr. MCGOVERN. Mr. Chairman, I demand a recorded vote.

The Acting CHAIR. Pursuant to clause 6 of rule XVIII, further proceedings on the amendment offered by the gentleman from Massachusetts will be postponed.

AMENDMENT NO. 11 OFFERED BY MR. GOODLATTE

The Acting CHAIR. It is now in order to consider amendment No. 11 printed in part B of House Report 113–108.

Mr. SMITH of Washington. I rise to offer an amendment No. 11.

The Acting CHAIR. The Clerk will designate the amendment.

The text of the amendment is as follows:

At the end of subtitle D of title X, add the following:

SEC. 10. PROCEDURES GOVERNING UNITED STATES CITIZENS APPREHENDED INSIDE THE UNITED STATES AND DETAINED UNDER THE AUTHORIZATION FOR USE OF MILITARY FORCE.


(b) Procedures.—In any habeas proceeding brought by a United States citizen apprehended inside the United States pursuant to the Authorization for Use of Military Force (Public Law 107–40; 50 U.S.C. 1541 note), the government shall have the burden of proving by clear and convincing evidence that such citizen is an unprivileged enemy combatant and there shall be no presumption that any evidence presented by the government as justification for the apprehension and subsequent detention is accurate and authentic.

The Acting CHAIR. Pursuant to House Resolution 260, the gentleman from Virginia (Mr. GOODLATTE) and a Member opposed each will control 5 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Virginia.

Mr. GOODLATTE. Mr. Chairman, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

On September 18, 2001, Congress enacted the Authorization for the Use of Military Force, which empowered the President to “use all necessary and appropriate force against those nations, organizations, or persons he determines planned, authorized, committed, or aided the terrorist attacks,” in order to prevent “any future acts of international terrorism against the United States.”

Section 1021 of the fiscal year 2012 National Defense Authorization Act reaffirms the President’s authority to detain so-called “enemy combatants” by affirming that the President may use “all necessary and appropriate force pursuant to the Authorization for Use of Military Force includes the authority for the Armed Forces of the United States to detain covered persons pending disposition under the law of war.”

A number of Members from both sides of the aisle have expressed extreme discomfort and even outrage at the notion that a United States citizen apprehended on United States soil can potentially be held indefinitely under this act. To that end, I supported an amendment to the fiscal year 2013 National Defense Authorization Act that reaffirmed the availability of the writ of habeas corpus to any person detained in the United States pursuant to the 2001 AUMF or the fiscal year 2012 NDAA.

While this provision was a step in the right direction, many would view the current habeas proceedings as unfair to the petitioner. For instance, the government enjoys a rebuttable presumption of innocence, and there is no presumption that any habeas proceeding is accurate and authentic, and it must only prove its evidence is accurate and authentic.

Mr. Chairman, make no mistake about it, even with this amendment, the government can continue to hold anyone under the Authorization for Use of Military Force, the ability to indefinitely detain anyone who is deemed to be a covered person, an enemy combatant; and, yes, it is a slightly higher standard, and it does not afford the normal due process of law. Habeas will be available, but even with this increased standard, it is a very minimum standard; and it does not afford the normal court rights that are in the Constitution for everybody else. The President will still have the ability to indefinitely detain people here in the U.S.

This amendment is insufficient, first of all, to deal with the concerns that I think people legitimately have about excessive executive power over people in the U.S. The Executive will continue to maintain, under the Authorization for the Use of Military Force, the ability to indefinitely detain anyone who is deemed to be a covered person, an enemy combatant; and, yes, it is a slightly higher standard, but it is not the beyond-a-reasonable standard that is normally required to incarcerate somebody.

The President doesn’t need this power. President Obama has never exercised it. President Bush only briefly exercised it. It is not needed in this new age. He can maintain, under the law, the authority for the Armed Services Committee for support of this amendment. I appreciate his commitment to ensuring that this language stays in the bill as it moves through the legislative process.

I urge my colleagues to support this amendment, and I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. SMITH of Washington. I yield myself 2 minutes.

Mr. Chairman, make no mistake about it, even with this amendment, the President can still continue to detain someone. But the Department of Justice will still have the ability to indefinitely detain people captured in the U.S.—be they U.S. citizens or not—without the normal due process of law. Habeas will be available, but even with this increased standard, it is a very minimum standard; and it does not afford the normal article III court rights that are in the Constitution for everybody else. The President will still have the ability to indefinitely detain people here in the U.S.

This amendment is insufficient, first of all, to deal with the concerns that I think people legitimately have about excessive executive power over people in the U.S. The Executive will continue to maintain, under the Authorization for the Use of Military Force, the ability to indefinitely detain anyone who is deemed to be a covered person, an enemy combatant; and, yes, it is a slightly higher standard, and it is not the beyond-a-reasonable standard that is normally required to incarcerate somebody.

The President doesn’t need this power. President Obama has never exercised it. President Bush only briefly exercised it. It is not needed in this new age. He can maintain, under the law, the authority for the Armed Services Committee for support of this amendment. I appreciate his commitment to ensuring that this language stays in the bill as it moves through the legislative process.

I urge my colleagues to support this amendment, and I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. SMITH of Washington. I yield myself 2 minutes.

Mr. Chairman, make no mistake about it, even with this amendment, the President can still continue to detain someone. But the Department of Justice will still have the ability to indefinitely detain people captured in the U.S.—be they U.S. citizens or not—without the normal due process of law. Habeas will be available, but even with this increased standard, it is a very minimum standard; and it does not afford the normal article III court rights that are in the Constitution for everybody else. The President will still have the ability to indefinitely detain people here in the U.S.

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I urge my colleagues to support this amendment, and I reserve the balance of my time.
will still have the presumption that what they’re saying is true, but for a U.S. citizen you will have a different standard. That really messes with the Constitution.

There’s a very simple way to do this. I will have an amendment that gets rid of the ability to indefinitely detain anyone captured in the U.S.—straight forward, no question, no weasel words, no back and forth between U.S. citizens and not. It gets rid of indefinite detention. I will have an amendment that gets rid of the support for that amendment and opposition to this one, and I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. GOODLATTE. Mr. Chairman, I yield myself 1 minute. I want to respond to the gentleman.

First of all, the contention that there is no distinction drawn between United States citizens and noncitizens in the context of the Fourth Amendment of the United States Constitution, the Supreme Court has held that the Fourth Amendment does not operate to protect all citizens regardless of their connections to American society. So the 9/11 hijackers are not in the same status as individuals in this country who are citizens of the United States. Rather, the Fourth Amendment operates only to protect the class of persons who are part of a national community or who have otherwise developed sufficient connection with this country to be considered part of that community. The farther that an individual is removed from such community, then the weaker the claim he has to constitutional protection.

I agree with the gentleman that rewriting the Authorization for Use of Military Force and extending this protection, particularly as it pertains to the United States citizens, greater should be done; but what the gentleman wants to do does not have the kind of strong bipartisan support that’s necessary to pass the House. This amendment does, and I urge my colleagues to support it.

I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. SMITH of Washington. Mr. Chairman, I yield 2 minutes to the gentleman from New York (Mr. NADLER).

Mr. NADLER. Mr. Chairman, I rise in opposition to this amendment. Mr. GOODLATTE and Chairman SMITH and I are in agreement, I think, on the goal, though I think the three of us mutually disagree on elements of this amendment.

The amendment, while intended to enhance protections for U.S. citizens, in fact does the opposite. Right now, Americans on U.S. soil cannot be detained indefinitely without charge or trial. Rather than affirminizing this fundamental principle, the amendment implicitly authorizes the military to detain Americans on U.S. soil indefinitely by presuming its protection on the unconstitutional AUMF, the Authorization for Military Force, allows such detention—which I disagree with Chairman SMITH, it does not. No such authority exists.

The AUMF does not grant this authority, and we should do nothing to suggest otherwise. In fact, we should be taking clear and immediate steps to ban indefinite military detention altogether. The Smith-Gibson amendment, which I support, takes a significant first step in doing this by prohibiting the detention without charge of any person arrested or detained in the United States. We should also pass my No Detention Without Charge Act, which would cure the problem altogether by preventing indefinite detention without charge or trial for all persons in U.S. custody, at home or overseas.

Secondly, this amendment would create greater uncertainty in habeas corpus cases and raises significant constitutional concerns. The amendment seeks to raise the burden on the U.S. Government to prove that a U.S. citizen is an unprivileged enemy belligerent. But that is not the same as requiring proof that the person is being lawfully detaine; it is what habeas corpus is designed to do.

The creation of a two-tiered habeas system with one set of standards for U.S. citizens and different, lesser standards for noncitizens raises very serious constitutional questions. Our Constitution simply does not permit us to permit greater basic due process rights based solely on citizenship.

Although the chairman, Mr. GOODLATTE, is right in citing the case that he cited, he talked about an exception with the United States. Someone who is in the United States—physically in the United States—and is arrested there has the same constitutional Fourth Amendment protections as an American citizen.

Any changes to habeas protections should be studied carefully through regular order, not through rushed attachments to the defense authorization act. Passing this amendment would be, I think, a wrong move. I urge my colleagues to vote against it.

Mr. GOODLATTE. Mr. Chairman, I yield the balance of my time.

Mr. SMITH of Washington. Mr. Chairman, I yield the balance of my time to the gentleman from New Jersey (Mr. ANDREWS).

Mr. ANDREWS. Mr. Chairman, I share with the author of this amendment the goal of clarifying and strengthening the time-honored writ of habeas corpus for all American citizens. But my concern is that sometimes by omission we limit people's rights.

This amendment is very carefully, but narrowly, drawn in such a way that it begs questions about the exclusion of those outside the ambit of this amendment and their rights. The gentleman, I know in good faith, is trying to pro-mulgate an amendment that broadens the right of the writ of habeas corpus. But I think when compared with the Smith-Gibson language that this modifies, that it raises by omission an intention of the Congress to narrow the right of habeas corpus. Though it is not the gentleman's intent, I believe it is the effect of this amendment.

Those who believe that the right of habeas should be strengthened and broadened, I believe should oppose this amendment and support the underlying language as I, in fact, do.

The Acting CHAIR. The question is on the amendment offered by the gentleman from Virginia (Mr. GOODLATTE). The question was taken; and the Acting Chair announced that the ayes appeared to have it.

Mr. SMITH of Washington. Mr. Chairman, I demand a recorded vote.

The Acting CHAIR. Pursuant to the rules, the Clerk announced the result of the roll call vote on the amendment, the ayes having 215; and the amendment was not agreed to.

AMENDMENT NO. 12 OFFERED BY MR. RADEL

Mr. RADEL. Mr. Chairman, I have an amendment at the desk.
The Acting CHAIR. The Clerk will designate the amendment.

The text of the amendment is as follows:

Page 442, after line 9, insert the following:

SEC. 1080. REPORT ON UNITED STATES CITIZENS SUBJECT TO MILITARY DETENTION.

(a) REPORT REQUIRED.—The Secretary of Defense shall submit to Congress an annual report on United States citizens subject to military detention. Such report shall include, for the period covered by the report, each of the following:

(1) The name of each United States citizen subject to military detention during such period.

(2) The legal justification for such detention of such citizen.

(3) The steps taken to provide judicial process for or to release each such citizen.

(b) FORM OF REPORT.—The report required by subsection (a) shall be in unclassified form but may contain a classified annex.

(c) AVAILABILITY OF REPORT.—The report submitted under subsection (a) shall be made available to all members of Congress.

(d) SAVINGS CLAUSE.—Nothing in this section shall be construed to authorize or expedite the release of any citizen.

The Acting CHAIR. Pursuant to House Resolution 260, the gentleman from Florida (Mr. RADEL) and a Member opposed each will control 5 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Florida.

Mr. RADEL. Mr. Chairman, for too long, and at the hands of both parties, the White House has been operating with secret memos and behind closed doors. This is why we are offering this amendment requiring the Department of Defense to submit an annual report to Congress which basically goes over who, why, and what.

Who? The names of any U.S. citizens subject to military detention.

Why? The legal justification for their detention.

What? The steps the executive branch is taking to either provide them some sort of judicial process or the path of possible release.

Now, this amendment requires that an unclassified version of the report be made available to every Member of Congress. This amendment shines light where there has been darkness in this country, ensuring freedom, liberty, and justice for all.

While there is a legitimate need that we recognize that the government protects us from terrorism, we almost always must ensure—we must ensure—that Americans' rights to their due process and their day in court are always, always protected. You need to be guaranteed that your government is looking out for your rights.

Upon our founding, every American was guaranteed fundamental God-given rights that cannot be taken away by the government. These amendments ensure that such rights are safeguarded.

I yield such time as he may consume to the gentleman from Arizona (Mr. SALMON).

Mr. SALMON. Mr. Chairman, this little document here, the Constitution of the United States, is something that we all cherish, something when we were all sworn in we raised our right arm to the square and we said that we would uphold this document. It is the framework this Nation is built upon. There are certain unalienable rights that are contained in that document that we just can't walk away.

Some concerns about these rights are embedded in this bill. I have real concerns about American citizens being detained for an unspecified amount of time. I believe that this amendment goes a long way toward shedding light, the light of transparency, on how these American citizens are handled. I think that's the very least that we can do as a body to make sure that our people's fundamental rights of freedom are protected.

One of the great leaders and Founding Fathers of this Nation, Benjamin Franklin, once said:

Those who are willing to trade their freedom for security deserve neither and shall probably lose both.

Mr. RADEL. Mr. Chairman, I yield back the balance of my time.

PARLIAMENTARY INQUIRY

Mr. SMITH of Washington. Mr. Chairman, I have a parliamentary inquiry.

The ACTING CHAIR. The gentleman will state it.

Mr. SMITH of Washington. This has happened a couple of times.

Isn't it the normal order that one person has to move reserve, and then the opposition speaks? A couple of times they just moved on to their next speaker and have gone through. As I understand it, I have no issue. I am not in opposition to the amendment.

The ACTING CHAIR. Without objection, the gentleman is recognized for 5 minutes.

Mr. SMITH of Washington. At the discretion of the Chair. That's fine.

Mr. RADEL. Mr. Chairman, I rise to claim the time in opposition, even though I am not in opposition to the amendment.

The ACTING CHAIR. Without objection, the gentleman is recognized for 5 minutes.

Mr. RADEL. Mr. Chairman, I appreciate the opportunity to speak. I think it is very straightforward. Certainly we should acknowledge and have this bit of information made available to us, and I don't oppose that.

I just want to take the time to raise the issue of the next amendment—the Smith-Gibson amendment—that's coming up on this whole broader issue. This is a very simple, straightforward debate, that is, the militarization of U.S. law enforcement.

That's really what we're concerned about with indefinite detention. There are some who believe that any terrorist act committed within the U.S., that the U.S. military should basically take over. You should have indefinite detention; you should basically get rid of the normal due process contained in the Constitution.

I think that is dangerous, wrong, and wholly unnecessary. I think the U.S. Constitution and the Department of Justice have proven themselves more than capable of investigating, capturing, convicting, and incarcerating all the terrorists in the U.S.; and I think it is a dangerous step towards executive and military power to allow things like indefinite detention under military control within the U.S.

That's the heart and the essence of this issue. We are dancing around the U.S. citizen question. I take Mr. GOODLATTE at his word, I believe that the Constitution doesn't apply to everybody, but it doesn't just apply to U.S. citizens either, as he acknowledged. It applies to U.S. persons, broadly speaking, people who have a connection to this country. We shouldn't just protect U.S. citizens; we should protect U.S. persons under that constitutional definition.

In a very straightforward way, do you believe the President of the United States should have the power to indefinitely detain people captured within the U.S. without the normal due process of law? I don't, and honestly I don't think most Americans do, and I don't think most Members of Congress do.

We have gotten bogged down in different little subpieces of the debate and U.S. citizens and who counts and who doesn't count.

But the fundamental question is, Do you believe that the President should have the power to indefinitely detain people captured in the U.S. without normal due process of law? If you don't, if you are concerned about that executive power, then the only way to take that out of our law is to vote for Smith-Gibson. The rest of this just sort of moves it around on the edges, but very clearly leaves that power with the President, a power I don't think that he should have.

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

The Acting CHAIR. The question is on the amendment offered by the gentleman from Florida (Mr. RADEL).

The amendment was agreed to.

AMENDMENT NO. 13 OFFERED BY MR. SMITH OF WASHINGTON

The Acting CHAIR. It is now in order to consider amendment No. 13 printed in part of House Report 113–108.

Mr. SMITH of Washington. Mr. Chairman, I offer an amendment.

The Acting CHAIR. The Clerk will designate the amendment.

The amendment was agreed to.

AMENDMENT NO. 13 PURSUANT TO THE AUTHORIZATION FOR USE OF MILITARY FORCE

(a) SHORT TITLE.—This section may be cited as the "Due Process and Military Detention Amendments Act."

(b) DISPOSITION.—Section 1021 of the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal
Mr. SMITH of Washington. Mr. Chairman, I yield 1 1/2 minutes to the gentleman from New York (Mr. Nadler).

Mr. NADLER. I thank the gentleman for yielding.

I rise in strong support of the Smith-Gibson amendment.

When we considered the fiscal year 2012 version of this bill, I argued in opposition to sections 1021 and 1022. I argued then—and I still believe now—that these provisions go far beyond the AUMF, for the bill grants the President the authority to detain even U.S. citizens without charge indefinitely. The AUMF gives the President no such authority.

Clearly, we must roll back these provisions. The Smith-Gibson amendment prohibits the transfer to the custody of the Armed Forces of any person arrested in the United States, or a territory or possession of the United States, pursuant to the Authorization for Use of Military Force. This act of detention under the law of war shall occur immediately upon the person coming into custody of the Federal Government and shall only mean the immediate transfer of the person for trial and proceedings by a court established under Article III of the Constitution of the United States or by an appropriate State court. Such trial and proceedings shall have all the due process as provided for under the Constitution of the United States.

This amendment requires that for-
This amendment is the ‘ollie oxen free’ amendment of the war on terrorism. It invites al Qaeda and associated forces to send terrorists to the United States and to recruit terrorists on U.S. soil.

Think about what happens if you’re detained in the U.S. for committing an act of terrorism: you will not be detained while you are interrogated; you cannot be used to stop future attacks. Think about what will happen: you will get your Miranda warnings; you will get a lawyer at taxpayer expense; and you will, if acquitted and not accepted by your home country, be released into the streets of the United States. We are encouraging al Qaeda to send terrorists here if we adopt this amendment.

Consider also about an illegal alien crossing our border. If he does so to get a job, Customs and Border Patrol can detain him and summarily deport him. If he is detained by intelligence or military authorities, what happens? He goes into the court system, and he gets all the rights due to a common criminal.

The concerns that we have about due process are misplaced. The law plainly lets every person—a citizen or foreigner—file a petition for the writ of habeas corpus to challenge his detention. I strongly oppose this amendment.

Mr. SMITH of Washington. Mr. Chairman, I yield 1 1⁄2 minutes to the gentleman from Michigan (Mr. AMASH).

Mr. AMASH. In 2011, Congress enacted a provision of the NDAA that authorizes the indefinite detention of Americans caught on U.S. soil. That provision, which is permanent law and continues to apply to this day, authorizes the President to detain persons who “substantially supported” forces “associated” with terrorists.

It is important to note that “substantially supported” and being “associated” with terrorists were not defined in 2011 and still have not been defined by Congress. There is a good argument that this provision is unconstitutionally vague. In fact, a Federal court has already ruled that the provision is unconstitutional because it chills First Amendment association and free speech.

Our Constitution does not permit the Federal Government to detain anyone in the United States indefinitely without charge or trial. I strongly believe in protecting the country’s security and in equipping our Armed Forces with the tools they need to defeat our enemies, but the American people cannot support measures that, in the name of security, violate our constitutionally protected rights.

The Constitution entitles all people to be charged with a crime and to be given a trial when the government detains them in the United States. I am in affirming this right by voting for Smith-Gibson, which is the only amendment that protects the rights of those of you watching at home.

Mr. SMITH of Washington. Mr. Chairman, I yield 2 minutes to my friend and colleague, the gentleman from New York (Mr. KING).

Mr. KING of New York. I thank my good friend, the chairman, for yielding, and I rise in opposition to the Smith-Gibson amendment.

Let me express my deepest respect for the ranking member, Mr. SMITH, and for my colleague from New York, Mr. GINSON, who has served his Nation long and well and who certainly acts with the utmost best interests of the Constitution. I certainly admire his patriotism and dedication.

Having said that, I strongly identify with the remarks of Chairman McCaul and of Congressman COTTON. I think the ultimate fact here is that we would be giving terrorists more rights if they come to the United States than if they’d been captured overseas. To say that everyone captured in the United States is entitled to the full rights of a citizen or of a person lawfully in this country takes away from the fact that if a Nazi soldier had attacked the United States during World War II, would he have been entitled to all the rights of a citizen?

In fact, the Supreme Court ruled on that. We had Nazi saboteurs land in New York during World War II. They were arrested, tried before a military commission, and executed with the approval of the United States Supreme Court.

In the Hamdi decision several years ago, the plurality of the Court said: There is no bar to this Nation’s holding one of its own citizens as an enemy combatant. A citizen, no less than an alien, can be part of supporting forces hostile to the United States or coalition partners and engage in an armed conflict against the United States.

The fact is we should not be saying there’s an incentive for a terrorist to come from Afghanistan and come to the United States to fight because if he’s captured here, he gets more rights than if he was captured in Afghanistan. This goes against, to me, common sense, and it in no way is what is happening under the AUMF and in any way a violation of the Constitution.

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

Mr. SMITH of Washington. I yield myself the balance of my time.

There is no incentive for U.S. terrorists to come here. They are trying to attack us. But we capture them successfully, try them, and prosecute them.

Abdumutallab came here. He was captured. Yes, he was Mirandized. Even after he was Mirandized, he gave out an enormous amount of information that was very helpful. We convicted him.

What this is essentially saying is that we don’t trust the Department of Justice to do their job, so therefore we have to give the President the power to detain someone whether they have any evidence of a crime or not. If they come here, the Department of Justice does its job.

We have tried and convicted over 400 terrorists in this country successfully. The only incentive to come here is if they’re not going to commit a crime.

All of the inmates down at Guantanamo were not captured in the U.S. No one has been captured in the U.S. as a terrorist have we failed to convict. Let’s trust the Constitution. The Constitution doesn’t threaten us. The Constitution protects us. Let us use it, and use it to bring these terrorists to justice, as every single time we have successfully done.

I urge support for the amendment, and I yield back the balance of my time.


The amendment strikes Section 1022 of the FY2012 National Defense Authorization Act and amends Section 1021 of same law to eliminate the indefinite military detention of any person detained under AUMF authority in the United States and its territories and possessions by providing immediate transfer to trial and proceedings by a court established under Article III of the Constitution of the United States or by an appropriate State court.

This amendment would bar any President or any other government official from ordering the military to put anyone in the United States, or its territories or possessions, into indefinite detention without charge or trial, or to put anyone in the United States on trial before a military commission.

Federal criminal courts are open, operating, experienced, and secure—and are the appropriate venue for any proceedings here in the United States itself.

The Bill of Rights applies to all persons within the United States and its territories, this amendment is consistent with 233 years of constitutional precedent as it does not pick and choose between which persons on located on U.S. soil will receive constitutional protections.

Further, the amendment bars the transfer of anyone in the United States to the military for indefinite detention without charge or trial. This provision is consistent with the Posse Comitatus Act, and would provide an additional protection against any misuse of civilian law enforcement as a way to put suspects into military detention without charge or trial.

It is fully consistent with the Constitution, with the Posse Comitatus Act of 1878, and with the Non-Detention Act of 1971. It will reinforce the protections that most Americans assume apply—and do apply—within the United States.

Since 2001, this executive power has only been utilized 3 times which makes it clear that it’s not necessary to protect our national security; however, creates a gap in our civil liberties.

This amendment would repeal section 1022 of the FY2012 NDAA. Section 1022 requires the military to put some civilian suspects into military detention.

The current Administration has waived application of section 1022 to many groups of potential suspects, but it has not foreclosed the
The possibility of section 1022 being applied to all categories of civilians, including even within the United States itself. To ensure this provision will not be used against those living in the United States, we must repeal section 1022.

Our military is designed to fight and win our battles overseas and to protect our borders; it is not designed to enforce domestic laws. The military has not been required to enforce domestic laws since the Civil War. We have a Department of Justice, State and Federal Prosecutors, and local law enforcement that have been successful for hundreds of years.

The amendment reaffirms the importance and availability of due process protections for all persons within the United States. It prohibits the NDAA detention provisions from providing any authority for the military to detain persons under any claim of authority under the NDAA or the Authorization for Use of Military Force of 2001.

I urge my colleagues to join me in supporting civil liberties and upholding the constitution by supporting this amendment.

The Acting CHAIR. The question is on the amendment offered by the gentleman from Washington (Mr. Smith).

The question was taken; and the Acting Chair announced that the noes appeared to have it.

Mr. SMITH of Washington. Mr. Chairman, I demand a recorded vote.

The Acting CHAIR. Pursuant to clause 6 of rule XVIII, further proceedings on the amendment offered by the gentleman from Washington will be postponed.

AMENDMENTS EN BLOC NO. 2 OFFERED BY MR. MCKEON

Mr. MCKEON. Mr. Chairman, pursuant to H. Res. 260, I offer amendments en bloc.

The Acting CHAIR. The Clerk will designate the amendments en bloc.

Amendments en bloc No. 2 consisting of amendments Nos. 27, 31, 38, 43, 44, 45, 46, 47, 48, 51, 81, 84, 85, 95, 96, 97, 114, 143, 164, and 165, printed in House Report No. 113-74, is offered by Mr. McKee of California:

AMENDMENT NO. 27 OFFERED BY MR. LARSON OF CONNECTICUT

Page 299, after the matter following line 23, insert the following:

SEC. 703. BEHAVIORAL HEALTH TREATMENT OF DEVELOPMENTAL DISABILITIES UNDER TRICARE.

(a) In general.—Section 1077 of title 10, United States Code, is amended by adding at the end the following new subsection:

‘‘(g)(1) Subject to paragraph (3)(A), in providing health care under subsection (a), the treatment of developmental disabilities (as defined by section 102(b) of the Developmental Disabilities Assistance and Bill of Rights Act (42 U.S.C. 1395dd(b))) including autism spectrum disorders, shall include behavioral health treatment, including applied behavior analysis, when prescribed by a physician.

‘‘(2) In carrying out this subsection, the Secretary shall ensure that—

‘‘(A) except as provided by subparagraph (B), a physician authorized to provide behavioral health treatment is licensed or certified by a State or accredited national certification board; and

‘‘(B) applied behavior analysis or other behavioral health treatment may be provided by an employee, contractor, or trainee of a person described in subparagraph (A) if the employee, contractor, or trainee meets minimum qualifications, training, and supervision requirements as set forth by the Secretary.

‘‘(3)(A) This subsection shall not apply to—

‘‘(i) a medicare eligible beneficiary (as defined in section 1111(b) of this title); or

‘‘(ii) a citizen who is a beneficiary by reason of being a retired member of the Coast Guard, the Commissioned Corps of the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration, or the Commissioned Corps of the Public Health Service, or by being a dependent of such a retired member.

‘‘(B) Except as provided in subparagraph (A), nothing in this subsection shall be construed as limiting or otherwise afecting the benefits otherwise provided to a covered beneficiary under—

‘‘(i) this chapter;

‘‘(ii) title XVIII of the Social Security Act (42 U.S.C. 1395 et seq.); or

‘‘(iii) any other law.’’.

(1) INCREASE.—Notwithstanding the amounts set forth in the funding tables in division B, the amounts to be appropriated in section 1406 for the Defense Health Program, as specified in the corresponding funding table in section 4591, for Private Sector Care is hereby reduced by $60,000,000.

(2) OFFSET.—Notwithstanding the amounts set forth in the funding tables in division D, the amount authorized to be appropriated in section 4301 for Arrangement and Maintenance as specified in the corresponding funding table in section 4301, for the Office of the Secretary of Defense (Line 280) is hereby reduced by $50,000,000.

AMENDMENT NO. 31 OFFERED BY MR. YOUNG OF ALASKA

At the end of title VIII, add the following new section:

SEC. 853. REQUIREMENTS TO REQUIREMENTS RELATING TO JUSTIFICATION AND AP- PROVAL OF SOLE-SOURCE DEFENSE CONTRACTS.

Not later than 90 days after the date of enactment of this Act, the Secretary of Defense shall modify the provisions of the Department of Defense Supplement to the Federal Acquisition Regulation that implement section 811 of the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2010 (Public Law 111-87) and the authority of the head of an agency as defined in section 811(c)(2)(A) of such section to make an award pursuant to such section is delegable.

AMENDMENT NO. 38 OFFERED BY MR. BESTULIOLO OF MICHIGAN

At the end of subtitle E of title XII, add the following:

SEC. 1259. STANDARDS FOR NON-MILITARY PERSONNEL RELATING TO TAIWAN.

It is the sense of Congress that the United States should:

(1) allow high-level officials of Taiwan to enter into the United States or its embassies and consulates under conditions which demonstrate appropriate respect for the dignit y of such officials;

(2) allow meetings between all high-level Taiwan and United States officials in United States executive departments;

(3) allow the Department of State and Cultural Representative Office and all other instruments established in the United States by Taiwan to conduct business activities, including activities which involve participation by Members of Congress and other representatives of Federal, State, and local governments, and all high-level Taiwan officials, official and private; and

(4) adopt a policy of allowing high-ranking Taiwan leaders to make official visits with high-ranking officials of the United States, including official visits by Taiwan’s democratically elected representatives for visits between these officials in Washington, D.C.

AMENDMENT NO. 41 OFFERED BY MR. LAMBORN OF COLORADO

Page 59, after line 12, insert the following:

SEC. 225. LIMITATION ON AVAILABILITY OF FUNDS FOR SPACE-BASED INFRA- RED SYSTEMS SPACE PROGRAM.

Of the funds authorized to be appropriated by this Act or otherwise made available for fiscal year 2014 for the Department of Defense, not more than $60,000,000, to be obligated or expended for the space-based infrared systems space modernization initiative wide-field-of-view testbed until the Executive Agent for Space of the Department of Defense certifies to the congressional defense committees that the Secretary of Defense is carrying out the operationally responsive Space Program Office in accordance with section 2273a of title 10, United States Code.

AMENDMENT NO. 44 OFFERED BY MR. HOLT OF NEW JERSEY

At the end of subtitle D of title II, insert the following:

SEC. 255. REPORT ON SCIENCE, TECHNOLOGY ENGINEERING, AND MATHEMATICS SCHOLARSHIP PROGRAM.

Not later than 60 days after the date of enactment of this Act, the Secretary of Defense shall submit to the congressional defense committees a report that assesses whether the Science, Mathematics and Research for Transformation (SMART) scholarship program, or similar fellowship programs within the Department of Defense, are providing the necessary number of undergraduate and graduate students in the fields of science, technology, engineer, and mathematics to meet the recommendations contained in the report of the Commission on Research and Development in the United States Intelligence Community, as well as recommendation for how SMART and similar program might be improved to better satisfy those recommendations.

AMENDMENT NO. 46 OFFERED BY MR. HUDSON OF NORTH CAROLINA

At the end of subtitle E of title II, add the following:

SEC. 269. CANINES AS STAND-OFF DETECTION OF EXPLOSIVES AND EXPLOSIVE PRECURSORS.

Not later than 90 days after the date of enactment of this Act, the Secretary of Defense for Acquisition, Technology, and Logistics shall provide to the Committee on Armed Services of the House of Representa tives and the Committee on Armed Services of the Senate a report that—

(1) describes how the Department of Defense intends to maintain the capability and infrastructure required to reduce the number of stand-off detection of explosives and explosive precursors;

(2) specifies the appropriate office to oversee the acquisition process, research and development, technology advancement, testing and evaluation, and production and procurement with respect to canines as stand-off detection of explosives and explosive precursors;

(3) specifies the plan to sustain and enhance the partnerships and relationships of the Department of Defense with service laboratories, private sector companies, and academic institutions to ensure that the latest data and information regarding canine capability, and the infrastructure distributed throughout the Department and other Federal agencies that could benefit from such information; and
of the following information relating to sexual assault prevention and response, in a form designed to ensure visibility and understanding:

1. Resource information for members of the Armed Forces, military dependents, and civilian personnel of the Department of Defense with respect to prevention of sexual assault and reporting of incidents of sexual assault.
2. Contact information for personnel who are designated as Sexual Assault Response Coordinators and Sexual Assault Victim Advocates.
3. The Department of Defense “hotline” telephone number, referred to as the Safe Helpline, for reporting incidents of sexual assault, or any successor operation.
4. Posting placement. — Posting under subsection (a) shall be at the following locations, to the extent practicable:
   a. Any Department of Defense facility.
   b. Any Department of Defense dining facility.
   c. Any Department of Defense multi-unit residential facility.
   d. Any Department of Defense health care facility.
   e. Any Department of Defense commercial exchange.
   f. Any Department of Defense Community Service office.
   g. Any Department of Defense website.
   h. Notice to victims of available assistance. — The Secretary of Defense shall require that procedures in the Department of Defense for responding to a complaint or allegation of sexual assault submitted by or against a member of the Armed Forces include prompt notice to the person making the complaint or allegation of the forms of assistance available to that person from the Department of Defense and, to the extent known, other Federal departments and agencies, including State and local agencies, and other sources.

AMENDMENT NO. 81 OFFERED BY MR. HOLT OF NEW JERSEY

At the end of subtitle C of title VII, insert the following:

SEC. 726. DATA SHARING WITH STATE ADJUTANT GENERAL TO FACILITATE SUICIDE PREVENTION EFFORTS.

Upon the request of any adjutant general of a State, the Secretary of Defense shall share the contact information of members of the Individual Mobilization Augmentee and mobilization augmentees who reside in the State of such adjutant general for the purpose of conducting suicide prevention outreach programs to assist small business concerns owned and controlled by women as defined in section 8(d)(3)(D) of the Small Business Act) and small business concerns owned and controlled by socially and economically disadvantaged individuals (as such term is defined in section 8(d)(3)(C) of the Small Business Act) that are located in the geographic area near the military base.

AMENDMENT NO. 54 OFFERED BY MS. JACKSON LEE OF TEXAS

Page 223, after line 23, insert the following:

SEC. 550A. ENHANCEMENT TO REQUIREMENTS FOR AVAILABILITY OF INFORMATION ON SEXUAL ASSAULT PREVENTION AND RESPONSE RESOURCES.

(a) REQUIRING POSTING OF INFORMATION ON SEXUAL ASSAULT PREVENTION AND RESPONSE RESOURCES.

(1) IN GENERAL. — The Secretary of Defense shall require that there be prominently posted, in accordance with paragraph (2), notice...
At the end of the bill, the Comptroller General shall specify
issues and changes in the Arctic environment to emphasize Asia-Pacific security.

As a result of the Federal Government’s decision to emphasize Asia-Pacific security, including numerous terrorist attacks and attempted terrorist attacks around the world, the Comptroller General shall specifically evaluate the strategic consolidation of Federal tenants on Asia-Pacific and Arctic-oriented installations, focusing on Federal entities with homeland security, defense, interagency, and other national security-related functions that are compatible with the missions of the military installations.

AMENDMENT NO. 114 OFFERED BY MRS. BACHMANN OF MINNESOTA
Page 463, after line 6, insert the following new section:

SEC. 1090. DAYS ON WHICH THE POW/MIA FLAG IS DISPLAYED ON CERTAIN FEDERAL PROPERTY.

Section 902 of title 36, United States Code, is amended by striking subsection (c) and inserting the following new subsection:

"(c) DAYS FOR FLAG DISPLAY.—For the purposes of this section, POW/MIA flag display days are all days on which the flag of the United States is displayed.".

AMENDMENT NO. 145 OFFERED BY MR. LAMBORN OF COLORADO
At the end of title II of division A, add the following new section:

SEC. 12. SENSE OF CONGRESS ON THE THREAT POSED BY HIZBALLAH.

(a) FINDINGS.—Congress finds the following:

(1) Hezbollah has been designated a foreign terrorist organization by the Department of State since October 8, 1997.

(2) Hezbollah has been responsible for numerous terrorist attacks and attempted terrorist attacks around the world, including attacks against United States citizens.

(3) Hezbollah is active in Europe and has been linked to a July 18, 2012, suicide bombing in Istanbul that killed five people.

(4) Hezbollah operatives have been captured around the world attacking or attempting to attack Western and Israeli targets.

(5) The United States is working with its European allies to combat terrorism through a variety of means, including through NATO’s Plan against Terrorism and the Defence Against Terrorism Programme of Work.

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

(1) the United States should continue to use all necessary means to fight against terrorism, including Hezbollah;

(2) President Obama should strongly encourage his European counterparts to publicly condemn Hezbollah;

(3) European allies should seek to officially recognize Hezbollah as a terrorist organization;

(4) any attempt to distinguish between military and civilian wings in Hezbollah is meaningless; and

(5) all countries should work together to fight radical terrorist organizations like Hezbollah.

AMENDMENT NO. 165 OFFERED BY MR. YOUNG OF ALASKA
At the end of title XXXV (page 730, after line 19) add the following:

SEC. 25. STRATEGIC SEAPORTS.

(a) PRIORITY.—

(1) In general.—Under the port infrastructure development program established under section 50302(c)(2)(D) of title 46, United States Code, the Maritime Administrator, in consultation with the Secretary of Defense, may give priority to providing funding to strategic seaports in support of national security requirements.

(2) Strategic seaport defined.—In this subsection the term "strategic seaport" means a military port or and commercial port that is subject to a port planning order or Basic Ordering Agreement (or both) that is projected to be used for the deployment of forces and shipment of ammunition or sustainment supplies in support of military operations.

(b) FINANCIAL ASSISTANCE.—Section 50302(c)(2)(D) of title 46, United States Code, is amended by inserting "and financial assistance, including grants," after "technical assistance".

The Acting CHAIR. Pursuant to House Resolution 260, the gentleman from California (Mr. MCKEON) and the gentleman from Washington (Mr. SMITH) each will control 10 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from California.

Mr. MCKEON. Mr. Chairman, I yield 1 minute to my friend and colleague, the gentlelady from Minnesota (Mrs. BACHMANN).

Mrs. BACHMANN. Mr. Chairman, I rise today in support of this amendment package which includes three amendments which I’ve offered to protect and honor America’s brave men and women in uniform.

The first and the second amendments would both properly train and equip and staff the Marine Embassy Security Group and the Crisis Response Task Force. In the wake of Benghazi and the tragedy there, protecting our Nation’s Embassy personnel and classified materials has never been more important.

The third amendment requires certain Federal buildings that are already required to fly the POW-MIA flags on Federal holidays to fly those flags every day. We owe it to the memory of those who serve, to honor their commitment and give them the funding and the support they need.

I urge my colleagues to support this package, and I want to thank Mr. MCKEON.
managing inventory, and that's inventory going from what we have in Afghanistan to left over in Iraq and to many other places. We want to save money.

I also am very grateful that there is a manager of America. Even though we are downsizing on some of the contractual relationships, I can tell you that obviously they bring about $537 billion as obligated by Federal agencies. These small businesses can benefit. They create jobs. And the outreach is going to be vital beyond where the bases are, beyond where the areas where you would likely think.

Let me also say this. I want to thank the committee for working with me on an amendment that I thought was very important, and that is the study of the procurement practices of our intelligence assets and to be able to improve how we deal with intelligence. I know that we will work together on that going forward, and I believe that it is important that we do work together.

These are amendments that I believe will improve the conditions of our very important military personnel. And again, to all of them, Happy Father's Day.

Mr. MCKEON. At this time, Mr. Chairman, I yield 2 minutes to the gentleman from Alaska (Mr. YOUNG) for the purpose of a colloquy.

Mr. YOUNG of Alaska. Mr. Chairman, I thank the gentleman for yielding. I rise to thank my good friend and chairman of the House Armed Services Committee for including my amendment on section 811 of the fiscal year 2010 National Defense Authorization Act in one of today's en bloc packages and to ask if he is concerned, as I am, that implementation of section 811 is inconsistent and contrary to the congressional intent.

Mr. MCKEON. Will the gentleman yield?

Mr. YOUNG of Alaska. I yield to the gentleman from California.

Mr. MCKEON. I yield 2 minutes to the gentleman from Alaska (Mr. YOUNG) for the purpose of a colloquy.

Mr. YOUNG of Alaska. I yield to the gentleman from California.
entities are conducting critical research for our defense industry and other sectors of government while also supporting critical programs within the community. It makes no sense to place onerous requirements on these successful organizations that significantly decrease the ability to conduct business.

Further, I support a letter to the GAO requesting a full and detailed report with respect to any inconsistencies in the way the agencies are implementing Section 811, the negative impacts such section is having on Native American contractors, along with recommendations of how the provisions should be implemented.

Mr. Chairman, I would also like to thank the chairman, the ranking member, and my colleague Mr. YOUNG from Alaska for this amendment and for placing it in the en bloc package.

Mr. McKEON. Mr. Chairman, I yield 1 minute to the gentleman from Colorado, Mr. LAMBORN.

Mr. LAMBORN. Mr. Chairman. I rise today to highlight my amendment No. 143, which expresses the sense of Congress highlighting the threat posed by Hezbollah.

Hezbollah is one of the world’s most dangerous terrorist organizations. After al Qaeda, it is responsible for the most deaths of American citizens. Hezbollah is behind a series of terrorist attacks around the world, including the failed plot to assassinate the Saudi Ambassador here in Washington.

Hezbollah is backed by the Iranian regime and has now joined the fight to protect another Iranian proxy, the Assad regime in Syria.

Hezbollah was behind an attack last summer in Bulgaria that killed five people. Unfortunately, the European Union has not yet listed Hezbollah as a terrorist organization.

My amendment calls on the EU to recognize Hezbollah as a terrorist organization. Please vote ‘yes’ on this amendment to stand against terrorism.

Mr. SMITH of Washington. Mr. Chairman, I yield back the balance of my time.

Mr. McKEON. Mr. Chairman, we have no further speakers. I urge adoption of the en bloc amendment, and I yield back the balance of my time.

Ms. JACKSON LEE. Mr. Chair, I thank Chairman McKEON and Ranking Member SMITH for including these amendments in the En Bloc Amendment #1 and I urge all members to vote in favor of this amendment.

Ms. JACKSON LEE. Mr. Chair, I thank Chairman McKEON and Ranking Member SMITH and the Rules Committee for making in order and including in En Bloc Amendment #2 three amendments that I offered to the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2014.

The Jackson Lee Amendments are simple and if adopted would improve the final bill.

The Jackson Lee Amendment designated as #88 directs the Department of Defense to post information on sexual assault prevention and response resources online for ease of access by men and women in the armed services.

There is no greater crime that an individual can commit than the crime of sexual molestation and sexual assault. The perpetrators of these crimes rob victims of their dignity and sense of wellbeing. Victimization is not easily relieved by treating the immediate physical injuries that may result, but can last for years. Moreover, victims of sexual assault are profoundly affected for the rest of their lives, often with PTSD or other medical conditions. As representatives, we have a duty to condemn this violence, work for stronger enforcement of laws and provide adequate funding for programs to assist individuals who may have experienced such abuse.

When the victim is a member of the armed forces, the crime is much more traumatic because the assailant may be a superior officer or the location of the crime far from our shores. Further, the mechanisms in place to support civilians who are victims of sexual violence are often not available to men and women in uniform.

In 2012, the Department of Defense estimated that 26,000 men and women in the armed forces are victims of some type of unwanted sexual contact. This reflects a 40 percent increase over a two-year period. The report provided by the Defense Department suggests that the majority of the crimes involved rape, aggravated sexual assault or non-consensual sodomy.

We know that victims of sexual violence or abuse among civilians are routinely underreported and underresponded. The Defense Department report states that of the 26,000 estimated victims only 3,374 crimes were reported and just 302 of the 2,558 incidents pursued by victims were prosecuted.

This crime is not limited to women who are victims of men, but include men who are victims of other men. The Defense Department report states that 81 percent of sexual violence against men goes unreported and just 5 percent of attacks are reported to civilian law enforcement. The stigma is great for any victim of sexual violence, but it may be more so for male-to-male crimes because society has accepted the reality of sexual violence against women and children but is just becoming aware of crimes against men.
June 13, 2013
CONGRESSIONAL RECORD—HOUSE
H3547

In 2011, the Journal of Trauma and Dissa-
cution reports that men in the military face
barriers to reporting sexual crimes that include
avoidance/blocking the incident, fear of retribu-
tion, fear of facing charges under the Uniform
Code of Military Justice for associated behav-
ior like drinking, fear that reporting will dam-
age their military career and fear of not being
believed.

Sexual assault can be verbal, visual, or any-
thing that forces a person to join in unwanted
sexual contact or attention. Examples of this
are unwanted penetration (when someone watches pri-
ivate sexual acts), exhibitionism (when some-
one exposes him/herself in public), incest
(sexual contact between family members), and
sexual harassment. It can happen in different
situations, by a stranger in an isolated place,
on a date, or in the place where a person
sleeps by someone they know.

The negative impacts of sexual assault go
beyond the physical trauma of the attack itself.
The victims suffer psychological trauma, emo-
tional scarring, shame, anger, the stigma of
being victimized. Victims often suffer in silence
for years before they can gain the courage to
seek help.

Unfortunately, sexual assault is an issue
that has plagued the Nation and we are learn-
ing that men and women in the armed forces
cannot escape its effects. In my home state of
Texas, 27% of adult Texans, or 12.6% of the
population, have been sexually assas-
saulted, and more than half of all sexual as-
saults are committed against children under
age 18.

An estimated 82% of rapes go unreported.
The vast majority of rape victims—nearly
80%—know the person who rapes them.

PURPOSE OF MY AMENDMENT

The goal of the amendment is to make sure
that information is available and easily acces-
sible to military personnel for the purpose of
raising awareness, promoting education and
the long term goal of influencing organizational
culture around the issue of sexual violence.

Many in the military are just learning that
there is a huge difference between sex and
sexual violence. My amendment would edu-
cate both potential victims, witnesses or victimizers that these are acts of violence
and should be treated as such. It may also
help influence thinking among military leaders
on the nature of these crimes and promote
changes in policy to aggressively provide sup-
port to victims and judicial remedies to pro-
ces and punish criminal behavior.

It will take more than just stronger preven-
tion and enforcement of the law to prevent
sexual molestation and other forms of sexual
assault. It is also raising awareness, which is
what my amendment does.

In order to end this scourge, we need to
end this epidemic that plagues the Amer-
ican Armed forces, all segments of the military
from the most junior to the most senior officers
should be aware of what a sexual crime is and
how to reduce the incidents or them. Victims
are not at fault—victimizer are criminals who
intend to subjugate, humiliate, dominate and
hurt their victims. They are predators among
those who honorably serve in defense of our
nation. They should not be tolerated, con-
doned, protected, given refuge or enabled in
any way.

The Jacks Lee Amendment designated
as #82 expresses the sense of the Congress that
the Secretary of Defense should develop
a plan to ensure a sustainable flow of qualified
mental health counselors to meet the long-
term needs of members of the Armed Forces,
Veterans, and their families.

I have always been a supporter of the men
and women in the military, visiting every com-
batt zone, including Bosnia, Kosovo, Albania,
with numerous visits to Afghanistan and Iraq.
Houston is home to one of the largest popu-
lations of military service members and their
families in the nation. There are over 200,000
veterans of military service who live and work
here in the Houston area. There are also
13,000 veterans returning from Iraq and Afghanistan. For the brave men
and women who have been wounded in com-
bat, help is on the way.

Although some of a soldier’s wounds are in-
visible to the naked eye they are still wounds
that should be properly treated. One of the
best ways to increase access to treatment is
to increase the number of medical facilities
and mental health professionals who are avail-
able to serve the needs of men and women
currently serving and those who have become
veterans every day.

The current conflict in Afghanistan is the
most continuous combat operations since Viet-
man. One study published in the American Jour-
nal of Medicine indicates that 84% of soldiers
returning from Iraq reported receiving small-
arms fire.

In addition, 86% of soldiers in Iraq reported
knowing someone who was seriously injured
or killed, 68% reported seeing dead or seri-
ously injured Americans, and 51% reported
handling or uncovering human remains.

The majority, 77%, of soldiers deployed to
Iraq reported shooting or directing fire at the
enemy, 48% reported being responsible for
the death of an insurgent, and 26% reported
being responsible for the death of a noncombatant. (Hoge et al., 2004).

In addition to these Jacks Lee Amend-
ments, I joined my colleagues on the Com-
mittee on Homeland Security in supporting an
amendment to promote collaboration between
the Department of Defense and Department of
Homeland security regarding the identification
of equipment, either declared excess, or made
available to DHS on a long-term loan basis
that will help increase security along the bor-
der.

This is a common-sense way to leverage
equipment the taxpayer has already paid for
and is coming back from overseas and no
longer needed for military purposes is a wise
use of these resources.

I also request that my colleagues support
another amendment that I joined in sponsoring
along with the leadership of the House Com-
mittee on Homeland Sec, which would allow
the transfer of technology from DOD to state
and local law enforcement. Before the creation
of DHS, a program was created to facilitate
this type of equipment transfer, and this
amendment adds the Secretary of Homeland
Security in a consultative role in the equip-
ment transfer process. This amendment also
gives applicants seek DOD equipment for use
in border security preference in this statute.
This will facilitate expedited transfer of equip-
ment that Federal, state and local first re-
sponders can use to strengthen our border se-
curity efforts.

I thank Chairman MCKEON and Ranking
Member SMITH for including these amend-
ments in the En Bloc Amendment #2 and I urge
all members to vote in favor of this amendment.

Ms. JACKSON LEE. Mr. Chair, the Rules
Committee made several amendments I of-
ferred to the National Defense Authorization
Act for Fiscal Year 2014 in order.

The Jackson Lee Amendments are simple
and if adopted would improve the final bill.
The Jackson Lee Amendment designated
as #95 provides for the improved management
of defense equipment and supplies through
automated information and data capture tech-
nologies. The private sector has led for-
ward in using inventory tracking technology to
monitor large and small products from the time
they leave manufacturing facilities until they
are sold at retail or wholesale stores.

Adoption and implementation of DOD’s Item
Unique Identification (IUID) policy for serial-
ized, as used inventory tracking technology to
manage asset control will make several asset
management improvements. Once fully implemented, if an item is in the inventory of any DOD facility
anywhere in the world, it would be easy to lo-
cate and deliver where and when it is needed.

The Jackson Lee Amendment designated
as #49 requires outreach by the DOD to small
business concerns owned and controlled by
women and minorities before the DOD make
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cate and deliver where and when it is needed.

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anywhere in the world, it would be easy to lo-
cate and deliver where and when it is needed.

The Jackson Lee Amendment designated
as #49 requires outreach by the DOD to small
business concerns owned and controlled by
women and minorities before the DOD make
items that are being returned to the DOD by
the private sector to locate equipment and
specifications.

The Jackson Lee Amendment designated
as #49 requires outreach by the DOD to small
business concerns owned and controlled by
women and minorities before the DOD make
items that the requests create records that can be
tracked as well as track the items moved.

These fully automated warehouses have no
staff, but rely upon technology that is designed
to store and retrieve items, and to store and
retrieve items in the most cost effective and
efficient manner possible.

The automated warehouse systems are in
use in the private sector and are one of the
many innovations that may assist the DOD in
improving efficiency of equipment manage-
ment. Federal contracting can be an
important revenue source for businesses of any size. In fis-
cal year 2011, federal agencies obligated a
total of around $537 billion in government con-
tracts to businesses. However, federal a-
genies goal for contracting with women and mi-
nority owned businesses is five percent.

The Department of Defense is a major con-
sumer of products and services that range
from office products to military specific equip-
manship. The wide range of businesses opportuni-
ties provide ample reasons to engage women
and minority owned businesses as contractors or
subcontractors.

This Amendment requires outreach by the
DOD to small business concerns owned and
controlled by women and minority
businesses before conversion of certain functions to contractor performance. Federal contracting can be an
important revenue source for businesses of any size. In fiscal year 2011, federal agencies obligated a
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important revenue source for businesses of any size. In fiscal year 2011, federal agencies obligated a
total of around $537 billion in govern-
ment contracts to businesses. However, federal a-
genies goal for contracting with women and mi-
nority owned businesses is five percent.
The Jackson Lee Amendment designated as #95 provides an improved management of defense equipment and supplies through automated information and data capture technologies. The private sector has leaped forward in using inventory tracking technology to monitor large and small products from the time they leave manufacturing facilities until they are sold at retail or wholesale stores.

Adoption and implementation of DOD’s Item Unique Identification (UID) policy for serialized asset control will make several additional inventory and supply chain management improvements. Once fully implemented, if an item is in the inventory of any DOD facility anywhere in the world, it would be easy to locate and deliver when and where it is needed. This happens every day in retail settings and it should be the standard way DOD inventory is managed. My amendment would support the work of the DOD to adopt a proven private sector method for more efficiently managing inventory.

The most advanced warehouse inventory management systems are fully automated and biometrically controlled to track items and create records of people who make request to transport items from storage to use. These systems make sure that persons seeking to move items have the authority to do so and that the items being created records that can be tracked as well as track the items moved. These fully automated warehouses have no staff, but rely upon technology that is designed to store and retrieve items in the most cost effective and efficient manner possible.

Fully automated warehouse systems, such as the ones operated by Genco, are in use in the private sector and are one of the many innovations that may assist the DOD in improving efficiency of equipment management while saving potentially millions of dollars in labor and acquisition costs.

I urge all members to support these amendments.

The Acting CHAIR. The question is on the amendments en bloc offered by the gentleman from California (Mr. McKeon).

The en bloc amendments were agreed to.

ANNOUNCEMENT BY THE ACTING CHAIR

The Acting CHAIR. Pursuant to clause 9 of rule XVIII, proceedings will now resume on those amendments printed in part B of House Report 113–108 on which further proceedings were postponed, in the following order:

Amendment No. 2 by Mr. BLUMENAUER of Oregon.
Amendment No. 3 by Mrs. LUMMIS of Wyoming.
Amendment No. 5 by Mr. COFFMAN of Colorado.
Amendment No. 9 by Mr. RIGEL of Virginia.
Amendment No. 10 by Mr. McGOVERN of Massachusetts.
Amendment No. 11 by Mr. GOODLATTE of Virginia.
Amendment No. 12 by Mr. Washington of Washington.

The Chair will reduce to 2 minutes the minimum time for any electronic vote after the first vote in this series.

The Clerk redesignated the amendment.

RECORDED VOTE

The Acting CHAIR. A recorded vote has been demanded.

A recorded vote was ordered.

The vote was taken by electronic device, and there were—ayes 106, noes 318, not voting 30, as follows:

[House Roll No. 222]

AYES—106

Amaash
Bass
Bercer
Bentivolio
Blumenauer
Bommarito
Braley (IA)
Capuano
Carson (IN)
Castor (FL)
Clay
Cohen
Congres
Cooper
Davey, Danny
DeFazio
Degette
Doyle
Duckworth
Duncan (TN)
Edwards
Elison
Eshoo
Farr
Farrar
Farrar (CA)
Barton
Beatty
Bera (CA)
Bilirakis
Bishop (GA)
Bishop (NY)
Bishop (UT)
Black
Blackburn
Bomen
Bouyancy
Brady (PA)
Brady (TX)
Brennan
Brooks (AL)
Brooks (IN)
Brown (GA)
Brown (FL)
Brownley (CA)
Buchanan
Bucshon
Burgess
Bustos
Butterfield
Calvert
Camp
Cantor
Granger
Graves (GA)
Graves (MD)
Gree
Green, Gene
Green, Tim (AL)
Grimm
Guthrie
Hansen
Hanna
Hefner
Henderson
Hannah
Hansen (WA)
Harkleroad
Harvey
Hastings
Hastings (WA)
Haskins
Haxbeck
Herrera Beutler
Herrero
Holding
Hoyt
Hudson
Hulett
Huneke
Huntington
Hyde
Ingraham
Irvine
Jackson (MS)
Jenkins
Jensen
Jenkins
Johnson (IL)
Johnson (IA)
Johnson (NY)
Johnson (TX)
Johnson (WA)
Johnson (WY)
Johnson, E. B.
Johnson, G. K.
Johnson, Stephanie
Johnson, Tom
Johnson, V.
Johnson, W.
Johnson, White
Johnson, Wm. Clay
Jorgensen
Joyce
Kean
Kelly (IL)
Kelly (PA)
Kilmer
King (IA)
King (NY)
Kingston
Kingston (NY)
Kirby
Koerner
LaMalfa
Langevin
Lankford
Larson (WA)
Larson (CT)
Latham
Laxalt
Levin
LeBlond
Long
Lowey
Levin
Luetkemeyer
Lujan Grisham
Lujan, Ben Ray
Lumens
Lynch
Maffei
Maloney, Sean
Marchant
Marino
Mashenko
McCarthy (CA)
McCauley
McDermott
McKee
McKinnon
McMorris
McNulty
McNns
McNulty
McNulty
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The result of the vote was announced as above recorded.

AMENDMENT NO. 3 OFFERED BY MRS. LUMMIS

The Acting CHAIR. The unfinished business is the demand for a recorded vote on the amendment offered by the gentleman from Wyoming (Mrs. Lummis) on which further proceedings were postponed on the amends prevailed by voice vote.

The Clerk will redesignate the amendment.

The Clerk redesignated the amendment.

RECORDED VOTE

The Acting CHAIR. A recorded vote has been demanded.

The Acting CHAIR. This will be a 2-minute vote.

The vote was taken by electronic device, and there were—ayes 235, noes 189, not voting 18, as follows:

AYES—235

[Roll No. 223]

Baldwin

Barrow (GA)

Barrow (GA)

Bass

Beatty

Becerra

Bera (CA)

Browne (GA)

Browne (FL)

Browne (CA)

Brown

Brown (FL)

Brownlow

Buckley

Burke (WI)

Burke (NY)

Burns (OR)

Bush (FL)

Bush (TX)

Bush

Burgos

Butler

Butler

Byrne (NJ)

Byrne

Carter

Carter

Cashion

Chaffetz

Cheney

Cheney

Cheney

Chu (CA)

Cisneros

Cochrane

Cochrane

Coffman

Collins (GA)

Collins (NY)

Conaway

Cook

Cotton

Cramer

Crawford

Crenshaw

Culberson

Daines

Davis, Rodney

Debduyt

DelBianco

DeLauro

Delaney

Demings

Derby

Dent

DelBianco

Duffy

Duncan (SC)

Duncan (TN)

Elmers

Farenthold

Fincher

Fitzpatrick

Fleischmann

Flemming

Flores

Forbes

Fonar

Forbes

Fortenberry

Fox

Frank

Frelinghuysen

Simpson

Smith (MO)

Smith (NJ)

Smith (TX)

Southerland

Stivers

Stockman

Stutzman

Terry

Thompson (PA)

Tibbetts

Tipton

Turner

Valadao

Wagner

Walker

Walorski

Webb (TX)

Webster (FL)

Westmoreland

Whitefield

Williams

Wilson (SC)

Wittman

Womack

Wood

Yoder

Yoho

Young (AK)

Young (FL)

NOT VOTING—10

Campbell

Chair

Fattah

Gutierrez

Announcement of the Acting Chair (During the Vote). There is 1 minute remaining.

Ms. SIRENA changed her vote from "aye" to "no".

So the amendment was agreed to.

The result of the vote was announced as above recorded.

Amendment No. 5 Offered by Mr. COPPEN

The Acting CHAIR. The unfinished business is the demand for a recorded vote on the amendment offered by the gentleman from Colorado (Mr. COPPEN) on which further proceedings were postponed and on which the noes prevailed by voice vote.

The Clerk will redesignate the amendment.

The Clerk redesignated the amendment.

RECORDED VOTE

The Acting CHAIR. A recorded vote has been demanded.

The Acting CHAIR. This will be a 2-minute vote.

The vote was taken by electronic device, and there were—ayes 206, noes 220, not voting 8, as follows:

[Roll No. 224]
on which further proceedings were postponed and on which the noes prevailed by voice vote. The Clerk will redesignate the amendment. The Clerk redesignated the amendment.

RECORDED VOTE

The Acting CHAIR. A recorded vote has been demanded. A recorded vote was ordered.

The Acting CHAIR. This will be a 2-minute vote.

The vote was taken by electronic device, and there were—aye 178, noes 248, not voting 8, as follows:

[Roll No. 225]

AYES—178

The result of the vote was announced

Markey

Lewis

Negrete McLeod

Murphy (FL)

Meng

Lynch

Larsen (WA)

Israel

Honda

Hinojosa

Van Hollen

Taylor (IN)

Hastings (FL)

Hanabusa

Hall

Grijalva

Gonzalez (MO)

Grayson

Greene, J.

Green, Eugene

Green, Gene

Grijalva

Grijalva

Green, Young (AK)

Gina McCarthy (NY)

Fattah

Clay

Clinton

Collins

Conyers

Cook

Costa

Courtney

Crawley

Cue Cyrill

Cicilline

Clarke

Cleaver

Clay

Cole

Coles

COLLINS of New York changed his vote from “aye” to “no.”

Mr. DEFAZIO explained his change of vote from “aye” to “no.”

So the amendment was rejected.

The result of the vote was announced as above recorded.

AMENDMENT NO. 10 OFFERED BY MR. MCGOVERN

The Acting CHAIR. The unfinished business is the demand for a recorded vote on the amendment offered by the gentleman from Virginia (Mr. RIGELL) ...
The vote was taken by electronic device, and there were—ayes 214, noes 211, not voting 9, as follows:

[Roll No. 227]  

AYES—214

Anderholm
Alexander
Amash
Amodei
Andrews
Çavusoglu
Beatty
Becerra
Bentivolio
Bera (CA)
Bilirakis
Bishop (GA)
Bishop (NY)
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The vote was taken by electronic device, and there were—ayes 200, noes 226, not voting 8, as follows:

[Roll No. 1803]

Ms. WATERS and Mr. CUMMINGS changed their vote from “no” to “aye.” So the amendment was rejected. The result of the vote was announced as above recorded.

Mr. McKIEON. Mr. Chairman, I move that the Committee do now rise.

The motion was agreed to. Accordingly, the Committee rose; and the Speaker pro tempore (Mr. Poe of Texas) having assumed the chair, Mr. SIMPSON, Acting Chair of the Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union, reported that that Committee had had under consideration the bill (H.R. 1960) to authorize appropriations for fiscal year 2014 for military activities of the Department of Defense and for military construction, to prescribe military personnel strengths for such fiscal year, and for other purposes, had come to no resolution thereon.

Mr. McKIEON. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that, during further consideration of H.R. 1960 pursuant to House Resolution 260, amendments 14 and 23 printed in part B of House Report 113-108 may be considered out of sequence.

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

There was no objection.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to House Resolution 260 and rule...
XVIII, the Chair declares the House in the Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union for the further consideration of the bill, H.R. 1960. Will the gentleman from Texas (Mr. Poe) kindly assume the chair.

IN THE COMMITTEE OF THE WHOLE

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

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The Acting CHAIR. When the Committee of the Whole rose earlier today, the second set of en bloc amendments offered by the gentleman from California (Mr. Mckon) had been disposed of.

AMENDMENT NO. 15 OFFERED BY MR. DENHAM

The Acting CHAIR. It is now in order to consider amendment No. 15 printed in part B of House Report 113-108. Mr. DENHAM. I rise to offer my amendment.

The Acting CHAIR. The Clerk will designate the amendment.

The text of the amendment is as follows:

At the end of subtitle C of title V, add the following new section:

SECTION 530E. AUTHORITY TO ENLIST IN THE ARMED FORCES CERTAIN ALIENS WHO ARE UNLAWFULLY PRESENT IN THE UNITED STATES AND LEGAL STATUS OF SUCH ENLISTEES BY REASON OF HONORABLE SERVICE IN THE ARMED FORCES.

(a) Certain aliens authorized for enlistment. — Subsection (b)(1) of section 504 of title 10, United States Code, is amended by adding at the end the following new subparagraph:

"(D) An alien who was unlawfully present in the United States on December 31, 2011, who has been lawfully and continuously present in the United States since that date, who was younger than 15 years of age on the date the alien initially entered the United States, and who, disregarding such unlawful status, is otherwise eligible for original enlistment in a regular component of the Army, Navy, Air Force, Marine Corps, or Coast Guard under section 506(a) of this title and regulations issued to implement such section.".

(b) Conditional admission to permanent residence of alien enlists. — Such section is further amended by adding at the end the following new subsection:

"(c) Conditional admission to permanent residence of alien enlists. — (1) The Secretary of Homeland Security shall adjust the status of an alien described in subsection (b)(1)(D) who enlists in a regular component of the Army, Navy, Air Force, Marine Corps, or Coast Guard to the status of an alien lawfully admitted for permanent residence under the provisions of section 245 of the Immigration and Nationality Act (8 U.S.C. 1255), except that the alien does not have to—"

"(A) establish that he or she entered the United States prior to January 1, 1972; or

(B) comply with section 212(e) of such Act (8 U.S.C. 1182(e))."

(2) The lawfully permanent resident status of an alien described in subsection (b)(1)(D) who enlisted in a regular component of the armed forces and whose status was adjusted under paragraph (1) automatically rescinded, by operation of law, if the alien is separated from the armed forces under other than honorable conditions before the alien serves the term of service prescribed under such alien. Such grounds for rescission are in addition to any other grounds for rescission provided by law. Proof of separation from the armed forces under other than honorable conditions shall be established by a duly authenticated certification from the armed force in which the alien last served.

(D) Nothing in this subsection shall be construed to alter—

"(A) the process prescribed by sections 328, 329, and 329A of the Immigration and Nationality Act (8 U.S.C. 1390, 1440, 1440-1) by which a person may naturalize through service in the armed forces; or

(B) the provisions for original enlistment in the armed forces described in section 506(a) of this title and regulations issued to implement such section.".

(c) Offset and delayed effective date.—

(1) Budgetary effects.—Not later than 30 days after the date of the enactment of this Act, the President shall submit to Congress a report analyzing an assessment of the budgetary effects of enactment of this section and a determination regarding whether such enactment would result in an increase in the deficit in the current year, the budget year, or the subsequent nine fiscal years.

(2) Delayed effective date.—With the exception of paragraph (1), this section and the amendments made by this section shall become effective only upon enactment of an Act referencing this section and the title of which is as follows: "An Act to provide budgetary treatment of changes to enlistment policies of the Armed Forces.".

(d) Clerical amendments.

(1) S pecific heading.— The heading of such section is amended to read as follows: "§ 504. Persons not qualified; citizenship or residency requirements; exceptions".

(2) Table of sections.— The table of sections at the beginning of chapter 31 of such title is amended by inserting the following new item:

"§ 504. Persons not qualified; citizenship or residency requirements; exceptions."

The Acting CHAIR. Pursuant to House Resolution 260, the gentleman from California (Mr. DENHAM) and a Member opposed each will control 5 minutes.

The Acting CHAIR. The gentleman from California.

Mr. DENHAM. Mr. Chairman, thank you for giving me an opportunity to speak on behalf of my amendment to authorize the enlistment in the Armed Forces of a group of undocumented immigrants who entered the U.S. under 15 years of age, who entered the country on or before December 31, 2011, and who are otherwise qualified for enlistment.

This amendment will also provide a way for the very people that the gentleman is trying to help to actually receive the opportunity to serve our country and then be able to adjust their status to lawful permanent residents, and ultimately, we hope, to become United States citizens.

There is also a further flaw in the bill that would prevent any part of this from ever taking effect unless the gentleman were able to find the resources to implement this. As he and I discussed before this amendment was put forward, the very people that the gentleman is trying to help is very difficult unless we were prepared to make some substantial changes to the current funding of some very important service and sacrifice in the United States military.

As a Nation, we have never made citizenship a requirement for service in our Armed Forces. Half of the U.S. military enlists in the 1840s were immigrants, and more than 660,000 military citizens fought for naturalization between 1862 and 2000.

Mr. Chairman, I have worn the uniform. I have served with many immigrants in Desert Storm and Somalia, my uncle and godfather served with immigrants during Vietnam. My grandfather and grandmother served in Korea, where Europeans were encouraged to sign up for the United States military. Filipinos from 1947 to 2000 were encouraged to sign up and serve in the military.

This is one opportunity for those that have gone to school here, that have graduated from high school, that are in our communities, to show their ultimate support for this great Nation and are willing to sacrifice in support of our country.

I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. LARSEN of Washington. Mr. Chairman, I rise in opposition to the amendment.

Mr. BECERRA. Mr. Chairman, I would like to engage the gentleman from California in a colloquy, if I may.

Mr. BECERRA. Mr. Chairman, I would like to engage the gentleman from California (Mr. DENHAM), and what I'd like to ask is, in conversations that have taken place between Members on this particular amendment, there is obviously quite a bit of support on this side of the House for legislation that would honor the sacrifices of any American, including those Americans who have come to this country through no fault of their own without documentation, have essentially become Americans through their time as young Americans in this country, and then wanted to fulfill service to this Nation by applying to serve in our Armed Forces.

This amendment, however, has some flaws in it that make it very difficult for the very people that the gentleman is trying to help to actually receive the opportunity to serve our country and then be able to adjust their status to lawful permanent residents, and ultimately, we hope, to become United States citizens.

There is also a further flaw in the bill that would prevent any part of this from ever taking effect unless the gentleman were able to find the resources to implement this. As he and I discussed before this amendment was put forward, the very people that the gentleman is trying to help is very difficult unless we were prepared to make some substantial changes to the current funding of some very important
This is an issue that we plan to look at in the Judiciary Committee, and so I want to thank the gentleman from California (Mr. BECERRA) also for raising the issue in the context of our overall efforts to deal with immigration reform, and if the gentleman from California were to withdraw his amendment, I would commit to him to work with him in addressing the situation and immigration status of these individuals. This should and can be done in the broad spectrum of the entire immigration debate, as you know we are fully engaged in in the House Judiciary Committee.

Mr. DENHAM. I look forward to working with the gentleman, but at this time I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. LARSEN of Washington. I continue to reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. DENHAM. I yield 1 minute to the gentleman from Florida (Mr. DIAZ-BALART).

Mr. DIAZ-BALART. Mr. Chairman, actually I rise to thank you, Mr. DENHAM, for bringing up this very important issue. The gentleman mentioned historically the great contributions that the folks that he mentioned today, people just like that, have made throughout our history. Let me tell you, Mr. DENHAM, you are bringing up an issue which I am glad finally someone has brought up, and I know you’re going to continue to, as you have, show the leadership on this issue that you’ve had from day one.

I just want to tell you that I’m willing to do whatever I can to be of help because I think the issue that you have brought up today is essential not only for a group of individuals, but more importantly, for the national security interests of the United States. So again, thank you, sir, for bringing this up.

Mr. LARSEN of Washington. Mr. Chairman, do I understand that we have the right to close?

The Acting CHAIR. The gentleman is correct.

Mr. LARSEN of Washington. I yield 1 minute to the gentleman from California (Mr. BECERRA).

Mr. BECERRA. I thank the gentleman for yielding. And I appreciate the gentleman from California being willing to withdraw the amendment, and certainly appreciate the work of the chairman of the Judiciary Committee, Mr. GOODLATTE, in proposing that we try to resolve this in this Chamber.

I think we want to make it very clear. As I think every one of my colleagues who has spoken on this amendment has said, this is an important issue because we have a lot of young Americans who are trapped in a situation where they have to live in the shadows. And especially for those who wish to provide service to our country in uniform, I think all of us believe, if you’re willing to give that highest calling of service, that we want to be there to be not only appreciative of your service, but recognizing the value involved.

And so I want to make sure we’re very clear. We all support the notion of trying to help these young Americans, who are Americans. We’re not only able to serve but in legal title, the opportunity to serve this country. This amendment, unfortunately, would not accomplish that if it were to go forward, and that’s why I think it’s so important, as Mr. Goodlatte, our chair, so the Judiciary Committee pointed out, that we withdraw the amendment and try to make corrections so we can get to the point of dealing with immigration reform.

Mr. DENHAM. Mr. Chairman, how much time do I have remaining?

The Acting CHAIR. The gentleman from California has 1½ minutes remaining.

Mr. DENHAM. I yield 1 minute to the gentleman from Colorado (Mr. COFFMAN).

Mr. COFFMAN. Mr. Chairman, I thank the gentleman from California for yielding and for bringing up this critical issue.

My father was a veteran of both World War II and Korea, and he taught me, growing up, that there’s no greater demonstration of American citizenship than serving one’s country in the military. And in my congressional district, there are a lot of young people who came to this country by their parents illegally, who grew up in the United States, who went to school here, and who want to serve this country in the military. It is the only country that they’ve known, and so they ought to be afforded the right to do that and to demonstrate what is the greatest. I think, form of citizenship, and that is served in the United States military.

So I think that this is something that we’ve got to accomplish as a part of comprehensive immigration reform and something, certainly, that will make our country a better place.

Mr. LARSEN of Washington. Mr. Chair, I continue to reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. DENHAM. Mr. Chairman, let me just finish by saying the precedence is here. Legal permanent residents are already serving in our military from American Samoa, from Palau, we have a long history of over 660,000 immigrants serving in our military from other countries.

This seems like something that should be a bipartisan, commonsense way to address this problem, allowing people to not only be able to serve in the military, that great opportunity that they have, but, ultimately, the ultimate sacrifice, giving your life for a great country like this.

With that, Mr. Chairman, I ask unanimous consent to withdraw my amendment.

The Acting CHAIR. Without objection, the amendment is withdrawn.

There was no objection.
Every one is very much aware that the President had an open mic incident where he didn’t expect the American public to hear what he was saying when he was meeting in Seoul, South Korea, with then-President Medvedev of Russia, and he said that he needed some space from the Russians. He said to him, as we all are familiar with now, “This is my last election,” Obama told Medvedev during the two-day nuclear summit. He said, “After my election, I will have more flexibility.”

You don’t have to take my word for it. You can see this on YouTube, where the President offers the issue of missile defense as one that’s negotiable with the Russians after he’s no longer answering to the American public through the election.

What’s troubling is, as we stood on the House floor and demanded the terms of this secret deal that he was talking about with Medvedev, the President didn’t make any of those details available. But, instead, after the election, with the stroke of his pen, abandoned phase IV of his administration’s approach missile defense plan that would have provided missile defense protection for the United States homeland. It was a portion of the missile defense shield that was objected to by the Russians.

So here we have the President sitting with Medvedev saying wait till after the election, I’ll have more flexibility, and then subsequent to the election, abandoning a portion of the missile defense shield that was intended to protect the homeland.

But what’s more troubling is Russian press reports indicate that President Putin says that they have received from the United States indications of a further deal and further negotiations, further offers from this administration to what I believe weaken and diminish our missile defense shield.

The President now is making these public. We are asking for a sense of Congress demanding that the President of the United States make public the details of the terms of what he is offering President Putin.

The President has said he’s going to be the most open, most transparent administration; and yet this is an area where not only did the administration deny negotiations are ongoing, which we know to be the case, but he even denies the Administration and us the terms of those negotiations.

Our sense of Congress says, Mr. President, make these public.

As we know, South Korea is incredibly vulnerable to North Korea. Now the United States is vulnerable, as North Korea has taken missiles and put them on a launch pad. We have Iran that’s emerging. We have real concerns and threats to the United States. This President should not be negotiating missile defense, especially not in a manner that’s not open and transparent to the Members of Congress.

With that, I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. LARSEN of Washington. I claim time in opposition.

The Acting CHAIR. The gentleman is recognized for 5 minutes.

Mr. LARSEN of Washington. Mr. Chairman, I’d encourage our colleagues to vote “no” on this amendment. The amendment implies that the President is negotiating some secret deal with Russia that would weaken U.S. security for the ideological pursuit of nuclear weapons reductions.

Now, we know the President has the constitutional power to conduct negotiations, and Congress has the authority to provide advice and consent to ratification and to deny funding for any implementation of any treaty. The administration has provided regular briefings and has supplied senior State and Defense officials over here to our committee and to the House Foreign Affairs Committee and informed us on talks on Russia.

This amendment also is not necessary. The bill already contains numerous provisions asking for information on U.S.-Russian missile defense cooperation and blocking nuclear weapons reductions. So I’d ask my colleagues to oppose this amendment.

I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. TURNER. Mr. Chairman, how much time do I have remaining?

The Acting CHAIR. The gentleman from Ohio has 2 minutes remaining.

Mr. TURNER. I yield 1 minute to the gentleman from Oklahoma (Mr. BRIDENSTINE).

Mr. BRIDENSTINE. Mr. Chairman, I rise today to support the Turner amendment.

The President, as everybody remembers, told then-Russian President Medvedev that we would have more flexibility to cut a secret deal—of course, he didn’t use the word “secret,” but I think we all understand that’s what it was—on missile defense after the 2012 elections.

We also know that the National Security Adviser, Tom Donilon, conveyed a letter from the President to Russian President Putin that reportedly proposed a missile defense agreement that would avoid congressional review and consent. Given this administration’s lack of transparency, I have no confidence in the President’s abilities to negotiate on missile defense or on nuclear weapons.

Mr. Chairman, missile defenses protect our Nation. They protect our deployed forces and our allies from attack. Our nuclear deterrent is a stabilizing force that promotes restraint and assures our allies of security.

Given our economic and military superiority currently, we have military dominance when compared to Russia, I personally don’t trust this President to negotiate it away. And I think it’s important that we, as Members of Congress, should have oversight here.
Mr. LARSEN of Washington. Mr. Chair, I yield 2 minutes to the gentleman from New Jersey (Mr. ANDREWS).

Mr. ANDREWS asked and was given permission to revise and extend his remarks.

Mr. ANDREWS. Mr. Chairman, I think virtually everyone on our side of the aisle in this Chamber would agree that if the President wants to submit a treaty, he has to follow the Constitution and it must be approved. I think all of us should agree that if the President wants to implement a so-called executive agreement not subject to treaty confirmation that we should vigorously exercise our power of the purse and our oversight authority to make sure that that's in the best interest of the American people, and if it's not, we shouldn't fund it, as the Constitution gives us the prerogative.

The problem with this amendment is, if it's said that we call on the President to give us complete information about what's going on between us and Russia, I would vote for it; but I can't vote for an amendment that has findings that are hearsay at best and inaccurate at worst.

But the word "finding" in the operation of this institution implies that there's been a sober, thorough, and factual inquiry as to what's gone on. These findings are pure hearsay. They say that certain Members have read newspaper articles. Well, that's interesting, but that's not a finding. It then characterizes—characterizes—the President as trading away for the prospect of nuclear arms reductions certain weapons system or defense systems. And I would really ask anyone on the other side if they could cite to us any instance where the President has, in fact, made an agreement where he has traded away any defense system to the Russians or anyone else. I don't think they can.

The right vote on this is "no." We should exercise oversight. We should not engage in science fiction.

Mr. TURNER. I yield the balance of my time to the chairman of the Strategic Forces Subcommittee, the gentleman from Alabama, MIKE ROGERS.

Mr. ROGERS of Alabama. Mr. Chairman, I rise in support of the Turner amendment.

This administration must be transparent. When the Congress on negotiating proposals with foreign states, especially on something as important to U.S. security as missile defenses. Numerous members of the HASC, including Chairman McKEON, have written asking questions of DOD and the President as to the content of proposals that the administration is and may be making with the Russians.

We see over and over again Russian officials, after visits by U.S. officials, referencing proposals that have been made on U.S. missile defenses. We know from these press reports that the President is proposing "executive agreements" and drafting executive order to provide "legally binding" constraints on our missile defenses. When we, as Members of Congress, ask about these proposals, we're told next to nothing.

It's unacceptable for this administration to stiff-arm the Congress when negotiating over U.S. missile defenses. I urge my colleagues to vote "yes" on this amendment.

Mr. LARSEN of Washington. Mr. Chairman, again, I would ask my colleagues to vote "no" on this amendment.

We have heard from this side not just the content of this amendment being sort of out of whack with reality, but also when we consider whether or not it's necessary to commit a case, this is not a necessary amendment given the provisions that are already in H.R. 1960.

So I ask my colleagues to vote "no" on this amendment and yield back the balance of my time.

The Acting CHAIR. The question is on the amendment offered by the gentleman from Ohio (Mr. TURNER).

The question was taken; and the Acting Chair announced that the ayes appeared to have it.

Mr. LARSEN of Washington. Mr. Chairman, I demand a recorded vote.

The Acting CHAIR. Pursuant to clause 6 of rule XVIII, further proceedings on the amendment offered by the gentleman from Ohio (Mr. TURNER).

Mr. McKEON. Mr. Chairman, pursuant to H. Res. 200, I offer amendments en bloc.

The Acting CHAIR. The Clerk will designate the amendments en bloc.

Amendments en bloc No. 3 offered by Mr. MCKEON.

Page 170, line 4, insert the following:

''(14) Any State student cadet corps as Department of Defense Youth Organizations, as defined in section 1065 of the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2012 (Public Law 112-81; 125 Stat. 1403; 10 U.S.C. 503 note) for purposes of identifying persons for recruitment and enlistment in the Armed Forces, the Secretary of Defense shall—''

SEC. 520. PROOF OF PERIOD OF MILITARY SERVICE FOR PURPOSES OF INTEREST RATE LIMITATION UNDER THE SERVICEMEMBERS CIVIL RELIEF ACT.

Section 207(b)(1) of the Servicemembers Civil Relief Act (30 U.S.C. 512(b)(1)) is amended by inserting after "calling the servicemember to military service" the following: ``(or other appropriate indicator of military service, including a certified letter from a commanding officer or information from the Defense Manpower Database Center).''

AMENDMENT NO. 32 OFFERED BY MR. KLINE OF MINNESOTA

At the end of subtitle C of title V, add the following new section:

SEC. 509. POLICY ON MILITARY RECRUITMENT AND ENLISTMENT OF GRADUATES OF SECONDARY SCHOOLS.

(a) CONDITIONS ON USE OF TEST, ASSESSMENT, OR SCREENING TOOLS.—In the case of any test, assessment, or screening tool utilized under the policy on recruitment and enlistment required by subsection (b) of section 532 of the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2012 (Public Law 112-81; 125 Stat. 1403; 10 U.S.C. 7801(38)), including all persons described in subsection (a)(2) of section 532 of the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2012 (Public Law 112-81; 125 Stat. 1403; 10 U.S.C. 7801(38)), including all persons described in subsection (a)(2) of section 532 of the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2012, for recruitment and enlistment in the Armed Forces, the Secretary shall ensure that those tests, assessments, or screening tools—

(1) implement a means for ensuring that graduates of a secondary school (as defined in section 9101(38) of the Elementary and Secondary Education Act of 1965 (20 U.S.C. 7801(38)), including all persons described in subsection (a)(2) of section 532 of the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2012) are required to meet the same standards on the test, assessment, or screening tool; and

(2) use uniform testing requirements and grading standards.

(b) RULE OF CONSTRUCTION.—Nothing in section 532(b) of the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2012 or this section shall be construed to permit the Secretary of Defense or the Secretary of a military department to create or use a different grading standard on any test, assessment, or screening tool utilized for the purpose of identifying graduates of a secondary school (as defined in section 9101(38) of the Elementary and Secondary Education Act of 1965 (20 U.S.C. 7801(38)), including all persons described in subsection (a)(2) of section 532 of the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2012, for recruitment and enlistment in the Armed Forces),

AMENDMENT NO. 35 OFFERED BY MS. VELÁZQUEZ OF NEW YORK

At the end of subtitle D of title V, add the following new section:

SEC. 5. MILITARY HAZING PREVENTION OVERSIGHT PANEL.

(a) ESTABLISHMENT.—There is established a panel to be known as the Military Hazing Prevention Oversight Panel (in this section referred to as the "Panel").

(b) MEMBERSHIP.—The Panel shall be composed of the following members:

(1) The Secretary of the Army or the Secretary's designee.

(2) The Secretary of the Navy or the Secretary's designee.

(3) The Secretary of the Air Force or the Secretary's designee.

(4) The Secretary of Homeland Security (with respect to the Coast Guard) or the Secretary's designee.

(5) Members appointed by the Secretary of Defense from among individuals who are not officers or employees of any government and who have expertise in advocating for—

(A) women;

(B) racial or ethnic minorities;
CONGRESSIONAL RECORD — HOUSE

June 13, 2013

H3557

SEC. 555. MORTGAGE PROTECTION FOR MEMBERS OF THE ARMED FORCES, SURVIVING SPOUSES, AND CERTAIN VETERANS AND OTHER IMPROVEMENTS TO THE SERVICEMEMBERS CIVIL RELIEF ACT.

(a) MEMBERS OF THE ARMED FORCES, SURVIVING SPOUSES, AND CERTAIN DISABLED VETERANS.—

"(a) Mortgage as Security.—This section applies only to an obligation on real or personal property owned by a covered individual that—

"(1) originated at any time and for which the covered individual is still obligated; and

"(2) is secured by a mortgage, trust deed, or other security in the nature of a mortgage.

"(b) Stay of Proceedings.—

"(1) IN GENERAL.—In accordance with subsection (d)(1)(A), in a judicial action pending or in a nonjudicial action commenced during a covered time period to enforce an obligation described in subsection (a), the court—

"(A) may, after a hearing and on its own motion, stay the proceedings until the end of the covered time period; and

"(B) shall, upon application by a covered individual, stay the proceedings until the end of the covered time period.

"(2) Obligation to Stop Proceedings.—

Upon receipt of notice provided under subsection (d)(1), a mortgagee, trustee, or other creditor seeking to foreclose on real property secured by an obligation covered by this section using any judicial or nonjudicial proceedings shall immediately stop any such proceeding until the end of the covered time period.

"(c) Sale or Foreclosure.—A sale, judicial or nonjudicial foreclosure, or seizure of property for a breach of an obligation described in subsection (a) that is not stayed under subsection (b) shall not be valid during a covered time period except—

"(1) upon a court order granted before such sale, judicial or nonjudicial foreclosure, or seizure with a return made and approved by the court; or

"(2) if made pursuant to an agreement as provided in section 107.

"(d) Notice Required.—

"(1) IN GENERAL.—To be covered under this section, a covered individual shall provide to the mortgagee, trustee, or other creditor written notice that such individual is so covered.

"(2) MANNER.—Written notice under paragraph (1) may be provided electronically.

"(3) TIME.—Notice provided under paragraph (1) shall be provided during the covered time period.

"(4) CONTENTS.—With respect to a service-member described in subsection (g)(1)(A), notice shall include—

"(A) a copy of the service-member’s official military orders, or any notification, certification, or verification from a service-member’s commanding officer that provides evidence of service-member’s eligibility for special pay as described in subsection (g)(1)(A); or

"(B) an official notice using a form described under paragraph (5).

"(5) OFFICIAL FORMS.—

"(A) IN GENERAL.—The Secretary of Defense shall design and distribute an official form to be used by an individual to give notice under paragraph (1).

SEC. 556A. PREVENTION OF SEXUAL ASSAULT AT MILITARY SERVICE ACADEMIES.

The Secretary of Defense shall ensure that each of the military service academies adds a section in the ethics curricula of such academies on hazing and service member interactions with respect to consultation with a health questionnaire for National Security Positions described in this subsection is the policy of in recent years preceding the date of enactment of this Act.

(c) DUTIES.—The Panel shall—

(A) conduct an initial meeting not later than 180 days after the date of the enactment of this Act, the Panel shall hold its initial meeting.

(c) MEETINGS.—The Panel shall meet not less than annually.

AMENDMENT NO. 56 OFFERED BY MRS. LOWEY OF NEW YORK

At the end of subtitle D of title V, add the following:

SEC. 556A. PREVENTION OF SEXUAL ASSAULT AT MILITARY SERVICE ACADEMIES.

The Secretary of Defense shall ensure that each of the military service academies adds a section in the ethics curricula of such academies on hazing and service member interactions with respect to consultation with a health questionnaire for National Security Positions described in this subsection is the policy of in recent years preceding the date of enactment of this Act.

(c) DUTIES.—The Panel shall—

(A) conduct an initial meeting not later than 180 days after the date of the enactment of this Act, the Panel shall hold its initial meeting.

(c) MEETINGS.—The Panel shall meet not less than annually.

AMENDMENT NO. 5 OFFERED BY MRS. LOWEY OF NEW YORK

At the end of subtitle D of title V, add the following:

SEC. 556A. PREVENTION OF SEXUAL ASSAULT AT MILITARY SERVICE ACADEMIES.

The Secretary of Defense shall ensure that each of the military service academies adds a section in the ethics curricula of such academies on hazing and service member interactions with respect to consultation with a health questionnaire for National Security Positions described in this subsection is the policy of in recent years preceding the date of enactment of this Act.

(c) DUTIES.—The Panel shall—

(A) conduct an initial meeting not later than 180 days after the date of the enactment of this Act, the Panel shall hold its initial meeting.

(c) MEETINGS.—The Panel shall meet not less than annually.

AMENDMENT NO. 7 OFFERED BY MISS. PINGREE OF MAINE

At the end of subtitle D of title V of the bill, add the following:

SEC. 556A. PREVENTION OF SEXUAL ASSAULT AT MILITARY SERVICE ACADEMIES.

The Secretary of Defense shall ensure that each of the military service academies adds a section in the ethics curricula of such academies on hazing and service member interactions with respect to consultation with a health questionnaire for National Security Positions described in this subsection is the policy of in recent years preceding the date of enactment of this Act.

(c) DUTIES.—The Panel shall—

(A) conduct an initial meeting not later than 180 days after the date of the enactment of this Act, the Panel shall hold its initial meeting.

(c) MEETINGS.—The Panel shall meet not less than annually.

AMENDMENT NO. 8 OFFERED BY MISS. LEZI OF CALIFORNIA

At the end of subtitle D of title V of the bill, add the following new section:

SEC. 556A. REPORT ON POLICIES AND REGULATIONS REGARDING SERVICE MEMBER LIVING WITH OR AT RISK OF CONTRACTING HIV.

(a) REPORT TO CONGRESS.—Not later than 180 days after the date of the enactment of this Act, the Secretary of Defense shall submit to Congress and make publicly available a report on the use of the Uniform Code of Military Justice, the Manual for Courts-Martial, and related policies, punitive articles, and regulations with regard to service members living with or at risk of contracting HIV.

(b) CONTENTS.—The report shall include the following:

(1) An assessment of whether the Uniform Code of Military Justice, the Manual for Courts-Martial, and related policies, punitive articles, and regulations are exercised in a way that demonstrates an evidence-based, medically accurate understanding of—

(A) the multiple factors that lead to HIV transmission;

(B) the relative risk of HIV transmission routes;

(C) the associated benefits of treatment and support services for people living with HIV; and

(D) the impact of HIV-specific policies and regulations on public health and on people living with or at risk of contracting HIV.

(2) A review of court-martial decisions in recent years preceding the date of enactment of this Act.

(3) Recommendations for adjustments to the Uniform Code of Military Justice, the Manual for Courts-Martial, and related policies, punitive articles, and regulations, as may be necessary, in order to ensure that policies and regulations regarding service members living with or at risk of contracting HIV are in accordance with a contemporary understanding of HIV transmission routes and associated benefits of treatment.

(c) DEFINITION OF HIV.—In this section, the term “HIV” means infection with the human immunodeficiency virus.

AMENDMENT NO. 9 OFFERED BY MRS. DELAURE OF CONNECTICUT

At the end of subtitle D of title V, add the following new section:

SEC. 556A. REPORT ON POLICIES AND REGULATIONS REGARDING SERVICE MEMBER LIVING WITH OR AT RISK OF CONTRACTING HIV.

(a) REPORT TO CONGRESS.—Not later than 180 days after the date of the enactment of this Act, the Secretary of Defense shall submit to Congress and make publicly available a report on the use of the Uniform Code of Military Justice, the Manual for Courts-Martial, and related policies, punitive articles, and regulations with regard to service members living with or at risk of contracting HIV.

(b) CONTENTS.—The report shall include the following:

(1) An assessment of whether the Uniform Code of Military Justice, the Manual for Courts-Martial, and related policies, punitive articles, and regulations are exercised in a way that demonstrates an evidence-based, medically accurate understanding of—

(A) the multiple factors that lead to HIV transmission;

(B) the relative risk of HIV transmission routes;

(C) the associated benefits of treatment and support services for people living with HIV; and

(D) the impact of HIV-specific policies and regulations on public health and on people living with or at risk of contracting HIV.

(2) A review of court-martial decisions in recent years preceding the date of enactment of this Act.

(3) Recommendations for adjustments to the Uniform Code of Military Justice, the Manual for Courts-Martial, and related policies, punitive articles, and regulations, as may be necessary, in order to ensure that policies and regulations regarding service members living with or at risk of contracting HIV are in accordance with a contemporary understanding of HIV transmission routes and associated benefits of treatment.

(c) DEFINITION OF HIV.—In this section, the term “HIV” means infection with the human immunodeficiency virus.
(b) Increased Civil Penalties for Mortgage Violations.—Paragraph (3) of section 801(b) of the Servicemembers Civil Relief Act (50 U.S.C. App. 579(b)(3)) is amended to read as follows:

"(3) To vindicate the public interest, assess a civil penalty—

(A) with respect to a violation of section 207, 303, or 305 regarding the use of property—

(i) in an amount not exceeding $100,000 for a first violation; and

(ii) in an amount not exceeding $220,000 for any subsequent violation; and

(B) with respect to any other violation of this Act—

(i) in an amount not exceeding $55,000 for a first violation; and

(ii) in an amount not exceeding $110,000 for any subsequent violation.".

(c) Credit Discrimination.—Section 108 of such Act (50 U.S.C. App. 573) is amended—

(1) by striking ‘‘Application by’’ and inserting ‘‘(a) Application or Receipt—Application by’’; and

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

"(b) Eligibility.—In addition to the protections under subsection (a), an individual who is entitled to special pay under this Act may not be denied or refused credit or be subject to any other action described under paragraphs (1) through (6) of subsection (a) solely by reason of such entitlement.’’.

(d) Requirements for Lending Institutions That Are Creditors for Obligations and Liabilities Arising From Servicemembers Civil Relief Act.—Section 207 of the Servicemembers Civil Relief Act (50 U.S.C. App. 527) is amended—

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

(2) by inserting after subsection (c) the following new subsection:

"(d) Lending Institution Requirements.—

(i) Compliance.—Each lending institution subject to the requirements of this section shall designate an employee of the institution as a compliance officer who is responsible for ensuring the institution’s compliance with this section and for distributing information to servicemembers whose obligations and liabilities are covered by this section.

(ii) Toll-Free Telephone Number.—During any fiscal year, a lending institution subject to the requirements of this section that had annual assets for the preceding fiscal year of $10,000,000,000 or more shall maintain a toll-free telephone number and shall make such telephone number available on the primary Internet website of the institution.

(e) Pension for Certain Veterans Covered by Medicaid Plans for Services Furnished by Nursing Facilities.—Section 550(d)(7) of title 38, United States Code, is amended by striking ‘‘November 30, 2016’’ and inserting ‘‘March 1, 2017’’.

(f) Effective Date.—Section 303B of the Servicemembers Civil Relief Act, as added by subsection (a), and the amendments made by this section (other than the amendment made by subsection (e)), shall take effect on the date that is one year after the date of the enactment of this Act.

AMENDMENT NO. 61 OFFERED BY MS. MICHELLE LUJAN GRISHAM OF NEW MEXICO

Page 232, after line 18, insert the following:

"SEC. 303B. Mortgages and trust deeds of servicemembers, surviving spouses, and disabled veterans.’’.

(3) CONFORMING AMENDMENT.—Section 107 of the Servicemembers Civil Relief Act (50 U.S.C. App. 517) is amended by adding at the end the following:

"(e) OTHER INDIVIDUALS.—For purposes of this section, the term ‘servicemember’ includes any covered individual under section 303B.”.

"1126b. Dependent-of-a-veteran lapel button: eligibility and presentation

‘‘(a) Design and Eligibility.—A lapel button, to be known as the dependent-of-a-veteran lapel button, is designed, as approved by the Secretary of Defense, to identify and recognize the dependent of a member of the armed forces who is serving on active duty in a combat zone for a period of more than 30 days.

‘‘(b) Presentation.—The Secretary concerned may authorize the use of appropriated funds to procure dependent-of-a-veteran lapel buttons and to provide for their presentation to eligible dependents of members of the armed forces.

‘‘(c) Exception to Time-Period Requirement.—The 30-day period specified in subsection (a) does not apply if the member is killed or wounded in a combat zone before the expiration of the period.

‘‘(d) License to Manufacture and Sell Lapel Buttons.—Section 501(c) of title 36 shall apply with respect to the dependent-of-a-veteran lapel button authorized by this section.

‘‘(e) Combat Zone Defined.—In this section, the term ‘combat zone’ has the meaning given in section 112(c)(2) of the Internal Revenue Code of 1986.

‘‘(f) Regulations.—The Secretary of Defense shall issue such regulations as may be necessary to carry out this section. The Secretary shall ensure that the regulations are uniform for each armed force to the extent practicable.’’.

SECOND CLERICAL AMENDMENT.—The table of sections at the beginning of such chapter is amended by inserting after the item relating to section 1126 the following new item:

"1126b. Dependent-of-a-veteran lapel button: eligibility and presentation.

AMENDMENT NO. 61 OFFERED BY MR. OXEN GREEN OF TEXAS

Page 243, after line 8, insert the following:

SEC. 555. DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE RECOGNITION OF DEPENDENTS OF MEMBERS OF THE ARMED FORCES WHO SERVE IN COMBAT ZONES.

(a) Provision of Internet Access Requirement.—The Secretary of the military departments shall ensure that members of the Army, Navy, Air Force, and Marine Corps who are deployed in support of operations in which imminent danger pay or hazardous duty pay is authorized under section 310 or 351 of title 37, United States Code, have reasonable access to the Internet in order to permit the members—

(1) to engage in video-conferencing and other communication with their families and friends; and

(2) to enjoy the educational and recreational capabilities of the Internet via websites approved by the Secretary concerned.

(b) Waiver Authority.—The Secretary of a military department may waive the requirement imposed by subsection (a) for an area, or for certain time periods in an area, if the Secretary determines that the security environment of the area does not reasonably allow for recreational and other Internet access and use to be provided to members under this section without charge.

(c) No Charge for Access and Use.—Internet access and use shall be provided to members under this section without charge.

(d) Effective Date.—The requirement imposed by subsection (a) shall take effect on January 1, 2014.

AMENDMENT NO. 61 OFFERED BY MRS. BLACKBURN OF TENNESSEE

At the end of subtitle F of title V, insert the following:

SEC. 568. REPORT ON THE TROOPS TO TEACHERS PROGRAM.

Not later than March 1, 2014, the Secretary of Defense shall submit to the Committees H3558

CONGRESSIONAL RECORD — HOUSE

June 13, 2013

762

PAGE 762
on Armed Services of the Senate and House of Representatives a report on the Troops to Teachers program that includes each of the following:

(1) An evaluation of whether there is a need to broaden eligibility to allow service members and veterans without a bachelor's degree admission into the program and whether the program can be strengthened.

(2) An evaluation of whether a pilot program should be established to demonstrate the potential benefit of an institutional based pathway of ups to teachers, as long as any such pilot maximizes benefits to soldiers and minimizes administrative and other overhead costs at the participating academic institutions.

AMENDMENT NO. 66 OFFERED BY MR. CULBERSON OF TEXAS
Page 255, after line 9, insert the following new section:

SEC. 589. REQUIRED GOLD CONTENT FOR MEDAL OF HONOR.

(a) ARMY.—
(1) Gold content.—Section 3741 of title 10, United States Code, is amended—

(A) by striking ‘‘The President’’ and inserting ‘‘(a) AWARD.—The President’’; and
(B) by adding at the end the following new subsection:

‘‘(b) Gold content.—The metal content of the Medal of Honor shall be 90 percent gold and 10 percent alloy.’’.  

(2) Exception for duplicate medal.—Section 3754 of such title is amended by adding at the end the following new sentence: ‘‘Section 3741(b) of this title shall not apply to the issuance of a duplicate Medal of Honor under this section.’’.

(b) NAVY.—

(1) Gold content.—Section 6241 of title 10, United States Code, is amended—

(A) by striking ‘‘The President’’ and inserting ‘‘(a) AWARD.—The President’’; and
(B) by adding at the end the following new subsection:

‘‘(b) Gold content.—The metal content of the Medal of Honor shall be 90 percent gold and 10 percent alloy.’’.  

(2) Exception for duplicate medal.—Section 6256 of such title is amended by adding at the end the following new sentence: ‘‘Section 6241(b) of this title shall not apply to the issuance of a duplicate Medal of Honor under this section.’’.

(c) AIR FORCE.—

(1) The Chairman.—Section 8741 of title 10, United States Code, is amended—

(A) by striking ‘‘The President’’ and inserting ‘‘(a) AWARD.—The President’’; and
(B) by adding at the end the following new subsection:

‘‘(b) Gold content.—The metal content of the Medal of Honor shall be 90 percent gold and 10 percent alloy.’’.  

(2) Exception for duplicate medal.—Section 8754 of such title is amended by adding at the end the following new sentence: ‘‘Section 8741(b) of this title shall not apply to the issuance of a duplicate Medal of Honor under this section.’’.

(d) COAST GUARD.—

(1) Gold content.—Section 491 of title 14, United States Code, is amended—

(A) by striking ‘‘The President’’ and inserting ‘‘(a) AWARD.—The President’’; and
(B) by adding at the end the following new subsection:

‘‘(b) Gold content.—The metal content of the Medal of Honor shall be 90 percent gold and 10 percent alloy.’’.  

(2) Exception for duplicate medal.—Section 504 of such title is amended by adding at the end the following new sentence: ‘‘Section 491(b) of this title shall not apply to the issuance of a duplicate Medal of Honor under this section.’’.

SEC. 589. CONSIDERATION OF SILVER STAR AWARD AND NOMINATIONS.

The Secretary of the Army shall consider the nominations for the Silver Star Award, as previously submitted, for retired Master Sergeant John C. McKelvey Ronnie Raikes, Gilbert Magallanes, and Staff Sergeant Wesley McGirt.

AMENDMENT NO. 71 OFFERED BY MR. MCKINLEY OF OHIO
Page 273, after line 10, insert the following:

SEC. 595. ELECTRONIC TRACKING OF CERTAIN RESERVE DUTY.

The Secretary of Defense shall establish an electronic means by which members of the Ready Reserve of the Armed Forces can track their operational active-duty service performed after January 29, 2008, under section 12301(a), 12301(d), 12301(g), 12302, or 12304 of title 10, United States Code. The tour calculator shall specify early retirement credit authorized to date under tour of active duty, as well as cumulative early reserve re- tirement credit authorized to date under section 12731(f) of such title.

AMENDMENT NO. 72 OFFERED BY MR. TERRY OF NEBRASKA
Page 306, after line 10, insert the following new subsection:

SEC. 5. MILITARY SALUTE DURING RECITATION OF OATH OF ALLEGIANCE BY MEMBERS OF THE ARMED FORCES NOT IN UNIFORM AND BY MEMBERS OF THE DEFENSE CHIEFS OF STAFF.

Section 4 of title 10, United States Code, is amended by adding at the end the following new sentence: Members of the Armed Forces not in uniform and veterans may render the military salute in the manner provided for persons in uniform.

AMENDMENT NO. 80 OFFERED BY MR. TERRY OF NEBRASKA
Page 306, after line 10, insert the following new subsection:

SEC. 3123. EXTENSION OF AUTHORITY OF SEC- RETARY OF DEFENSE TO ENTER INTO CONTRACTS TO PROVIDE TRAINING SERVICES TO THE MILITARY RESERVE FORCES.

The Secretary of Defense shall enter into contracts to provide training services to the Ready Reserve of the Armed Forces for fiscal years 2012, 2013, 2014, or 2015.

AMENDMENT NO. 117 OFFERED BY MR. BROWN OF CONNECTICUT
Page 307, after line 10, insert the following new subsection:

SEC. 4121. MODIFICATION OF THE ANTI-DEFICIENCY ACT.

The Anti-Deficiency Act extends beyond December 31, 2015, to provide for the carryover of reductions required under section 1341 of the United States Code, is amended—

A. Carrying over reductions required—If the reductions required by subsection (c) or (d) for fiscal years 2012 and 2013 are not implemented, the amounts remaining for those reductions in fiscal years 2012 and 2013 shall be implemented in fiscal years 2014 and 2015.

Mr. Chair, I ask unanimous consent that the reading of the modification be dispensed with.

The Acting Chair. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from California?

There was no objection.

The Acting Chair. Without objection, the amendment is modified.

Mr. Chair, I urge the committee to adopt the amendments en bloc, all of which have been examined by both the majority and the minority.

At this time, I yield 1 minute to my friend and colleague, the gentleman from Texas (Mr. CULBERSON).

Mr. CULBERSON. Mr. Chairman, my amendment No. 66 in the bill is very important: the Medal of Honor shall be 90 percent gold and 10 percent alloy. My amendment today would ensure that from this day forward, the Medal of Honor be made of gold. It’s the least we can do for our bravest soldiers who have earned America’s highest award, and I would move passage.

The Acting Chair. Mr. Chair, I yield 2 minutes to the gentleman from California (Mr. CARDENAS).
Mr. CÁRDENAS. Mr. Chairman, I’d also like to thank Chairman MCKEON and Ranking Member SMITH for their leadership in bringing this bill to the floor. I also want to thank them for allowing me to speak on my amendments, even though they will be considered later today.

The three amendments that I have offered will strengthen our Nation’s cybersecurity so we can effectively defend our Nation, economy, and innovation.

We all know that cyber-based terrorism, espionage, computer intrusions, and fraud are not going away anytime soon. These attacks occur far more frequently and far more rapidly and are more sophisticated than most people would care to know. Anonymity makes it difficult to trace the origin of these attacks and prosecute criminals.

These attacks are not only intended to steal defense secrets and technology, but are also targeted at some of our most critical industries. According to a Mandiant study, those industries include construction and manufacturing; media, advertisement, and entertainment; financial services; health care; food and agriculture; and education. This is not only a national security issue but also an economic issue as well.

My first amendment strengthens our preparedness and ability to fend off attacks by expanding our understanding of the impact of cyber intrusions on the U.S. defense industry. It also requires the Department of Defense to identify ways to protect our intellectual property when attacks occur.

My second amendment directs the Secretary of Defense to establish an outreach and education program to educate small businesses on cyber threats and assist them in developing plans to protect intellectual property and their facilities.

My third amendment ensures that the comprehensive mission analysis of cyber operations mandated in this bill also includes an assessment of the retention, recruitment, and management of the cyber workforce.

The Department of Defense must provide appropriate incentives, opportunities, and professional development paths that will encourage civilians and servicemembers to enter and hone their technical skills that they need to be part of this cyber field.

These amendments will strengthen our national security, and I urge their passage.

Mr. MCKEON. Mr. Chairman, at this time, I yield 2 minutes to the gentleman from Indiana (Mr. YOUNG) for the purpose of a coloquy.

Mr. YOUNG of Indiana. I thank the distinguished gentleman for yielding.

Mr. Chairman, I rise to commend the Armed Services Committee on their excellent effort and I want to take this opportunity to highlight an issue addressed in last year’s NDAA which required the Secretary of Defense to produce a report this fall that examines an issue of great importance.

During my prior service on the Armed Services Committee, I learned of a discrepancy in the law where military facilities closed outside of the BRAC process are not given the same indemnification against liabilities that are a result of hazardous substances left over from any previous DOD activities.

Several Army ammunition plants were closed outside of the BRAC process, and it is required to maintain responsibility for potential problems related to military use, we are hindering redevelopment of these properties.

Last year, I wrote a bill called the Base Redevelopment and Indemnification Correction Act, or the BRIC Act, that would extend the same BRAC protections to non-BRAC closed facilities. It was included in the House-passed NDAA but was removed during conference. However, language was adopted that requires a DOD assessment of the status of these former defense facilities and recommendations to facilitate their redevelopment. Local redevelopers should not be held responsible for any lingering issues that were a result of DOD operations.

I anticipate the Secretary’s report on this matter will provide a path forward for these former military installations that remain disadvantaged without these important indemnification protections. I thank the chairman for his continued support to address this ongoing issue and look forward to working with the committee after the report is released to address this glaring anomaly.

I yield to the gentleman from California.

Mr. MCKEON. I thank the gentleman.

Reinforcement of former military installations is essential for the local communities and in many circumstances represents a real opportunity to amortize the initial costs of a new development.

I also look forward to receiving a copy of the Secretary’s report and I hope it will inform Congress so that we may address this important issue in a deliberate and thoughtful manner. I specifically look forward to hearing the Secretary’s recommendations in dealing with this matter.

I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. LARSEN of Washington. Mr. Chairman, I yield 1 minute to the gentleman from California (Mr. TAKANO).

Mr. TAKANO. I thank the gentleman. This amendment corrects a problem left over from any previous DOD activity, and makes it difficult to trace the origin of these attacks and prosecute criminals.

The Acting CHAIR (Mr. HOLDING). The time of the gentleman has expired.

Mr. ROYCE. Mr. Chairman, I have a coloquy on an amendment I intend to withdraw.

Mr. Chairman, we are facing a serious and growing national security threat in central Africa. Rebel groups, long active in the region, have taken on a new form of illicit activity to fill their coffers, and that form is poaching. On the black market, ivory from elephant tusks runs over $1,000 per kilo. Rhino horns are worth more than their weight in gold—$30,000 per pound.

The black market for wildlife is now in the league of drug smuggling. The low risk and high reward of poaching makes it ideal for criminal groups, but also for extremist groups. Indeed, groups like the Lord’s Resistance Army, which the U.S. military is helping Africans to track down, and the al Qaeda-linked al-Shabaab are reaping the benefits by brutally slaughtering these majestic, defenseless animals.

These aren’t your poor man’s poachers either. Many poachers today are outfitted with night-vision goggles and sophisticated GPS equipment. They fly helicopters, slaughtering these endangered species from above.

A recent U.N. report cites an increase in advanced weapons used in poaching, which can be traced back to the fall of Qadhafi in Libya.

Earlier this year, testifying on worldwide threats, the intelligence community noted that the multibillion-dollar industry of illicit wildlife trade “threats to disrupt the rule of law in important countries
around the world,” and that this trade involves “disparate actors—from govern- ment and military personnel to members of insurgent groups and transnational organized crime organizations.

Unfortunately, African nations trying to fight off transnational poachers lack the capacity to address the problem. With relatively few security re- sources dedicated to combating them, poachers operate freely.

This amendment would have provided authority to the Defense Department to advise and assist Africans to sup- press this illicit wildlife trade. AFRICOM is rightly involved in many of these regions, focusing on counter- terrorism and on counternarcotics. Since these illicit activities are inter- woven, this is an ideal area to further our cooperation with African partners, helping their stability, our security, and the chances that magnificent spe- cies aren’t extinguished.

Chairman ROYCE. The time of the gentleman has expired.

Mr. MCKEON. I yield the gentleman 1 additional minute.

The Acting CHAIR. The chairman’s time has expired.

Mr. LARSEN of Washington. Mr. Chairman, I yield 1 minute to the gentlewoman from New York (Mrs. LOWEY).

Mrs. LOWEY. Mr. Chairman, the sexual assault epidemic plaguing our mili- tary has taken hold at the academies, which reported 80 cases of sexual assa ult last year—a 23 percent increase—and these are just the cases that were reported. My amendment would require the service academies to incorporate sexual assault prevention into their ethos curricula.

Cadets and midshipmen enter academ- ies at an impressionable age. Using ethics as an avenue to teach sexual assa ult prevention can strengthen the core values of honor and respect in character development. It would also put discussion of this essential policy at the center of the service’s culture, which must be changed to stop sexual assault in the military.

I thank the chair and the ranking member for including my amendment in the en bloc.

Mr. LARSEN of Washington. I re- serve the balance of my time.

Mr. MCKEON. Mr. Chairman, may I inquire of the gentleman from California (Mr. MCKEON) has 5 minutes remaining on the en bloc amendments.

Mr. MCKEON. Mr. Chairman, I yield myself such time as I may consume, and I yield to the gentleman from Cali- fornia to finish when we were so rudely interrupted.

Mr. ROYCE. I thank the gentleman.

Chairman MCKEON. I know you share my concern with this growing transnational poaching problem, and I am hopeful that, looking ahead, we can work together to address any concerns that may exist and support a more ag- gressive U.S. commitment to this prob- lem.

Mr. MCKEON. Mr. Chairman, I hope you appreciate my weak attempt at humor.

The Acting CHAIR. Indeed. Mr. MCKEON, you are to start off by acknowledging the long-standing work that Chairman ROYCE has done on this issue.

The gentleman from California spelled out the growing links between poaching and terrorist groups in Afri- ca. I share his concern. He is also cor- rect that AFRICOM is continuing to engage with our African partners in a variety of ways.

Under Chairman ROYCE’s leadership, I understand that the Foreign Affairs Committee will be continuing to look into illegal wildlife trafficking in Afri- ca and the national security con- sequences. I fully support that effort. I believe that we should seek a greater understanding of the linkages between these illicit activities and find an interagency approach to counter this threat.

The U.S. military has a role to play in countering terrorist groups and their networks that would target our national interests in this region. So I look forward to our two committees continuing to work together.

Mr. ROYCE. I appreciate the Chair- man’s comments.

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

Mr. LARSEN of Washington. Mr. Chairman, I yield 1 minute to the gentleman from New Jersey (Mr. HOLT).

Mr. HOLT. I thank the gentleman.

I just wanted to describe two amend- ments that I have that the chairman and the leadership were kind enough to include en bloc.

I am a member of the United States commission on research and develop- ment in the intelligence community. I won’t go through the whole report—in fact, it’s being declassified in part now—but we talk about the great looming threat to our technological advan- tage in the intelligence arena—the shortage of scientists, engineers, and mathematicians.

My amendment seeks to address that po- tential shortage by directing the Secretary of Defense to report to Congress within 60 days of the enactment of this bill on whether the Science, Mathematics and Research for Transformation or SMART scholarship pro- gram is providing the necessary number of under- graduate students to meet our scientific and technical needs, specifically in the defense and intelligence communities. If the Secre- tary finds that the existing SMART pro- gram will not be sufficient, I hope the rec- ommendations to Congress on what measures would be necessary to ensure our scientific and technical talent pipeline is sufficient to meet our projected needs.

I offer this amendment because I have al- ready seen evidence that such an assessment is overdue and urgently needed.

At a recent cyber briefing on the Hill, CYBERCOM officials told my staff that NSA is seeing a marked increase in employees ask- ing to have resumes undergo clearance re- view. They can only see their views so they can look for other jobs. During my own visit to some other NSA facilities in the DC metro area last year, I heard from NSA officials that some universities are now seeing NSA—in writing—that their pay scales are not sufficiently competitive. These are warning signs of the potential skilled personnel shortages in the S&T components of the IC, and the Commission found others as you will see in our report. If adopted, this amendment will allow us to take a much needed step to- wards assessing our defense and intelligence personnel needs in the areas of science, tech- nology, mathematics and engineering. Accord- ingly, I urge adoption of my amendment.

I have another amendment that grew out of a suicide tragedy in my district.
This amendment would allow any State adjutant general to request information for any Individual Ready Reserve or any individual mobilization augmentee living in the State so that the adjutant general can provide suicide prevention and outreach services for such Reservists.

Mr. Chairman, I thank the Rules Committee for making this amendment in order. The purpose of this amendment is to ensure that suicide outreach and prevention programs reach specific at-risk populations of Reservists. Senator Cardin of Maryland, a Democrat from East Brunswick, New Jersey did two combat tours in Iraq. In between and after those tours, he sought treatment for post-traumatic stress disorder (PTSD). Because Sgt. Bean was a member of the Individual Ready Reserve (IRR)—a pool of Reserve soldiers not assigned to any unit but available for mobilization if needed—he could not get treatment for his condition because the Departments of Defense and Veterans Affairs refused to take ownership of Sgt. Bean and the thousands like him. Since his death in the fall of 2011, Congress has worked in a bipartisan way to secure additional funding for suicide prevention and outreach services for our active duty, Guard and Reserve members, and for our veterans. One component of that outreach effort must involve our state National Guard Adjutant Generals.

My amendment would allow any state AG to request contact information for any IRR or Individual Mobilization Augmentee (IMA) living in their state so that the AG can provide suicide prevention and outreach services to such Reservists.

Within my own state, our extremely successful Vet2Vet and the national Vets4Warriors program have been providing peer-to-peer counseling services for years. Its success was so great—no servicemember who used the program took his or her life—that the 2010 DoD Task Force on the Prevention of Suicide by Members of the Armed Forces recommended that Vet2Vet be examined as a potential national model. In December 2011, the National Guard Bureau decided to create a national model, national Vets4Warriors, named Vet2Vet, and designated it as the program of record for Guard personnel nationwide who were seeking counseling services.

The key reason these programs work so well is that everyone who takes a call from a servicemember or veteran is also a former servicemember. This peer-to-peer connection is vital in building the trust necessary to get a soldier or veteran with a problem to open up about their experiences, fears, needs and hopes. Both Vet2Vet and Vets4Warriors work in direct partnership with the New Jersey Department of Military and Veterans Affairs, and thus passing this amendment would allow all Adjutant Generals, including New Jersey’s, to conduct targeted suicide prevention and outreach to IRR and IMA members in their states.

Mr. Chairman, the suicide epidemic sweeping our armed forces can only be eliminated if we utilize every tool at our disposal to reach every servicemember or veteran who may be at risk. Passing this amendment would give us one more such tool, I urge my colleagues to support this amendment.

Mr. McKEON. Mr. Chairman, I continue to reserve the balance of my time.
Just as it has for over 30 years, our continued pursuit of a strategic ballistic missile defense system is perpetuating the arms race, in this case between the United States and Russia, and would perpetuate arms races between the United States and China or others. It is also an expense we cannot afford.

The Missile Defense Agency itself estimates that since fiscal year 1985, Congress has appropriated $149.5 billion for strategic ballistic missile defense programs. The system has still never been tested successfully against any of the kind of real-world threats offered by missiles equipped with decoys, jammers, and so on.

This bill proposes to continue throwing good money after bad, with one exception: the tactical Iron Dome missile defense system. Our Israeli allies, with funding approved by this Congress and that I have supported, and many here have supported, have developed what is arguably the best, and certainly most well-tested, tactical missile defense system in the world. It is not perfect, and the missile defense experts, both here and in Israel, continue to debate the exact kill rate, which Israeli officials claim is 94 percent. What is clear is that this system is more practical and more immediately useful for the defense of Israel than our strategic defense system is for us.

What my amendment would do is stop the United States from throwing more money, political ill will, and politically destabilizing strategic missile defense system and instead would allow continuing funding for further development of efforts for Iron Dome and tactical systems like that—the kind of systems that may help save lives in Israel and save lives of deployed American troops should they face opponents like North Korea or Iran.

Accordingly, I urge my colleagues to support this, and I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. MCKEON. I rise to claim time in opposition to the amendment.

Mr. MCKEON. Mr. Chairman, at this time, I yield 3 minutes to my friend and colleague, the chairman of the Strategic Forces Subcommittee, the gentleman from Alabama (Mr. Rogers).

Mr. ROGERS of Alabama. I thank the chairman.

I rise in vigorous opposition to Mr. Holt’s amendment. At a time when the technical and strategic case for missile defense has never been stronger, the gentleman’s amendment would strike bipartisan provisions that will improve our missile defenses.

For example, this amendment would strike a provision the committee adopted that would improve the kill assessment capability of the Ground-Based Midcourse Defense system. Why would the gentleman want a national missile defense system with a less robust kill assessment capability than is technically possible?

The amendment would strike a provision dealing with an Analysis of Alternatives on the future space sensor architecture of the system. Does the gentleman not want an informed judgment and study on a persistent overhead space sensor system? The gentleman may be laboring under misimpressions of missile defense. I know of and “experts” in the disarmament community who labor to create doubts about our missile defense system, but I ask, How many of these “experts” have been briefed on what the system does, on the incredibly technically demanding tests that the warfighters create? I would say none.

I urge the gentleman to withdraw his amendment, to come get some classified briefings; and let’s see if we can’t add him to the overwhelming bipartisan group of policymakers that support a strong and robust national and regional missile defense system.

With that, Mr. Chairman, I ask the Members to vote “no.”

Mr. HOLT. Mr. Chairman, may I ask the time remaining.

The Acting CHAIR. The gentleman from New Jersey has 45 seconds remaining.

Mr. HOLT. I thank the Chair. I will just quickly say then, in closing, that the desire for a strategic missile defense system may be as strong as it ever has been; but the demonstrations, the accomplishments of the work towards such a system are no further along than they have been for decades. We can repeal legislation—we could repeal, perhaps, ObamaCare if the other side had its way—but we cannot repeal the laws of physics, and long experience with this tells me this is a wasted program. If we follow the Iron Dome tactical system and systems like that, on the other hand, are worth pursuing, and I propose keeping that funding intact.

I yield back the balance of my time.

Mr. MCKEON. I rise to claim time in opposition to the amendment.

The Acting CHAIR. The gentleman from California is recognized for 5 minutes.

Mr. MCKEON. Mr. Chairman, at this time, I yield 3 minutes to my friend and colleague, the chairman of the Strategic Forces Subcommittee, the gentleman from Alabama (Mr. Rogers).

Mr. ROGERS of Alabama. I thank the chairman.

I rise in vigorous opposition to Mr. Holt’s amendment. At a time when the technical and strategic case for missile defense has never been stronger, the gentleman’s amendment would strike bipartisan provisions that will improve our missile defenses.

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I urge the gentleman to withdraw his amendment, to come get some classified briefings; and let’s see if we can’t add him to the overwhelming bipartisan group of policymakers that support a strong and robust national and regional missile defense system.

With that, Mr. Chairman, I ask the Members to vote “no.”

Mr. HOLT. Mr. Chairman, may I ask the time remaining.

The Acting CHAIR. The gentleman from New Jersey has 45 seconds remaining.

Mr. HOLT. I thank the Chair. I will just quickly say then, in closing, that the desire for a strategic missile defense system may be as strong as it ever has been; but the demonstrations, the accomplishments of the work towards such a system are no further along than they have been for decades. We can repeal legislation—we could repeal, perhaps, ObamaCare if the other side had its way—but we cannot repeal the laws of physics, and long experience with this tells me this is a wasted program. If we follow the Iron Dome tactical system and systems like that, on the other hand, are worth pursuing, and I propose keeping that funding intact.

I yield back the balance of my time.

The Acting CHAIR. The question is taken; and the Acting Chair announced that the noes appear to have it.

Mr. HOLT. Mr. Chairman, I demand a recorded vote.

The Acting CHAIR. Pursuant to clause 6 of rule XVIII, further proceedings on the amendment offered by the gentleman from New Jersey will be postponed.

AMENDMENT NO. 25 OFFERED BY MS. MCCOLLUM

The Acting CHAIR. It is now in order to consider amendment No. 25 printed in part B of House Report 113–108.

Ms. MCCOLLUM. Mr. Chairman, I have an amendment at the desk.

The Acting CHAIR. The Clerk will designate the amendment.

The text of the amendment is as follows:

At the end of title V, add the following new section:

SEC. 5. PROHIBITION ON ARMY NATIONAL GUARD SPONSORSHIPS OF PROFESSIONAL WRESTLING ENTERTAINMENT OR MOTOR SPORTS.

Section 509a (26) of title 10, United States Code, is amended by adding at the end the following new paragraph:
“(3) Recruiting and advertising campaigns authorized by paragraphs (1) and (2) or by any other provision of law, including section 561(b) of the Floyd D. Spence National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2001 (as enacted into law by Public Law 106-398; 114 Stat. 1654A-129; 10 U.S.C. 503 note), for the purposes of branding or marketing of, or promotion in, the Army National Guard may not include payments for professional wrestling entertainment sponsorships or motor sports sponsorships. Nothing in this paragraph shall be construed to prohibit recruiters from making direct, personal contact with secondary school students and other prospective recruits.”

The Acting CHAIR. Pursuant to House Resolution 260, the gentlewoman from Minnesota (Ms. McCOLLUM) and a Member opposed each will control 5 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentlewoman from Minnesota.

Ms. McCOLLUM. The Army National Guard is spending over $53 million in taxpayer funds this year to sponsor World Wrestling Entertainment and motor sports racing.

This is right. At a time of enormous Federal budget deficits, endless borrowing from China, sequestration’s harming military readiness, and deep cuts to services for vulnerable children, seniors and people with disabilities, the Army National Guard is spending over $53 million to have its logo highlighted at World Wrestling Entertainment events and to sponsor NASCAR racing and IndyCar racing. After years of congressional debate, the Army National Guard is providing any data, zero statistics—to demonstrate anyone has signed a recruiting contract as a result of this program.

This amendment can bring both liberals and Tea Party conservatives together. The fact that $53 million in taxpayer funds is going to sponsor some of the most violent and sexist entertainment on television and NASCAR racing teams that result in zero recruits is a waste of money, and it should be stopped.

As a member of the Defense Appropriations Subcommittee, over and over these past 3 months, our subcommittee has heard from military leaders that sequestration is causing a crisis: military readiness is diminished; hundreds of thousands of critical civilian Pentagon employees are being furloughed; and vital services, like access to mental health care, are being cut. In fact, the National Guard testified that, because of sequestration, 115,000 additional National Guard forces will not receive their annual medical or dental examinations.

The Guard says: “This reduction in examinations will bring total force medical readiness down by 39 percent.” Yet the National Guard can afford to pay one NASCAR race car driver $29 million and to pay another driver $14 million for IndyCar racing?

Clearly, this is a case of misplaced priorities. Congress has to make tough choices and smart cuts. Terminating this wasteful, ineffective program is an easy choice unless you want to protect government handouts to millionaire race car drivers and owners.

In the past, some of my conservative friends have made the claim that cutting this wasteful spending was micro-managing the Pentagon.

□ 1910

My job is not to protect race car track owners and millionaire race car drivers. Cutting government waste and protecting taxpayer dollars is not micro-managing. It is our job.

In recent years, the Army, Navy, and the Marine Corps have all terminated NASCAR sponsorships because these sponsorships failed to meet their recruiting goals. They’re making other more effective investments in recruiting dollars.

The Army is sponsoring high school football, the All-American Bowl. That’s fantastic. They’re also sponsoring robotic competitions to engage with and help our young people develop the skills to best service our Nation and to serve in the Armed Forces.

The very best marketing and branding the Army National Guard gets is not from a logo on a race car or a violent wrestling. It is from the lifesaving work that our National Guardsmen and -women perform during times of crisis in our communities during the floods, during the forest fires, and during national disasters.

I am so proud of the service and sacrifice of the Minnesota National Guardsmen and -women who have served our Nation in Kosovo, Iraq, Afghanistan, and at home in Minnesota over the past decade. They are heroes.

The opponents of my amendment believe that a $29 million taxpayer-funded logo on a race car results in National Guard recruits and reenlistments. Based on what? The National Guard has failed to prove any data, no program measures, that this program has resulted in any recruits—zero data, zero recruits.

This Republican Congress is cutting children off of school lunch programs and kicking them off of Head Start to save money. This Congress is willing to inflict sequestration on our military, and it undermines our readiness. This amendment gives Members an opportunity to cut real waste.

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

Mr. THORNBERY. Mr. Chairman, I claim time in opposition.

The Acting CHAIR. The gentleman from Texas is recognized for 5 minutes.

Mr. THORNBERY. Mr. Chairman, I yield 2 minutes to the distinguished gentleman from North Carolina (Mr. HUDSON).

Mr. HUDSON. Mr. Chairman, I rise amongst a broad bipartisan coalition to oppose this misguided amendment offered by my colleague from Minnesota.

Mr. Chairman, facts are a stubborn thing. The National Guard has reiterated time and time again the immense value of their recruiting and retention programs in professional motor sports. The facts of this program show a successful return on investment for the taxpayers.

To demonstrate the success of this program, I would like to cite three clear numbers which support strong opposition to this amendment:

First, 90 percent. In the June 4 letter to House Appropriations, the National Guard Association of the United States and the Enlisted Association of the National Guard, stated that a recent independent study found that 90 percent of the Army National Guard soldiers who enlisted or reenlisted were exposed to the Guard from recruiting or retention materials featuring NASCAR drivers and their cars. That’s a real return on your investment, a return on the investment of the American people.

Second, 85 percent. Of those who enlisted or reenlisted during that time period, 85 percent agree that professional sports are beneficial to attracting and retaining good soldiers. That’s, again, a good return on your investment.

And the last number is 400,000. Since embarking on a more robust use of professional sport sponsorships in fiscal year 2007, the Army National Guard has added more than 400,000 new soldiers. That, Mr. Chairman, is a return on your investment.

Mr. Chairman, these facts come from sound research and independent study which the National Guard has shared with us, and I will enter into the Record my remarks and submit them.

I submit these facts to my colleagues and encourage them to consider the tremendous return on investment we would be stealing from our Nation’s military and hardworking taxpayers if this amendment were to pass. I urge my colleagues to vote “no.”

NATIONAL GUARD ASSOCIATION OF THE UNITED STATES, ENLISTED ASSOCIATION OF THE NATIONAL GUARD OF THE UNITED STATES,

June 4, 2013.

Hon. Bill Young,
Chairman, House Appropriations Committee, Defense Subcommittee, Washington, DC.

Hon. Pete Visclosky,
Ranking Member, House Appropriations Committee, Defense Subcommittee, Washington, DC.

DEAR CHAIRMAN AND RANKING MEMBER OF THE HOUSE APPROPRIATIONS SUBCOMMITTEE ON DEFENSE: As you may be aware, there have been proposals in Congress to restrict the Department of Defense’s ability to utilize sports sponsorships as part of recruitment and retention campaigns. We would urge you to oppose any effort to restrict DoD leadership’s ability to utilize creative and innovative tactics to ensure that the National Guard is able to promote their career opportunities.

Recruiting for the all-volunteer force isn’t what it used to be. Only one in every four young people today is even eligible to join. Today, you have to know how smart, fit people think, where they live and play, and go to them. Innovative techniques such as sports sponsorships help the National Guard do just that.

The enhanced use of sponsorships was a direct response to specific recruiting challenges faced during the height of the wars in
Iraq and Afghanistan in 2006 and 2007, when traditional and more expensive recruiting efforts were failing to attract enough quality applicants. It was during this time period that recruiting goals were reached, in part, by lowering minimum entrance requirements and accepting enlistees who lacked high school diplomas, had low scores on the military aptitude test, or received waivers for criminal and medical problems. However, since embarking on a more robust use of professional sports sponsorships in fiscal year 2007, the National Guard has added more than 400,000 new soldiers.

A recent study has found that 90 percent of Army National Guard soldiers who enlisted or re-enlisted were exposed to the Guard through recruiting or retention materials featuring NASCAR cars and/or drivers. Of those who enlisted or re-enlisted during that time period, 85 percent agree that professional sports are beneficial to attracting and retaining good soldiers. The survey also found that racing fans are an especially receptive group for National Guard recruiting. NASCAR enthusiasts aged 18-34, the National Guard’s target age demographic, are twice as likely to consider a military career than non-fans.

For the National Guard, marketing through sports is a direct appeal to our target audience and their influencers, providing the opportunity to reach individuals who are like-minded. Any limitations or bans on this may look good on the surface in a tight fiscal environment, but, in reality, it would provide no savings and hinder the National Guard’s effort to reach the most qualified potential recruits.

Sports sponsorships provide the Guard a national platform to build relationships, promote our image and aid in recruiting efforts. The recruiting and retention dollars spent through sports sponsorships increase the National Guard’s prestige and visibility, as well as help generate recruiting leads at events. But these sports sponsorships go beyond a race or match. They extend into the community, creating partnerships to develop a national effort to address issues affecting military personnel and their spouses, including providing education assistance, combating unemployment, fostering technology sharing and innovation, and sharing the story of the National Guard.

Sponsorships are not just a matter of money. They are an effective and important marketing platform for awareness and development to target future potential recruits, while also working to improve the lives of our Guardsmen and women.

I ask that you please support the National Guard’s continued efforts to partner with professional sports programs and create lasting community partnerships that positively impact our National Guard.

Thank you for your consideration on this matter.

Gus HARGETT

Major General, USA, (Ret.), President, NGAUS

JOHN HELBерт, Commandant, President, EANGUS

NEW RESEARCH: SPORTS SPONSORSHIPS VALUABLE TO MILITARY RECRUITMENT

New research paints a clear picture of the value sponsorships and marketing around professional sports provide the U.S. military and its efforts to recruit and retain soldiers. Conducted by respected independent firm Alan Newman Research, the empirical study probed a sample of the audience for NASCAR, the Enlisted Association of the National Guard of the United States (EANGUS) and the National Guard Association of the United States (NGAUS). The effort surveyed tens of thousands of Americans, including general population, sports fans and, for the first time, more than 1,300 currently serving and retired members of all National Guard branches.

NASCAR DRIVES RECRUITING

The Army National Guard has added more than 400,000 new soldiers since fiscal year 2007 when the Department of Defense emphasized the importance of professional sports sponsorships for recruiting purposes. During this time, the National Guard has leveraged NASCAR as a key platform to promote its career opportunities, reporting a three-to-one return on the current sponsorship program while routinely meeting and exceeding recruiting targets. Most recently, the Army National Guard exceeded fiscal year-to-date 2013 accession goal by more than 1,000 recruits (or 104 percent). Ninety percent of Army National Guard soldiers who enlisted or re-enlisted from 2007-2013 said they have been exposed to the Guard through recruiting or retention materials that incorporated NASCAR. Of those who enlisted or re-enlisted since 2007, 85 percent agree that professional sports are beneficial to the National Guard’s overall efforts to attract and retain soldiers. More than six of ten National Guard members have seen NASCAR leveraged at a recruiting center or event.

FANS ADVOCATE FOR MILITARY CAREERS

Research confirms the NASCAR audience is tailoring their media consumption to promoting career opportunities in the U.S. military. Young fans (age 18-34) of NASCAR are twice as likely as non-fans in the same age group to consider the military as a career option. In addition, NASCAR fans are more passionate advocates for military careers. They are 20 percent more likely than non-fans to be “very likely” to support a friend or family members choice to pursue military service.

THE POWER OF PATRIOTISM

National Guard members consider NASCAR, which hosts swarming-in ceremonies for hundreds of new recruits each year, the most patriotic of all major professional sports. In a powerful statement for recruiting and retention programs that utilize NASCAR, a nearly unanimous 92 percent of National Guard respondents say they are more likely to engage with an organization that they perceive as patriotic over competitors.

AMERICANS SUPPORT MILITARY RECRUITMENT

Americans clearly support the ability of the U.S. military to recruit where it sees fit. An overwhelming 83 percent believe military branches should be able to promote career opportunities where the branches feel a receptive audience will be found. Just 1 percent of Americans do not feel that fans of professional sports represent a reasonable target audience for recruiting programs.

OPPORTUNITIES ACROSS PRO SPORTS

Nearly all members of the National Guard are avid fans of at least one major professional sport, notably the National Football League, Major League Baseball and NASCAR. Guard soldiers are similarly interested in pro sports in their home areas—such as minor league baseball and hockey, arena football and local short-track racing—indicating opportunities for recruiting and retention programs at the grassroots level in hundreds of communities around the country. A majority of Americans—64 percent—are more likely to engage with organizations that, like the National Guard, are affiliated with a favorite sport, team or athlete.

CONCLUSION: SPONSORSHIPS WORK FOR THE MILITARY

For the same reasons they are a preferred venue for corporate advertising, NASCAR and other professional sports are a prime place for recruitment advertising due to wide and devoted fan bases and demographics ideal for messaging regarding military careers. For the National Guard, participation in NASCAR allows the opportunity to leverage the largest American spectator sport with a massive and loyal fan base of 75 million. Sports marketing is a widely accepted and important piece of the marketing mix for the most successful brands and organizations in the world, and it should remain so for the U.S. military.

Ms. McCOLLUM. Mr. Chairman, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

The Army decided to end its 10-year NASCAR sponsorship, calling it “not a good investment” because 5 percent of NASCAR viewers weren’t even the age for recruitment.

Let’s end this wasteful program. Let’s put the money to work to recruit and keep a strong military. I ask for the Members to support my amendment and I yield back the balance of my time.

Mr. THORNBERY. Mr. Chairman, I yield 1 minute to the distinguished gentlelady from North Carolina (Ms. FOXX).

Ms. FOXX. Mr. Chairman, I thank the gentleman for yielding and for his leadership on this issue.

NASCAR is a vital part of the National Guard’s outreach to young Americans. NASCAR fans between the age of 18 and 34 are twice as likely as their peers to consider the military. Their fellow fans are more likely to support their friends and family members choosing the military as a career option.
Advertising through NASCAR gives the military a cost-effective way to reach 75 million patriotic fans. That's why it has reported a 3-to-1 return on the program's investment.

NASCAR support of the military goes beyond mere sponsorship opportunities. NASCAR sponsors military ceremonies for hundreds of new recruits each year, giving the fans a real-life example of the patriotism they support. NASCAR is a real part of hundreds of American communities.

The National Guard has chosen to use its limited recruiting budget through the means it feels are most effective. We should not force it to turn its back on a proven means of leveraging that budget and introducing millions of potential heroes to their opportunity to serve.

I urge my fellow Americans to oppose this amendment and thank the chairman for the opportunity to speak.

Mr. THORNBERRY. Mr. Chairman, I yield 1 minute to the distinguished gentleman from New York (Mr. COLLINS).

Mr. COLLINS of New York. Mr. Chairman, this amendment wrongly targets one of our best recruiting practices, the Guard. Motor sports sponsorship programs have helped the Guard add 400,000 new citizen soldiers since it was begun in 2007, many of whom were sworn in right at the track. Why would we want to cut something that's working?

Every season, the National Guard emblem is seen by millions on the hood of Dale Earnhardt, Jr.'s car, one of the most popular drivers during the last 10 years. Since the National Guard is prohibited from advertising on broadcast television, motor sports sponsorships are one of the few ways the Guard can market to a national audience while still interacting with local communities. This amendment takes a strong program proven valuable to our military readiness and arbitrarily cuts it for the sake of political posturing. This amendment does not save any money. It does not address any government excess or impropriety. It unnecessarily attacks our National Guard, and it shackles their best opportunity to recruit and retain the very best for national security.

As in the previous two defense authorization bills, I urge Members to hold strong and continue to oppose this amendment.

Mr. THORNBERRY. Mr. Chairman, I yield 1 minute to the distinguished subcommittee chairman of the Strategic Forces Subcommittee, Mr. ROGERS of Alabama.

Mr. ROGERS of Alabama. I thank the chairman.

I rise in strong opposition to the McCollum amendment. The McCollum amendment would prohibit the Army National Guard from sponsoring and advertising in professional motor sports. This amendment would have a negative impact on the recruiting of soldiers to enlist or reenlist in the National Guard.

Recent studies have shown that around 90 percent of the Army National Guard soldiers who enlisted or reenlisted since 2007 were exposed to this form of advertising. Additionally, these creative advertising techniques have reached a sport with over 75 million loyal viewers, many of whom are between the age of 18 and 34 years old, the target audience to recruit quality soldiers for the Army National Guard.

I yield the balance of my time.

Mr. THORNBERRY. Mr. Chairman, I yield back the balance of my time.

The Acting CHAIR. Pursuant to section 10 of rule XVIII, further proceedings on the amendment offered by the gentlewoman from Minnesota (Ms. McCOLLUM) are postponed until 10 a.m. tomorrow.

The Acting CHAIR. The question is amenability of amendment No. 28 offered by Mr. NOLAN.

The Acting CHAIR. It is now in order to consider amendment No. 32 printed in part B of House Report 113–108.

Mr. NOLAN. Mr. Chairman, I offer the amendment.

Mr. THORNBERRY. Mr. Chairman, I yield back.

The Acting CHAIR. The Clerk will designate the amendment.

The text of the amendment is as follows:

At the end of subsection D of title X, add the following new subsection E:

SEC. 10. ACROSS-THE-BOARD FUNDING REDUCTION.

Notwithstanding the amounts set forth in the funding tables in division D, the total amount authorized to be appropriated in this Act is hereby reduced by 9.4 percent.

The Acting CHAIR. Pursuant to House Resolution 260, the gentleman from Minnesota (Mr. NOLAN) and a Member opposed each will control 5 minutes.

The Acting CHAIR. The Clerk recognizes the gentleman from Minnesota.

Mr. NOLAN. Mr. Chairman, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

Mr. Chairman, I rise today on a matter of the highest priority critical to the future of our great Nation and our people. It is time to put an end to the wasteful and nation-building abroad, and to start rebuilding America. Daily we are reminded of our Nation's fiscal crises, massive deficits, and unemployment, and shortage of revenue for the things that we know we need to do. The simple truth is, the trillions of dollars spent on the wars of choice and nation-building abroad are the primary cause of our current financial crises, not Social Security and Medicare as some would have us believe.

The sad fact is our own bridges are falling down. Our infrastructure is crumbling, and our education system is struggling, while millions more middle class men and women are unemployed or underemployed.

Mr. Chairman, I strongly support a strong national defense, but I also agree completely with my Republican colleague, Congressman Mo Brooks of Alabama, who recently said:

I don't believe America can financially afford to be the police cop on every street corner in the world. We no longer have the financial resources to do that.

In fact, the $652 billion we spent on the military last year accounts for 57 percent of our discretionary budget. Mind you, education is at 6 percent; agriculture at 1 percent; transportation at 2 percent. Moreover, that $652 billion spent last year accounts for more than the next 10-largest military budgets in the world combined—China, Russia, U.K., Japan, France, Saudi, India, Germany, Italy, Brazil—we spent more than all of them combined. The $652 billion cut I am proposing to reduce this amendment, or a 9.4 percent cut that I propose, is not an unreasonable amount. In fact, it is exactly the same amount the Commission on Wartime Contracting estimates to have been wasted through fraud and abuse in Iraq and Afghanistan.

Understand that my amendment is not an across-the-board cut from every line item as in sequestration, which makes no sense at all. My proposed cut is a cut from the bottom line that gives the Appropriations Committee the authority to decide where the cuts can most prudently be made. And to me, those categories are crystal clear. We want to cut our excessive network of military bases in every nook and cranny of the world. We need to cut the failed infrastructure and investments in nation-building abroad. We need to cut assistance to the armed combatants in every sectional and civil war in the world. We need to cut discriminatory funds to programs not authorized by the Congress. We need to cut funds for the extravagant compensation of CEOs for giant defense contractors. We need to cut military weapons systems that were not requested by our military. We need to cut funds maintaining unnecessary facilities in Guantanamo, and we need to cut funding maintaining out-of-date weapons systems and naval vessels.

Now, let me be clear where we must not cut. We must not cut veterans benefits. We must not cut the National Guard. It's our most efficient bang for the dollar that we get in our national defense. We must not cut compensation
Mr. Chairman, I think defense has been an area of national defense. We support our troops, and we are committed to our veterans. This amendment is not politics, it is commonsense economics.

Mr. THORNBERRY. Mr. Chairman, I claim the time in opposition.

The Acting CHAIR. The gentleman from Texas is recognized for 5 minutes.

Mr. THORNBERRY. I yield myself 2 minutes.

Mr. Chairman, in some ways I admire the gentleman from Minnesota because he states clearly what he believes. In my opinion, his argument, however, is dangerous, and it will mean a very much more dangerous world for the United States and many of the people around the world who depend upon us.

If we're going to talk numbers, we ought to just remind everybody that in 1960 the defense budget was about half of the total budget of the United States Government. Today, it's 17 percent of the budget for the United States budget. Now it's true it's most of the discretionary spending, but that completely leaves out the entitlements or the mandatory spending programs which are a vast majority of the government. In my opinion, let's think about that defense already took a reduction of $487 billion over a 10-year period. In the current fiscal year, it was cut another $55 billion. And now this amendment would take another $60 billion on top of the other things, and that would include the personnel accounts which were exempt under sequestration.

But the ironic thing, Mr. Chairman, is that after you take this $60 billion out of defense, it would get hit again once sequestration kicks in. So in effect the threat that we have on defense from sequestration is it is a major job, it is a major misstep, and I think it should be rejected.

Mr. Chairman, I yield 1 minute to the distinguished gentleman from Alabama (Mr. ROGERS).

Mr. ROGERS of Alabama. Mr. Chairman, I never ceased to be amazed in this Chamber. The only time I see my colleagues on the other side of the aisle concerned about fiscal restraint and cutting spending is when it comes to national defense. You know, one of the most knuckle-headed things this Congress has done is the sequestration framework that I, unfortunately, was a part of setting into place. But as you just heard my colleague from Texas state, we had already cut $480 billion out of defense before sequestration comes into play. Now we have sequestration coming into play.

The thought that we could be in a war, defending against potential areas of war that are emerging around the world with further cuts is mindless and irresponsible. We owe it to the men and women in this country who serve in uniform and their families to make sure they have everything they need to be safe and successful when we send them into a theater of war.

This amendment is dangerous, and I urge my colleagues to reject it.

Mr. THORNBERRY. Mr. Chairman, I yield myself the balance of my time. I appreciate my colleague from Alabama and I would just conclude with two points. One, is that it is in the Constitution where it clearly provides that a primary, and I believe the primary responsibility of the Federal Government is to defend the country. You can't do that on the cheap. Obviously, you have to be efficient. You shouldn't waste money, but the first job of the Federal Government is to defend the country.

Mr. THORNBERRY. The Acting CHAIR. The question is on the amendment offered by the gentleman from Minnesota (Mr. NOLAN).

Mr. NOLAN. Mr. Chairman, I demand a recorded vote.

The Acting CHAIR. Pursuant to clause 6 of rule XVIII, further proceedings on the amendment offered by the gentleman from Minnesota will be postponed.

Mr. THORNBERRY. Mr. Chairman, I yield 1 minute to the distinguished gentleman from Texas (Mr. ANDREWS of New Jersey).

Mr. ANDREWS. Mr. Chairman, in some ways I admire the gentleman from Minnesota because he states clearly what he believes. In my opinion, his argument, however, is dangerous, and it will mean a very much more dangerous world for the United States and many of the people around the world who depend upon us.

If we're going to talk numbers, we ought to just remind everybody that in 1960 the defense budget was about half of the total budget of the United States Government. Today, it's 17 percent of the budget for the United States budget. Now it's true it's most of the discretionary spending, but that completely leaves out the entitlements or the mandatory spending programs which are a vast majority of the government. In my opinion, let's think about that defense already took a reduction of $487 billion over a 10-year period. In the current fiscal year, it was cut another $55 billion. And now this amendment would take another $60 billion on top of the other things, and that would include the personnel accounts which were exempt under sequestration.

But the ironic thing, Mr. Chairman, is that after you take this $60 billion out of defense, it would get hit again once sequestration kicks in. So in effect the threat that we have on defense from sequestration is it is a major job, it is a major misstep, and I think it should be rejected.

Mr. Chairman, I yield 1 minute to the distinguished gentleman from Alabama (Mr. ROGERS).

Mr. ROGERS of Alabama. Mr. Chairman, I never ceased to be amazed in this Chamber. The only time I see my colleagues on the other side of the aisle concerned about fiscal restraint and cutting spending is when it comes to national defense. You know, one of the most knuckle-headed things this Congress has done is the sequestration framework that I, unfortunately, was a part of setting into place. But as you just heard my colleague from Texas state, we had already cut $480 billion out of defense before sequestration comes into play. Now we have sequestration coming into play.

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This amendment is dangerous, and I urge my colleagues to reject it.

Mr. THORNBERRY. Mr. Chairman, I yield myself the balance of my time. I appreciate my colleague from Alabama and I would just conclude with two points. One, is that it is in the Constitution where it clearly provides that a primary, and I believe the primary responsibility of the Federal Government is to defend the country. You can't do that on the cheap. Obviously, you have to be efficient. You shouldn't waste money, but the first job of the Federal Government is to defend the country.

Mr. THORNBERRY. The Acting CHAIR. The question is on the amendment offered by the gentleman from Minnesota (Mr. NOLAN).

Mr. NOLAN. Mr. Chairman, I demand a recorded vote.

The Acting CHAIR. Pursuant to clause 6 of rule XVIII, further proceedings on the amendment offered by the gentleman from Minnesota will be postponed.

Mr. THORNBERRY. Mr. Chairman, I yield 1 minute to the distinguished gentleman from Texas (Mr. ANDREWS of New Jersey).

Mr. ANDREWS. Mr. Chairman, in some ways I admire the gentleman from Minnesota because he states clearly what he believes. In my opinion, his argument, however, is dangerous, and it will mean a very much more dangerous world for the United States and many of the people around the world who depend upon us.

If we're going to talk numbers, we ought to just remind everybody that in 1960 the defense budget was about half of the total budget of the United States Government. Today, it's 17 percent of the budget for the United States budget. Now it's true it's most of the discretionary spending, but that completely leaves out the entitlements or the mandatory spending programs which are a vast majority of the government. In my opinion, let's think about that defense already took a reduction of $487 billion over a 10-year period. In the current fiscal year, it was cut another $55 billion. And now this amendment would take another $60 billion on top of that.

Mr. Chairman, I think defense has been cut enough. If anyone has been listening to some of the debates we've been having today, you'd hear about readiness being down, about training not occurring, and about more expensive procurements. And we can't buy at the most efficient rate. And this amendment would take another $60 billion on top of the other things, and
Amendment No. 67 offered by Mrs. Bustos of Illinois

At the end of subtitle H of title V (page 255, after line 9), insert the following new section:

SEC. 589. REPORT ON ARMY REVIEW, FINDINGS, AND RECOMMENDATIONS PERTAINING TO MEDAL OF HONOR NOMINATION OF CAPTAIN WILLIAM L. ALBRACHT.

Not later than 30 days after the date of the enactment of this Act, the Secretary of the Army, or the President, shall forward to the Committee on Armed Services of the House of Representatives a report describing the Army’s review, findings, and recommendations pertaining to the Medal of Honor nomination of Captain William L. Albracht. The report shall account for all evidence submitted with regard to the case.

Amendment No. 69 offered by Ms. Esty of Connecticut

At the end of subtitle H of title V, add the following new section:

SEC. 5. REPLACEMENT OF MILITARY DECORATIONS.

(a) Prompt Replacement Required; Annual Report.—Section 1135 of title 10, United States Code, is amended—

(1) by redesignating subsection (b) as subsection (d); and

(2) by inserting after subsection (a) the following new subsection:

"(b) Prompt Replacement Required.—When the replacement military decoration is received under this section or section 3747, 3751, 6253, 8747, or 8751 of this title, the Secretary concerned shall ensure that—"

(1) all actions to be taken with respect to the request, including verification of the service record of the recipient of the military decoration, are completed within one year; and

(2) the replacement military decoration is mailed to the person requesting the replacement military decoration within 60 days after verification of the service record.

(c) Annual Report.—The Secretary of Defense shall submit to the congressional defense committees an annual report regarding compliance with military decoration standards with the performance standards imposed by subsection (b). Each report shall include—

(1) for the one-year period covered by the report—

"(A) the average number of days it took to verify the service record and entitlement of members and former members of the armed forces for replacement military decorations;"

"(B) the average number of days between receipt of a request and the date on which the replacement military decoration was mailed; and"

"(C) the average number of days between verification of a service record and the date on which the replacement military decoration was mailed; and"

(2) an estimate of the funds necessary for the next fiscal year to meet or exceed such performance standards.

(b) Plan Required.—Not later than 180 days after the date of the enactment of this Act, the Secretary of Defense shall submit to the congressional defense committees (as defined in section 101(a)(16) of title 10, United States Code) a plan to implement the amendments made by subsection (a), including an estimate of the funds necessary for fiscal year 2014 and each fiscal year thereafter to meet or exceed the performance standards imposed by such amendments.

Amendment No. 70 offered by Mr. Kind of Wisconsin

At the end of subtitle H of title V, add the following new section:

SEC. 589. AUTHORIZATION FOR AWARD OF THE MEDAL OF HONOR TO FIRST LIEUTENANT ALONZO H. CUSHING FOR ACTS OF VALOR DURING THE CIVIL WAR.

(a) Authorization.—Subject to subsection (c), notwithstanding the time limitations specified in section 3744 of title 10, United States Code, or any other time limitation with respect to the awarding of certain medals to persons who served in the Armed Forces, the President is authorized and requested to award the Medal of Honor under section 3741 of such title to then First Lieutenant Alonzo H. Cushing while in command of Battery A, 4th United States Artillery, Army of the Potomac, at Gettysburg, Pennsylvania, on July 3, 1863, during the American Civil War.

(c) Report Submission.—Subsection (a) shall take effect upon receipt by the Committee on Armed Services of the Senate and House of Representatives of the report, as required in House Report 112-705, providing information on the process and materials used by review boards for the consideration of Medal of Honor recommendations for acts of heroism that occurred during the Civil War.

Amendment No. 72 offered by Mrs. Cortez.(a) Provision of Service Records.—Page 273, after line 10, insert the following:

SEC. 589. PROVISION OF SERVICE RECORDS.

(a) In General.—In accordance with subsection (b), the Secretary of Defense, in consultation with the Secretary of Veterans Affairs, shall make the covered records of each member of the Armed Forces available to the Secretary of Veterans Affairs in an electronic format.

(b) Timeline.—The Secretary of Defense shall ensure that the covered records of members are made available to the Secretary of Veterans Affairs as follows:

(1) With respect to a member of the Armed Forces when deceased, for the administration of the affairs of the deceased, the term "covered records" means, in the case of the Department of Defense, any and all records of the member.

(2) With respect to a member of the Armed Forces, the term "covered records" means, for the purposes of the provision of health care or treatment or services received pursuant to section 3741 of title 10, United States Code, the term "covered records" means, in the case of the Department of Defense, any and all records of the member.

(3) With respect to a member of the Armed Forces while on active duty or as a member of the Ready Reserve, the term "covered records" means, in the case of the Department of Defense, any and all records of the member.

(4) With respect to a member of the Armed Forces discharged or released from the Armed Forces, the term "covered records" means, in the case of the Department of Defense, any and all records of the member.

(c) Certification.—For each member of the Armed Forces whose covered records are made available under subsection (a), the Secretary of Defense shall provide to the Secretary of Veterans Affairs a letter certifying that—

(1) the Secretary of Defense thoroughly reviewed the covered records of the member;

(2) the information provided in the covered records of such member is complete as of the date of the letter;

(3) all other information that should be included in such covered records exist as of such date; and

(4) if other information is later discovered—

(A) such other information will be added to such covered records; and

(B) the Secretary of Defense will notify the Secretary of Veterans Affairs of such addition.

(d) Sharing of Protected Health Information.—For purposes of the regulations promulgated under the Health Insurance Portability and Accountability Act of 1996 (42 U.S.C. 1320d-2 note), making medical records available to the Secretary of Veterans Affairs under subsection (a) shall be treated as a permitted disclosure.

(e) Currently Available Records.—The Secretary of Veterans Affairs, in consultation with the Secretary of Defense, shall ensure that the covered records of members of the Armed Forces that are available to the Secretary of Veterans Affairs pursuant to the enactment of this Act are made electronically accessible and available in real-time to the Veterans Benefits Administration.

Amendment No. 74 offered by Mr. Bishop of New York

At the end of title V, add the following new section:

SEC. 5. SENSE OF CONGRESS REGARDING THE RECOVERY OF THE REMAINS OF CERTAIN MEMBERS OF THE ARMED FORCES KILLED IN ACCIDENTS ON THURSTON ISLAND, ANTARCTICA.

(a) Findings.—Congress makes the following findings:

(1) Commencing August 26, 1946, though late February 1947 the United States Navy Antarctic Development Programs Task Force 68, codenamed "Operation Highjump", initiated and undertook the largest ever-to-date exploration of the Antarctic continent.

(2) The primary mission of the Task Force 68 organized by Rear Admiral Richard E. Byrd Jr. USN, (Ret) and led by Rear Admiral Richard H. Cruzen, USN, was to do the following:

(A) Establish the Antarctic research base Little America IV.

(B) In the defense of the United States of America from possible hostile aggression from abroad - to train personnel test equipment, develop techniques for establishing, maintaining and utilizing air bases on ice, with applicability comparable to interior Greenland, where conditions are similar to those of the Antarctic.

(C) Map and photograph a full two-thirds of the Antarctic Continent including the classi- fi ed, hazardous duty/volunteer-only oper- ation involving 4700 sailors, 23 aircraft and 13 ships including the first submarine the PBM-5 Martin Mariner "Flying Boat" "George 1" and the aircraft carrier the U.S.S. Philippine Sea, brought to the edge of the ice pack to launch (6) Navy ski-equipped, rocket-assisted RIs.

(D) Extend and consolidate United States sovereignty over the largest practicable area of the Antarctic continent.

(E) Determine the feasibility of estab- lishing and maintaining utilizing bases in the Antarctic and investigating possible base sites.

(3) While on a hazardous duty/volunteer mission vital to the interests of National Se- curity and while over the eastern Antarctica coastline known as the Phantom Coast, the PBM-5 Martin Mariner "Flying Boat" "George 1" entered a whiteout over Thurston Island. As the pilot attempted to climb, the aircraft grazed the glacier's ridgeline and ex- ploited within 5 seconds instantly killing En- sign Russell Lopez, "Bud" Hendersen, Aviation Machinists Mate 1st Class while Frederick Williams, Aviation Radioman 1st Class died several hours later. Six other crewmen and the Captain of the "George 1's" seaplane tender U.S.S. Pine Island.
(4) The bodies of the dead were protected from the desecration of Antarctic scavenging birds (Skuas) by the surviving crew wrapping the bodies and temporarily burying the men under floating engine nacelles.

(5) Rescue requirements of the “George-1” survivors forced the abandonment of their crewmates’ bodies.

(6) Bodies prior to the departure of Task Force 68 precluded a return to the area to recover the bodies.

(7) For nearly 60 years Navy promised the families of those lost that they would recover the men: “If the safety, logistical, and operational prerequisites allow a mission in the future, every effort will be made to bring our sailors home.”

(8) The Joint POW/MIA Accounting Command twice offered to recover the bodies of this crew for Navy.

(9) A 2004 NASA ground penetrating radar overflight commissioned by Navy relocated the crash site three miles from its crash position.

(10) The Joint POW/MIA Accounting Command offered to underwrite the cost of an aerial ground penetrating radar (GPR) survey of the area by NASA.

(11) The Joint POW/MIA Accounting Command studied the recovery with the recognized recovery authorities and national scientific studies and determined that the recovery is only “medium risk.”

(12) National Science Foundation and scientists at the University of Texas, Austin, regularly visited the site.

(13) The crash site is classified as a “perishable site”, meaning a glacier that will calve into the Bellingshausen Sea.

(14) The National Science Foundation maintains a presence on the Pine Island Glacier.

(15) The National Science Foundation Director of Polar Operations will assist and provide assets for the recovery upon the request of Congress.

(16) The United States Coast Guard is presently pursuing the recovery of 3 WW II aircrews from similar circumstances in Greenland.

(17) On Memorial Day, May 25, 2009, President Barack Obama declared: “... the support of our veterans is a sacred trust... we need to serve them as they have served us... that means bringing home all our POWs and MIAs...”.

(18) The policies and laws of the United States of America require that our armed service members be accounted for and recovered.

(19) The fullest possible accounting of United States fallen military personnel means repatriating living American POWs and MIAs, accounting for, identifying, and recovering the remains of military personnel who were killed in the line of duty, or providing convincing evidence as to why such a repatriation, accounting, identification, or recovery is not possible.

(20) It is the responsibility of the Federal Government to return to the United States for proper account and respect all members of the Armed Forces killed in the line of duty who lie in lost graves.

(21) Right of Closure.—In light of the findings under subsection (a), Congress—

(1) reaffirms its support for the recovery and return to the United States, the remains and bodies of all members of the Armed Forces killed in the line of duty, and for the efforts by the Joint POW-MIA Accounting Command to recover the remains of members of the Armed Forces from all wars, conflicts, and missions;

(2) recognizes the courage and sacrifice of all members of the Armed Forces who participated in Operation High Jump and missions vital to the national security of the United States of America;

(3) acknowledges the dedicated research and efforts by the US Geological Survey, the National Science Foundation, the Joint POW-MIA Accounting Command, the Fallen Heroes Project, and all persons and organizations to identify, locate, and advocate for, from their temporary Antarctic grave, the recovery of the well-preserved remains of Maxwell Odell, Naval Aviator, Frederick Williams, Aviation Machinist’s Mate 1st Class, Wendell Henderson, Aviation Radioman 1st Class of the “George-1” explosion; and;

(4) encourages the Department of Defense to review the facts, research and to pursue new methods to recover, identify, and return the well-preserved bodies of the “George-1” crew from Antarctica’s Thurston Island.

AMENDMENT NO. 79 OFFERED BY MR. THOMPSON OF PENNSYLVANIA

Page 299, after the matter following line 23, insert the following:

SECT. 703. EXTENSION OF TRANSITIONAL ASSISTANCE MANAGEMENT PROGRAM.

(a) Telemedicine.—In carrying out the Transitional Assistance Management Program, the Secretary of Defense shall extend the coverage of the Transitional Assistance Management Program to covered individuals for a period determined necessary by a health care professional treating the covered individual.

(b) Mental Health Care and Behavioral Services.—

(1) In general.—The Secretary shall extend the coverage of the Transitional Assistance Management Program to covered individuals for a period determined necessary by a health care professional treating the covered individual.

(2) Definitions.—

(A) The term “covered individual” means an individual who—

(i) during the initial 180-day period of being enrolled in the Transitional Assistance Management Program, received any mental health care treatment or covered treatment; or

(ii) during the one-year period preceding separation or discharge from the Armed Forces, received any mental health care treatment.

(B) The term “covered treatment” means behavioral services provided through telemedicine.

(c) Telemedicine Defined.—In this section, the term “telemedicine” means the use by a health care provider of telecommunication services to assist in the diagnosis or treatment of a patient’s medical condition, including for behavioral services.

AMENDMENT NO. 79 OFFERED BY MR. GALLEGO OF TEXAS

Page 308, line 7, strike “and” after the semicolon.

Page 308, line 11, strike the period and insert “; and”.

Page 308, after line 11, insert the following:

(3) determine the effectiveness of the efforts of the Department of Defense in reducing suicide rates of members of the Armed Forces.

AMENDMENT NO. 82 OFFERED BY MR. KUSTER OF NEW HAMPSHIRE

At the end of subtitle C of title VII, insert the following:

SEC. 728. REPORT ON ROLE OF DEPARTMENT OF VETERANS AFFAIRS IN DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE CENTERS OF EXCELLENCE.

Not later than 60 days after the date of the enactment of this Act, the Secretary of Veterans Affairs shall submit to the Committees on Armed Services and Veterans’ Affairs of the House of Representatives and the Committees on Armed Services and Veterans’ Affairs of the Senate a report on the centers of excellence established under sections 1621, 1622, and 1623 of the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2008 (Public Law 110-181; 10 U.S.C. 1071 note). Such report shall include each of the following:

(1) A description of the role of the Department of Veterans Affairs in support of each of the centers since the dates on which they were established, including the amount of personnel, time, money, and function provided in support of the centers.

(2) An estimate of the amount of resources the Secretary expects the Department to dedicate to each of the centers during each of fiscal years 2014 through 2018.

(3) A description of the role of the Department within each of the centers.

AMENDMENT NO. 51 OFFERED BY MR. THOMPSON OF VIRGINIA

Page 308, after line 21, insert the following:

SEC. 728. PRELIMINARY MENTAL HEALTH ASSESSMENTS.

Before any individual enlists in the Armed Forces or is commissioned as an officer in the Armed Forces, the Secretary of Defense shall provide the individual with a mental health assessment. The Secretary shall use such evaluations as a basis for any subsequent mental health examinations, including such examinations provided under sections 1074

and 1074m of title 10, United States Code, and section 1074n of such title, as added by section 702.

AMENDMENT NO. 12 OFFERED BY MR. DESANTIS OF FLORIDA

At the end of subtitle D of title IX, add the following new section:

SEC. 1080. REPORT ON IMPLEMENTATION OF THE RECOMMENDATIONS OF THE PALOMARES NUCLEAR WEAPONS ACCIDENT REVISED DOSE EVALUATION REPORT.

Not later than 180 days after the date of the enactment of this Act, the Secretary of the Air Force shall submit to the Committees on Armed Services of the Senate and the House of Representatives a report on the implementation of the recommendations of the Palomares Nuclear Weapons Accident Revised Dose Evaluation Report released in April by the Air Force in 2001.

AMENDMENT NO. 102 OFFERED BY MR. CONAWAY OF TEXAS

At the end of subtitle D of title XII of division A, add the following new section:

SEC. 25. INTEGRATED AIR AND MISSILE DEFENSE PROGRAMS AT TRAINING LOCATIONS IN SOUTHWEST ASIA.

Section 544(c)(1) of the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961 (22 U.S.C. 2374d(c)(1)) is amended—

(1) in the first sentence, by inserting after “programs” the following: “and integrated air and missile defense programs”; and

(2) in the second sentence, by striking “post-undergraduate flying and tactical leadership” and inserting “such”.

The Acting CHAIR. Pursuant to House Resolution 260, the gentleman from Texas (Mr. THORNBERY) and the gentleman from New Jersey (Mr. LARSEN) each will control 10 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Texas.

Mr. THORNBERY. Mr. Chairman, I urge the committee to adopt the amendments en bloc, all of which have been examined by both the majority and the minority. I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. LARSEN of Washington. Mr. Chairman, I yield 1 minute to the gentleman from Texas (Mr. Possey).

Mr. POSEY. I thank the gentleman for yielding.

I am pleased that my bipartisan bill, the Deployed Troops Support Act, is part of an en bloc amendment later this evening.

My amendment simply allows the Department of Defense to transport, on a space-available basis, goods supplied by nonprofit organizations to members of the armed services who are deployed overseas.

We ensure that the Secretary has the authority to determine that there is a legitimate need for the goods being shipped, and that the supplies are suitable for distribution, and that adequate arrangements have been made for the distribution when the shipment arrives.

This legislative idea was brought to me by veterans in my congressional district, specifically, AVET Project. If enacted into law, it would give our troops the same consideration on a space available as currently granted to foreigners under the Denton Program.

Mr. LARSEN of Washington. Mr. Chairman, I yield 2 minutes to the gentlewoman from Connecticut (Ms. ESTY).

Ms. ESTY. Mr. Chairman, I rise in support of this en bloc amendment, which includes my amendment to add the Proper Replacement of Medals and Performance Tracking, the PROMPT Act, to the underlying legislation.

I want to first thank Chairman MCKEON and Ranking Member SMITH for their leadership. And I’d also like to thank my colleague, Dr. JOE HUCK, for making the PROMPT Act a bipartisan effort aimed at improving our service to veterans, servicemembers, and their families.

I drafted this legislation after working with several veterans in my district to replace medals and decorations that they’ve been waiting months, and sometimes years, to receive.

One constituent, a Korean War veteran, has grandchildren that want to see his medals and document his service as part of the family history. He should not have to wait indefinitely for the medals he earned in service to this country.

Nor should Paul Sypek, the Vietnam veteran in my district seeking to replace his Army Commendation Medal. He first had to correct a clerical error that omitted the decoration from his separation papers. More than 2 years later, he’s still waiting for the replacement medal he requested.

The PROMPT Act creates performance standards to ensure that requests are fulfilled in a timely and organized fashion. We can and must do better for those who served with and the distinction. Adding the PROMPT Act to H.R. 1960 ensures that we will. I urge support for the en bloc amendment.

Mr. THORNBERY. Mr. Chairman, I yield 1 minute to the gentleman from New York (Mr. COLLINS).

Mr. COLLINS of New York. I rise tonight to speak on behalf of an amendment to be offered later. This amendment provides a sense of Congress to the Secretary of Defense and urges my colleagues to support this amendment, which would strengthen a strong National Guard and Reserve.

We’ve seen, time and again, whether national catastrophes, the National Guard and the Reserve that have come to the Nation and helped support us in a time of need. September 11 it was the members of the Air National Guard that flew jets over New York City and this Nation’s capital.

The members of both the Guard and Reserve have fought and died for this country in Iraq and Afghanistan. Time and again we have called on them to support us, and this proposed amendment just Urges the Secretary of Defense to make sure that we send the message that he should make every effort to ensure our military Reserve and National Guard forces are fully manned and fully funded to help the United States fulfill its longstanding commitment to the unyielding defense of this country.

Mr. Chairman, the brave men and women who fill the ranks of both the National Guard and Reserve deserve nothing else.

Mr. LARSEN of Washington. Mr. Chairman, I yield 3 minutes to the gentleman from Texas (Mr. GALLEG-O).

Mr. GALLEG-O. Mr. Chairman, I too would like to thank the chairman and the ranking member as I rise today in support of the en bloc amendments. These amendments include two amendments which I have authored to support the men and women who serve in our armed services, and to support their families.

The first amendment ensures that the Department of Defense can continue to fast-track and to expedite the hiring of critical health care workers who treat our wounded warriors and provide care to military families. Members of our armed services make incredible sacrifices, and taking care of them, and taking care of their loved ones, is one of the most sacred promises that our country can make.

This amendment helps folks who receive medical attention at places like Brooke Army Medical Center and Fort Bliss William Beaumont Army Medical Center.

The amendment would designate critical health care workers as part of a special “shortage category” and thus make them eligible for salaries that are competitive with the higher salaries that are offered by the VA for similar positions.

We need to ensure that the highest standards of treatment for the men and the women who have given so much to our country.

There is no increase in costs associated. The Department of Defense has already budgeted for this proposal.

The second amendment helps ensure that the Secretary of Defense can take measures, as he sees fit, to determine the effectiveness of our efforts to reduce suicide by members of our armed services.

The military suicide rate hit a record high last year with 349 people who took their own lives across the four branches. That averages out to 1 every 25 hours.
We must take any and all measures to help reduce the suicide rates among those who serve our country. As a member of the Armed Services Committee, again, I thank the chairman and the ranking member and all of the members of the committee for their hard work on vital pieces of legislation, including these provisions to treat wounded warriors and to reduce suicide rates.

Mr. Chairman, I encourage passage of the en bloc amendments.

Mr. TURNER, we have no further questions, and I yield back the balance of my time.

Mr. LARSEN of Washington. Mr. Chairman, I yield back the balance of my time.

The Acting CHAIR. The question is on the amendments en bloc offered by the gentleman from Texas (Mr. THORNBERRY).

The en bloc amendments were agreed to:

**AMENDMENT NO. 33 OFFERED BY MR. LARSEN OF WASHINGTON**

The Acting CHAIR. It is now in order to consider amendment No. 33 printed in part B of House Report 113–108.

Mr. LARSEN of Washington. Mr. Chairman, I rise to offer amendment 33 as the designee of Mr. COOPER.

The Acting CHAIR. The Clerk will designate the amendment.

The text of the amendment is as follows:

Page 425, after line 23, insert the following:

SEC. 1060. NEW START TREATY FUNDING.

(a) Reduction.—Notwithstanding the amounts set forth in the funding tables in division D—

(1) the amount authorized to be appropriated in section 201, as specified in the corresponding funding table in section 4201, for research, development, test, and evaluation, defense-wide, Space Programs and Technology, is decreased by $50,000,000; and

(2) the amount authorized to be appropriated in section 301, as specified in the corresponding funding table in section 4301, for operation and maintenance, defense-wide, Office of the Secretary of Defense is decreased by $20,491,000.

(b) Increases.—Notwithstanding the amounts set forth in the funding tables in division D—

(1) the amount authorized to be appropriated in section 101, as specified in the corresponding funding table in section 4101, for procurement is increased as follows:

(A) Weapons Procurement, Navy, Trident II Missile Subsystem by $14,100,000.

(B) Other Procurement, Navy, Strategic Missiles System Equipment by $25,919,000.

(C) Other Procurement, Navy, Spares and repair parts by $75,000,000.

(D) Aircraft Procurement, Air Force, B52 by $500,000.

(2) the amount authorized to be appropriated in section 201, as specified in the corresponding funding table in section 4201, for Missle Procurement, Air Force, Initial Spares-Repair Parts is increased by $750,000.

(3) the amount authorized to be appropriated in section 301, as specified in the corresponding funding table in section 4301, for operation and maintenance is increased as follows:

(A) Combat Communications by $9,594,000.

(B) Depot Maintenance by $4,000,000.

(C) Other Service-wide Activities by $15,400,000.

The Acting CHAIR. Pursuant to House Resolution 360, the gentleman from Washington (Mr. LARSEN) and a Member opposed each will control 5 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Washington.

Mr. LARSEN of Washington. Mr. Chairman, this amendment would restore funding for commonsense, nuclear weapons reductions that have already been approved with the advice and consent of the Senate and that the Navy and the Air Force have planned for fiscal year 2014.

The $70 million cut in the bill keeps nuclear weapons at Cold War levels, and denying fiscal year ’14 funding risks the United States missing the deadline for treaty compliance as there will be insufficient lead time for procurement and installation to support conversion efforts to implement the reductions required by 2018, the date of entry into force.

This amendment is funded by an offset of $50 million from DARPA’s space technology program, due to the recently terminated System F6, which was aimed to distribute functions of big satellites into several small ones orbiting in tight formation—so this funding is available—and $30 million from the $2.1 billion in the Office of the Secretary of Defense O&M funds which pays OSD staff. This is a 1 percent cut with minimal impact, as the Secretary of Defense has indicated that he intends to make cuts to overhead.

So I urge my colleagues to support this amendment.

With that, I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. THORNBERRY. Mr. Chairman, I claim time in opposition.

The Acting CHAIR. The gentleman from Texas is recognized for 5 minutes.

Mr. THORNBERRY. Mr. Chairman, I yield 2 minutes to the distinguished gentleman from Alabama, the chairman of the Strategic Forces Subcommittee.

Mr. ROGERS of Alabama. I thank the chairman.

Today I rise in opposition to the amendment offered by my good friend and colleague from Tennessee (Mr. COOPER) as well as my good friend from Washington State.

The committee zeroed out these funds because the administration appears to be expecting a blank check from the Congress to implement this treaty. The House, through the appropriation power, must have a chance to evaluate whether the implementation of a treaty and the manner in which an administration chooses to implement a treaty is in the U.S. national security interest. That’s the reason the 1042 report was required in the FY12 NDAA in the first place.

I remind the House, this report is mandated by law. Are we really comfortable in this House with letting the President ignore the law of the land as he sees fit?

Additionally, while the gentleman from Tennessee withdrew the amendment at the full committee level because the offset he selected was of concern, the offset he has now is also a problem. It takes a program in DARPA that has been eliminated recently, and the funds for that program are planned to support transition activities to two other DARPA programs. Diverting $50 million from this effort now would significantly slow down the schedule for these two programs.

Additionally, we expect President Obama to announce, likely next week in Berlin, that he will seek to reduce our deployed nuclear forces by one-third—beyond the New START treaty reductions we have yet to put in place. We need to put the brakes on this rush to zero. This President is proposing dangerous and irreversible changes to our nuclear forces.

I urge my colleagues to reject the amendment.

Mr. LARSEN of Washington. Mr. Chairman, how much time remains?

The Acting CHAIR. The gentleman from Washington has 3½ minutes remaining.

Mr. LARSEN of Washington. Mr. Chairman, I ask unanimous consent to yield the balance of the time to the gentleman from Tennessee (Mr. COOPER).

The Acting CHAIR. Without objection, the gentleman from Tennessee will control the remainder of the time.

There was no objection.

Mr. COOPER. Mr. Chairman, it’s a shame that President Ronald Reagan would have had a hard time getting nominated in today’s Republican Party. If you look back at what President Reagan said, he called for the abolishment of “all nuclear weapons.” Furthermore, he went on to say that these weapons are “totally irrational, totally inhumane, good for nothing but killing, possibly destructive of life on Earth and civilization.”

Now, no one on this side of the aisle is calling for abolition, but we are calling for the United States of America to live up to its legitimate treaty commitments as passed by an overwhelming majority of the United States Senate. Now, I know there is very little love lost for the other body, but it was an overwhelming vote, and it was just 2 or 3 years ago.

The treaty is supposed to be implemented in 2018. Why the other side of the aisle is not more interested in reducing Russian nuclear weapons, I do not know, but this just simply allows us to live up to our legitimate and legal treaty commitments.

The other side is welcome to have suspicions of all sorts of things, but we should obey the treaties that we have ratified. So this calls for $70 million to do that.

We can always question offsets. I’ve worked very hard with the other side to try to find appropriate offsets. But the key is let’s restore the $70 million that our own military wants so that we
can implement this treaty which could reduce nuclear risk in this world as President Reagan called for.

This is an opportunity. This is a necessity if we're going to live up to our legal obligations. I have the utmost respect for my friend from Alabama, the chairman of this subcommittee. This is a fixed problem. This is a needless political fight. In the full committee, as the gentleman knows, we try to work very closely with folks on the other side of the aisle. This is just $70 million to live up to our existing treaty obligations.

I would urge my colleagues of good faith on both sides of the aisle, this we can do this. We must do this. Let's follow what President Reagan would have wanted and let's support this treaty commitment.

I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. THORNBERRY. Mr. Chairman, I yield 2 minutes to the distinguished chairman of the Tactical Air and Land Forces Subcommittee, the gentleman from Ohio (Mr. TURNER).

Mr. TURNER. Mr. Chairman, let's be clear. It has been misstated that if this amendment doesn't pass that we would leave nuclear weapons at the Cold War level. Nuclear weapons have already been reduced by 90 percent since the peak of the Cold War and 75 percent since the end of the Cold War.

Ronald Reagan never said that the United States should disarm itself at its own peril. He saw a world where no one would have nuclear weapons, not that we would place ourselves at a disadvantage. I certainly believe that, as Ronald Reagan would look around the world today, he would have never foresaw a nuclear-capable North Korea and he certainly wouldn't have seen the world watch as Iran marches to become a nuclear state.

This amendment would take money from programs that are important, that would put money toward something that is just not ready. We know we're not ready for New START treaty implementation, and we also know that we are certainly not going to be in breach.

This is not an issue of our walking away from a treaty obligation. This is not at all an issue of saying that Russia should not reduce their nuclear weapons. In fact, we believe that Russia ought to further reduce especially their nuclear weapons, the overwhelming thousands that they have pointed at Europe that are in greater numbers than Europe or the United States would ever imagine.

We believe that we should stand up to the treaty obligations. But to fulfill those, we have to look to what the President promised, which, as the President said, in order for us to go to the New START treaty levels, that America has work to do. That work needs to be done now.

While the President walks away from his commitments to nuclear modernization of our infrastructure and our weapons and fails to turn in the 1042 report that would give us the understanding of what our overall strategy is, the President wants to continue down this path of dismantling nuclear weapons when we're just not ready. New START can wait until we satisfy the convictions that even the President had put forward.

But even further, we have to look at what the President currently is doing. The President has signaled that he wants to reduce nuclear weapons further even before we've gone to New START. The problem is that obviously North Korea has just recently marched a weapon to the launch pad that could threaten the United States. This is not the time to do this.

Mr. COOPER. Mr. Chairman, may I inquire as to how much time I have remaining.

The Acting CHAIR. The gentleman from Tennessee has 1 minute remaining.

Mr. COOPER. Mr. Chairman, let me speak very briefly, and then I will yield the balance of my time to my friend from California.

My colleagues on the other side of the aisle, no one can know for sure what President Reagan would have done today. But read what Henry Kissinger is writing today, George Shultz—keepers, I think, of the Reagan legacy.

My colleagues, as Ronald Reagan would look around the world today, he would have never foresaw a nuclear-capable North Korea, and he certainly wouldn't have seen the world watch as Iran marches to become a nuclear state.

This amendment actually would take money from programs that are important. It would put money toward something that is just not ready. We know we're not ready for New START treaty implementation, and we also know that we are certainly not going to be in breach.

This is not an issue of our walking away from a treaty obligation. This is not at all an issue of saying that Russia should not reduce nuclear weapons. In fact, we believe that Russia ought to further reduce especially their nuclear weapons, the overwhelming thousands that they have pointed at Europe that are in greater numbers than Europe or the United States would ever imagine.

We believe that we should stand up to the treaty obligations. But to fulfill those, we have to look to what the President promised, which, as the President said, in order for us to go to the New START treaty levels, that America has work to do. That work needs to be done now.

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The Acting CHAIR. The gentleman from California (Mr. GARAMENDI).

Mr. GARAMENDI. Trust and verify. Wow. In the New START treaty, it's trust and verify. But to get to the trust and verify, we're going to have to begin the process—$70 million requested by the military to begin the process.

I know the gentleman on the other side of this question has spent days and days working through this budget. The military plans years ahead, and in order to carry out the New START treaty and see the reductions that we need to make on our side, as obligated by that treaty, we need to begin that planning process now.

It's not a matter of throwing the weapons out or disposing of these weapons today. It's how we go about getting to that point, and the $70 million is essential for that.

We'll delay by working with Senator Nunn and others to do what we can to have enforceable, reliable treaties with the former Soviet Union, with Russia. And I would urge my colleagues to do what our own military is requesting, to give them the means to implement this treaty.

I yield the balance of my time to the gentleman from California (Mr. GARAMENDI).

Mr. GARAMENDI. Trust and verify. The Russians want verification. We want verification from them also. This is all about carrying out a treaty obligation, getting it going.

Mr. COOPER. I yield back the balance of my time.

Mr. FORTENBERRY. Mr. Chairman, I yield myself the balance of my time.

Mr. Chairman, none of us of course could know what President Reagan would have done. I would suggest, however, that if we have a Reagan approach to defense, we would not still be arguing about missile defense, and we certainly wouldn't be debating $60 billion cuts to defense.

The other point I would make is ratification of the New START treaty was conditioned in the Senate upon certain investments to our nuclear deterrent infrastructure. Unfortunately, those investments have not been forthcoming.

Let me talk about the offset for just a second. The most cutting-edge done for our military is done at DARPA. DARPA funding is flat, and there are a number of us who are concerned about that. But what they do at DARPA is they evaluate the projects they have; and if one seems less promising than others, they move that money around. So what this amendment does is punish them for doing that, because as they are moving money from one project to another that seems more promising, it takes that money away. When you're looking at funding research, it seems to me we want to encourage that sort of flexibility towards the most promising avenues of the research, and yet this amendment takes exactly the opposite approach.

For a variety of reasons, Mr. Chairman, I think this amendment is not a good idea, and I would recommend Members vote against it.

I yield back the balance of my time.

The Acting CHAIR. The amendment is on the amendment offered by the gentleman from Washington (Mr. LARSEN).

The question was taken; and the Acting Chair announced that the nays appeared to have it.

Mr. COOPER. Mr. Chairman, I demand a recorded vote.

The Acting CHAIR. Pursuant to clause 6 of rule XVIII, further proceedings on the amendment offered by the gentleman from Washington will be postponed.

AMENDMENT NO. 36 OFFERED BY MR. GIBSON

The Acting CHAIR. It is now in order to consider amendment No. 36 printed in part B of House Report 113–108.

Mr. GIBSON. Mr. Chairman, I have an amendment at the desk.

The Acting CHAIR. The Clerk will designate the amendment.

The text of the amendment is as follows:

Strike section 1251.

The Acting CHAIR. Pursuant to House Resolution 260, the gentleman from New York (Mr. GIBSON) and a
Mr. NOLAN. Madam Chairman, I rise in support of the Gibson-Garamendi amendment. I'm using this time to express my regret that a resolution that I presented to the Rules Committee requiring the Congress to decide on whether or not we should send arms and troops to the rebels was denied an opportunity to be heard today.

The fact is, this is a centuries old conflict between the Sunnis and the Shiites. We have no friends in this fight. Believe me. In the Middle East, I've done business in the Middle East, I've studied the language, I've studied the culture. We have no friends in this conflict. The rebels—make no mistake about it—are the al Mazzaa affiliated with al Qaeda.

The Acting CHAIR (Ms. Ros-Lehtinen). The time of the gentleman has expired.

Mr. McKEON. Madam Chair, at this time, I yield the balance of my time to the gentleman from Colorado (Mr. LAMBORN).

Mr. LAMBORN. Madam Chairman, I thank the chairman of the full committee for yielding me time.

I have total respect for my colleague and friend from New York who authored this amendment, but I believe on this one this amendment is misguided and we should defeat it. This does not call for a declaration of war or any kinds of the, I think exaggerated responses I've heard in favor of this amendment. This says that the President should have a course of action.

The President earlier stated that there are red lines concerning weapons of mass destruction. I believe, if the red line is crossed, there is a step toward recognizing that and taking some action for red lines just in the last few hours.

But we've been working on this amendment, we debated it in committee, because up until now, and even going forward—I'm not sure how much—there hasn't been very much planning. There hasn't been a stated plan or a course of action by the administration. We need to have that in place.

We can and should and will debate this further. But the administration, I believe, has been lacking in leadership—too much leading from behind, as
we've seen in other places. There needs to be leadership.

This is a volatile area of the world—there's no question about that. That doesn't mean, though, that we can be disengaged. We can't just throw our hands up and withdraw and put our heads in the sand.

We have allies in the region, especially Israel. Israel needs to be supported and defended. We are the most powerful country in the world. We need to take a role of at least planning for what we want to do.

That's what this sense of Congress language does. Section 1251, the amendment offered by my friend and colleague from New York, would strike the language.

I would urge a "no" vote on this amendment. Let's have some planning for once by this administration on this important issue.

Mr. MCEON. I yield back the balance of my time.

The Acting CHAIR. The question is on the amendment offered by the gentleman from New York (Mr. GIBSON).

The question was taken; and the Acting Chair announced that the nays appeared to have it.

Mr. GIBSON. Madam Chairman, I demand a recorded vote.

The Acting CHAIR. Pursuant to clause 6 of rule XVIII, further proceedings on the amendment offered by the gentleman from New York will be postponed.

AMENDMENT NO. 37 OFFERED BY MR. COFFMAN

The Acting CHAIR. It is now in order to consider amendment No. 37 printed in part B of House Report 113–108.

Mr. COFFMAN. Madam Chairman, I have an amendment at the desk.

The Acting CHAIR. The Clerk will designate the amendment.

The text of the amendment is as follows:

After section 1256, insert the following new section (and redesignate subsequent sections accordingly):

SEC. 1257. REMOVAL OF BRIGADE COMBAT TEAMS FROM EUROPE.

(a) FINDING.—Congress finds that, because defense spending among European NATO countries fell 12% since 2008, from $314 billion to $275 billion, so that currently only 4 out of the 28 NATO allies of the United States are spending the widely agreed-to 2% of GDP on defense, the United States must look to more wisely allocate scarce resources to provide for the national defense.

(b) REMOVAL REQUIRED.—The President shall end the permanent basing of the 2nd Cavalry Regiment (2CR) in Vilseck, Germany, to reinforce our positions in the United States, without permanent replacement, leaving one Brigade Combat Team and one Combat Aviation Brigade.

(c) USE OF ROTATIONAL FORCES TO SATISFY SECURITY NEEDS.—It is the policy of the United States that the deployment of units of the United States Armed Forces on a rotational basis at military installations in European member nations of the North Atlantic Treaty Organization pursuant to the Army Prepositioned Forces (ARFORGEN) process is a force-structure arrangement sufficient to permit the United States—

(1) to satisfy the commitments undertaken by United States pursuant to Article 5 of the North Atlantic Treaty, signed at Washington, District of Columbia, on April 4, 1949, and entered into force on August 24, 1949 (63 Stat. 2241; TIAS 1964);

(2) to address the current security environment in Europe; and

(3) to contribute to peace and stability in Europe.

(d) RULE OF CONSTRUCTION.—Nothing in this section shall be construed so as to require the removal of any other unit, such as the 2nd Airborne Division Readiness Brigade, Marine Corps Expeditionary Brigade, MAG Task Force, or other quick-response forces to respond to threats in Europe and in the vicinity of the U.S. European Command (EUCOM) area.

The Acting CHAIR. Pursuant to House Resolution 260, the gentleman from Colorado (Mr. COFFMAN) and a Member opposed each will control 5 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Colorado (Mr. COFFMAN) for 5 minutes.

Mr. COFFMAN. Madam Chairman, I am proud to be joined by Representatives POLIS, GRIFFITH, and BLUMENTHAL in offering an amendment to move away from our Cold War posture to meet the challenges of the future. This bipartisan amendment will end the permanent basing of the 2nd Cavalry Regiment in Germany and return that brigade combat team to the United States, without permanent replacement. There is no longer a strategic reason to maintain our current troop numbers in Europe.

This action will still leave one brigade combat team and one combat aviation brigade in Europe. Nothing in this amendment demands the removal of our European medical facilities or rapid response forces.

Should a crisis occur, it is not the BCTs that will be called to respond. In fact, just last month, the U.S. moved European forces to Italy in anticipation that it could be needed to respond to growing unrest in Libya. In an emergency, expeditionary forces, such as the Marine Corp Special MAG Task Force and FAST teams, or even the Army's 82nd Airborne, would be called to action, not the BCTs in Germany.

Only 4 out of 28 NATO allies spend even the required 2 percent of their GDP on defense. The U.S. spends 4.7 percent. Our defense spending is low because they take for granted that we will guarantee their security. This is an unfair burden to U.S. taxpayers. We should reprioritize our commitments while meeting our security obligations to our NATO allies by utilizing rotational forces.

I ask my colleagues to join in supporting this amendment to better deal with the strategic challenges of the future.

I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. DAVID SCOTT of Georgia. Madam Chairman, I rise to claim time in opposition.

The Acting CHAIR. The gentleman is recognized for 5 minutes.

Mr. DAVID SCOTT of Georgia. Madam Chairman, I yield myself 2 minutes.

First of all, this is a very dangerous, dangerous amendment. I am a member of the NATO Parliamentary Assembly. I am also the vice chairman of the Science and Technology Committee of NATO. I have been a member of NATO for 11 years. That means I get to travel across the world two or three times a year for that matter, of course, and I can tell you firsthand that this is a dangerous amendment. It is very dangerous at this time.

Now, you have mentioned about some of our NATO colleagues. And yes, we are having a challenge. Each nation is going through economic challenges. But let me tell you, they are increasing their input and their financial resources each year.

One thing is for certain: the wrong message that we should send to them now and to encourage them to contribute more is for us to cut and run and contribute less, and that's exactly what this amendment that you are offering will do.

The other point as to why it is dangerous is that we would sit here in Congress and force the hand of President Obama, for that matter, of any President or future President—to publicly state that he is going to remove a contingent of a brigade like the 2nd Cavalry Regiment in Vilseck, Germany, and then return that brigade to the United States and not put anything in its place. Europe and the Mediterranean and the Middle East—there is no more volatile, unpredictable place on this planet. At the same time, there is no place on this planet that we have the strength of alliances as we have here.

With that, I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. COFFMAN. I think we both have experience in NATO. You serve on this parliamentary committee, and I served in the United States Army in the North Atlantic Treaty Organization, in the very type of unit that we are talking about today.

That unit was designed to defend the border between what was West Germany and Czechoslovakia against Warsaw Pact forces that were on the other side. That border no longer exists. Yet we still maintain a regiment there, which is not an expeditionary unit, to do the very things that that's talking about. We also have the capability to move our forces when needed over there.

When I was in Europe during the height of the Cold War, protecting the very border in the same units that we are talking about today, we did the reverse exercise of brigades in which U.S. forces would come over to Europe, in about the middle of western Germany, to reinforce our positions
and to push those Warsaw Pact forces back.

Mr. DAVID SCOTT of Georgia. Will the gentleman yield 10 seconds?

Mr. COFFMAN. I yield to the gentleman.

Mr. DAVID SCOTT of Georgia. Even today, yes, you are absolutely right; but what did they do in Europe when we asked them to stand with us in Afghanistan? They stood with us. What did they do when we asked in Iraq? All I am simply saying is that we have an obligation today and in the future.

Mr. COFFMAN. I reclaim my time.

There is nothing in the NATO charter that says we have to maintain permanent bases in Europe. I certainly support rotational forces. I support our involvement and our obligations to the North Atlantic Treaty Organization, but it doesn’t say we need to have a unit that is not an expeditionary force in the middle of Europe protecting a border that no longer exists.

I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. DAVID SCOTT of Georgia. I yield 2 minutes to my dear friend, the gentleman from Ohio, Mr. MIKE TURNER.

Mr. TURNER. This amendment is unlike anything that you’re going to see in the National Defense Authorization Act. That’s because this is not a function of Congress.

This amendment says the President shall end the permanent basing of the 2nd Cavalry Regiment in Germany and return them to the United States.

We don’t move troops. There is a reason we don’t move troops. There is nowhere in this bill you’re going to find any provision that we move troops. That’s because, in 10 minutes, we shouldn’t have a debate about where troops would be.

The gentleman is absolutely, dangerously incorrect. These troops are not like the troops with whom he served. It’s true that we are integrated with our NATO allies, but it is also true that these troops are for European Command.

The Acting CHAIR. The question is on the amendment offered by the gentleman from Colorado (Mr. COFFMAN).

The question was taken; and the Acting Chair announced that the noes appeared a majority; Mr. COFFMAN. Madam Chair, I demand a recorded vote.

The Acting CHAIR. Pursuant to clause 6 of rule XVIII, further proceedings on the amendment offered by the gentleman from Colorado will be postponed.

**AMENDMENTS EN BLOC NO. 5 OFFERED BY MR. MCKEON**

Mr. MCKEON. Madam Chairman, pursuant to H. Res. 260, I offer amendments en bloc.

The Acting CHAIR. The Clerk will designate the amendments en bloc.

The Acting CHAIR. The Clerk will designate the amendments en bloc.

**AMENDMENT NO. 87 OFFERED BY MR. PASCRELL OF NEW JERSEY**

Page 308, after line 21, insert the following new section:

**SEC. 726. SENSE OF CONGRESS ON THE TRAUMATIC BRAIN INJURY PLAN.**

It is the sense of Congress that—

(1) section 739(b) of the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2013 (Public Law 112–239; 126 Stat. 1822) requires the Secretary of Defense to submit a plan to Congress to improve the coordination and integration of the programs of the Department of Defense that address traumatic brain injury and the psychological health of members of the Armed Forces not later than 180 days after the date of the enactment of such Act, and

(2) the requirement to submit the plan is in effect and the contents of the plan are still important; and

(3) the Secretary of Defense should deliver the report within the required time frame.

**AMENDMENT NO. 87 OFFERED BY MR. PASCRELL OF NEW JERSEY**

Page 308, after line 21, insert the following:

**SEC. 726. REPORT ON MEMORANDUM REGARDING TRAUMATIC BRAIN INJURIES.**

Not later than 180 days after the date of the enactment of this Act, the Secretary of Defense shall submit to the congressional defense committees a report that identifies, refers, and treats traumatic brain injuries with respect to members
of the Armed Forces who served in Operation Enduring Freedom or Operation Iraqi Free-

dom before the date in June 2010 on which the

4 memorandum regarding using a 50-meter
distance as a criterion to properly identify, re-

ter, and treat members for potential traumatic
brain injury took ef-

fect.

AMENDMENT NO. 38 OFFERED BY MR. SESSION OF

TEXAS

Page 388, after line 21, insert the following:

SEC. 726. PILOT PROGRAM FOR INVESTI-
GATION TREATMENT OF MEMBERS OF
THE ARMED FORCES FOR TRAU-
MATIC BRAIN INJURY AND POST-
TRAUMATIC STRESS DISORDER

(a) PROCESS.—The Secretary of Defense shall carry out a five-year pilot program under which the Secretary shall establish a process by which the Secretary shall provide payment for investigational treat-
ment (including diagnostic testing) of traumatic brain injury or post-traumatic stress disorder received by members of the Armed Forces in health care facilities other than military treatment facilities. Such process shall provide that payment be made directly to the health care facility furnishing the treatment.

(b) CONDITIONS FOR APPROVAL.—The ap-
proval for payment for a treatment pursuant to subsection (a) shall be subject to the following conditions:

(1) Any drug or device used in the treat-
ment shall be approved or cleared by the Food and Drug Administration for any pur-
pose and its use must comply with rules of the Food and Drug Administration applicable to investigational new drugs or inves-
tigational devices.

(2) The treatment must be approved by the Secretary following approval by an institu-
tional review board certifying in accordance with regulations issued by the Secretary of Health and Human Services.

(3) The patient receiving the treatment must demonstrate an improvement under criteria approved by the Secretary, as a re-
sult of the treatment on one or more of the following:

(A) Standardized independent pre-treat-
ment and post-treatment neuropsychological testing.

(B) Accepted survey instruments including, such instruments that look at quality of life.

(C) Neurological imaging.

(D) Clinical examination.

(4) The patient receiving the treatment must receive treatment voluntarily and based on informed consent.

(5) The patient receiving the treatment may not be a retired member of the Armed Forces who is entitled to benefits under part A, or eligible to enroll under part B, of title XVIII of the Social Security Act.

(c) ADDITIONAL RESTRICTIONS AUTHO-
RIZED.—(A) The Secretary may establish addi-
tional restrictions or conditions for reimb-
ursement as the Secretary determines ap-
propriate to ensure the protection of human research participants, protect fiscal necessities,
and the validity of the research re-
sults.

(d) AUTHORITY.—The Secretary shall make payments under this section for treatments received by members of the Armed Forces who are entitled to benefits under part A, or eligible to enroll under part B, of title XVIII of the Social Security Act.

(e) AMOUNT.—A payment under this section shall be made at the equivalent Centers for Medicare and Medicaid Services reimburse-
ment rate in effect for appropriate treat-
ment codes for the State in which the treatment is received. If no such rate is in effect, payment shall be made on a cost-reimbursement basis as determined by the Secretary, in consultation with the Sec-

retary of Health and Human Services.

(f) DATA COLLECTION AND AVAILABILITY.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—The Secretary shall de-
velop and maintain a database containing data from each patient case involving the use of treatment pursuant to this section. The Secretary shall ensure that the database pre-
serves confidentiality and that any use of the database or disclosures of such data are limited to those persons per-
mitted by law and applicable regulations.

(2) PUBLICATION OF QUALIFIED INSTITU-
TIONAL REVIEW BOARD STUDIES.—The Sec-

retary shall establish a process by which the Department of Defense includes a list of all civilian institutional review board studies that have received a payment under this section.

(g) ASSISTANCE FOR MEMBERS TO OBTAIN
TREATMENT.—

(1) ASSIGNMENT TO TEMPORARY DUTY.—The Secretary of a military department may assign a member of the Armed Forces under the jurisdiction of the Secretary to tem-
porary duty or allow the member a permis-
sive temporary duty in order to permit the member to receive treatment for traumatic brain injury or post-traumatic stress dis-
order, for which payments shall be made and for which specification be within a reasonable commuting distance of the per-
manent duty station of the member.

(2) PER DIEM.—Whoever is away from the per-
manent station of the member may be paid a per diem in lieu of subsistence in an amount not more than the amount to which the member would be entitled if the member were performing travel in connection with a temporary duty assignment.

(h) GIFT RULE WAIVER.—The Secretary may be on a continued path to fail in achieving the goal of creating a seamless health record that integrates data across the Departments; and

(4) the President should make the nec-

essary leadership changes to assure timely completion of this requirement.

(b) IMPLEMENTATION.—The Secretary of De-

fense and the Secretary of Veterans Af-

airs shall—

(1) implement an integrated electronic health record to be used by each of the Sec-

cretaries; and

(2) deploy such record by not later than Oc-
tober 1, 2016.

(c) DESIGN PRINCIPLES.—The integrated elec-
tronic health record established under subsection (b) shall adhere to the following principles:

(1) To the extent practicable, efforts to es-

tain such record shall be based on objec-
tives, activities, and milestones established by the Joint Executive Committee Joint Strategic Plan Fiscal Years 2013–2015, includ-

ing any requirements, definition, documents, or analyses previously developed to satisfy said Joint Strategic Plan; and

(2) Principles with respect to open archi-

the record until such time as national standards are established;
(C) enterprise investment strategies that maximize reuse of proven system designs;
(D) strategies for data-use rights to ensure a level competitive playing field and access to alternative solutions and sources across the life-cycle of the program.

(3) Technical system requirements;
(4) technical system standards being adopted by the program;
(5) technical system standards being adopted by the program that are returned to the government in final form;
(6) measurable layer 2 system performance metrics related to the execution of the responsibilities under this paragraph.

(2) Responsibilities of the Departments;
(3) Responsibilities of the Departments;
(4) technical system requirements;
(5) technical system standards being adopted by the program;
(6) measurable layer 2 system performance metrics related to the execution of the responsibilities under this paragraph.

(1) Program objectives;
(2) organization;
(3) responsibilities of the Departments;
(4) technical system requirements;
(5) technical system standards being adopted by the program;
(6) measurable layer 2 system performance metrics related to the execution of the responsibilities under this paragraph.

(3) LIMITATION OF FUNDS.—Neither the Secretary of Defense nor the Secretary of Veterans Affairs fail to meet the requirements under paragraph (1) is achieved, the Secretaries shall jointly conduct an accountability review to identify the following:

(A) The root cause of the failure and if the failure is a result of technology or human performance.
(B) The work sections responsible for the failure.
(C) The milestones and resource investment required to achieve such requirements.
(D) The recommendations for corrective actions, to include personnel actions, to achieve such performance.
(E) The effectiveness of Medicare and TRICARE claims processing efforts to prevent improper payments by denying claims prior to payment.

(1) ADVISORY PANEL.—Not later than 60 days after the date of the enactment of this Act, the Secretary shall submit a report to the appropriate congressional committees that the Secretaries have jointly identified a senior official to be responsible for the electronic health record established under this section, including the operational capability described in paragraph (1). Such official shall have included within their performance evaluation performance metrics related to the execution of the responsibilities under this paragraph.

(3) REPORTING.—The Advisory panel established under paragraph (1) shall submit to the appropriate congressional committees a quarterly report on the activities of the panel. The panel shall submit the first report by not later than December 31, 2013.

(1) DEADLINES.—In this section:
(2) The term “accountable official” means—
(A) the congressional defense committees; and
(B) the Committees on Veterans’ Affairs of the Senate and the House of Representatives.

(4) The term “integrated” means one single core technology or an inherent cross-platform capability without the need for additional patch development to accomplish this capability.

AMENDMENT NO. 90 OFFERED BY MR. WILSON OF SOUTH CAROLINA
Page 308, after line 21, insert the following:
SEC. 726. COMPTROLLER GENERAL REPORT ON RECOVERY AUDIT PROGRAM FOR TRICARE.

Not later than 180 days after the date of the enactment of this Act, the Comptroller General of the United States shall submit to the congressional defense committees a report that evaluates the similarities and differences in the approaches to identify, prioritize, and recovering improper payments across Medicare and TRICARE. The report shall contain an evaluation of the following:

(1) the effectiveness of Medicare and TRICARE claims processing efforts to prevent improper payments by denying claims prior to payment.
(2) Medicare and TRICARE claims processing efforts to correct improper payments post-payment.
(3) the effectiveness of Medicare and TRICARE post-payment audit programs in place to identify and correct improper payments that are returned to the government.

AMENDMENT NO. 91 OFFERED BY MR. SARBANES OF MARYLAND
At the end of title VIII, add the following new section:
SEC. 833. REVISION OF DEFENSE SUPPLEMENT TO THE FEDERAL ACQUISITION REGULATION TO TAKE INTO ACCOUNT SOURCING LAWS.

Not later than 60 days after the date of the enactment of this Act, the Department of Defense Supplement to the Federal Acquisition Regulation shall be revised to implement the requirements imposed by sections 1280, 1282a, 2384, 2461, and 2463 of title 10, United States Code.

AMENDMENT NO. 98 OFFERED BY MR. CARDENAS OF CALIFORNIA
Page 360, after line 8, insert the following new paragraph:
(a) Assessment of the mechanisms for improving recruitment, retention, and management of cyber operations forces, including through focused recruiting; educational, training, or certification scholarship benefits; or the use of short-term or virtual deployments without the need for permanent relocation.

AMENDMENT NO. 99 OFFERED BY MR. CARDENAS OF CALIFORNIA
Page 386, line 10, insert after “investigation” the following: “, an estimate of the
economic losses from the intrusion, and any additional actions needed to improve the protection of intellectual property".

Page 365, line 24, insert after "compromising" a comma and "an estimate of the economic losses from the intrusion.

AMENDMENT NO. 100 OFFERED BY MR. RUIZ OF CALIFORNIA

Page 365, after line 9, insert the following:

SEC. 936. SMALL BUSINESS CYBERSECURITY SOLUTIONS OFFICE.

(a) ESTABLISHMENT.—The Secretary of Defense shall submit a report to the Congress on the feasibility of establishing a small business cyber technology office to assist small business concerns in providing cybersecurity solutions to the Federal Government.

(b) DEFINITIONS.—In this section, the term "small business concern" has the meaning given to the term in section 3 of the Small Business Act.

AMENDMENT NO. 101 OFFERED BY MR. CARDENAS OF CALIFORNIA

Page 365, after line 23, insert the following new section:

SEC. 936. SMALL BUSINESS CYBERSECURITY EDUCATION.
The Secretary of Defense shall establish an outreach and education program to assist small businesses (as defined in section 3 of the Small Business Act (15 U.S.C. 632)) contracted by the Department of Defense to assist such businesses to—

(1) understand the gravity and scope of cyber threats;

(2) develop a plan to protect intellectual property; and

(3) develop a plan to protect the networks of such businesses.

AMENDMENT NO. 102 OFFERED BY MR. LANGER OF RHODE ISLAND

Page 365, after line 26, insert the following:

SEC. 1035. REPORT COMPARING COSTS OF DDG 1000 AND DDG 51 FLIGHT III SHIPS.

Not later than March 15, 2014, the Secretary of the Navy shall submit to the Congress a report providing an updated comparison of the costs and risks of acquiring DDG 1000 and DDG 51 Flight III vessels equipped for enhanced ballistic missile defense capability. The report shall include each of the following:

(1) An updated estimate of the total cost to develop, operate, and support ballistic missile defense capable DDG 1000 destroyers equipped with the air and missile defense radar that would be procured in addition to the three prior-year-funded DDG 1000 class ships, and in lieu of Flight III DDG-51 destroyers.

(2) The estimate of the Secretary of the total cost of the current plan to develop, procure, operate, and support Flight III DDG 51 destroyers.

(3) Details on the assumed ballistic missile defense requirements and construction schedules for both the DDG 1000 and DDG 51 Flight III destroyers referred to in paragraphs (1) and (2), respectively.

(4) An analysis of the program risks and the resulting ship capabilities in all dimensions (not just ballistic missile defense) of the options referred to in paragraphs (1) and (2).

(5) Any other information the Secretary determines appropriate.

AMENDMENT NO. 103 OFFERED BY MR. CONVERS OF MICHIGAN

Page 401, line 23, after "support..." at the end before the period the following: "for purposes of interpreting the scope of section 2 of the Authorization for Use of Military Force (Public Law 107-40; 115. Stat. 285; 50 U.S.C. 1541 note)."

AMENDMENT NO. 104 OFFERED BY MR. ROSS OF FLORIDA

Page 405, after line 9, insert the following:

SEC. 1040B. PROHIBITION ON THE USE OF FUNDS FOR RECREATIONAL FACILITIES FOR INDIVIDUALS DETAINED AT GUANTANAMO.

None of the funds authorized to be appropriated or otherwise available to the Department of Defense may be used to provide additional or upgraded recreational facilities for individuals detained at United States Naval Station, Guantanamo Bay, Cuba.

AMENDMENT NO. 105 OFFERED BY MR. POSEY OF FLORIDA

Page 452, after line 8, insert the following new section:

SEC. 1082A. TRANSPORTATION OF SUPPLIES TO MILITARY RESERVE AND MILITARY RESERVE FORCES FROM NONPROFIT ORGANIZATIONS.

(a) IN GENERAL.—Chapter 20 of title 10, United States Code, is amended by inserting after section 403 the following new section:

‘‘403. Transportation of supplies from nonprofit organizations

‘‘(a) AUTHORIZATION OF TRANSPORTATION.—Notwithstanding any other provision of law, and subject to subsection (b), the Secretary of Defense may transport to any country, without charge, supplies that have been furnished by a nonprofit organization and that were intended for members of the armed forces. Such supplies may be transported only on a space available basis.

‘‘(b) LIMITATIONS.—(1) The Secretary may not transport under subsection (a) unless the Secretary determines that—

‘‘(A) the transportation of the supplies is consistent with the policies of the United States;

‘‘(B) the supplies are suitable for distribution to members of the armed forces and are in usable condition;

‘‘(C) there is a legitimate need for the supplies by the members of the armed forces for whom they are intended; and

‘‘(D) adequate arrangements have been made for the distribution and use of the supplies.

‘‘(2) PROCEDURES.—The Secretary shall establish procedures for making the determinations required under paragraph (1). Such procedures shall include inspection of supplies before acceptance for transport.

‘‘(3) PREPARATION.—It shall be the responsibility of the organization requesting the transport of supplies under this section to ensure that the supplies are suitable for transport.

‘‘(c) DISTRIBUTION.—Supplies transported under this section may be distributed by the United States Government or a nonprofit organization.

‘‘(d) DEFINITION OF NONPROFIT ORGANIZATION.—In this section, the term ‘nonprofit organization’ means an organization described in section 501(c)(3) of the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 and exempt from tax under section 501(a) of such Code.’’.

(b) CLERICAL AMENDMENT.—The table of contents at the beginning of chapter 20 of title 10, United States Code, is amended by inserting after the item relating to section 402 the following new item:

‘‘403. Transportation of supplies from nonprofit organizations.’’

AMENDMENT NO. 112 OFFERED BY MR. HANNA OF NEW YORK

Page 463, after line 6, insert the following new section:

SEC. 1090. SENSE OF CONGRESS ON IMPROVISED EXPLOSIVE DEVICES.

It is the sense of Congress that—

(1) the use of improvised explosive devices (in this section referred to as ‘‘IEDs’’) against members of the Armed Forces or people of the United States should be condemned;

(2) unwavering support for members of the Armed Forces, first responders, and explo-
the Secretary of Defense shall prescribe regulations implementing the authority in subsection (a) of section 1111 of the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2010 ( Public Law 111–84; 10 U.S.C. 1580 note prec.).

(b) COORDINATION.—The Under Secretary of Defense (Comptroller), in consultation with the Under Secretary of Defense for Personnel and Readiness, shall be responsible for coordinating the preparation of the regulations required under subsection (a).

(c) LIMITATIONS. The regulations required under subsection (a) shall not be restricted by any civilian full-time equivalent or end-strength limitation, nor shall such regulations require offsetting civilian pay funding, civilian full-time equivalents, or end-strength.

AMENDMENT NO. 12 OFFERED BY MR. ROHRABACHER OF CALIFORNIA

Page 490, after line 6, add the following new subparagraph:

(C) That Pakistan is not using its military or any funds or equipment provided by the United States to persecute minority groups for their legitimate and nonviolent political and religious beliefs, including the Balochi, Sindhi, and Hazara ethnic groups and minority religious groups, including Christian, Hindu, and Ahmadiyya Muslim.

AMENDMENT NO. 14 OFFERED BY MS. ROS- LEHTINKEN OF FLORIDA

At the end of subtitle E of title XII (page 551, after line 12), add the following new section:

SEC. 1259. COMBATING CRIME THROUGH INTEL- LIGENCE CAPABILITIES.

The Secretary of Defense is authorized to deploy assets, personnel, and resources to the Joint Interagency Task Force South, in coordination with SOUTHCOM, to combat the following by supplying sufficient intelligence capabilities:

(1) Transnational criminal organizations.

(2) Drug trafficking.

(3) Bulk shipments of narcotics or currency.

(4) Narcoterrorism.

(5) Human trafficking.

(6) Nonhuman presence in the Western Hemisphere.

The Acting CHAIR. Pursuant to H. Res. 260, I offer amendment No. 14 consisting of en bloc amendments, and I yield back the balance of my time.

AMENDMENT NO. 106 OFFERED BY MR. BRALEY OF IOWA

At the end of subtitle H of title X, insert as a new section 2:

SEC. 1060. REPORT ON LONG-TERM COSTS OF OP- ERATION IRAQI FREEDOM AND OPERATION ENDURING FREEDOM.

(a) REPORT REQUIREMENT.—Not later than 90 days after the date of the enactment of this Act or subsection (b) of section 1257 of the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2008 (Public Law 110–181; 10 U.S.C. 1257 note prec.), the President shall submit to Congress a report containing an estimate of previous costs of Operation Iraqi Freedom and Operation Enduring Freedom.

(b) ESTIMATES AND PROJECTIONS.—The President shall make estimates and projections through at least fiscal year 2023, shall include estimates and projections through at least fiscal year 2023, and shall provide Congress with a detailed report on the findings of the report required by subsection (a). The report shall be submitted to the Senate and the House of Representatives not later than 90 days after the date of enactment of this Act.

(c) LIMITATIONS.—The regulations required under subsection (a) shall not be restricted by any civilian full-time equivalent or end-strength limitation, nor shall such regulations require offsetting civilian pay funding, civilian full-time equivalents, or end-strength.

AMENDMENT NO. 121 OFFERED BY MR. ROHRABACHER OF CALIFORNIA

Mr. KELLY of Pennsylvania. I rise to support this en bloc, and I now yield back the balance of my time.

Mr. MCKEON. Madam Chair, I urge my colleagues to adopt the amendment.

Mr. LARSEN of Washington. Madam Chair, I too, encourage my colleagues to support this en bloc, and I now yield back the balance of my time.

Mr. MCKEON. Madam Chair, I urge my colleagues to include this amendment in the en bloc amendments.

Mr. LARSEN of Washington. Madam Chair, I urge my colleagues to support this en bloc, and I now yield back the balance of my time.

Mr. MCKEON. Madam Chair, I urge my colleagues to include this amendment in the en bloc amendments.

The Acting CHAIR. Pursuant to H. Res. 260, I offer amendment No. 14 consisting of en bloc amendments, and I yield back the balance of my time.

AMENDMENT NO. 106 OFFERED BY MR. BRALEY OF IOWA

Mr. MCKEON. Madam Chairman, this is not the message we should be sending. Whether it’s being sent deliberately or not, it’s not the message we should send to the people who are seeking nothing more than what we want in the United States, which is democracy and the right to control their own country. It’s not in our interest, and we should have the authority to stop it.

The United States should not supply tear gas to governments that use it to oppress and suppress a people’s right to self-determination, as then-Secretary of State Hillary Clinton once said, the U.S. maintains the “gold standard” of arms export controls.

My amendment upholds our current policies, as well as our enduring values. I would like to thank the chairman and the ranking member for including this amendment in the en bloc amendments.

With that, I urge adoption of this amendment.

Mr. LARSEN of Washington. Madam Chair, I urge my colleagues to support this en bloc, and I now yield back the balance of my time.

Mr. MCKEON. Madam Chair, I urge my colleagues to include this amendment in the en bloc amendments.

The Acting CHAIR. The Clerk will designate the amendments en bloc.

AMENDMENTS EN BLOC NO. 6 OFFERED BY MR. MCKEON

Mr. MCKEON. Madam Chairman, I ask all of my colleagues to support this group of en bloc amendments, and I yield back the balance of my time.

The Acting CHAIR. The question is on the amendments en bloc offered by the gentleman from California (Mr. MCKEON).

Mr. MCKEON. Madam Chair, I urge my colleagues to include this amendment in the en bloc amendments.

The Acting CHAIR. The Clerk will designate the amendments en bloc.


AMENDMENT NO. 106 OFFERED BY MR. BRALEY OF IOWA

At the end of subtitle H of title X, insert the following:

SEC. 1060. REPORT ON LONG-TERM COSTS OF OP- ERATION IRAQI FREEDOM AND OPERATION ENDURING FREEDOM.

(a) REPORT REQUIREMENT.—Not later than 90 days after the date of the enactment of this Act, the President, with contributions from the Department of State, and the Secretary of Veterans Af- fairs, shall submit to Congress a report containing an estimate of previous costs of Operation New Dawn (the successor contin- gency operation to Operation Iraqi Freedom) and the long-term costs of Operation Endur- ing Freedom for a scenario, determined by the President and based on current contin- gency operation and withdrawal plans, that takes into account expected force levels and the expected length of time that members of the Armed Forces will remain in support of Operation Enduring Freedom.

(b) ESTIMATES AND PROJECTIONS.—In preparing the report required by subsection (a), the President shall make estimates and projections through at least fiscal year 2023, shall include estimates and projections through at least fiscal year 2023, and shall provide Congress with a detailed report on the findings of the report required by subsection (a).

(1) The total number of members of the Armed Forces actually deployed in Southwest Asia in support of Operation Enduring Freedom,

(A) the number of members of the Armed Forces expected to be deployed in support of Operation Enduring Freedom, in- clude...

(A) the number of members of the Armed Forces actually deployed in Southwest Asia in support of Operation Enduring Freedom, and

the number of members of the Armed Forces actually deployed in Southwest Asia in support of Operation Enduring Freedom,

(A) the number of members of the Armed Forces expected to be deployed in support of Operation Enduring Freedom, in- clude...
the purpose of training for eventual deployment in Southwest Asia, backfilling for deployed troops, or supporting other Department of Defense missions directly or indirectly related to Operation Enduring Freedom; and
(C) the break-down of deployments of members of the regular and reserve components and the establishment of members of the reserve components.
(2) The number of members of the Armed Forces, including members of the reserve components, who have previously served in support of Operation Iraqi Freedom, Operation New Dawn, or Operation Enduring Freedom and who are expected to serve multiple deployments.
(3) The number of contractors and private military security firms that have been used and are expected to be used during the course of Operation Iraqi Freedom, Operation New Dawn, and Operation Enduring Freedom.
(4) The number of veterans currently suffering and expected to suffer from post-traumatic stress disorder, traumatic brain injury, or other mental injuries.
(5) The number of veterans currently in need of and expected to be in need of prosthetic devices and treatment because of amputations incurred during service in support of Operation Iraqi Freedom, Operation New Dawn, and Operation Enduring Freedom.
(6) The current number of pending Department of Veterans Affairs claims from veterans of military service in Iraq and Afghanistan, and the total number of such veterans expected to seek disability compensation from the Department of Veterans Affairs.
(7) The total number of members of the Armed Forces who have been killed or wounded in Iraq or Afghanistan, including noncombat casualties, the total number of members expected to suffer injuries in Afghanistan, and the total number of members expected to be killed in Afghanistan, including noncombat casualties.
(8) The amount of funds previously appropriated for the Department of Defense, the Department of State, and the Department of Veterans Affairs for costs related to Operation Iraqi Freedom, Operation New Dawn, and Operation Enduring Freedom, including an accounting of the amount of funding from the regular Department of Defense, Department of State, and Department of Veterans Affairs budget accounts and funds that will go to costs associated with such operations.
(9) Previous, current, and future operational expenditures associated with Operation Iraqi Freedom, Operation New Dawn, and Operation Enduring Freedom, and, when applicable, Operation Iraqi Freedom and Operation New Dawn, including—
(A) funding for combat operations;
(B) deploying, transporting, feeding, and housing members of the Armed Forces (including fuel costs);
(C) activation and deployment of members of the reserve components of the Armed Forces;
(D) equipping and training of Iraqi and Afghan forces;
(E) all purchasing, upgrading, and repairing weapons, munitions, and other equipment consumed or used in Operation Iraqi Freedom, Operation New Dawn, or Operation Enduring Freedom; and
(F) payments to other countries for logistical assistance in support of such operations.
(10) Past, current, and future costs of entering into contracts with private military security firms and other contractors for the provision of goods and services associated with Operation Iraqi Freedom, Operation New Dawn, and Operation Enduring Freedom.
(11) Average annual cost for each member of the Armed Forces deployed in support of Operation Enduring Freedom, including room and board, equipment and body armor, all transportation and equipment (including fuel costs), and operational costs.
(12) Current and future cost of combat-related special pays and benefits, including reenlistment bonuses.
(13) Current and future cost of calling or ordering members of the reserve components to active duty in support of Operation Enduring Freedom.
(14) Current and future cost for reconstruction, embassy operations and construction, and foreign aid programs for Iraq and Afghanistan.
(15) Current and future cost of bases and other infrastructure to support members of the Armed Forces serving in Afghanistan.
(16) Current and future cost of providing health care for veterans who served in support of Operation Iraqi Freedom, Operation New Dawn, or Operation Enduring Freedom, including—
(A) the cost of mental health treatment for veterans suffering from post-traumatic stress disorder and traumatic brain injury, and other mental problems as a result of such service; and
(B) the cost of lifetime prosthetics care and treatment for veterans suffering from amputations incurred in service.
(17) Current and future cost of providing Department of Veterans Affairs disability benefits for the lifetime of veterans who incur disabilities while serving in support of Operation Iraqi Freedom, Operation New Dawn, or Operation Enduring Freedom.
(18) Current and future cost of providing survivor benefits to survivors of members of the Armed Forces killed while serving in support of Operation Iraqi Freedom, Operation New Dawn, or Operation Enduring Freedom.
(19) Cost of bringing members of the Armed Forces and equipment back to the United States upon the conclusion of Operation Enduring Freedom, including the cost of demobilization, transportation costs (including fuel costs), providing transition services for members of the Armed Forces transitioning from military to veteran status, transporting equipment, weapons, and munitions (including fuel costs), and an estimate of the value of equipment that will be left behind.
(20) Cost to restore the military and military equipment, including the equipment of the reserve components, to full strength after the conclusion of Operation Enduring Freedom.
(21) Amount of money borrowed to pay for Operation Iraqi Freedom, Operation New Dawn, and Operation Enduring Freedom, and the sources of that money.
(22) Interest on money borrowed, including interest for money already borrowed and anticipated interest payments on future borrowing, for Operation Iraqi Freedom, Operation New Dawn, and Operation Enduring Freedom.

AMENDMENT NO. 109 OFFERED BY MR. ANDREWS OF NEW JERSEY
Page 447, line 20, strike "is capable and available" and insert "are available and capable".

AMENDMENT NO. 110 OFFERED BY MS. SPIERS OF CALIFORNIA
Add at the end of subtitle I of title X the following new section:
SEC. 1090. ACCESS OF EMPLOYEES OF CONGRESSIONAL SUPPORT OFFICES TO DEPARTMENT OF STATE FACILITIES.
(a) FINDING.—Congress finds that Congressional support offices perform a critical role in enabling Congress to carry out its Constitutionally mandated task of performing oversight of the executive branch.
(b) ACCESS IN SAME MANNER AS EMPLOYEES OF DEPARTMENT OF STATE.—The Secretary of Defense shall provide employees of any Congressional support office who work on issues related to national security access to facilities of the Department of Defense in the same manner, and subject to the same terms and conditions, as employees of the Committees on Armed Services of the House of Representatives and Senate.
(c) CONGRESSIONAL SUPPORT OFFICE DEFINED.—In this section, the term "Congressional support office" means any of the following:
(1) The Congressional Budget Office.

AMENDMENT NO. 116 OFFERED BY MR. LEWIS OF GEORGIA
At the end of title X, add the following new section:
SEC. 10. COST OF WARS.
The Secretary of Defense, in consultation with the Commissioner of the Internal Revenue Service and the Commissioner of the Bureau of Economic Analysis, shall post on the public Web site of the Department of Defense the expected legacy costs, including fuel costs, to each American taxpayer of each of the wars in Afghanistan and Iraq.

AMENDMENT NO. 117 OFFERED BY MR. FARR OF CALIFORNIA
At the end of title X, insert the following:
SEC. 1090. SENSE OF CONGRESS REGARDING CONSIDERATION OF FOREIGN LANGUAGES AND CULTURES IN THE BUILDING OF PARTNER CAPACITY.
It is the sense of Congress that the head of each element of the Department of Defense should take into consideration foreign languages and cultures during the development by such element of the Department of training, tools, and methodologies to engage in military-to-military activities and in the building of partner capacity.

AMENDMENT NO. 118 OFFERED BY MR. GALLEGOS OF TEXAS
At the end of title XI, add the following new section:
SEC. 11. EXTENSION OF ENHANCED APPOINTMENT AND COMPENSATION AUTHORITY FOR FULFILLMENT OF REQUIREMENT FOR CARE AND TREATMENT OF WOUNDED AND INJURED MEMBERS OF THE ARMED FORCES.
(a) EXTENSION.—Subsection (c) of section 1599c of title 10, United States Code, is amended by striking "December 31, 2015" and inserting "December 31, 2020".

(b) REPEAL OF FULFILLED REQUIREMENT.—
(1) by striking subsection (b); and
(2) by redesignating subsection (c), as amended by subsection (a), as subsection (b).

(b) REPEAL OF AUTHORIZATION TO CONTINUE TITLE 5 AUTHORITIES.—Subsection (a)(2)(A) of such section is amended—
(1) by striking "sections 3304, 5333, and 5753 of title 5" and inserting "section 3304 of title 5"; and
(2) in clause (ii), by striking "the authorities in such sections" and inserting "the authority in such section”.

AMENDMENT NO. 120 OFFERED BY MR. CONNOLLY OF VIRGINIA
At the end of subtitle A of title XII of division A, add the following new section:
SEC. 12. MONITORING AND EVALUATION OF OVERSEAS HUMANITARIAN, DISASTER, AND CIVIC AID PROGRAMS SHARED WITH OTHER GOVERNMENTS.
(a) FINDING.—Congress finds that Congressional support offices perform a critical role in enabling Congress to carry out its Constitutionally mandated task of performing oversight of the executive branch.
(b) ACCESS IN SAME MANNER AS EMPLOYEES OF DEPARTMENT OF STATE.—The Secretary of Defense shall provide employees of any Congressional support office who work on issues related to national security access to facilities of the Department of Defense in the same manner, and subject to the same terms and conditions, as employees of the Committees on Armed Services of the House of Representatives and Senate.
(c) CONGRESSIONAL SUPPORT OFFICE DEFINED.—In this section, the term "Congressional support office" means any of the following:
(1) The Congressional Budget Office.

AMENDMENT NO. 121 OFFERED BY MR. MURPHY OF NEW JERSEY
At the end of title XI, insert the following:
SEC. 110. MONITORING AND EVALUATION OF OVERSEAS HUMANITARIAN, DISASTER, AND CIVIC AID PROGRAMS SHARED WITH OTHER GOVERNMENTS.
(a) FINDING.—Congress finds that...
out sections 401, 402, 404, 407, 2557, and 2561 of title 10, United States Code, up to 5 percent of such amounts may be made available to conduct monitoring and evaluation of programs conducted pursuant to the authorities during fiscal year 2014.

(b) BRIEFING.—Not later than 90 days after the date of the enactment of this Act, the Secretary shall provide a briefing to the appropriate congressional committees on mechanisms to evaluate the programs conducted pursuant to the authorities listed in subsection (a). The briefing shall include the following:

(1) A description of how the Department of Defense evaluates program and project outcomes and improves program cost effectiveness, and extent to which programs meet designated goals.

(2) An analysis of steps taken to implement the recommendations from the following reports:

(A) The Government Accountability Office’s Report entitled ‘‘Project Evaluations and Better Information Sharing Needed to Manage the Military’s Efforts’’.

(B) The Department of Defense Inspector General Report numbered ‘‘DODIG–2012–119’’.


(2) The Congressional defense committees.

(2) The Committee on Foreign Affairs of the House of Representatives and the Committee on Foreign Relations of the Senate.

(2) The United States Commission on International Religious Freedom.

(a) FINDINGS.—Congress finds the following:


(2) The United Nations Commission on International Religious Freedom 2012 Report stated, ‘‘The Baha’i community has long been subject to particularly severe religious freedom violations in Iran. Baha’is, who number at least 300,000, are viewed as ‘heretics’ by Iranian authorities and may face repression on the grounds of apostasy.’’

(3) The United Nations Commission on International Religious Freedom 2012 Report stated, ‘‘Since 1979, Iranian government authorities have killed more than 200 Baha’i leaders in Iran and dismissed more than 10,000 from government and university jobs.’’

(4) The United States Commission on International Religious Freedom 2012 Report stated, ‘‘Baha’is may not establish places of worship, schools, or any independent religious associations in Iran.’’

(5) The United States Commission on International Religious Freedom 2012 Report stated, ‘‘Baha’is are barred from the military and denied government jobs and pensions as well as the right to inherit property. Their marriages and divorces also are not recognized, and they have difficulty obtaining death certificates. Baha’i cemeteries, holy places, and community properties are often seized or desecrated, and many important religious sites have been destroyed.’’

(6) The United Nations Commission on International Religious Freedom 2012 Report stated, ‘‘The Baha’i community faces severe economic pressure, including denials of jobs in both the public and private sectors and of business licenses. Iranian authorities often pressure employers of Baha’is to dismiss them from employment in the private sector.’’

(7) The Department of State 2011 International Religious Freedom Report stated, ‘‘The government continues to deny a full right to teaching and practicing their faith and subjects them to many forms of discrimination that followers of other religions do not face.’’

(8) The Department of State 2011 International Religious Freedom Report stated, ‘‘According to law, Baha’i blood is considered ‘mohab’, meaning it can be spilled with impunity.’’

(9) The Department of State 2011 International Religious Freedom Report stated, ‘‘Baha’is and other religious minorities are often persecuted with impunity, as in the case of an individual who was killed in an attack on December 6, 2010, outside of a Baha’i religious community center, and whose attackers were later released with no punishment.’’

(10) The Department of State 2011 International Religious Freedom Report stated, ‘‘Baha’is suffered frequent government harassment, including legal harassment, denial of property rights generally disregarded. The government raided Baha’i homes and businesses and confiscated large amounts of private and commercial property, as well as religious materials belonging to Baha’is.’’

(11) The Department of State 2011 International Religious Freedom Report stated, ‘‘Baha’is also are required to register with the police.’’

(12) The Department of State 2011 International Religious Freedom Report stated that ‘‘[p]ublic and private universities continued to deny admission to and expelled Baha’i students and ‘[d]uring the year, at least 30 Baha’is were barred or expelled from universities on political or religious grounds.’’

(13) The Department of State 2011 International Religious Freedom Report stated, ‘‘Baha’is are regularly denied compensation for injury or criminal victimization.’’

(14) On March 1, 2012, the Special Rapporteur on the situation of human rights in the Islamic Republic of Iran issued a report (A/HRC/19/66), which stated that the international community continues to be alarmed by communications that demonstrate the systemic and systematic persecution of members of unrecognized religious minorities, particularly the Baha’i community, in violation of international conventions and expressed concern regarding an ‘‘intensive defamation campaign meant to intimidate religious minorities in law and in practice, in particular the Baha’i community. The Special Rapporteur on the situation of human rights in the Islamic Republic of Iran expressed alarm about the systemic and systematic persecution of members of the Baha’i community, in particular the Baha’i community, in violation of human rights in the Islamic Republic of Iran. He also deplored the Government’s tolerance of an intensive defamation campaign aimed at inciting discrimination and hate against Baha’is.’’

(15) On May 23, 2012, the United Nations Secretary-General issued a report, which stated that ‘‘the Special Rapporteur on freedom of religion or belief . . . pointed out that the Islamic Republic of Iran had a policy of systematic persecution of persons belonging to the Baha’i faith, excluding them from the application of freedom of religion or belief by simply denying that their faith had the status of a religion.’’

(16) On April 8, 2012, the United Nations Secretary-General issued a report, which stated, ‘‘the international community continues to express concerns about the very serious repressive laws and practices, the treatment of religious minorities in law and in practice, in particular the Baha’i community. The Special Rapporteur on the situation of human rights in the Islamic Republic of Iran expressed alarm about the systemic and systematic persecution of members of the Baha’i community, in particular the Baha’i community, in violation of human rights in the Islamic Republic of Iran. He also deplored the Government’s tolerance of an intensive defamation campaign aimed at inciting discrimination and hate against Baha’is.’’

(17) On September 23, 2012, the United Nations Special Rapporteur on the situation of human rights in the Islamic Republic of Iran issued a report (A/67/369), which stated, ‘‘Reports and interviews submitted to the Special Rapporteur continue to portray a disturbing trend with regard to religious freedom in the country. Members of both recognized and unrecognized religions have reported various instances of arrest, detention and interrogation that focus on their religious beliefs.’’

(18) On November 27, 2012, the Third Committee of the United Nations General Assembly adopted a resolution (A/RES/67/L.182), which stated that ‘‘[i]nterpreted persecution and human rights violations against persons belonging to unrecognized religious minorities, particularly members of the Baha’i faith and their defenders, including escalating attacks, an increase in the number of arrests and detentions, the restriction of access to education, along with the tightening of restrictions on the right to pursue a livelihood, the sentencing of twelve Baha’is associated with Baha’i educational institutions to lengthy prison terms, the continued denial of access to employment in the public sector, additional restrictions on participation in the private sector, and the de facto criminalization of membership of the Baha’i Faith, regarding access to higher education, and to eliminate the criminalization of efforts to provide higher education to Baha’i youth denied access to Iranian universities, and ‘‘to accord all Baha’is, including those imprisoned because of their beliefs, the process of justice with all guarantees that they are constitutionally guaranteed’’.

(19) On February 26, 2013, the United Nations Special Rapporteur on the situation of human rights in the Islamic Republic of Iran issued a report (A/HRC/22/56), which stated, ‘‘110 Baha’is are currently detained in Iran for their beliefs, including the seven members of the Baha’i ad hoc leadership team, two women, Mrs. Zohreh Nikayin and Mrs. Taranesh Torabi, who are reportedly nursing infants in prison.’’

In March and May of 2008, intelligence officials of the Government of Iran in Mashhad and Tehran arrested and imprisoned Mrs. Fariba Kamalabadi, Mr. Vahid Noori, Mr. Saeid Rezaie, Mr. Behrouz Tavakkoli, Mrs. Mahvash Sabet, and Mr. Vahid Tizfahm, the seven members of the ad hoc leadership group for the Baha’i community in Iran.

(20) In August 2010, the Revolutionary Court in Tehran sentenced the seven Baha’i leaders to 20-year prison terms on charges of ‘‘propaganda for Israel, insulting religious sanctuaries, propaganda against the regime and spreading corruption on earth’’.

(21) The lawyer for these seven leaders, Mrs. Nasrin Sotoudeh, was denied meaningful or timely access to the prisoners and their files, and her successors as defense counsel were provided extremely limited access to the defendants.

(22) These seven Baha’i leaders were targeted solely on the basis of their religion.
the Covenants.
and is in violation of its obligations under
 targeted, interrogated, and detained under
along with their infants.
of the community, including three mothers
closed 17 Baha'i owned businesses in the last
undergo intense economic and social pres-
Baha'i students.
''collect information on
in his jurisdiction to ''subtly and in a con-
Tehran, instructing the directors of schools
have recently intensified as evidenced by a
in his jurisdiction to ''subtly and in a con-
Baha'i students.
recently intensified as evidenced by a
letter, dated November 5, 2011, from the Di-
to collect information on individual Baha'is
have recently intensified as evidenced by a
in its jurisdiction to ''subtly and in a con-
Mr. Kamran Mortezai, Mr. Mahmoud Badavam, Ms. Nooshin
Khadem, Mr. Farhad Sedghi, Mr. Riaz Sobhani, and Mr. Ramz
Zibaei, to prison terms for the crime of ''membership of the
deviant sect of Baha'ism, with the goal of taking action against the security of the
country, in furtherance of the aims of the
deviant sect and those of organizations out-
side the country''.

Six of these educators remain impris-
ioned, with Mr. Mortezai serving a 5-year
prison term and Mr. Badavam, Ms. Khadem,
Mr. Sedghi, Mr. Sobhani, and Mr. Zibaei
serving 4-year prison terms.

Since October 2011, four other BHE
educators, Ms. Faran Hessami, Mr. Kamran
Rahimian, Mr. Kayvan Rahimian, and Mr. Shahin Negari have been sentenced to 4-year
prison terms, which they are now serving.

The efforts of the Government of Iran to
collect information on individual Baha'is
have recently intensified as evidenced by a
letter, dated November 5, 2011, from the Di-
rector of Education in the city of Semnan,
and the Government of Iran has harassed and detained Baha'is,
closed 17 Baha'i owned businesses in the last
three years, and imprisoned several members of the community, including three mothers
along with their infants.

Ordinary Iranian citizens who belong to
the Baha'i faith are disproportionately targeted,
and detained under the pretext of national security.

The Government of Iran is party to the
International Covenants on Human Rights
and is in violation of its obligations under the Covenants.

(b) STATEMENT OF POLICY.—Congress—
(1) condemns the Government of Iran for
for its state-sponsored persecution of its Baha'i
minority and its continued violation of the
International Covenants on Human Rights;

(2) calls on the Government of Iran to im-
mediately release the seven imprisoned
leaders, the ten imprisoned educators, and all
other prisoners held solely on account of
their religion; and

(3) calls on the President and Secretary of
State to take responsive actions, to
immediately condemn the
Government of Iran's continued violation of human
rights and demand the immediate release of
prisoners held solely on account of their
religion.

AMENDMENT NO. 128 OFFERED BY MR. CONNOLLY
OF VIRGINIA

Page 522, line 8, insert before the semicolon
the following: "including those involved in
Egyptian civil society and democratic pro-
motion efforts through nongovernmental or-
ganizations".

AMENDMENT NO. 129 OFFERED BY MS. ROS-
LEHTINEN OF FLORIDA

Page 522, after line 18, insert the following:

(D) A description of the strategic objec-
tives of the United States regarding the pro-
vision of United States security assistance to
the Government of Egypt.

(E) A description of biennial outlays of
United States security assistance to the
Government of Egypt for the purposes of
strategic planning, training, provision of
equipment, and construction of facilities, in-
cluding funding for the performance of

(F) A description of vetting and end-user
monitoring systems in place by both Egypt
and the United States for defense articles
and services provided by the United States,
including human rights vetting.

(G) A description of actions that the Gov-
ernment of Egypt is taking to—
(1) repel and expel any further such inci-
cent and take action against the security of United States citizens and
prohibit the transmission within its domains of satellite television or radio channels that broadcast such
incidents; and

(ii) adopt and implement legal reforms
that protect the religious and democratic
freedoms of all citizens and residents of
Egypt.

(H) Recommendations, including with re-
spect to required resources and actions, to
maximize the effectiveness of United States security assistance provided by the
Egyptian government to the United States.

Page 523, after line 3, insert the following:

(c) GAO REPORT.—Not later than 120 days
after the date of the submission of the report
required under subsection (b), the Comptrol-
troller General of the United States shall submit to the appropriate congressional
committees a report that:

(1) reviews and comments on the report
required under subsection (b); and

(2) provides recommendations regarding
additional actions that the Department of
Defense may take from the Department of State and the
Department of Treasury, the Arm Forces, and other agencies to
maximize the effectiveness of United States security assistance to
Egypt, if necessary.

AMENDMENT NO. 129 OFFERED BY MR. LAMBORN
OF COLORADO

Page 539, after line 7, insert the following new
paragraph:

(4) the sale or transfer of advanced anti-
aircraft fire systems to Syria poses a
great risk to Israel and the United States
by providing the US with the necessary
capacity and capability to undertake the
mission of providing security assistance to
Egypt.

PAGE 572, line 8, through page 540, line 12,
repeal paragraphs (7) through (10) as

AMENDMENT NO. 130 OFFERED BY MR. KELLY
OF PENNSYLVANIA

At the end of subtitle E of title XII of divi-
sion A, add the following new section:

SEC. 12. LIMITATION ON AVAILABILITY OF FUNDS TO IMPLEMENT THE ARMS TRADE TREATY.

None of the funds authorized to be appro-
riated by this Act or otherwise made avail-
able for fiscal year 2014 or any fiscal year
thereafter for the Department of Defense
may be obligated or expended to implement the
Arms Trade Treaty, or to make any
change to existing programs, projects, or
activities as approved by Congress in further-
ance of, pursuant to, or otherwise to imple-
ment the Arms Trade Treaty, unless the
Arms Trade Treaty has been signed by the
President, received the advice and consent of the
Senate, and has been implemented by the
President by the Congress.

AMENDMENT NO. 131 OFFERED BY MR. RIGEL
OF VIRGINIA

At the end of subtitle E of title XII of divi-
sion A, add the following new section:

SEC. 12. PROHIBITION ON USE OF DRONES TO KILL UNITED STATES CITIZENS.

(a) PROHIBITION.—The Department of De-
fense may not use a drone to kill a citizen of
the United States.

(b) EXCEPTION.—The prohibition under sub-
section (a) shall not apply to an individual
who is actively engaged in combat against
the United States.

(c) DEFINITION.—In this section, the term
"drone" means an unmanned aircraft (as de-
ned in section 331 of the FAA Moderniza-
tion and Reform Act of 2012 (49 U.S.C. 40101
note)).
AMENDMENT NO. 138 OFFERED BY MR. CONNOLLY OF VIRGINIA

At the end of subtitle E of title XII of division A, add the following new section:

SEC. 12. SALE OF F-16 AIRCRAFT TO TAIWAN.

The President shall carry out the sale of no fewer than 66 F-16C/D multirole fighter aircraft to Taiwan.

AMENDMENT NO. 139 OFFERED BY MR. ROSKAM OF ILLINOIS

At the end of subtitle E of title XII of division A, add the following new section:

SEC. 12. STATEMENT OF POLICY AND REPORT ON THE INHERENT RIGHT OF ISRAEL TO SELF-DEFENSE.

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

(1) The United States-Israel Enhanced Security Cooperation Act of 2012 (22 U.S.C. 8601 et seq.) established the policy of the United States to support the inherent right of Israel to self-defense.

(2) The United States-Israel Enhanced Security Cooperation Act of 2012 (22 U.S.C. 8601 et seq.) expressed the sense of Congress that the Government of the United States should transfer to the Government of Israel defense articles and defense services such as air refueling tankers, missile defense capabilities, and specialized munitions.

(3) The inherent right of Israel to self-defense necessarily includes the possession and maintenance by Israel of an independent capability to remove existential threats to its security and defend its vital national interests.

(b) POLICY OF THE UNITED STATES.—It is the policy of the United States to take all necessary steps to ensure that Israel possesses and maintains an independent capability to remove existential threats to its security and defend its vital national interests.

(c) SENSE OF CONGRESS.—It is the sense of Congress that air refueling tankers and advanced bunker-buster munitions should immediately be transferred to Israel to ensure our democratic ally has an independent capability to remove any existential threat posed by the Iranian nuclear program and defend its vital national interests.

(d) REPORT.—Not later than 90 days after the date of the enactment of this Act, and every year thereafter, the President shall submit to the House and Senate Armed Services committees, the House Foreign Affairs Committee, the Senate Foreign Relations Committee, the House and Senate Appropriations committees a report that—

(1) identifies all aerial refueling platforms, bunker-buster munitions, and other capabilities and platforms that would contribute significantly to the maintenance by Israel of a robust independent capability to remove existential security threats, including nuclear and ballistic missile facilities in Iran, and defend its vital national interests;

(2) assesses the availability for sale or transfer of items necessary to acquire the capabilities and platforms described in paragraph (1) as well as the legal authorities available for making such transfers; and

(3) describes the steps the President is taking to immediately transfer the items described in paragraph (1) pursuant to the policy described in subsection (b).

AMENDMENT NO. 140 OFFERED BY MR. BRIDENSTINE OF OKLAHOMA

Add at the end of subtitle E of title XII the following:

SEC. 1295. REPORT ON MILITARY AND SECURITY DEVELOPMENTS INVOLVING THE CAUCASUS.

(a) REPORT.—Not later than June 1, 2014, and June 1 of each year thereafter through 2017, the Secretary of Defense shall submit to the appropriate congressional committees a report, in both classified and unclassified form, on the current and future military power of the Russian Federation (in this section referred to as the "Russian Federation"). The report shall address the current and probable future course of military-technological development of the Russian military, the tenets and capabilities of its defense and security strategy and military strategy, and military organizations and operational concepts, for the 20-year period following submission of such report.

(b) MATTERS TO BE INCLUDED.—A report required under subsection (a) shall include the following:

(1) An assessment of the security situation in regions neighboring Russia.

(2) The goals and factors shaping Russian security strategy and military strategy.

(3) Trends in Russian security and military behavior that would be designed to achieve, or consistent with, the goals described in paragraph (2).

(4) An assessment of Russia's global and regional security objectives, including objectives that would affect the North Atlantic Treaty Organization, the Middle East, and the People's Republic of China.

(5) A detailed assessment of the sizes, locations, and capabilities of Russian nuclear, special operations, land, sea, and air forces.

(6) Developments in Russian military doctrine and training.

(7) An assessment of the proliferation activities of Russia and Russian entities, as a supplier of materials, technologies, or expertise related to nuclear weapons or other weapons of mass destruction or missile systems.

(8) Developments in Russia's asymmetric capabilities, including its strategy and efforts to develop and deploy cyber warfare and electronic warfare capabilities, details on the number of malicious cyber incidents originating from Russia, and its military procurement activities originating or suspected of originating from Russia.

(9) A description of the trends, strategies, and capabilities of Russian space and counter-space programs, including trends, global and regional activities, the involvement of global and civilian organizations, including states, academic institutions, and commercial entities, and efforts to develop, acquire, or gain access to advanced technologies that would enhance Russian military capabilities.

(10) Developments in Russia's nuclear program, including the size and state of Russia's nuclear stockpile, its nuclear strategy and associated doctrines, its civil and military production capacities, and projections of its future arsenals.

(11) A description of Russia's anti-access and area denial capabilities.

(12) A description of Russia's command, control, communications, computers, intelligence, surveillance, and reconnaissance modernization programs and its applications for Russia's precision guided weapons.

(13) In consultation with the Secretary of Energy and the Secretary of the Interior, developments regarding United States-Russian engagement and cooperation on security matters.

(14) The current state of United States military-to-military contacts with the Russian Federation Armed Forces, which shall include the following:

(A) A comprehensive and coordinated strategy for such military-to-military contacts and updates to the strategy.

(B) A summary of all such military-to-military contacts during the one-year period preceding the report, including a summary of topics discussed and questions asked by the Russian participants in such contacts.

(C) A description of such military-to-military contacts scheduled for the 12-month period following such report and the plan for future contacts.

(D) The Secretary's assessment of the benefits the Russians expect to gain from such military-to-military contacts.

(E) The Secretary's assessment of the benefits the Department of Defense expects to gain from such military-to-military contacts, and any concerns regarding such contacts.

(F) The Secretary's assessment of how such military-to-military contacts fit into the larger security relationship between the United States and the Russian Federation.

(15) A description of Russian military-to-military relationships with other countries,
including the size and activity of military attached offices around the world and military education programs conducted in Russia for other countries or in other countries for the Russians.

(16) Other military and security developments involving Russia that the Secretary of Defense considers relevant to United States national security.

(c) DEFINITION.—In this section the term ‘specified congressional committees’ means—

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

(2) the Committee on Armed Services and the Committee on Foreign Relations of the Senate.

The Acting CHAIR. Pursuant to House Resolution 280, the gentleman from California (Mr. MCKEON) and the gentleman from Washington (Mr. LARSEN) each will control 10 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from California.

Mr. MCKEON. Madam Chair, I urge the committee to adopt the amendments en bloc, all of which have been examined by both the majority and the minority.

At this time, I yield 2 minutes to my friend and colleague, the gentleman from Georgia (Mr. GINGREY).

Mr. GINGREY of Georgia. Madam Chairman, I thank the chairman for recognizing me, and I rise in strong support of the Connolly-Granger-Diaz-Balart-Gingrey-Sires-Carter amendment No. 185 to H.R. 1960 that was included in the en bloc amendment No. 6.

As a former cochair of the Congressional Taiwan Caucus, I believe this amendment embodies the spirit of the Taiwan Relations Act. Through the Taiwan Relations Act, we are able to conduct arms sales to Taipei. Over the past 30 years, we have done this time and time again. Unfortunately, the Obama administration has failed to proceed on Taiwan’s top request: the F-16/CD aircraft.

Taiwan has an aging fixed-wing aircraft fleet, and as the growing military gap across the Taiwan Strait, it is critical that we sell them this aircraft.

Our bipartisan amendment does just that, by requiring the President to move forward on the sale of no fewer than 66 F-16/CDs. And I urge my colleagues to uphold our commitment to Taiwan and support the Connolly-Granger-Diaz-Balart-Gingrey-Sires-Carter amendment.

Mr. LARSEN of Washington. Madam Chair, I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. MCKEON. Madam Chair, at this time I yield 2 minutes to my friend and colleague, the gentleman from Oklahoma (Mr. BRIDENSTINE).

Mr. BRIDENSTINE. Madam Chair, I rise in support of my amendments, No. 116 and No. 158, in the en bloc package.

My first amendment requires the Department of Defense to annually assess military and security developments involving the Russian Federation.

To be quite frank, the Obama administration’s so-called ‘reset policy’ with Russia is in shambles. Moscow has been transitory on Iran, continues to supply Syria with weapons, occupies Georgia, has repeatedly threatened our NATO allies with nuclear strikes, and continually seeks to undermine the political independence of former Soviet satellite states.

Vladimir Putin announced plans to spend about $750 billion to modernize the Russian military. The Putin buildup envisions modernized and robust nuclear, space and cyber forces. By the way, Madam Chairman, not too long ago Putin called the Soviet Union’s collapse “the greatest geopolitical catastrophe for the century.”

□ 2030

Russian military modernization concerns us and our allies and our friends, particularly those in Eastern Europe and the Caucasus. It is imperative that Congress understand the implications of Russia’s military buildup for our bilateral relationship and regional stability.

Mr. LARSEN of Washington. Madam Chair, I continue to reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. MCKEON. How much time do we have left?

The Acting CHAIR. The gentleman from California has 7 minutes remaining.

Mr. MCKEON. Madam Chair, I yield 2 minutes to my friend and colleague, the gentleman from Georgia (Mr. BROUN).

Mr. BROUN of Georgia. I thank the chairman for yielding.

I am pleased to support this en bloc amendment which includes important language to stop the practice of using drones to kill Americans and prevent any administration in the future from doing so as well. The only exception would be if a citizen is actively participating in combat against the United States. Not plotting, not suspected, but currently engaging in combat.

Attorney General Eric Holder made it perfectly clear in a recent white paper that the administration believes that they have the right to be judge, jury and executioner of any and all American citizens.

My amendment would correct this dangerous overreach and defend Americans’ God-given constitutionally protected rights.

However, while this will curtail the threat of drones, I’m disappointed that another of my amendments was not made in order to address another overarching issue.

Along with my colleague from California, Congresswoman LEE, I sponsored an amendment to sunset the Authorization for Use of Military Force in Afghanistan, a provision that has outrageously expanded the powers of the Federal Government. This law has allowed our government to engage in indefinite detention, extrajudicial targeting and rendition, mass surveillance and wiretapping activities, and the open-ended expansion of military operations abroad.

It’s time for this provision to go. And if we need additional war authorizations, they should be narrow and clear, as our Founders intended. It’s time to end this abuse of power by our Federal Government. I will continue working with my colleagues on both sides of the aisle to meet that goal and to restore liberty in America.

Mr. LARSEN of Washington. Madam Chair, I continue to reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. MCKEON. Madam Chair, I yield 1 minute to my good friend from Georgia, Dr. PHIL GINGREY.

Mr. GINGREY of Georgia. Madam Chair, I rise today to urge my colleagues to support my commonsense amendment that was included in one of the en bloc amendments to be considered tomorrow that would express the sense of Congress that Active Duty military personnel who live in or are stationed in Washington, D.C., should be exempt from existing District of Columbia firearms restrictions.

It is no secret that the District of Columbia has historically had some of the most restrictive firearm regulations in the Nation, even after the victory for Second Amendment rights in the 2008 Supreme Court decision in the District of Columbia v. Heller. With approximately 40,000 servicemen and -women across all branches of the Armed Forces either living in or actually stationed on Active Duty within the Washington, D.C. metropolitan area, these individuals are subject to the very laws of the District of Columbia that make the legal possession of firearms nearly impossible.

My amendment would recognize that the D.C. handgun law, especially in regard to trained servicemen and -women, punishes individuals.

The Acting CHAIR. The time of the gentleman has expired.

Mr. MCKEON. I yield an additional 1 minute to the gentleman.

Mr. GINGREY of Georgia. I thank the gentleman.

Madam Chairman, my amendment would recognize that the D.C. handgun law, especially in regard to trained servicemen and -women, punishes individuals well-equipped to protect themselves and others while emboldening perpetrators of violent crime.

I urge my colleagues on both sides of the aisle to support this amendment.

Mr. MCKEON. We have no further speakers.

Mr. LARSEN of Washington. Madam Chair, I yield back the balance of my time.

Mr. MCKEON. I yield back the balance of my time.

Mr. CONNOLLY of Virginia. Madam Chair, I am pleased to offer a simple bipartisan amendment with Representatives WOLF and SCHNEIDER to expand an existing report required by Section 1242 of the bill. The amendment clarifies that the report ought to include information on the Department of Homeland Security and the rights of individuals involved in civil society and democratic promotion efforts through non-governmental organizations or NGOs.
This a timely issue, given the guilty verdict rendered by an Egyptian court June 4th against 43 NGO workers—including 17 Americans—because of their involvement with pro-democracy groups. The guilty verdict renews concerns about Egypt’s commitment to democratic principles. In fact, I am circulating a bipartisan letter, including myself, to Egypt’s President Morsi to immediately reconsider this action and permit the NGOs to continue their important work. So far, more than 50 Members of Congress have signed our bipartisan letter, including myself, to call on the Egyptian government to show due process and release the 43 NGO workers. The United States supports the aspirations of the Egyptian people to become a free and fair society, in which all NGOs—regardless of their nation of origin— are allowed to operate freely. I hope that Egyptian officials will come to this same realization and return property confiscated from the NGOs 18 months ago, remove their staffs from the no-fly list, and permit them to continue their work supporting a fair and open election process and helping to improve the economy. If the U.S. government and the American people are to have any confidence that the Egyptian government is undertaking a genuine transition to a democratic state, under civilian control, where the freedoms of assembly, association,言论, and expression are guaranteed and the rule of law is upheld, then we must see a swift and satisfactory resolution to this case.

As my colleagues will recall, this ordeal began a year and a half ago, when Egyptian forces raided both American and non-American NGO offices. During the raids, Egyptian forces seized records, computers, other electronic equipment, and hard currency. At every turn Egyptian authorities assured the NGOs and U.S. authorities that the situation would be appropriately resolved, only to renege on their word. For example, three days after the raids, U.S. NGOs were waiting for the return of their confiscated property as promised by Field Marshal Tantawi while simultaneously, another Egyptian official—Fayza Abou Naga, the government minister in charge of coordinating foreign aid—was holding a press conference saying the property would not be returned. Abou Naga also accused the NGOs of illicitly funneling money to the April 6 Youth Movement. When I traveled to Egypt in March of last year, my colleagues and I raised the issue of the NGOs with General Tantawi. During that trip, we also met with the Egyptian staffers who were facing charges. They were in a precarious position, and their situation has only worsened with the June 4 verdict.

We cannot in good conscience ignore the results of the recent trial, which comes on the heels of a draft law that further restricts NGOs, fails to meet Egypt’s international commitments with respect to freedom of association, and lends credence to the opinion that there is an ongoing war against civil society in Egypt. U.S. law with regard to this issue is clear in the restrictions placed on the $1.3 billion in military aid for Egypt: Prior to the obligation of funds appropriated by this Act under the heading “Foreign Military Financing Program,” the Secretary of State shall certify to the Committees on Appropriations that the Government of Egypt is supporting the transition to civilian government including holding free and fair elections; implementing policies to protect freedom of expression, association, and religion, and due process of law. With the current state of affairs in Egypt, any such certification that Egypt is, in fact, implementing policies to guarantee the presence of a free and open society is nonexistent. That is why news reports of Secretary Kerry’s recent action to waive the restrictions on that military aid are of particular concern. It is not too late to include these important NGO issues in a larger discussion about releasing (or withholding) other tranches of money to Egypt.

Our amendment would further support the transition to democracy by requiring the Pentagon report on how Egyptian military activities contribute to an atmosphere where pro-democracy NGOs can operate freely. I encourage my colleagues to support the Connolly/Wolf/Schneider amendment and to sign the related letter to President Morsi of Egypt. The Acting CHAIR. The question is on the amendments on the en bloc offered by the gentleman from California (Mr. Mckeon). The en bloc amendments were agreed to.

Amendments en bloc No. 7 offered by Mr. MCKEON. Mr. MCKEON. Mr. Chairman, pursuant to H. Res. 269, I offer amendments en bloc. The Acting CHAIR. The Clerk will designate the amendments en bloc. Amendments en bloc No. 7 consisting of amendments Nos. 76, 92, 93, 122, 123, 124, 125, 131, 135, 141, 144, 147, 148, 151, 155, 162, 167, 168, and 169, printed in House Report No. 113–108, offered by Mr. MCKEON of California:

AMENDMENT NO. 76 OFFERED BY MR. SCHAKOWSKY OF ILLINOIS. At the end of subpart D of title VI, add the following new section:

SEC. 6. EXCHANGE STORE SYSTEM PARTICIPATION IN THE ACCORD ON FIRE AND BUILDING SAFETY IN BANGLADESH.

(a) SPECIAL PROCUREMENT GUIDANCE FOR GARMENTS MANUFACTURED IN BANGLADESH.—The senior official of the Department of Defense designated pursuant to section 2533a of title 10, United States Code, is authorized to ensure that the exchange store system shall require garments manufactured in Bangladesh to comply with the requirements described in paragraph (1) for the purchase of licensed apparel garments manufactured in Bangladesh, gives a preference to licensees that are signatories to the Accord on Fire and Building Safety in Bangladesh;

(b) CERTIFICATION.—The amendment made by subsection (a) shall not take effect until the Secretary of Defense certifies that there are at least two sources that can provide athletic footwear to the Department of Defense that is 100 percent compliant with section 2533a of title 10, United States Code.

AMENDMENT NO. 122 OFFERED BY MR. LYNCH OF MASSACHUSETTS. Page 497, line 13, strike “(g), (h), and (i)” and insert “(h), (i), and (j)”.

Page 497, line 15, strike “subsection” and insert “subsections”.

Page 498, line 11, before the closing quotation marks insert the following:

“(j) MATTERS TO BE INCLUDED: ASSESSMENT OF CAPABILITY OF ANSF TO PROVIDE OPERATIONS AND MAINTENANCE FUNCTIONS.—The report required under subsection (a) shall include a detailed assessment of the capability of the Afghan National Security Forces (ANSF) to provide operations and maintenance functions for infrastructure projects constructed for the ANSF after January 1, 2015, including—

"(1) a description of training provided to the ANSF by the United States and the International Security Assistance Force;"
“(3) The Government of Afghanistan’s financial wherewithal to perform or contract out such functions.

AMENDMENT NO. 120 OFFERED BY MR. JOHNSON OF GEORGIA

At the end of section 12 of title XII, add the following new section:

SEC. 12. LIMITATION ON FUNDS TO ESTABLISH PERMANENT MILITARY INSTALLATIONS IN AFGHANISTAN.

None of the funds authorized to be appropriated by this Act may be obligated or expended by the United States Government to establish any military installation or base for the purpose of providing for the permanent stationing of United States Armed Forces in Afghanistan.

AMENDMENT NO. 125 OFFERED BY MR. SCHNEIDER OF ILLINOIS

Page 509, line 7, strike “and” at the end. Page 509, line 11, strike the first period, the closing quotation marks, and the second period and insert “; and”. Page 509, after line 11, add the following new subparagraph:

“(G) an analysis of how sanctions on Iran are effecting its military capability and its ability to export terrorism to proxy groups within its ‘Threat Network’.”.

AMENDMENT NO. 130 OFFERED BY MR. SCHNEIDER OF ILLINOIS

Page 530, strike lines 4 through 7 and insert the following:

(3) The conflict in Syria threatens the vital national security interests of Israel and the stability of its allies, including Jordan and Turkey, the implications of which should be sufficiently weighed by the President when considering policy approaches towards the conflict in Syria.

Page 540, line 11, strike “and” at the end. Page 540, line 14, strike the period at the end and insert “; and”.

Page 540, after line 14, insert the following new paragraph:

(11) The President shall use all diplomatic means to disrupt the flow of arms into Syria, including efforts to dissuade Russia from further arming sales with Syria, the influx of weapons and fighters from Hezbollah, and the infiltration of weapons and fighters from Iran.

AMENDMENT NO. 135 OFFERED BY MR. ELLISON OF MINNESOTA

At the end of subtitle E of title XII of division A of the bill, add the following:

SEC. 12c. LIMITATION ON ASSISTANCE TO PROVIDE TEAR GAS OR OTHER RIOT CONTROL ITEMS.

None of the funds authorized to be appropriated by this Act may be used to provide tear gas or other riot control items to the government of a country undergoing a transition to democracy in the Middle East or North Africa unless the Secretary of Defense certifies to the Committee on Armed Services of the Senate and the Committee on Armed Services of the House of Representatives that the government of such country is not a repressive government that uses excessive force to repress peaceful, lawful, and organized dissent.

AMENDMENT NO. 140 OFFERED BY MR. WELCH OF VERMONT

At the end of subtitle E of title XII, add the following:

SEC. 1259. REPORT ON CERTAIN FINANCIAL ASSISTANCE TO AFGHAN MILITARY.

Not later than 180 days after the date of enactment of this Act, the Secretary of Defense shall submit to Congress a report on measures to monitor and ensure that United States financial assistance to the Afghan National Security Forces (that is, military to purchase fuel is not used to purchase fuel from Iran in violation of United States sanctions.

AMENDMENT NO. 142 OFFERED BY MR. GOSAR OF ARIZONA

At the end of subtitle E of title XII of division A, add the following new section:

SEC. 12c. ISRAEL’S RIGHT TO SELF-DEFENSE.

Congress finds that: (1) Israeli law allows the lawful exercise of self-defense, including actions to halt regional aggression.

AMENDMENT NO. 147 OFFERED BY MR. WALORSKI OF INDIANA

At the appropriate place in title XII insert the following new section:

SEC. 12. SENSE OF CONGRESS STRONGLY SUPPORTING THE FULL IMPLEMENTATION OF THE UNITED NATIONS SECURITY COUNCIL RESOLUTIONS AND INTERNATIONAL SANCTIONS ON IRAN AND URGING THE PRESIDENT TO REFRESCHEN ENFORCEMENT OF SANCTIONS LEGISLATION.

(a) FINDINGS.—Congress finds the following:

(1) On May 14, 1948, the people of Israel proclaimed the establishment of the sovereign and independent State of Israel.

(2) On March 29, 1949, the United States Government recognized the establishment of the new State of Israel and established full diplomatic relations with the Government of the State of Israel.

(3) Since its establishment nearly 65 years ago, the modern State of Israel has rebuilt a nation, forged a new and dynamic democratic society and thriving economy, political, cultural, and intellectual life despite the heavy costs of war, terrorism, and unjustified diplomatic and economic boycotts against the people of Israel.

(4) The people of Israel have established a vibrant, pluralistic, democratic political system, including freedom of speech, association, and religion; a fiercely free press; free, fair, and open elections; the rule of law; a fully independent judiciary; and other democratic principles and practices.

(5) Since the 1979 revolution in Iran, the leaders of the Islamic Republic of Iran have repeatedly made threats against the existence of the State of Israel and sponsored acts of terrorism and violence against its citizens.

(6) On October 25, 2005, President of Iran Mahmoud Ahmadinejad called for a world without America.

(7) In February 2012, Supreme Leader of Iran Ali Khamenei said of Israel, “The Zionist regime is a cancerous tumor on this region that should be cut off. And it definitely will be cut off.”

(8) In August 2012, Supreme Leader Khamenei said of Israel, “This bogus and fake Zionist outgrowth will disappear off the landscape of geography.”.

(9) In August 2012, President Ahmadinejad said that “in the new Middle East . . . there will be no trace of the American presence and the Zionists”.

(10) The Department of State has designated the Islamic Republic of Iran as a state sponsor of terrorism since 1984 and has characterized the Islamic Republic of Iran as the “most active state sponsor of terrorism” in the world.

(11) The Government of the Islamic Republic of Iran has provided weapons, training, and funding, and direction to terrorist groups including Hamas, Hezbollah, and Shite militias in Iraq that are responsible for the murder of hundreds of United States service members and innocent civilians.

(12) The Government of the Islamic Republic of Iran has provided weapons, training, and funding to the regime of Bashar al Assad that has been used to suppress and murder its own people.

(13) Since at least the late 1980s, the Government of the Islamic Republic of Iran has engaged in a sustained and well-documented pattern of illicit and deceptive activities to acquire a nuclear weapons capability.

(14) Since September 2005, the Board of Governors of the International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA) has concluded that the Islamic Republic of Iran is in non-compliance with its safeguards agreement with the IAEA, which Iran is obligated to undertake under the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons, done at Washington, London, and Moscow July 1, 1970 (NPT).

(15) The United Nations Security Council has adopted multiple resolutions since 2006 demanding of the Government of the Islamic Republic of Iran its full and sustained suspension of all uranium enrichment-related and reprocessing activities and its full cooperation with the IAEA.

(16) The United Nations Security Council has adopted multiple resolutions since 2006 demanding of the Government of the Islamic Republic of Iran its full and sustained suspension of all uranium enrichment-related and reprocessing activities and its full cooperation with the IAEA.

(17) In November 2012, IAEA Director General issued a report that documented “serious concerns regarding possible military dimensions to Iran’s nuclear program and associated information available to the IAEA indicates that ‘Iran has carried out activities relevant to the development of a nuclear explosive device’ and that some activities may have already crossed the threshold of constituting a nuclear weapon.”

(18) The Government of Iran stands in violation of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights for denying its citizens basic freedoms, including the freedoms of expression, religion, peaceful assembly and movement, and for flagrantly abusing the rights of minorities and women.

(19) In his State of the Union Address on January 24, 2012, President Barack Obama stated, “Let there be no doubt: America is determined to prevent Iran from getting a nuclear weapon, and I will take no options off the table to achieve that goal.”.

(20) Congress has passed and the President has signed into law legislation imposing significant economic and diplomatic sanctions on Iran to encourage the Government of Iran to abandon its pursuit of nuclear weapons and its associated activities.

(21) These sanctions, while having significant effect, have yet to persuade Iran to abandon its pursuit of nuclear weapons and its associated activities.

(22) More stringent enforcement of sanctions legislation, including elements targeted at exports and access to foreign exchange, could still lead the Government of Iran to change course.

(23) In his State of the Union Address on February 12, 2013, President Obama reiterated, “The leaders of Iran must recognize that now is the time for a diplomatic solution, because a coalition stands united in demanding that Iran abandon its nuclear weapons activities. And we will do what is necessary to prevent them from getting a nuclear weapon.”.

(24) On March 4, 2012, President Obama stated, “Iran’s leaders should understand that I do not have a policy of containment; I have a policy to prevent Iran from obtaining a nuclear weapon.”

(25) On October 22, 2012, President Obama said of Iran, “The clock is ticking . . . And we’re going to make sure that if they do not meet the demands of the international community, we will take all options necessary to make sure they don’t have a nuclear weapon.”.

(26) On May 19, 2011, President Obama stated, “The United States is in a very strong position with the IAEA, self-defense, and Israel must be able to defend itself, by itself, against any threat.”.”
AMENDMENT NO. 148 OFFERED BY MR. FORTENBERRY OF NEBRASKA

At the end of title XIII, add the following new section:

SEC. 13. STRATEGY TO MODERNIZE COOPERATIVE THREAT REDUCTION AND PREVENT THE PROLIFERATION OF WEAPONS OF MASS DESTRUCTION AND RELATED MATERIALS IN THE MIDDLE EAST AND NORTH AFRICA

(a) STRATEGY REQUIRED.—The Secretary of Defense, in consultation with the Secretary of State and the Secretary of Energy, shall develop a revised Cooperative Threat Reduction Program for the purpose of modernizing cooperative threat reduction and advance cooperative efforts with international partners to reduce the threat from the proliferation of weapons of mass destruction and related materials in the Middle East and North Africa region.

(b) ELEMENTS.—The strategy required by subsection (a) shall—
(1) build upon the current activities of the Departments of Defense, State, and Energy's nonproliferation programs that aim to mitigate the range of threats in the Middle East and North Africa region posed by weapons of mass destruction;
(2) review issues relating to the threat from the proliferation of weapons of mass destruction and related materials in the Middle East and North Africa region on a regional basis as well as on a country-by-country basis;
(3) review the activities and achievements in the Middle East and North Africa region of the Department of Defense Cooperative Threat Reduction Program and the non-proliferation programs at the Department of State and Department of Energy and other United States Government and departmental efforts to address nuclear, radiological, chemical, and biological safety and security issues;
(4) ensure the continued coordination of cooperative nonproliferation efforts within the United States Government and further mobilize and leverage additional resources from partner nations, nongovernmental and multilateral organizations, and international institutions;
(5) include an assessment of what countries are financial or technologically supporting proliferation in this region and how the strategy will prevent, stop or interdict the support;
(6) include an assessment of associated costs required to plan and execute the proposed cooperative threat reduction activities in order to execute the comprehensive strategy to prevent the proliferation of weapons of mass destruction and related materials; and
(7) include a discussion of the metrics to measure the strategy's and activities' success in reducing the threat of the proliferation of weapons of mass destruction.

(c) INTEGRATION AND COORDINATION.—The strategy required by subsection (a) shall include provisions for integrating the Cooperative Threat Reduction Program and nonproliferation efforts, an articulation of agencies' threat reduction priorities in the Middle East and North Africa region, the establishment of appropriate metrics for determining success in the region, and steps to ensure that the strategy fits in broader United States efforts to reduce the threat from weapons of mass destruction.

(d) CONSULTATION.—In establishing the strategy required by subsection (a), the Secretary of Defense shall submit to the specified congressional committees the cooperative threat reduction modernization strategy required by subsection (a), as well as a plan for the implementation of the strategy required by subsection (a).

(b) STRATEGY REQUIRED BY SUBSECTION (a) SHALL BE SUBMITTED IN UNCLASSIFIED FORM, BUT MAY INCLUDE A CLASSIFIED ANNEX.

The strategy required by subsection (a) shall be submitted in unclassified form, but may include a classified annex.

(g) SPECIFIED CONGRESSIONAL COMMITTEES.—In this section—
(1) the Committee on Armed Services, the Committee on Foreign Affairs, and the Committee on Appropriations of the House of Representatives; and
(2) the Committee on Armed Services, the Committee on Foreign Relations, and the Committee on Appropriations, the Senate.

At the end of title XVI, insert the following new section:

SEC. 1607. PROGRAM TO PROVIDE FEDERAL CONTRACTS TO EARLY STAGE SMALL BUSINESSES.

(a) IN GENERAL.—The Small Business Act (15 U.S.C. 631 et seq.) is amended by adding at the end the following:

"SEC. 48. PROGRAM TO PROVIDE FEDERAL CONTRACTS TO EARLY STAGE SMALL BUSINESSES.

"(a) ESTABLISHMENT.—The Administrator shall establish and carry out a program in accordance with the requirements of this section to provide improved access to Federal contract opportunities for early stage small business concerns.

"(b) PROCUREMENT CONTRACTS.—
(1) IN GENERAL.—In carrying out subsection (a), the Administrator, in consultation with other Federal agencies, shall identify procurement contracts of Federal agencies that are awarded by the Administrator.

"(2) CONTRACT AWARDS.—Under the program established pursuant to this section, the Administrator shall award contracts to a Federal agency identified by the Administrator pursuant to paragraph (1) that shall be made by the agency to an eligible program participant selected, and determined to be responsible, by the agency.

"(3) COMPETITION.—
(A) SOLE SOURCE.—A contracting officer may award a sole source contract under this program if such concern is determined to be a responsible contractor with respect to performance of such contract opportunity and the contracting officer has a reasonable expectation that 2 or more early stage small business concerns will submit offers for the contracting opportunity and in the estimation of the contracting officer, the contract award can be made at a fair and reasonable price.

(B) RESTRICTED COMPETITION.—A contracting officer may award contracts on the basis of competition restricted to early stage small business concerns if the contracting officer has a reasonable expectation that no less than 2 early stage small business concerns will submit offers and that the award can be made at a fair market price.

"(4) CONTRACT VALUE.—Contracts shall be awarded under this program if its value is less than $3,000 and less than half the upper threshold of section 15(c)(1) of the Small Business Act.

"(c) ELIGIBILITY.—Only an early stage small business concern shall be eligible to be a small business concern if it is determined to meet the eligibility criteria of an early stage small business concern.

"(d) AWARD OF CONTRACTS.—The Secretary of Defense shall submit to the specified congressional committees the cooperative threat reduction modernization strategy required by subsection (a), as well as a plan for the implementation of the strategy required by subsection (a).

"(e) STRATEGY AND IMPLEMENTATION PLAN.—Not later than 180 days after the Secretary of Defense submits to the specified congressional committees the cooperative threat reduction modernization strategy required by subsection (a), the Administrator shall submit to Congress a strategy and implementation plan for the program established by this section.
“(d) TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE.—The Administrator shall provide early stage small business concerns with technical assistance and counseling with regard to—

(1) applying for and competing for Federal contracts;

(2) fulfilling the administrative responsibilities associated with the performance of a Federal contract; and

(3) attaining of Contract Goals.—All contract awards made under this Act shall be counted toward the attainment of the goals specified in section 15(g) of the Small Business Act.

(f) REGULATIONS.—The Administrator shall—

(1) issue proposed regulations to carry out this section not later than 180 days after the date of enactment of this Act; and

(2) issue final regulations to carry out this section not later than 270 days after the date of enactment of this Act.

(g) REPORT TO CONGRESS.—Not later than April 21, 2013, the Administrator shall transmit to the Congress a report on the performance of the program.

(h) DEFINITIONS.—For purposes of this section, the following definitions shall apply:

(1) PROGRAM.—The term ‘program’ means a program established pursuant to subsection (a).

(2) EARLY STAGE SMALL BUSINESS CONCERN.—The term ‘early stage small business concern’ means a small business concern that—

(A) has not more than 15 employees; and

(B) has average annual receipts that total not more than $1,000,000, except if the concern is in an industry with an average annual revenue standard that is less than $1,000,000, as defined by the North American Industry Classification System.

(3) WIPP.—The term ‘WIPP’ means the Waste Isolation Pilot Plant.

(4) FEDERAL CONTRACT.—The term ‘Federal contract’ means a contract, agreement or order entered into between a Federal agency and a small business concern.

(5) PROFESSIONAL SERVICES.—The term ‘professional services’ means services that are performed by professional or technical personnel.

(6) PROFESSIONAL SERVICES CONTRACT.—The term ‘professional services contract’ means a contract for the performance of professional services.

(7) FEDERAL AGENCY.—The term ‘Federal agency’ means any Federal department or agency.

(8) SMALL BUSINESS.—The term ‘small business’ means an independent small business, as defined in section 3(a)(3) of the Small Business Act (15 U.S.C. 632).

SEC. 1090. SENSE OF CONGRESS ON ESTABLISHMENT OF BOARD ON TOXIC SUBSTANCES AND WORKER HEALTH.

It is the sense of the Congress that the President should establish an Advisory Board on Toxic Substances and Worker Health, as described in the report of the Comptroller General of the United States titled ‘Energy Employees Compensation: Additional Independent Oversight and Transparency Would Improve Program’s Credibility’, numbered GAO-10-302, to—

(1) advise the President concerning the review and approval of the Department of Labor site selection guidance for toxic substance cleanup;

(2) conduct periodic peer reviews of, and approve, medical guidance for part E claims examiners with respect to the weighing of a claimant’s disability;

(3) obtain periodic expert review of evidentiary requirements for part B claims related to lung disease regardless of diagnosis;

(4) provide oversight over industrial hygienists, Department of Labor staff physicians, and Department of Labor’s consulting physicians and their reports to ensure quality, objectivity, and consistency; and

(5) coordinate exchanges of data and findings with the Advisory Board on Radiation and Worker Health to the extent necessary (under section 3624 the Energy Employees Occupational Illness Compensation Program Act of 2000 (42 U.S.C. 7384o)).

AMENDMENT NO. 158 OFFERED BY MR. FRANKS OF ARIZONA

At the end of subtitle E of title XII of division A of the bill, add the following new section:

SEC. 12. SENSE OF CONGRESS ON THE ILLEGAL NUCLEAR WEAPONS PROGRAMS OF IRAN AND NORTH KOREA.

It is the sense of Congress that—

(1) the paramount security concern of the United States is the ongoing and illegal nuclear weapons programs of the Islamic Republic of Iran and the Democratic People’s Republic of Korea;

(2) it should be the primary objective of the President of the United States to ensure that North Korea is completely and verifiably eliminated and that Iran, and its terrorist proxies, are not allowed to develop nuclear weapons capability and the means to deliver them;

(3) the continuing failure to compel Iran and North Korea to comply with their respective obligations under international law risks greater nuclear proliferation throughout already unstable regions by states that have chosen, but not irreversibly so, to refrain from developing or acquiring their own nuclear weapons capability;

(4) nuclear arms reductions by the United States and the Russian Federation have not persuaded or otherwise incentivized Iran and North Korea to halt or reverse their destabilizing and dangerous nuclear weapons programs, nor have they resulted in increased cooperation by other states to deal with these threats;

(5) the President should use all international fora available to the President to pursue the complete and verifiable elimination of the nuclear weapons programs of Iran and North Korea as the President’s paramount obligation to the security of the American people.

AMENDMENT NO. 169 OFFERED BY MR. FRANKS OF ARIZONA


Page 456, line 15, after ‘TACs’ insert the following: ‘‘that receive power supply from commercial or other non-military sources’’.


Page 457, lines 3 through 4, after ‘‘Department of Defense’’ insert the following: ‘‘in consultation with the Secretary of Homeland Security and the Federal Energy Regulatory Commission’’.

Page 457, line 12, after ‘‘Department’’ insert ‘‘in consultation with the Secretary of Homeland Security and the Federal Energy Regulatory Commission’’.

Page 457, line 14, after ‘‘Secretary of Defense’’ insert the following: ‘‘in consultation with the Secretary of Homeland Security and the Federal Energy Regulatory Commission.’’

The Acting CHAIR. Pursuant to House Resolution 260, the gentleman from California (Mr. McKeon) and the gentleman from Washington (Mr. Larsen) each will control 10 minutes.

Mr. McKEON. Madam Chair, I urge the committee to adopt the amendments en bloc, all of which have been supported by the majority and the minority. We have no speakers on these amendments.

I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. LARSEN of Washington. Madam Chair, we have no speakers, and I yield back the balance of my time.

Mr. McKEON. Madam Chair, I yield back the balance of my time.

Mr. MICHAUD. Madam Chair, I rise today to support the Tsongas-Michaud amendment, which will strengthen the Department of Defense’’.
This would be good for our troops and good for our economy. This amendment makes Congress’ intent of the Berry Amendment explicit and will ensure that all components of our troops’ PT uniforms are made in the U.S.

Madam Chair, this amendment will guarantee our troops fight and train in American-made uniforms from head to toe.

The Acting CHAIR. The question is on the amendments en bloc offered by the gentleman from California (Mr. MCKEON).

The en bloc amendments were agreed to.

Mr. MCKEON. Madam Chair, I move that the Committee do now rise. The motion was agreed to.

Accordingly, the Committee rose; and the Speaker pro tempore (Mr. THORNBERY) having assumed the chair, Ms. ROS-LEHTINEN, Acting Chair of the Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union, reported that that Committee, having had under consideration the bill (H.R. 1960) to authorize, for fiscal year 2014 for military activities of the Department of Defense and for military construction, to prescribe military personnel for Treaty Affairs, Department of State, transmitting report prepared by the Department of State concerning international agreements other than treaties entered into by the United States to be transmitted to the Congress within the sixty-day period specified in the Case-Zablocki Act; to the Committee on Natural Resources.

1989. A letter from the Acting Assistant Secretary, Legislative Affairs, Department of State, transmitting notification of the determination of the Director of the Office of Legislation under section 402(d)(1) of the Trade Act of 1974 with respect to Belarus; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

1990. A letter from the Acting Assistant Secretary, Legislative Affairs, Department of State, transmitting the Department’s report entitled “Department’s Report on Terrorism 2012” to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

1984. A letter from the Secretary, Department of the Treasury, transmitting as required by section 401(c) of the National Emergencies Act, 50 U.S.C. 1641(c), and section 204(c) of the International Economic Powers Act, 50 U.S.C. 1703(c), a six-month periodic report on the national emergency blocking property of the Government of the Russian Federation relating to the disposition of the uranium extracted from nuclear weapons that was declared in Executive Order 13617 of June 25, 2012, to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

1947. A letter from the Secretary, Department of the Treasury, transmitting as required by section 401(c) of the National Emergencies Act, 50 U.S.C. 1641(c), and section 204(c) of the International Economic Powers Act, 50 U.S.C. 1703(c), a six-month periodic report on the national emergency with respect to North Korea that was declared in Executive Order 13666 of June 26, 2008; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

1948. A letter from the Director, International Broadcasting Bureau, Broadcasting Board of Governors, transmitting the Board’s semiannual report from the office of the Inspector General for the period October 1, 2012 through March 31, 2013; to the Committee on Oversight and Government Reform.

1949. A letter from the Acting Deputy Secretary, Department of Labor, transmitting the Department’s semiannual report from the office of the Inspector General for the period October 1, 2012 through March 31, 2013, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. app. (Insp. Gen. Act), section 5(b); to the Committee on Oversight and Government Reform.

1950. A letter from the Executive Vice President and Chief Financial Officer, Federal Home Loan Bank of Atlanta, transmitting the 2012 management report and statement on system of internal controls of the Federal Home Loan Bank of Atlanta, pursuant to 31 U.S.C. 9196; to the Committee on Oversight and Government Reform.

1951. A letter from the Chairman, Railroad Retirement Board, transmitting the semiannual report on activities of the Office of Inspector General for the period of October 1, 2012 through March 31, 2013, to the Committee on Oversight and Government Reform.

1952. A letter from the Director, Office of Sustainable Fisheries, NMFS, National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration, transmitting the Administration’s final rule — Fisheries of the Exclusive Economic Zone Off Alaska; Greenland Turbot in the Aleutian Islands Subarea of the Bering Sea and Aleutian Islands Management Area [Docket No.: 120105863-3148-01] (RIN: 0648-XC369) received June 3, 2013, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1); to the Committee on Natural Resources.

1953. A letter from the Acting Deputy Director, Office of Sustainable Fisheries, NMFS, National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration, transmitting the Administration’s final rule — Fisheries of the Northeastern United States; Summer Flounder Fishery; Quota Transfer [Docket No.: 120019528-2729-02] (RIN: 0648-XC240) received June 3, 2013, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1); to the Committee on Natural Resources.

1954. A letter from the Acting Deputy Director, Office of Sustainable Fisheries, NMFS, National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration, transmitting the Administration’s final rule — Fisheries of the Northeastern United States; Summer Flounder Fishery; Quota Transfer [Docket No.: 120105863-3148-01] (RIN: 0648-XC369) received June 3, 2013, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1); to the Committee on Natural Resources.

1955. A letter from the Director, Office of Sustainable Fisheries, NMFS, National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration, transmitting the Administration’s final rule — Fisheries of the Exclusive Economic Zone Off Alaska; Atka Mackeral in the Bering Sea and Aleutian Islands Management Area [Docket No.: 121018563-3148-02] (RIN: 0648-XC634) received June 3, 2013, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1); to the Committee on Natural Resources.

1956. A letter from the Acting Deputy Director, Office of Sustainable Fisheries, NMFS, National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration, transmitting the Administration’s final rule — Fisheries of the Northeastern United States; Monkfish Fishery; Emergency Action [Docket No.: 121105689-3347-02] (RIN: 0648-BC79) received June 3, 2013, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1); to the Committee on Natural Resources.

1949. A letter from the Deputy Assistant Secretary for Programs, NMFS, National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration, transmitting the Administration’s final rule — Magnuson-Stevens Fishery Conservation and Management Act Provisions; Fisheries of the Northeastern United States; Southeast Multi-species Fishery; 2013 Sector Operations Plans and Contracts and Allocation of Northeast Multi-species Catch [Docket No.: 120912442-3395-02] (RIN: 0648-XC240) received June 3, 2013, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1); to the Committee on Natural Resources.

1857. A letter from the Acting Deputy Director, Office of Sustainable Fisheries, NMFS, National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration, transmitting the Administration’s final rule — Fisheries of the Caribbean, Gulf of Mexico, and South Atlantic; 2012 Fishery Management Plan, Magnuson-Stevens Act, and Final Rule; to the Committee on Natural Resources.

1858. A letter from the Acting Deputy Director, Office of Sustainable Fisheries, NMFS, National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration, transmitting the Administration’s final rule — Magnuson-Stevens Act Provisions; Fisheries Off West Coast States; Biennial Specifications and Management Measures; Inseason Adjustments [Docket No.: 12091438-2711-02] (RIN: 0648-B124) received June 3, 2013, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Natural Resources.

1859. A letter from the Acting Deputy Director, Office of Sustainable Fisheries, NMFS, National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration, transmitting the Administration’s final rule — Fisheries of the Exclusive Economic Zone Off Alaska; Pollock in Statistical Area 610 in the Gulf of Alaska [Docket No.: 12091468-3111-02] (RIN: 0648-XC961) received June 3, 2013, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Natural Resources.

1860. A letter from the Acting Deputy Director, Office of Sustainable Fisheries, NMFS, National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration, transmitting the Administration’s final rule — Fisheries Off West Coast States; Modifications of the West Coast Commercial and Recreational Salmon Fisheries; Inseason Actions #1 and #2 [Docket No.: 12042402-1023-01] (RIN: 0648-XC651) received June 3, 2013, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Natural Resources.

1861. A letter from the Director, Office of Sustainable Fisheries, NMFS, National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration, transmitting the Administration’s final rule — Pacific Halibut Fisheries; Catch Sharing Plan; Correcting Amendment [Docket No.: 13012265-3788-01] (RIN: 0648-BQ38) received June 3, 2013, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Natural Resources.

1862. A letter from the Principal Deputy Assistant Attorney General, Department of Justice, transmitting the Office of Community Oriented Policing Services (COPS) Fiscal Year 2012 Annual Report; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

1863. A letter from the Adjutant General, Veterans of Foreign Wars of the U.S., transmitting proceedings of the 119th National Convention, Veterans of Foreign Wars of the United States, held in Reno, Nevada, July 21-25, 2012, pursuant to 36 U.S.C. 118 and 44 U.S.C. 1332; (H. Doc. No. 113—35); to the Committee on Veterans’ Affairs and ordered to be printed.

PUBLIC BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS

Under clause 2 of rule XII, public bills and resolutions of the following titles were introduced and severally referred, as follows:

By Mr. ROE of Tennessee (for himself), Mr. KLINK, Mr. MCKEON, Mr. WILSON of South Carolina, Mr. PRICE of Georgia, Mr. MARCHANT, Mr. THOMPSON of Pennsylvania, Mr. GUTHRIE, Mr. DEJARLAIS, Mr. ROKITA, Mr. BUTZ, Mr. ROE of Nevada, Mr. HECK of Nevada, Mr. HUDDSON, Mr. DUNCAN of Tennessee, Mr. KING of Iowa, Mr. STUTZMAN, Mr. FINCHER, Mr. GRIPPI of Arkansas, and Mr. LONG:

H.R. 2346. A bill to amend the National Labor Relations Act to ensure the right of employees to a secret, free election conducted by the National Labor Relations Board; to the Committee on Education and the Workforce.

By Ms. PRICE of Georgia (for himself), Mr. KLINK, Mr. MCKEON, Mr. WILSON of South Carolina, Mr. MARCHANT, Mr. ROE of Tennessee, Mr. GUTHRIE, Mr. DEJARLAIS, Mr. ROKITA, Mr. BUCSHON, Mr. GOWDY, Mrs. ROBY, Mr. HECK of Nevada, Mr. BACHUS, Mr. WESTMORELAND, and Mr. LONG:

H.R. 2347. A bill to amend the National Labor Relations Act with respect to the criteria for determining employee units appropriate for the collective bargaining; to the Committee on Education and the Workforce.

By Mr. SCHWEIKERT:

H.R. 2348. A bill to provide the certainty that Congress and the Administration will undertake substantive and structural housing finance reform, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Financial Services, the Committee on Housing and Community Opportunity, the Committee on the Budget, and the Committee on the Judiciary; to the committee concerned.

By Mrs. NEGRETE McLEOD (for herself and Ms. HAHN):

H.R. 2349. A bill to restore and extend the grace period of Federal Direct Stafford Loans and Federal Direct Unsubsidized Stafford Loans to the Committee on Education and the Workforce.

By Mr. CARTWRIGHT (for himself, Ms. NORTON, Mr. WILSON of Florida, Mr. POHAN, Ms. TITUS, Mrs. CHRISTENSEN, Mr. CONYERS, Mr. RANGEL, Mr. PAYNE, Mr. BLUMENTAUR, Mr. RUSH, Mr. PIERLUSI, Ms. DEGGETT, Ms. KAPCHUK, Ms. CLARKE, Mr. POLIS, Mr. HONDA, and Mr. CARDENAS):

H.R. 2350. A bill to provide employees with 2 hours of paid leave in order to vote in Federal elections; to the Committee on Education and the Workforce.

By Mr. WHITFIELD (for himself, Mr. MCKINLEY, Mr. ENYART, and Mr. RATHALL):

H.R. 2351. A bill to repeal the fossil fuel consumption percentage reduction requirements for Federal buildings under the Energy Policy and Conservation Act; to the Committee on Energy and Commerce, and in addition to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure, for a period to be subsequently determined by the Speaker, in each case for consideration of such provisions as fall within the jurisdiction of the committee concerned.

By Mr. FITZPATRICK (for himself, Mr. CARSON of Indiana, Mr. MCDERMOTT, Mr. RANGEL, Mr. PAYNE, Ms. LEE of California, Mr. BISHOP of Utah, Mrs. CHRISTENSEN, Mr. WILSON of Florida, Ms. LEE of Georgia, Mr. CLAY, Ms. SWEELL of Alabama, Ms. EDDIE BERNNER of Texas, Mr. CLEAVER, Mr. LEWIS, Ms. BROWN of Florida, Mr. BUTTERFIELD, Mr. RUSH, Mr. THOMPSON of Mississippi, Ms. MOORE, Ms. JACKSON LEE, Mr. RICHMOND, Mr. MECKING, and Ms. CLARK):

H.R. 2359. A bill to amend title IV of the Social Security Act to ensure funding for grants to promote responsible fatherhood and strengthen low-income families, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Ways and Means, and in addition to the Committee on Education and the Workforce, Energy and Commerce, and Agriculture, for a period to be subsequently determined by the Speaker, in each case for consideration of such provisions as fall within the jurisdiction of the committee concerned.

By Mr. FITZPATRICK (for himself and Mr. CARTWRIGHT):

H.R. 2360. A bill to authorize the Rivers and Harbors Projects Fund to be used to acquire and construct, build, or extend facilities for the control and management of the discharge of water, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Natural Resources.

By Mr. GRIBBEL of Missouri:

H.R. 2361. A bill to limit the authority of States and local governments to impose new
CONSTITUTIONAL AUTHORITY STATEMENT

Pursuant to clause 7 of rule XII of the Rules of the House of Representatives, the following statements are submitted regarding the specific powers granted to Congress in the Constitution to enact the accompanying bill or joint resolution.

By Mr. ROE of Tennessee:

H.R. 2346. A bill to amend the Equal Credit Opportunity Act to prohibit discrimination on account of sexual orientation or gender identity when extending credit; to the Committee on Financial Services.

H.R. 2347. A bill to amend the Public Health Service Act to provide for the national collection of data on stillbirths in a standardized manner, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

H.R. 2348. A bill to strengthen Indian education, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Education and the Workforce.

H.R. 2349. A bill to provide support to develop career and technical education programs of study and facilities in the areas of renewable energy, to the Committee on Education and the Workforce.

By Mr. SCOTT of Virginia:

H.R. 2350. A bill to apply reduced sentences for certain cocaine base offenses retroactively for certain offenders, and for other purposes; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 2351. A bill to amend the Omnibus Crime Control and Safe Streets Act of 1968 to reauthorize the juvenile accountability block grants program through fiscal year 2016; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. SCOTT of Virginia:

H.R. 2352. A bill to amend title 18, United States Code, with respect to the good time credit toward service of sentences of imprisonment, to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. SCOTT of Virginia:

H.R. 2353. A bill to amend Section 74 of the Controlled Substances Import and Export Act regarding penalties for cocaine offenses, and for other purposes; to the Committee on the Judiciary, and in addition to the Committee on Energy and Commerce, for a period to be subsequently determined by the Speaker, in each case for consideration of such provisions as fall within the jurisdiction of the committee concerned.

By Mr. LIPIŃSKI (for himself, Mr. DUNCAN of Tennessee, Mr. AMODEI, Mr. MICHAUD, and Mr. BACHUS):

H.R. 2354. A bill expressing the sense of the House of Representatives that Members of Congress should support and promote the respectful and dignified disposal of worn and tattered flags; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Ms. ESTY:

H.R. 2355. A resolution expressing the constitutional authority to enact this legislation as granted to Congress under Article I, Section 8, Clause 18 of the United States Constitution.

By Mr. BRALEY of Iowa:

H.R. 2356. A bill to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

This bill is enacted pursuant to the power granted to Congress under Article I, Section 8, Clause 18 of the United States Constitution.

By Mr. CAPUANO:

H.R. 2357. A bill to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article I, Section 8, Clause 1 (relating to the general welfare of the United States); and Article I, Section 8, Clause 3 (relating to the power to regulate interstate commerce).

By Mr. COBLE:

H.R. 2358. A bill to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article I, Section 6, Clause 1 of the Constitution.

By Mr. FITZPATRICK:

H.R. 2359. A bill to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

The Constitutional authority to enact this legislation can be found in:

Commerce Clause (Art. 1 sec. 8 cl. 3) Necessary and Proper Clause (Art. 1 sec. 8 cl. 18)

By Mr. HONDA:

H.R. 2360. A bill to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article I, Section 8, Clause 3 of the United States Constitution.

By Mr. GRAVES of Missouri:

H.R. 2361. A bill to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Section 8 of Article I of the Constitution.

By Mr. ISRAEL:

H.R. 2362. A bill to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article I, Section 8, Clause 3 of the United States Constitution.

By Mr. KING of New York:

H.R. 2363. A bill to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

The Congress shall have Power To regulate Commerce with foreign Nations, and among the several States, and with the Indian Tribes.

By Mrs. NEGRETE MCLEOD:

H.R. 2364. A bill to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article I, Section 8, Clause 8 of the United States Constitution.

By Mr. DANNY K. DAVIS of Illinois:

H.R. 2365. A bill to amend the Equal Credit Opportunity Act to prohibit discrimination on account of sexual orientation or gender identity when extending credit; to the Committee on Financial Services.

H.R. 2366. A bill to amend the Omnibus Crime Control and Safe Streets Act of 1968 to reauthorize the juvenile accountability block grants program through fiscal year 2016; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 2367. A bill to amend title 18, United States Code, with respect to the good time credit toward service of sentences of imprisonment, to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. LIPINSKI (for himself, Mr. BLUMENAUER, Ms. BONAMICI, Mr. CAPUANO, Mr. CICILLINE, Ms. CLARKE, Mr. CLAY, Mr. CONNOLLY, Mrs. DAVIS of California, Mr. ELLISON, Mr. FARR, Mr. FATTAH, Mr. GRIJALVA, Mr. JENSEN, Mr. JIM, Mr. HIMES, Mr. PETERS of Michigan, Ms. PINOKE of Maine, Mr. POLIS, Ms. SCHAKOWSKY, Mr. SHERMAN, Ms. THOMAS, Ms. WASSERMAN SCHULTZ, and Mr. WAXMAN):

H.R. 2368. A bill to amend the Equal Credit Opportunity Act to prohibit discrimination on account of sexual orientation or gender identity when extending credit; to the Committee on Financial Services.

H.R. 2369. A bill to amend the Public Health Service Act to provide for the national collection of data on stillbirths in a standardized manner, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

By Mr. LAMBORN (for himself and Mr. CLEAVER):

H.R. 2370. A bill to amend the Omnibus Crime Control and Safe Streets Act of 1968 to reauthorize the juvenile accountability block grants program through fiscal year 2016; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. SCOTT of Virginia:

H.R. 2371. A bill to amend title 18, United States Code, with respect to the good time credit toward service of sentences of imprisonment, to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. SCOTT of Virginia:

H.R. 2372. A bill to amend title 18, United States Code, with respect to the good time credit toward service of sentences of imprisonment, to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. AL GREEN of Texas (for himself and Mr. THOMPSON of Mississippi):

H.R. 2373. A bill to amend title 18, United States Code, with respect to the good time credit toward service of sentences of imprisonment, to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. ROE of Tennessee:

H.R. 2374. A bill to amend the Omnibus Crime Control and Safe Streets Act of 1968 to reauthorize the juvenile accountability block grants program through fiscal year 2016; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. SCOTT of Virginia:

H.R. 2375. A bill to amend title 18, United States Code, with respect to the good time credit toward service of sentences of imprisonment, to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. SCOTT of Virginia:

H.R. 2376. A bill to amend title 18, United States Code, with respect to the good time credit toward service of sentences of imprisonment, to the Committee on the Judiciary.
H3592

CONGRESSIONAL RECORD — HOUSE

June 13, 2013

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:
Article I, Section 8
By Mr. McNERNEY;
H.R. 2988.
Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:
Article I, section 8 of the United States Constitution.
By Mr. SCOTT of Virginia;
H.R. 2369.
Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:
Article I, section 8, Clause 3 of the Constitution.
By Mr. SCOTT of Virginia;
H.R. 2370.
Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:
Article I, Section 8, Clause 3 of the Constitution.
By Mr. SCOTT of Virginia;
H.R. 2371.
Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:
Article I, Section 8, Clause 3 of the Constitution.
By Mr. SCOTT of Virginia;
H.R. 2372.
Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:
Article I, Section 8, Clause 3 of the Constitution.

ADDITIONAL SPONSORS

Under clause 7 of rule XII, sponsors were added to public bills and resolutions as follows:
H.R. 140: Mr. BRADY of Texas.
H.R. 176: Mr. WENSTREP.
H.R. 207: Mr. LABRADOR.
H.R. 208: Mr. GILLIVRAY.
H.R. 272: Mr. THOMPSON of California, Ms. BROWNLEY of California, Mr. WAXMAN, Mr. BICE, Mrs. NICKETT McLEOD, Ms. SPEIER, Ms. ROYAL-ALLARD, Ms. ESCH, and Mr. MCCINTOCK.
H.R. 331: Mr. BENTIVOLIO.
H.R. 375: Ms. BROWNLEY of California, Ms. BONAMICI, and Ms. SPEIER.
H.R. 407: Mr. MCMURR:.
H.R. 493: Mr. BENTIVOLIO and Mr. CRAWFORD.
H.R. 523: Mr. BENTIVOLIO.
H.R. 578: Mr. FLEISCHMANN.
H.R. 647: Mts. BRATTT, Mr. BONNER, and Mr. SIBES.
H.R. 685: Mr. HASTINGS of Florida.
H.R. 693: Ms. PALLONE and Ms. KELLY of Illinois.
H.R. 721: Mr. WALEBER, Mr. RADKL, Mr. WEBSTER of Florida; Mr. OWENS, Mr. AMODEI, Mr. RIBILE, Mr. HARRIS, Mr. BENJISH, Mr. HULTHORN, Mrs. BEATTY, and Mr. MARINO.
H.R. 795: Mr. WOMACK, Mr. RENACCI, Mr. THOMPSON of Pennsylvania, Mr. KING of Iowa, Mr. POSEY, Mr. AUSTIN SCOTT of Georgia, Mr. BROUN of Georgia, Ms. HERRERA.
H.R. 811: Mr. BURTLE, Mrs. CHRISTENSEN, and Mrs. MILLER of Michigan.
H.R. 863: Ms. KELLY of Illinois.
H.R. 939: Mr. RYAN of Ohio, Ms. SINEMA, Mr. COFFMAN, Mr. JOHNSON of Georgia, Mr. HOLT, and Mr. BISHOP of Georgia.
H.R. 901: Mr. BENTIVOLIO, Mr. FARENTHOLD, Mr. BARBER, and Mr. LOBKOWSKI.
H.R. 914: Mr. MARCHANT.
H.R. 915: Mr. FITZPATRICK.
H.R. 946: Mr. HENSARLING and Mr. SMITH of Texas.
H.R. 948: Ms. SHEA-PORTEER and Mr. NUNES.
H.R. 961: Mr. TIERNEY.
H.R. 1013: Mr. FREEMAN and Mr. GRIJALVA.
H.R. 1024: Mrs. CAPPS and Mr. LAMBORN.
H.R. 1077: Ms. MILLER of Michigan.
H.R. 1094: Mr. ANDREWS.
H.R. 1148: Mr. CRAWFORD.
H.R. 1149: Mr. KINZINGER of Illinois.
H.R. 1154: Ms. SCHWARTZ.
H.R. 1179: Mr. SENSENBRENNER.
H.R. 1199: Mr. BAHRER, Mr. DENT, Mr. BERA of California, Mr. HIGGINS, Mr. PALLONE, and Mrs. HAHN.
H.R. 1201: Mr. BALEY of Iowa, Mr. HASTINGS of Florida, and Mr. LEWIS.
H.R. 1261: Mr. PALLONE and Mr. ISRAEL.
H.R. 1310: Mr. DUNCAN of South Carolina.
H.R. 1380: Mr. KINZINGER of Illinois.
H.R. 1494: Mr. JONES.
H.R. 1425: Ms. BORDALLO.
H.R. 1449: Mr. PRICE of North Carolina and Ms. MICHELLE LUCIAN GRISHAM of New Mexico.
H.R. 1473: Mr. BURGESS and Mr. DAVID SCOTT of Georgia.
H.R. 1491: Ms. BORDALLO.
H.R. 1518: Mr. YARUMUTH.
H.R. 1528: Mr. BACHUS.
H.R. 1565: Mr. COOPER.
H.R. 1593: Ms. MICHELLE LUCIAN GRISHAM of New Mexico, Mr. SERRANO, Mr. SCOTT of Virginia, Ms. EBBENREICH JOHNSON of Texas, Ms. KAPTUR, and Mr. ENGEL.
H.R. 1594: Mr. JONES.
H.R. 1696: Ms. KUSTER and Mr. PRICE of North Carolina.
H.R. 1717: Ms. JENKINS, Mr. FITZPATRICK, and Mr. GALLAGHER.
H.R. 1731: Ms. MATSUI, Ms. TITUS, Ms. MENG, Ms. DINGELL, Mr. HECK of Nevada, and Mr. RUNYAN.
H.R. 1736: Mr. NUGENT, Mr. CRAWFORD, Mr. LONG, Mr. NEUGEBAUER, Mr. TPTTENGER, and Mrs. WAGNER.
H.R. 1775: Mr. LANCE.
H.R. 1797: Mr. PRICE of Florida, and Mr. CARTWRIGHT.
H.R. 1797: Mr. GRAVES of Georgia, Mr. WEISBERG of Florida, and Mr. RUSSELL.
H.R. 1801: Mr. PAYNE and Mr. MICHAUD.
H.R. 1814: Ms. MICHELLE LUCIAN GRISHAM of New Mexico, Ms. HERRERA, Mr. MOORE, Mr. HOLT, and Mr. JOHNSON of Ohio.
H.R. 1914: Mr. MARCHANT, Mr. KELLY of Pennsylvania, Mr. SESSONS, and Mr. GIBSON.
H.R. 1942: Mr. O'ROURKE.
H.R. 1948: Mr. BUCHSHON and Mr. COBLE.
H.R. 1951: Mrs. CAPPS, Ms. LORRETA SANCHEZ of California, Mr. HONDA and Ms. NORTON.
H.R. 1961: Mr. CRAWFORD and Mr. MAFFEI.
H.R. 1964: Mr. CASTRO of Texas and Mr. REED.
H.R. 1969: Mr. PETERS and Mr. MATHESON.
H.R. 1982: Mrs. WAGNER.
H.R. 1998: Mr. BISHOP of Florida, Mr. PEARCE, and Mr. STOCKMAN.
H.R. 1989: Mr. BISHOP of New York and Ms. MENG.
H.R. 1962: Mr. POCAN and Mr. ROKITA.
H.R. 1971: Mr. TAKANO.
H.R. 1979: Mr. MARKEY and Ms. SHEA-PORTEER.
H.R. 1983: Mr. PETRI.
H.R. 1985: Mr. GRIFFIN of Arkansas, Mrs. WAGNER, and Mr. MILLER of Florida.
H.R. 2011: Mr. KILMER.
H.R. 2016: Mr. VEASEY.
H.R. 2026: Mr. LONG.
H.R. 2028: Mr. HAHN, Mr. JOHNSON of Georgia, Mr. MORAN, Ms. SLAUGHTER, Mr. YARMUTH, Mr. MARKEY, Mr. Himes, Ms. VEJAZQUEZ, and Mr. MICHAUD.
H.R. 2036: Mr. PRICE of North Carolina and Mr. PAYNE.
H.R. 2053: Mr. MCINTYRE.
H.R. 2065: Mr. BUDDHON and Mr. SCHOCK.
H.R. 2089: Mr. DESJARLAIS.
H.R. 2094: Mr. DESJARLAIS and Mr. GRIFFTH of Virginia.
H.R. 2107: Mr. JONES.
H.R. 2112: Mr. BISHOP of New York and Mrs. LOWERY.
H.R. 2154: Mr. SABLAN.
H.R. 2182: Mr. TAKANO and Mr. POCAN.
H.R. 2232: Mr. CONNOLLY.
H.R. 2238: Mr. SCHNEIDER.
H.R. 2273: Mr. DINGELL, Mr. BENTIVOLIO, and Mr. UPTON.
H.R. 2277: Mr. BENTIVOLIO.
H.R. 2278: Mr. HOLDING.
H.R. 2283: Mr. WOLF.
H.R. 2289: Mr. BURGESS.
H.R. 2291: Ms. SCHRACKOWSKY.
H.R. 2293: Mr. GARAMENDI.
H.R. 2305: Mr. COOPER and Mr. SERRS.
H.R. 2307: Mr. CUELLAR.
H.R. 2309: Mr. GRANGER, Mr. SIBES, Mr. BURGESS, and Mr. SCHOCH.
H.R. 2310: Mr. RAHALL.
H.R. 2326: Mr. LONG and Mr. HUNTER.
H.R. 2333: Mr. COURTNEY.
H. Con. Res. 36: Mr. TIERNEY.
H. Res. 112: Mr. BILIRAKIS, Mr. KINZINGER of Illinois, and Mrs. BROOKS of Indiana.
H. Res. 148: Mr. SHEAR.
H. Res. 213: Mr. ANDREWS, Mr. ISRAEL, and Mr. ROSS of Illinois.
H. Res. 236: Mr. AUSTIN SCOTT of Georgia, Mr. BROWN of Georgia, Ms. HERRERA.
H. Res. 256: Mr. MCINTYRE.
The Senate met at 9:30 a.m. and was called to order by the President pro tempore (Mr. LEAHY).

PRAYER

The Chaplain, Dr. Barry C. Black, offered the following prayer:

Let us pray.

Eternal Spirit, we trust You to order our steps. Show us Your path and teach us to follow You. Lord, guide us by Your truth and instruct us with Your wisdom.

Today, help our Senators to give You their challenges as they remember that You have promised to make them more than conquerors. Infuse them with a spirit of peace, and may they find new strength in Your gift of quiet confidence. May they trust You above all and through all, as You pour into their hearts a greater love for You and humanity.

Use us, O God, to bring healing to those in pain, hope to those in despair, and peace to those in war.

We pray in Your awesome Name. Amen.

PLEDGE OF ALLEGIANCE

The PRESIDENT pro tempore led the Pledge of Allegiance, as follows:

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

RECOGNITION OF THE MAJORITY LEADER

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The majority leader is recognized.

ORDER OF PROCEDURE

Mr. REID. Mr. President, following my statement the Republican leader will be recognized. I ask unanimous consent that I be recognized when he completes his statement.

PRAYER

The Chaplain, Dr. Barry C. Black, offered the following prayer:

I ask unanimous consent that I be recognized when he completes his statement.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. Without objection, it is so ordered.

BORDER SECURITY, ECONOMIC OPPORTUNITY, AND IMMIGRATION MODERNIZATION ACT

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The majority leader.

Mr. REID. Mr. President, when Alfredo Castaneda crossed the border from Mexico into the United States two decades ago, he didn’t climb over a fence. He didn’t swim across a river. He didn’t fly over the border. He didn’t walk through the desert. When Alfredo Castaneda crossed the border, he was a 2-year-old little boy perched on his father’s shoulders.

The choice to leave Mexico wasn’t an easy one for Alfredo’s father, but the rumble of hunger in his belly and in his son’s belly convinced Alfredo’s dad to leave behind the world he knew for a hopefully better life in America. He wrote me a letter; it is addressed to me. Here is what he said:

I lived in a shack with one wall of my house leaning on my neighbor’s; the other three were made of sticks and mud bricks. I wanted to give my family a better life, and so I hear the U.S. is a land of opportunity. All I want is to have a sliver of that opportunity for my family.

So with his wife by his side and his son on his shoulders, Alfredo’s father came to America illegally. Alfredo was a 2-year-old boy, as I mentioned, at the time. Today he is a 23-year-old man who appreciates the privileges that come with life in America, but he is also conscious of the opportunities available only to U.S. citizens—opportunities that aren’t available to him because of his immigration status.

When his friends applied for part-time jobs in high school, Alfredo knew he could never work legally. When he was researching a paper for a class, Alfredo was denied a library card because he had no identification. When he filled out an application for his dream school, selecting “noncitizen” on an online form, Alfredo received an error message in bold red letters that said “noncitizens cannot apply”—cannot apply for entry into this institution.

Alfredo’s life in Nevada bears little in common with the shack of sticks and mud he left behind. For him, America truly is the land of opportunity his father envisioned. Yet, until recently, Alfredo could not get a Social Security number, a driver’s license, or even a full-time job because he is an undocumented immigrant. But that hasn’t stopped him from reaching for his dreams. This is what he wrote in addition to what we have already heard:

My parents constantly reminded me to be a good citizen and volunteer in my community whenever possible. They said that it would pay off and would help me acquire citizenship in the future. I took that to heart.

So Alfredo worked hard in high school—really hard—volunteered in a local hospital, and became politically...
active. He enrolled in the College of Southern Nevada.

Since he can't find steady work, it has been difficult for Alfredo to afford tuition while he helps support his family. But he believes things are about to change for him. "I looked forward to learning to drive, going back to school, completing his associate's degree, and one day owning a business."

But President Obama's directive isn't a permanent answer. The Republican majority in the House of Representatives voted last week to resume deportation of outstanding young people just like Alfredo who were brought to this country through no fault of their own. Remember, this boy got here on his dad's shoulders. And the directive isn't a solution for Alfredo's parents and 10 million people just like them who live in the United States without the proper paperwork.

It is more important than ever that Congress block a permanent fix for this nation's broken immigration system. Alfredo believes in us. He believes we will succeed. He believes we will find the political will to pass commonsense, bipartisan immigration reform and do it now.

His letter contained a reminder of what is at stake in this debate. This is what he wrote:

"It's not just a piece of legislation; that piece of paper holds our dreams, ambitions, and potential in it."

I note the absence of a quorum.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The clerk will call the roll.

The assistant legislative clerk proceeded to call the roll.

Mr. REID. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the order for the quorum call be rescinded.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

Mr. REID. Mr. President, it is my understanding that the immigration bill was reported, so we are on that bill right now; is that right?

The PRESIDING OFFICER. That is correct.

Mr. REID. And the pending amendment is what?

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The pending amendment is Grassley amendment No. 1195.

Mr. MCCONNELL. Mr. President, the Obama administration has been pretty rough on our Nation's young people. If you are a teenager looking for work over the summer break or if you are a high-schooler looking for a part-time job after school, good luck with that. The unemployment rate for 16- to 19-year-olds is 25 percent—25 percent—which is near historic highs. If you are a college graduate, your graduate does not look much brighter. In fact, the unemployment rate for 20- to 24-year-olds is over 13 percent.

It hardly needs mentioning at this point that many Americans are likely to see their hours cut or their jobs disappear altogether as ObamaCare continues to come online. That is because so far we know that the President's new health care law will impose about $26 billion in new taxes and regulations. The law may well end up taxing Americans at rates of 50 percent—50 percent—or more. Think about that. You work 10 hours cut after you find a job or maybe your job gets cut altogether. You get a letter in the mail that says: Sorry, your premium is going up by double-digits. Can't pay the higher premium? Too bad. If you don't, Uncle Sam will tax you with a penalty. And for all the talk of subsidies, the studies indicate these payments from taxpayers might not even make up for the higher costs.

So I ask unanimous consent to move to table the Grassley amendment and that the vote on the motion to table occur at 10 a.m. following the remarks of Senator McCONNELL; and that at a time following Senator McCONNELL's remarks, there be 5 minutes for the opposition and 5 minutes for those supporting the motion to table. So the vote would occur a little after 10 a.m., and that depends on how long Senator McCONNELL will speak. The PRESIDING OFFICER. Is there objection? Without objection, it is so ordered.

The PRESIDENT. I recognize the minority leader. The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Republican leader is recognized.

YOUNG AMERICANS

Mr. McCONNELL. Mr. President, the Obama economy has been pretty rough on our Nation's young people. If you are a teenager looking for work over the summer break or if you are a high-schooler looking for a part-time job after school, good luck with that. The unemployment rate for 16- to 19-year-olds is 25 percent—25 percent—which is near historic highs. If you are a college graduate, your graduate does not look much brighter. In fact, the unemployment rate for 20- to 24-year-olds is over 13 percent.

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for this Congress he would not pull the nuclear trigger, as we call it around here, use the nuclear option; in other words, turn the Senate into the House.

So the majority leader will be confronted with his promise, his commitment to build fences. We understand that he intends to keep his commitment to the Senate and to the American people.

I yield the floor.

RESERVATION OF LEADER TIME

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Under the previous order, leadership time is reserved.

Mr. LEAHY. Mr. President, I suggest the absence of a quorum and ask unanimous consent that the time be equally divided.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

The clerk will call the roll.

The assistant legislative clerk proceeded to call the roll.

Mr. SCHUMER. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the order for the quorum call be rescinded.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

AMENDMENT NO. 1195

Under the previous order, the time until 10 a.m. is equally divided between the proponents and opponents of the motion to table the amendment offered by the Senator from Iowa.

Mr. SCHUMER. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the proponents be given 5 minutes and the opponents be given 5 minutes and then a vote.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

Mr. SCHUMER. Mr. President, I rise to speak against the amendment offered by my friend and colleague, the ranking member of the Judiciary Committee.

What does this amendment do? It is very simple. It says that the 11 million people living in the shadows cannot even get RPI status, the provisional status by which they can work and travel, until—until—the Secretary of Homeland Security says the border is fully secure.

We all know that will take years and years and years, and that is why an amendment very similar to this came up in the Judiciary Committee and was defeated 12 to 6, with two Republicans for the Gang of 8—the four Democrats and the four Republicans—for the very reason it will take years and years until the border is secure. To wait that long, we will have millions more come across the border illegally, the number of illegal immigrants in America will increase, and we may never get to real immigration reform that is needed—so desperately needed—by the country.

I strongly urge that this amendment be defeated. The American people made it resoundingly clear they want us to move forward with immigration reform in a careful, balanced, and bipartisan way. They want us to secure the border, and they want us to be reasonable about the 11 million here and about future immigration so we can grow the American economy. That is what our bill does.

This proposal would undo much of that without proposing any real solutions at all. We do believe that it has bipartisan opposition, and I strongly urge that it be defeated.

I yield the rest of my time to the chairman of our Judiciary Committee, Senator LEAHY.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from Vermont.

Mr. LEAHY. Mr. President, this amendment offered by my friend from Iowa would significantly delay even the initial registration process for the 11 million undocumented individuals in the country.

We believe the pathway to citizenship has to be earned, but it also has to be attainable. This amendment would further delay a process that already would take at least 13 years.

Bringing these 11 million people out of the shadows is not only the right thing to do, it is the best thing to do. It keeps our country safe. We would know who is here. We could focus our resources on who poses a threat.

This amendment is also unnecessary. We have been pouring billions of dollars into border security in recent years. We have made enormous progress since the last immigration bills in 2006 and 2007, and this bill takes even more.

As I said yesterday on the floor, I am going to have to oppose this amendment.

I yield the floor.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from Iowa.

Mr. GRASSLEY. Mr. President, I wish to remind my colleagues that we were promised an open and fair process on this legislation. The fact that the majority is moving to table my amendment, this so-called open and fair process is a farce. The majority is afraid to have an up-or-down vote on my amendment. They are apparently afraid to have an open debate and vote on a provision that ensures true border security before legalization, and that is what the people of this country want. They claim to be open to improving the bill, but this motion to table shows they are not ready to fundamentally change the bill.

By tabling my amendment, the majority is stifling progress on this bill. They are refusing to have an amendment process to improve it. This is not the right way to start off on a very important bill.

You know, we only do immigration reform once every 25 years. So what is the hurry? Surely, we need an amendment process in which true immigration reform can succeed. There is a lesson to be learned from the 1996 legislation that is now the law of the land. Then, we legalized first and thought we were going to secure the border later, which we never did.

So this amendment is the first of many that will improve the bill and do what the authors of the bill say they want to do, secure the border and do what the American people expect us to do. If the American people are being asked to accept a legalization program in exchange for the right to approach, they should be assured that the laws are going to be enforced.

But as we read the details of the bill, it is clear the approach taken is legalize first, enforce later, the same mistake that was made before. My amendment would fundamentally change that. The amendment that is now pending would require the Secretary to certify to Congress that the Secretary has maintained effective control over the entire southern border for at least 6 months before processing applications for legalization.

It is a commonsense approach: border security first, like promised, legalize next. If the bill passes as is, the Secretary only needs to make plans before processing people through the legalization program. We do not need to pass any more legislation that tells this administration to do a job that is already required of them that they are not doing. People want laws enforced. Nevertheless, the bill would start legalization even if the strategies the Secretary submits to Congress are flawed and inadequate. What if this Secretary is not committed to fencing? What if this Secretary believes that border is as secure as ever? Well, in fact, this Secretary told the committee she thought the borders were secure. That should concern all of us.

Legalization status is more than probation. This RPI status is, in fact, legalization. Once a person gets RPI, they get the freedom to live in the United States. They can travel, work, and benefit from everything our country offers. RPI status is de facto permanent legalization.

And it will never be taken away. People who say 10 years down the road if we do not have the borders secure, that they are going to take
back and classify these people as illegal again, that is naive. Given the history of these types of programs, we know it will never end.

My amendment improves the trigger and fulfills the wish of the American people. My amendment ensures that the border is secured before one person gets legal status.

If we pass this bill as it is, there will be no pressure on this administration or future administrations to secure the border. There will be no push by the legalization advocates to get that job done. We need to work together. We need to secure the border for several reasons, so that we are not back here in the same position 25 years from now saying we made a mistake 25 years ago, like we know now we made a mistake. We need to protect our sovereignty and to protect the homeland and improve national security.

Under my amendment the Secretary would have to prove that we have effective control, as defined in the bill, for 6 months before the applications for registered provisional immigration status are processed. I agree with at least one of the authors of this bill that if the border security title is not improved this bill does not stand a chance of getting to the President.

So my amendment is a first and necessary step to fixing this issue.

I yield the floor.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The majority leader.

Mr. REID. Mr. President, my dear friend—we have served together in the Congress for more than three decades—I care a great deal about him. He is a friend—we have served together in the majority leader.

Mr. REID. Mr. President, for the benefit of Members, we have had a number of amendments filed, and I would like to move forward on trying to move this legislation along. That is what this is all about.

So, Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the following amendments be in order and be called up in the order I offer them here: Thune No. 1197, Landrieu No. 1222, Vitter No. 1228, Tester No. 1198, and Heller No. 1227.

Mr. REID. I am disappointed my colleague’s amendment is not going to be part of this, but maybe we can work on that at a subsequent time.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Yes. The PRESIDING OFFICER. Is there objection to the request as modified? Without objection, it is so ordered.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The majority leader.

Mr. REID. Mr. President, while we are determining the best way to move forward on these amendments that are now in order, I ask unanimous consent that the Senator from New Mexico Mr. HESCHLER be allowed to speak for up to 15 minutes to give his maiden speech before the Senate, and during that 15-minute period of time we will try to figure out a way to proceed.

That is the request.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

Mr. REID. I also ask unanimous consent that following the Senator’s statement I be recognized.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

The Senator from New Mexico.

MEETING 21ST CENTURY CHALLENGES

Mr. HESCHLER. I thank the Chair for the opportunity to address the Chamber today.

Mr. President, I am a strong believer that innovation is what America does best, that boundless wonder and curiosity can lead to revolutionary discoveries, and that diligence and optimism can break down barriers. I am a believer that technology and, more importantly, the scientific method are how we can best meet many of our 21st-century challenges. And this is, indeed, a time of great challenge for our Nation.

There is no question that it is easier to legislate in a time of peace and prosperity than in a time of economic recovery and global conflict. But Americans, Mr. President, are no strangers to adversity. Time and again we have shown our ingenuity and our perseverance. In fact, the very character of our Nation has been shaped by hard work and innovation. That is America’s story. I am certain our capacity to deal with the challenges we face rests heavily on our ability to make policy that is driven by facts, by data, and, yes, by science.

Historically, America has responded to challenges with transformative innovations—electricity, radio, television, transistors, silicon computer to be called up; Thune No. 1197, Landrieu No. 1222, Vitter No. 1228, Tester No. 1198, and Heller No. 1227.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Is there objection?

Mr. GRASSLEY. Reserving the right to object.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from Iowa.

Mr. GRASSLEY. I suggest to the majority leader we can agree to what he has suggested except for Heller amendment No. 1227.

Mr. REID. I am disappointed my colleague’s amendment is not going to be part of this, but maybe we can work on that at a subsequent time.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Yes.

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Historically, America has responded to challenges with transformative innovations—electricity, radio, television, transistors, silicon computer
processors, and the rise of the modern distributed Internet. In my own State of New Mexico, we have built our economy around some of the greatest innovations of the modern era.

New Mexico Tech, the University of New Mexico, and New Mexico State University offered advanced degrees in chemistry and engineering as early as the 1890s. After World War II, Kirtland, Holloman, and Cannon military bases in our State provided supreme training conditions for the new flight wing of the Army that would eventually be called the U.S. Air Force.

During World War II, New Mexico was home to the Manhattan Project, which funded Los Alamos National Laboratory, White Sands Missile Range, and Sandia National Laboratories.

Through the collaboration of its major defense and research installations and private sector innovations such as Intel Corporation, New Mexico has become the birthplace of technologies that have changed the world. Over time, our National Labs, our universities, and our defense installations have proven to be invaluable to research and development because of our State but for the entire Nation. They led key research efforts during the space race and continue to develop modern defense and computer technology in the digital age, often partnering with private sector innovations.

As innovators in technology transfer, Sandia National Labs and Intel came together on the development of radiation-hardened microprocessors for space and defense applications. With the help of our State universities, New Mexico will continue to lead the way in low-carbon energy technology.

The University of New Mexico Taos Campus is a prime example of the public and private sectors working together to employ cleaner energy. Their campus is home to one of the largest solar arrays in the State—a project that was successful thanks to a partnership with Los Alamos National Lab and Bernalillo County.

On the research front, Santa Fe Community College and New Mexico State University are developing algal biofuels as a source of liquid renewable energy. In addition to our universities benefiting from technology transfer, Los Alamos National Lab’s Labstart Initiative is also promoting growth in the private sector. This program encourages future entrepreneurs to start businesses using technologies developed within our National Labs. So far, the lab-to-market strategy has brought $20 million in revenue for the 19 companies that have started under this initiative.

Today’s technology industry, both public and private, supports nearly 50,000 jobs in our small State at over 2,000 technology establishments throughout New Mexico. It is our history of innovation and new technology that drive New Mexico’s economy and our contributions to this great Nation.

As our country faces the challenges of bringing our economy back from a devastating recession and reversing the effects of climate change, we must embrace the challenge and lead the world in innovation and clean energy, using science as our guide to settling public policy. Yet during my time in Washington, I have come to believe that scientific integrity undermined and scientific research politicized in an effort to advance ideological or even purely political agendas. I have watched as too many of us in elected office moved to drive from the law—some in pursuit of their opinions—something which our democracy relies upon—to embracing the belief that somehow we are entitled to our own facts. None of us are entitled to our own facts.

As someone who began my adult life studying engineering, I believe we must better use science as a guiding tool in our deliberations on how to set public policy. Whether for our national security, our economic growth, or our Nation’s ability to compete in the global economy, our efforts and our solutions should be rooted in fact and driven by the best available science but also with a keen eye to the innovations that are transforming our Nation before our very eyes.

By investing in education, in research, engineering, in our teachers, and in our professors, we will lead the world in scientific and technological innovation. Even in this challenging fiscal environment, we must make the investments that have paid dividends for our Nation time and time again.

My own path to scientific inquiry began with a teacher named Mrs. Taylor, who saw in me a thirst for knowledge and discovery. She fed that desire, even when it meant considerable extra work and planning a supplemental curriculum that wasn’t part of her normal work plan. She was the kind of teacher—and I hope some of you have had one—who would take the extra time to make sure a student hungry to read never ran out of new books to explore or that a student interested in fossils and dinosaurs had extra projects and materials to feed their interest. I can honestly say, if it weren’t for Mrs. Taylor, my own life would have taken some very different turns. When we ensure that every student has a Mrs. Taylor, we ensure that our children will not just spend their afternoons playing on tablets and smart phones, but they will have the education to grow up designing and building the next generation of technology and devices. We should harness their natural intellectual curiosity to solve humankind’s greatest challenges.

From the classrooms of our elementary schools to the labs of our universities, to the grounds of our National Laboratories and research institutes to the offices of venture capital firms and innovative tech startups, the frontiers of human knowledge can be both boundless. If we harness it, we will continue to fuel our Nation’s prosperity.

No area of innovation and science will be more important in the coming years than our Nation’s ability to tackle climate change and to lead the world in clean energy technology. America can and must become truly energy independent, and we must move from traditional carbon-intensive energy sources to ever-cleaner alternative energy. Investing in clean energy will create quality jobs and protect our Nation from the serious economic and strategic risks associated with our reliance on foreign energy.

I take the opportunity to say how impressed I have been with the current bipartisan efforts to embrace energy efficiency.

Whether your goal is job creation, economic vitality, saving consumers money, or lowering your carbon footprint, conservation is not only conservative, it is effective. Getting the most out of every unit of energy we use should be a concern for all of levels of government—State, Federal, and local—and for community organizations as well.

I have spent a lot of time traveling across my home State of New Mexico highlighting how innovation and investment in new energy technology can help create good jobs and grow our economy. New Mexico is home to innovators such as EMMcore Corporation, a leading provider of compound semiconductor-based components, which recently deployed a system that uses solar cells with a conversion efficiency of sunlight to electricity of 39 percent, a remarkable feat; Sapphire Energy in Columbus, NM, which is producing drop-in crude oil from algae, sunlight, and CO2; and, energy storage projects in Los Alamos and Albuquerque that are demonstrating smart-grid technology with solar PV storage fully integrated into a utility power grid. These are just a few examples. It is clear New Mexico is already capitalizing on a diversified but rapidly innovative energy sector.

To help the Nation transition to cleaner sources of energy, I am supporting efforts to streamline permitting for renewable energy projects while still protecting access to our public lands for families and sportmen to enjoy. Another key to further development of clean energy is to alleviate the bottlenecks in the electric power grid. New Mexico is an energy exporter, and I am working to streamline the siting and permitting process to develop renewable energy development by adding the transmission capacity that will allow us to export clean energy to markets in Arizona and California. Through American ingenuity, we can unleash the full potential of cleaner energy sources to put Americans to work while we are at it.

At the same time, we can, and we must, lead the world in addressing our climate crisis. Climate change is no longer theoretical. It is one of those stubborn facts that do not go away simply because we choose to ignore it. In New Mexico we are seeing bigger fires, drier summers, and less snowpack...
in the winter. And as I speak these words, too many of our high elevation forests are burning. With humidity levels lower and temperatures higher, we are dealing with fire behavior that is markedly more intense than we have seen in the past. Over the last years alone, we have seen two of the largest fires in New Mexico’s history. With elevated temperatures, studies at Los Alamos National Labs predict that three-quarters of our evergreen forests in New Mexico might be gone as early as 2050.

At the same time we are experiencing our driest 2-year drought since record-keeping started in the mid-19th century. Flows in the Rio Grande are less than 20 percent of normal. Since the first of the year, central New Mexico, where I live, has seen less than 1 inch of rain. This is a tragedy, and we must start taking active steps to reverse it. We owe that to our children. We owe that to the next generation.

In 2011 President John F. Kennedy made a bold claim that an American would walk on the Moon by the end of the decade. Eight years later, Neil Armstrong did just that.

Today we face a similarly audacious challenge when it comes to addressing climate change. We need to think big and we need to execute. We did that when President Kennedy said we would go to the Moon—and we made it happen as Americans. Climate change is our greatest future challenge, and we must commit to solving it within the decade.

I am by nature an optimist. I have seen this great Nation defy the odds again and again. And, yes, I believe compromise and even bipartisanship are still possible. Our country is strong because of rigorous debate, but debate doesn’t mean endless gridlock. Despite what I said before the July 4 recess. Everyone should understand that. Everyone has had adequate warning, notice, that we are going to work next weekend. That means Friday, Monday, and that includes Saturday and Sunday to get this legislation up and we do not have to do that, good, but as things now stand, I see that is something we have to do. I want to make sure people know. They know because we have to move forward on this legislation. We have a lot we have to finish during the July time period. We will be on this legislation. I have had a couple of Senators say: Can we be next? Mr. President, everyone is alerted. We are working. Both sides are working in good faith to get this bill done, and we are going to continue to do that. Hopefully we will not have to terminate all these amendments with procedural votes. If we have to do that, we will, but I would rather do that.

I hope everyone will continue working to come to an agreement on how we can improve this bill. I kind of like it the way it is, but I am not the one who is going to make this determination. The ranking member is here, and he will have plenty of time for speeches this afternoon on this legislation. I also appreciate everyone being reasonable. My friend the Senator from South Dakota is always very easy and pleasant to talk to. I have talked to him about how we should move forward on his amendment, and we had a good conversation. Hopefully what I have said will pacify everyone for the time being and hopefully for a long period of time so we can get this done.

Mr. REID. Mr. President, I suggest the absence of a quorum.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will call the roll.

The legislative clerk proceeded to call the roll.

Mr. REID. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the order for the quorum call be rescinded.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

Mr. REID. Mr. President, I am going to ask consent that we have a vote on some measures an hour. But prior to saying that, I want to say this. This is a very important bill. People want to offer amendments on this bill. We have five amendments that are now pending. There are ways we could move forward expeditiously, but sometimes that is not the right thing to do.

We have a number of issues I want to focus on for just a minute. No. 1, we have a vote on consent. Mr. President, I know about that—in a couple of different waves. We have meetings going on today in the Capitol with different groups of people trying to figure out a way to go forward on this important legislation. I think what we should do is have these judges votes, have people go ahead and do their meetings—for example, there is one at the White House late this afternoon with some Senators.

But I do say this: We are going to finish the work on the floor soon on this bill, but we are going to come back Monday and we are going to be on this bill. I want to alert everybody that next weekend we will be working on this bill. We are going to finish this bill before the week is over. Everyone should understand that. Everyone has had adequate warning, notice, that we are going to work next weekend. That means Friday, Monday, and that includes Saturday and Sunday to get this legislation things come up and we do not have to do that, good, but as things now stand, I see that is something we have to do. I want to make sure people know. They know because we have to move forward on this legislation. We have a lot we have to finish during the July time period. We will be on this legislation. I have had a couple of Senators say: Can we be next? Mr. President, everyone is alerted. We are working. Both sides are working in good faith to get this bill done, and we are going to continue to do that. Hopefully we will not have to terminate all these amendments with procedural votes. If we have to do that, we will, but I would rather do that.

I hope everyone will continue working to come to an agreement on how we can improve this bill. I kind of like it the way it is, but I am not the one who is going to make this determination. The ranking member is here, and he will have plenty of time for speeches this afternoon on this legislation. I also appreciate everyone being reasonable. My friend the Senator from South Dakota is always very easy and pleasant to talk to. I have talked to him about how we should move forward on his amendment, and we had a good conversation. Hopefully what I have said will pacify everyone for the time being and hopefully for a long period of time so we can get this done.
is granted, the remaining 350 miles required by current law would have to be constructed during the 10-year period before registered provisional immigrants can apply for green cards.

There are still many problems with this. It has to be addressed. I think that is what the amendment process is all about. But I say to my colleagues here in the Senate that if we want to show we are serious about border security and not just talking about it but actually taking real changes to make our border more secure, then this amendment is one way to show we are serious.

There has been a lot of discussion about the various costs associated with building a fence. If we look at the different estimates about border fence costs, there are quotes from private contractors suggesting that the cost of constructing a double-layered fence is about $3.2 million per mile. Putting that in terms of a 700-mile fence, we are looking at about $2.2 billion. Remember, it would cost a lot less than that if we reach the 350-mile mark, which is what my amendment calls for, prior to RPI status. But it is a reasonable cost.

There are dollars allocated in the legislation that are designed to strengthen border security. I suggest to my colleagues that one of the best, simplest, plainest, most straightforward ways of doing that is to build the fence—those workers that are currently under a law, that was required in the 1996 act and in the 2006 act and to date only 40 miles of which has been built.

This makes a lot of sense. I suggest that as we talk about the various other elements of the immigration debate and the legislation in front of us, we start with this. If we start with this, I think we can convince the American people we are serious.

I think it is difficult for Americans to trust Congress. I trust the government to do the right thing on the border when past promises have not been fulfilled. If we go back to the 1986 immigration reform legislation, there were promises made about border security that were never kept, and we allowed people to come in at that time. Since that time, here we are many years later with the same set of circumstances in front of us today, trying to figure out how to deal with the undocumented, who are currently here but absent anything having happened that would ensure to the American people that the border security requirements are being met.

I encourage my colleagues in the Senate to express our commitment to the American people that before RPI status is granted, we are serious about securing our border, ensuring that the commitments made about building a fence there are fulfilled—again, 350 miles of which would be constructed prior to RPI status and the other 350 miles of that 700-mile fence would happen subsequent to a green card being issued and moving into that next status that is allowed for in this legislation.

This is not something that is complicated. I think if you are an American citizen in this country, you ask a couple of very straightforward questions. One is, do we have to put new laws if we are not going to enforce the laws already on the books? The 700 miles of border fence is on the books—indeed, when it was first called for, and then in 2006, subsequent to that, it was again stipulated that a fencing requirement be completed on the southern border.

Interestingly enough, I would add that at the time when that vote was held in 2006, then-Senators Obama, Biden, and Clinton supported that bill, along with a lot of the current Members, authors of the legislation that is before us today.

It makes perfect sense to the American people. I think it is a necessary and essential requirement to be met not only for us to move on to the other elements of the immigration debate but, more important, to secure the American border.

I ask that amendment No. 1197 be made pending.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will report the amendment.

The legislative clerk read as follows:

The Senate from South Dakota [Mr. THUNE] proposes an amendment numbered 1197.

The amendment is as follows:

(Purpose: To require the completion of the 350 miles of reinforced, double-layered fencing described in section 102(b)(1)(A) of the Illegal Immigration Reform and Immigrant Responsibility Act of 1996 before registered provisional immigrant status may be granted and to require the completion of 700 miles of such fencing before the status of registered provisional immigrants may be adjusted to permanent resident status.)

Beginning on page 855, strike line 23 and all that follows through page 858, line 10, and insert the following:

(1) PROCESSING APPLICATIONS FOR REGISTERED PROVISIONAL IMMIGRANT STATUS.—The Secretary may not commence processing applications for registered provisional immigrant status pursuant to section 245B of the Immigration and Nationality Act, as added by section 2101 of this Act, until after the date on which—

(A) the Secretary has submitted to Congress the notice of commencement of the implementation of the Comprehensive Southern Border Security Strategy pursuant to section 2105 of this Act;

(B) the Southern Border Fencing Strategy has been completed in accordance with section 1122 of this Act; and

(C) 700 miles of Southern border fencing has been completed in accordance with section 102(b)(1)(A) of the Illegal Immigration Reform and Immigrant Responsibility Act of 1996 (8 U.S.C. 1103 note), as amended by section 102(b)(1)(A) of the Illegal Immigration Reform and Immigrant Responsibility Act of 1996 (8 U.S.C. 1103 note), as amended by section 1122 of this Act;

(D) the Secretary has implemented the mandatory employment verification system required under section 274A of the Immigration and Nationality Act, as added by section 3010 of this Act, for use by all employers to prevent unauthorized workers from obtaining employment in the United States; and

(E) the Secretary is using an electronic exit system at air and sea ports of entry that operates by collecting machine-readable visa or passport information from air and vessel carriers.

On page 942, between lines 17 and 18, insert the following:

SEC. 1122. EXTENSION OF REINFORCED FENCING ALONG THE SOUTHWEST BORDER.

Section 102(b)(1)(A) of the Illegal Immigration Reform and Immigrant Responsibility Act of 1996 (8 U.S.C. 1103 note) is amended by adding at the end the following: “Only fencing that is double-layered and constructed in a way to effectively restrain pedestrian traffic (such as vehicle barriers and virtual fences) does not satisfy the requirement under this subparagraph.”

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from Louisiana.

Ms. LANDRIEU. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent to call up amendment No. 1222, the Child Citizenship Act, for lawful adoptions.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will report the amendment.

The legislative clerk read as follows:

The Senate from Louisiana [Ms. LANDRIEU], for herself, Mr. COATS, and Ms. KLOBUCHAR, proposes an amendment numbered 1222.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

The amendment is as follows:

(Purpose: To apply the amendments made by the Child Citizenship Act of 2000 retroactively to all individuals adopted by a citizen of the United States in an international adoption and to repeal the adoption parental visitation requirement for automatic citizenship and to amend section 320 of the Immigration and Nationality Act relating to automatic citizenship for children born outside of the United States who have a United States citizen parent.)

On page 1300, between lines 11 and 12, insert the following:

SEC. 2551. UNITED STATES CITIZENSHIP FOR INTERNATIONALLY ADOPTED INDIVIDUALS.

(a) AUTOMATIC CITIZENSHIP.—Section 104 of the Child Citizenship Act of 2000 (Public Law 106–395; 8 U.S.C. 1431 note) is amended to read as follows:

SEC. 104. APPLICABILITY.

The amendments made by this title shall apply to any individual who satisfies the requirements under section 320 or 322 of the
Immigration and Nationality Act, regardless of the date on which such requirements were satisfied.

(b) Modification of Preadoption Visitation Provisions.—Section 101(h)(13)(F)(i) of 8 U.S.C. 1101(b)(13)(F)(i), as amended by section 2312, is further amended by striking “at least twenty-five years of age, who personally saw and observed the child prior to or during the adoption proceedings;” and inserting “who is at least 25 years of age, at least 1 of whom personally saw and observed the child before or during the adoption proceedings;”

(c) Automatic Citizenship for Children of United States Citizens Who Are Physically Present in the United States.—Section 320(a)(3) (8 U.S.C. 1431(a)(3)) is amended to read as follows:

“(3) The child is physically present in the United States in the legal custody of the citizen parent pursuant to a lawful admission.”

(2) Applicability to Individual’s Who No Longer Have Legal Status.—Notwithstanding the lack of legal status or physical presence in the United States, a person shall be deemed to meet the requirements under section 320 of the Immigration and Nationality Act, as amended by paragraph (1), if the person—

(A) was born outside of the United States;

(B) was adopted by a United States citizen before the person reached 18 years of age;

(C) was legally admitted to the United States; and

(D) would have qualified for automatic United States citizenship if the amendments made by this subsection had been in effect at the time of such admission.

(d) Retroactive Application.—Section 320(b) (8 U.S.C. 1431(b)) is amended by inserting “, regardless of the date on which the adoption was finalized” before the period at the end.

(e) Applicability.—The amendments made by this section shall apply to any individual adopted by a citizen of the United States regardless of whether the adoption occurred prior to, on, or after the date of the enactment of the Child Citizenship Act of 2000.

Ms. LANDRIEU. Mr. President, I am going to speak about this amendment in a minute, but first I want to respond to Senator THUNE. I wish we could get a vote on my amendment as well, because I think it is important. I would strongly urge that vote and strongly express my objection to his amendment. I will comment for a minute.

I chair the Appropriations Homeland Security Subcommittee that is actually building the fence. The money that builds it comes through my committee. I have looked at the fence they are trying to build. It is shocking to me, and would be shocking to everyone in America if they could see it. No matter if we build a single fence or double fence with spacing in between, it will be easy for people to get over it or under it.

I will vote against Senator THUNE’s amendment because I am not going to waste taxpayer money on a broken fence, and that is what his fence would be. We need to build a smart fence. A fence is not just a physical structure which can be built out of a variety of different materials with or without barbed wire on the top.

A smarter solution is what Senator MCCAIN and I want to build. Since he is from Arizona, I think he knows a little bit more about this than the Senator from South Dakota who doesn’t have a border with Mexico but only with Canada, and that is quite different. If Senator MCCAIN were on the Senate floor, I think he would say we absolutely want to build a barrier of security, and this would be a combination of a physical structure that is built to the great standards we can with the technology that will actually shut down illegal immigration.

It is not correct for anybody listening to this debate to think that people on the Democratic side of this aisle or people supporting this bill do not want to secure the border. Nothing could be further from the truth. I may be overridden, and people may vote against it, but I am going to hold the position that we cannot waste billions and billions of dollars building a fence that doesn’t hold anybody on one side or the other. We have wasted enough taxpayer money.

While I didn’t come here to talk about this at this moment, I am going to talk about it for just a few minutes. This immigration bill is about fixing a broken system, not dumping taxpayer money down a rat hole. And some people want to talk about building a fence. I went to look at the fence. I have been in tunnels that go under the fence. I watched people climb over the fence, and so has anybody who actually lives along the border, which is why Senator MCCAIN’s voice is so important in this debate.

No one should think that Senator MCCAIN, who has been the leader on border security for 25 years, is not interested in building a strong fence. His State gets affected—just like California and Texas—more directly than any of us.

The Presiding Officer knows geography well. So for my colleagues to come to the floor and suggest that the eight people who put this bill together are not interested in border security is just truly false, misleading, and unfortunate. That is what this debate is going to be about.

I have respect for my colleague. I absolutely oppose his amendment, but I am going to come back and give some more facts about how we are building a smart fence, how we are going to keep using new technologies to keep people out that we don’t want and keep people in we want to keep in.

I want to say one thing about this immigration bill as well. We are the most open country. It is a great source of pride to our country. We are an open, transparent democracy that is trying to create a broad middle class not only here in America but around the world, and trade and commerce needs secure borders that open for trade and create jobs. As chairman of this committee, I am not going to waste more money building something that doesn’t work just so some people can get a headline in their local press. It is just not going to happen.

So we are going to put money in this bill to build a smart barrier that is going to have all the new technology we need to track down illegal immigrants and close that off. Then we are also—which is in this bill—going to use new technology, such as what we have seen on television and these fancy shows, to find the 40 percent of immigrants that overstayed, for the queue so they can pay their taxes, learn English, and become citizens.

I will come back and speak more on this record about this issue, and I am sure the Senator from South Dakota will have a response.

Happily, I don’t think there is an objection to my amendment, the citizenship for lawful adoptees. I am very happy I have the cosponsorship of Senator COATS, Senator BLUNT, and Senator KLOBuchar. This amendment does not go to the heart of the immigration bill, but it does touch the hearts of many parents and children who have been caught up in a very unfortunate situation.

A couple of years ago Senator Nickles from Oklahoma, whom I had the great pleasure of working with across the aisle on many important adoption bills, and I passed a bill that is very important to the Dych family. The bill basically says when a child is adopted overseas—we mostly do adoptions in America, but we have anywhere from 10,000 to 20,000 adoptions internationally.

When somebody adopts a child overseas, it is very expensive, time consuming, and more bureaucratic than it needs to be. Several years ago our bill said once that process is over and the adoption is finalized, those children will automatically become citizens. It was a great step forward because now we have at least 10,000 to 20,000 kids who are all various ages—infants, teenagers, all the way up to 18—who, once they come to the United States, don’t have to go through all this to get their citizenship; otherwise, we would obviously have a backlog of millions.

This is sort of giving the adopted kids a little express lane, which is what we wanted to do, and we did. Unfortunately, when we pass bills, many times the bureaucracy gets ahold of the law and starts to interpret it in a different way than we wanted and starts throwing barriers in the way.

When I put my amendment, which is supported by the Members I said, is going to fix three important provisions in that law. First, it says if a child is adopted into this country and later commits a misdemeanor or felony—just as if it was a biological child who committed a misdemeanor or felony—that person would not be deported. Deportation is not an option for adoptees. It may be an option for illegal immigrants but not children who have been adopted by American citizens. So we are going to correct that. They are going to have the full penalties against them. They can go to jail for a long time. They can do whatever the law
says, but deportation is not one of the options.

There have been very sad circumstances where adults were brought here as children, but the parents failed to get their certification. Many of them were reported having been in this country never lived in a day, and they do not speak the language. As far as they know, in their mind they are completely American, even if they did know their country of origin. It is very unfortunate, and it has happened. This is going to help to make many safe and hundreds—it is not going to be more than that—of families to prevent any deportation of adoptees in the future.

Secondly, it will clarify the residency requirement. Over time the Child Citizenship Act has been misinterpreted so that the adopted children of Americans living abroad—particularly for military, diplomatic, and other reasons—do not receive automatic citizenship upon entering the United States. We intended, when we passed our bill, for this to apply to our military families and diplomats. As a result of serving in a foreign country, they have the opportunity to take in a child not completely homeless and has no parents. They are doing God's work, and many times they end up in some bureaucratic haggling. So we are going to try to correct that.

Finally, it clarifies that when parents fail to travel to bring in a child to adopt a child—some countries require two parents, some countries require one. Whether the country requires one or two parents, one will be sufficient to meet our standard. If two are required, then two have to go; but if only one is required, one is enough to meet our standard.

There have been months and months and years and years where parents who go through all of this trouble to do something that they really believe God has called them to do—to adopt a homeless or unparented child or a sibling group—have come home to find that their own government, which would be our government, is nitpicking this law to prevent them from getting an easy path forward.

I hope there will be no opposition to this amendment. I am happy if we are required to have 51 votes or 60 votes. I will take any vote of any number for this bill. I hope the Members will support it.

I am sorry I have to oppose Senator Thune's amendment, but I will be opposing all amendments that I don't think support the underlying nature of a smart barrier, which is a fence that is both physical and virtual and has new technologies that will actually do the job.

I could not even express how shocking it was to go down to the border and see the number of tunnels that were built under the fence. If we build three fences, they will still build tunnels under those fences. They could build four fences. I am very sorry, but I am not going to waste people's money on that.

We are going to figure out a way to use technology to find these improper entrances to our country and close them down. It may be an actual fence in some places. It is going to be a virtual fence in other places. It is going to be special technology, lasers, helicopters, infrared, et cetera, et cetera.

Senator McCain actually had a list of the equipment that we intend to buy with taxpayer money. I am going to come to the floor and maybe spend some hours reading off the list so people know about this. We most certainly are not saying no to a fence because we don't want to secure the border. We are saying no to the fence because it is a waste of money, and we don't have any money to be wasted around here. We need smart technologies.

Now, I am going to read Senator Thune's entire amendment because I have not read the details of it. I do believe he has the words. But I do not believe that his words did not appropriately say what his amendment does, but if it is an amendment that requires a complete fence and not a virtual fence, I will oppose it. If his amendment says we want a smart fence and we need to build more of a smart fence, then I will support it.

I want everyone to know there are going to be amendments about the fence, and this is the position I will take. I will try to encourage as many people as I can to assume the position I have because I think it is the right position, and I think the taxpayers will support this.

We want a secure barrier that is smart with the smartest technology possible, not one that just spends untold amounts of money decade after decade and fail and fail again.

I yield the floor, and I see the Senator is still on the floor.

Mr. THUNE. Mr. President, if I might, I will make a response to the Senator from Louisiana. I understand that there is not going to be a barrier that will be 100 percent effective, but the type of double-layered fencing mandated by the law would be a significant physical deterrent, demonstrating that we are serious. It would prevent some of the pedestrian traffic but not all of it.

In the legislation of the fence that was required, we really don't know all that much about how effective it has been. I think it has been somewhat effective in States such as Arizona, but we have only built 36 miles of it.

In response to my colleague from Louisiana, we all voted for this. She described it as a dumb fence. She voted for the dumb fence. I guess I voted for the dumb fence. I didn't realize it was a dumb fence. I thought it was a commitment we made to the American people to secure the border.

I will certainly concede that there are other ways in which we can combine manpower, technology, and infrastructure along the border to make it more secure. However, a border fence is a cost-effective component.

I would say to my colleague from Louisiana, there are dollars in this bill, $6.5 billion for border security, some of which is dedicated—$1.5 billion is dedicated to fencing infrastructure and those sorts of things.

The cost I mentioned in my earlier remarks, if we look at it on a per-mile basis to build the fence—$3.2 million per mile—we would be looking at somewhere around $1 billion less than the amount allowed for and allocated in the bill for fencing and infrastructure and those sorts of things.

But this is not a new issue. The Senator from Louisiana voted for the dumb fence. I think many of us in the Senate at the time—and I mentioned earlier many of the Senators here, including Obama, Clinton, and Biden, all voted for that fence.

We made a commitment to the American people we would get serious about doing this. We need to do it in the most cost-effective way, and there are many components of that. I fully understand that. But I also think a fence is a very serious and important deterrent and a commitment we made to the American people.

So the amendment, again, is very straightforward. It simply asks Congress to follow through on the commitment we made in 1996 and in 2006 and do more than 36 miles, which is what has been built so far out of the 700-mile commitment made to the American people.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from Louisiana.

Ms. LANDRIEU. Mr. President, I would just simply respond by saying I know the Senator is quite sincere, and he is correct. I voted for the dumb fence once. I am not going to do it again because I learned from my mistake. I went down there to look at it and realized we could build two dumb fences or three dumb fences and it would not work.

I am simply not going to waste the money to do something I know will not work. So if somebody else wants to vote for the dumb fence for the second or third time, go right ahead. But I was raised such that when you make a mistake, admit it and then fix it. I intend to fix it.

The fence we are going to build—Senator CARPER, Senator Coburn, Senator McCain, and I—is a real and virtual fence that is actually going to work. We will have further debate on this issue.

I yield the floor.
EXECUTIVE SESSION

NOMINATION OF NITZA I. QUINONES ALEJANDRO TO BE UNITED STATES DISTRICT JUDGE FOR THE EASTERN DISTRICT OF PENNSYLVANIA

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Under the previous order, the Senate will proceed to executive session to consider the following nominations which the clerk will report.

The assistant legislative clerk read the nominations of Nitza I. Quinones Alejandro, of Pennsylvania, to be United States District Judge for the Eastern District of Pennsylvania; and Jeffrey L. Schmehl, of Pennsylvania, to be United States District Judge for the Eastern District of Pennsylvania.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Under the previous order, there will be 30 minutes of debate equally divided in the usual form.

Mr. CASEY. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the order for the quorum call be rescinded.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

The clerk will call the roll.

Mr. CASEY. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the order for the quorum call be rescinded.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

Mr. CASEY. Mr. President, I know we are voting in a matter of minutes on two judicial nominees for the Eastern District of Pennsylvania, which is the eastern side of our State. Obviously, these appointments are critically important to justice and critically important to litigants who come before these courts, whether they are civil or criminal matters.

These candidates go through an exhaustive review process. That is probably an understatement. The process includes the nomination through the White House under any administration and then the process continues through the Senate. There are all kinds of reviews. So we are finally to this point. It has been a very long road and we are grateful for that.

One of the votes will be by voice potentially and one will be a rollcall vote. I wish to speak about both candidates. I spoke about them yesterday, but I will speak briefly this morning.

First of all, Judge Quinones, who has served in the city of Philadelphia, has served in the common pleas court in the city of Philadelphia since 1991, in what is known as the First Judicial District of Pennsylvania, which is the trial court in the city of Philadelphia. One can just imagine, in a big city such as Philadelphia, all of the matters a judge such as Judge Quinones would deal with over the course of more than two decades now, dealing with civil and criminal cases, all kinds of difficult and complex matters that come before a judge. In essence, she has been performing the same functions as a county judge that she would on the Federal district court. So I think she is more than prepared to take on this assignment.

In her case, this is also a great American story. Judge Quinones was born in Puerto Rico, educated there, and came to the United States. As I said, since 1981 she has been on the court of common pleas in Philadelphia. Prior to that, she was an arbitrator for more than a decade. She worked in the Department of Veterans Affairs. She worked in the Department of Health and Human Services. She did a lot of work in the Community Legal Services of Philadelphia. So that speaks to a broad range of experience and expertise dealing with litigants and representing clients, which is so important in our system. She is someone whose responsibility to represent someone in court so they may have their day in court, which is one of the foundational principles of our government. Then, of course, she later served as a judge, as I mentioned.

So it is not only a resume and a life story that speaks to experience and knowledge and insight when it comes to dealing with complex matters that come before the Federal courts, but it is also in a very personal way a great American story. So I am particularly grateful that her nomination is now coming to the Senate floor and that we will be able to have a vote on her nomination today.

I have enjoyed working with Senator Toomey on one of these nominations. Both of us represent a big and diverse State, one Democrat and one Republican, working through this process together, these judicial appointments.

We will be voting as well on a second judge in the Eastern District of Pennsylvania: Judge Jeffrey Schmehl. I can say a lot of the same things about his experience. Judge Schmehl is now and has been the president judge of the Berks County Court of Common Pleas for many years. I should note he has been in the trenches, so to speak, or to use an expression from the Bible, “laboring the vineyards,” dealing with cases of complex issues. Berks County, just by way of geographic orientation, is north of Philadelphia but on the eastern side of our State. It is a big county. It is a county that has a lot of matters that come before it that are particularly complex.

He has served, as I mentioned, as the president judge of the court of common pleas, serving on what was on a fact that he was a judge on that same court from 1998 to 2007. So these are long periods of time, in both instances, for Judge Schmehl and Judge Quinones to serve on a court.

For those who know something about our judicial system and know a bit about the difference between an appellate court, where we are dealing with appeals and legal arguments as opposed to a trial court, which is where the action is in terms of litigants, trial judges have to preside over a trial as well as deal with and rule on evidentiary matters. They have to deal with witnesses and lawyers and all the complexities of a trial. As we all know, when your case is on trial, it is the most important case in the world.

So these judges have tremendous experience as trial judges, and we are so grateful they are willing to put themselves forward not just to be nominated and today confirmed as judges, as I am sure they will be, but to put themselves forward for that kind of public service in a difficult environment, under the scrutiny and the review and the long road from nomination to confirmation can be very challenging.

So again I will pay tribute to the work Senator Toomey has done working with us. He is on the floor, and I wish to thank him for his work.

And obviously I thank the chairman of the Judiciary Committee, Senator Leahy, who is on the floor as well. We appreciate him working with our offices to move these nominations forward.

With that, I yield the floor.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from Vermont.

Mr. LEAHY. Mr. President, does the other Senator from Pennsylvania wish to say something?

Mr. TOOMEY. Mr. President, I would like to speak for several minutes, principally about the two judicial nominees.

Mr. LEAHY. I just want to make sure I have time prior to the vote at noon. How long does the Senator from Pennsylvania wish to speak?

Mr. TOOMEY. OK. Then, Mr. President, I simply ask unanimous consent that there be 4 minutes for the Senator from Vermont at the conclusion of the remarks of the Senator from Pennsylvania.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

Mr. LEAHY. Because these nominees are from his State, I will step aside and let the Senator go forward.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from Pennsylvania.

Mr. TOOMEY. Mr. President, I thank the chairman of the Judiciary Committee.

I do want to speak principally about the two nominees from Pennsylvania, both of whom I strongly support, and I am delighted they are going to get their votes today. But before I do that, I do want to put just a little bit of context on judicial nominations and confirmations as a general matter because I think it is important that we understand this.
SARAH MURNAGHAN

Having said that, I want to also make a brief mention of some terrific news we got in Pennsylvania; that is, the opportunity for a little girl named Sarah Murnaghan to have a lung transplant. I have spoken about this on the Senate floor. A Federal judge in the Eastern District of Pennsylvania issued a temporary restraining order forbidding a rule that would keep Ms. Murnaghan, who is a potential recipient of a donor lung transplant, from going on the list to receive the lung transplant. She had an emergency surgery just yesterday that seems to have gone very well, and we are all delighted for that and wishing for her speedy and full recovery.

Having said that, as I indicated to the chairman, I was 9 to 10 to come down principally by how pleased I am that we are going to vote today and I believe confirm both Judge Jeffrey Schmehl and Judge Nitza Quinones, who are two nominees for the Eastern District of Pennsylvania. They are eminently qualified, terrific individuals who come highly recommended.

I commend Senator CASEY. He and I have worked together since I have been here. He has been terrific to work with. We have come to have some of the most capable and talented people. I would like to mention a couple of the things I know Senator CASEY mentioned.

Judge Schmehl is a terrific guy. He is the president judge of the Berks County Court of Common Pleas. His candidacy was approved by a voice vote in the Senate Judiciary Committee. He is a graduate of Dickinson College. He has his J.D. from the University of Toledo—a law firm. He has served as a public defender. He has served in private practice. After 9 years at a law firm, he was elected to the Berks County Court of Common Pleas, where his colleagues made him the president judge. He is a very bright individual. He has a keen intellect, a great judicial temperament. He has done a great job on the Berks County court, and he will make a great Federal judge. I hope my colleagues will support his candidacy.

Nitza Quinones is a native of Puerto Rico. She is a graduate of the University of Puerto Rico School of Business Administration. At the University of Puerto Rico, she got her J.D. She has demonstrated commitment to the legal community and beyond that in Philadelphia. She has been very active mentoring young people—law students in particular—and is a great advocate of civic education for high school students. She has served on the Philadelphia Court of Common Pleas since 1991, presiding over a very large number of very diverse cases. She has extensive experience in the courtroom. She has demonstrated her ability, her commitment and her temperament. Yet, as it happens, she will be the first Latino judge on the Eastern District of Pennsylvania court.

I think it is terrific that we are able to vote today to confirm both of these judges. I look forward to continuing to work with Senator CASEY to fill the remaining vacancies across Pennsylvania. I thank Chairman LEAHY for his work in advancing these nominees. I urge my colleagues to support their confirmation.

I yield the floor.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from Vermont.

Mr. LEAHY. Mr. President, I appreciate the words of both Senators from Pennsylvania. I would note there are currently three nominations pending for vacancies in the Eastern District of Pennsylvania. All three have the bipartisan support of their home State Senators. All three were reported unanimously by the Judiciary Committee 3 months ago. Yet Senate Republicans are permitting votes on only two of them. They are forcing Judge Luis Restrepo to continue to wait for a vote even though he would fill a seat that has been vacant for 4 years.

I mention this because we talk about how things move during this President's tenure as compared to that of his predecessor. At the end of President Bush's second term, I was chairman of the Judiciary Committee and I expedited confirmations of three of his nominees to this same court—three, not just allowing two to go through, as my friends on the other side of the aisle have done today—the third today—that has been a hard wait for months and months. Those three were confirmed by voice vote. So you know how long it took, we had reported them out of the Judiciary Committee the day before. They were confirmed along with 7 other district court nominees for a total of 10 that day. We got them out of committee and voted them by voice vote. But now we have seven judicial nominees on the calendar, and Republicans are only allowing us to vote on two of them.

This is just the latest example of Senate Republicans insisting that President Obama play by a different set of rules than they had for President Bush. It was perfectly fine to expedite President Bush's three nominees to the Eastern District of Pennsylvania and to confirm them all on the same day, along with seven others. We had Democratic control of the Senate, and we moved them that way. But now with President Obama they have decided to not even proceed with the three judicial nominees needed in the Eastern District of Pennsylvania.

So let's talk about how Presidents are treated. I am not sure what it is that is different about President Obama, but his nominees get delayed, delayed, and delayed, unlike—and I use Pennsylvania as an example—where we vote out three, unanimously, of President Bush's judges on one day and confirm them by voice vote the next day, along with seven others. Here they are refusing to proceed with the seven
nominees on the Calendar. They will not even proceed with all three of the judicial nominees for the Eastern District of Pennsylvania. There are currently seven vacancies on that court—seven. The Eastern District of Pennsylvania needs judges.

Like the two nominees we will be permitted to vote on today, Judge Restrepo has the support of his Republican home State Senator as well as every fellow member of the Judiciary Committee. So let’s not make him and the people of Pennsylvania wait.

Frankly, there is no good reason Nitza Quinones Alejandro and Jeffrey Schmehl should have waited this long for a vote. There is no good reason why, when half of President Bush’s consensus district nominees waited 18 days or fewer after being sent to the Senate by the Judiciary Committee during his first term, those nominees should have had to wait almost 100 days. This contributes to the unprecedented delays and obstruction of President Obama’s consensus judicial nominees.

I read comments last week by Judge James Brady of the Middle District of Louisiana expressing concern about what has happened to the judicial confirmation process. Shelly Dick was confirmed this year to that court after months of delay, and the Advocate article noted the “strain the empty judgeship had on a district overburdened with cases.” Judge Brady was quoted saying of the confirmation process “This is crazy, and we need to do something about that.”

I could not agree more. Judge Brady added that the delays in the process are “driving away a lot of really good folks that would make excellent judges because they’re saying ‘I don’t need to go through that process and be in limbo for 18, 20, 24 months.’ That’s something I’m very, very concerned about.”

We should all share that concern, especially Senators who are looking for district court judges to recommend to the President. I ask that this article, entitled “Nomination Delays Hurting Courts, Federal Judge Says,” be printed in the RECORD at the conclusion of my statement.

The recent assertion by Senate Republicans that 99 percent of President Obama’s nominees have been confirmed is just not accurate. He has nominated 237 individuals to be circuit or district judges. Only 117 have been confirmed. That is 81 percent. By way of comparison, at the same point in President Bush’s second term, June 13 of his fifth year in office, President Bush had nominated four fewer people, but he had seen 224 of his nominees confirmed. That is 81 percent. By way of comparison, and it demonstrates the undeniable fact that the Senate has confirmed a lower number and lower percentage of President Obama’s nominees than President Bush’s nominees at the same time in their presidencies.

I noted at the end of last year while Senate Republicans were insisting on delaying confirmations of 15 judicial nominees that could and should have taken place then, and that we would not likely be allowed to complete work on them until May. That was precisely the Republican plan. So when Senate Republicans try to claim credit for their confirmations in President Obama’s second term, they are falsely inflating the confirmation statistics. The truth is that only seven confirmations have taken place this year that are not attributable to those nominations they held over from last year and that could and should have taken place last year. To return to the baseball analogy, if a baseball player goes 0-for-9, and then gets a hit, we do not say he is an all-star because he is batting 1.000 in his last at bat. We recognize that he is just 1-for-10, and not a very good hitter. Nor would a fair calculation of hits or home runs allow a player to credit those that occurred in one game or season to the next because it would make his stats look even better.

I was Chairman of the Judiciary Committee for 17 months during President Bush’s first term, so I know something about how President Bush’s nominees were treated. During those 17 months, 100 of President Bush’s nominees were confirmed. In the 31 months that Republicans controlled the Senate during President Bush’s first term, 105 of his circuit and district nominees were confirmed. That is, it took them almost twice as long to confirm Bush’s nominees than it had as Senate Chairman. Even when Senate Democrats were in the minority, we worked with the Republicans to bring the number of vacancies all the way down to 28. Vacancies have remained near or above 90 for 4 years during the Obama presidency. In the last 4 years, Senate Republicans have never let vacancies get below 72. At this point in the fifth year of the Bush presidency there were 44 vacancies. Today they remain almost double that of Senate Republicans who make self-congratulatory statements about “progress” this year, we are not even keeping up with attrition. Vacancies have increased, not decreased, since the start of this year.

If President Obama’s nominees were receiving the same treatment as President Bush’s, Judge Srinivasan would have been the 210th confirmation, not the 393rd and vacancies would be far lower. The Congressional Research Service has noted that it will require 33 more district and circuit confirmations this year to match President Bush’s 5-year total. Even with the confirmations finally concluded during the first 6 months of this year, Senate Republicans have still not allowed President Obama to match the record of President Bush’s first term. Even with an extra 6 months, we are still a dozen confirmations behind where we were at the end of 2004.

In addition to the obstruction of circuit and district nominees, I am deeply concerned about the impact of seqestation on our Federal courts. I continue to hear from judges and legal professionals around the country who worry about the impact of these senseless budget cuts, and I share their concern. A recent evaluation of seqestation concluded: “Its impact on the operation of the [f]ederal courts will be devastating and the seqestra- tion will exacerbate the delays our courts already face due to persistent understaffing, both for civil and criminal cases. According to the Executive Summary of “FY 2013 Sequestration Impacts on the Judiciary,” “Delays in cases will harm individuals, small businesses, and corporations,” while the “cuts to funding for drug testing, substance abuse and mental health treatment of federal defendants and offenders have also been made, increasing further the risk to public safety.” I ask that the full summary be printed in the RECORD at the conclusion of my statement.

Judge Nitza Quinones Alejandro has served as a judge of the Court of Common Pleas for the First Judicial District of Pennsylvania since 1991. Prior to being a judge, Judge Quinones worked as a solo practitioner, a staff attorney with the U.S. Department of Veterans Affairs, an Attorney Advisor with the U.S. Department of Health and Human Services’ Bureau of Hearings and Appeals, and a staff attorney at Community Legal Services, Inc. When confirmed, Judge Quinones will be the first openly gay Latina judge to serve on the Federal bench. Judge Quinones was also Pennsylvania’s first Latina judge.

Judge Jeffrey Schmehl currently serves as the President Judge in Berks County, where he has been an active member of the bench since 1997. Prior to becoming a judge, Judge Schmehl served in various capacities in private practice, including as an associate and partner at Rhoda, Stoudt & Bradley and as a solo practitioner at the Law Offices of Jeffrey Schmehl, Esq. While working in private practice, Judge Schmehl was also a Berks County Solicitor from 1989 to 1997. In addition to his experience in private practice, Judge Schmehl has served as an assistant district attorney and as an assistant public defender for Berks County.

I want the Senate to make real progress on filling judicial vacancies so that the American people have access to justice. Before the recess, the minority leader asked during a floor debate when Gregory Phillips, the Wyoming nominee to the Tenth Circuit, would receive a vote. Majority Leader Reid said: OK, let’s vote on him right now.

They said: Well, we are not ready.

I hope the American people were watching, because there should be no ambiguity about this; The only reason the Senate is not voting today on Judge Restrepo, Attorney General Phillips, or the other seven judicial nominees pending on the Calendar is because of Republican refusal to allow
such votes. They could be voted on today. We ought to do it. These nominees deserve better, and the American people deserve better.

There being no objection, the material was ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

FY 2013 SEQUESTRATION IMPACTS ON THE FEDERAL JUDICIARY

On March 26, 2013, the President signed Public Law 113-6, the Consolidated and Further Continuing Appropriations Act of 2013, which provides full-year FY 2013 funding for the federal government, including the Judiciary. The bill leaves in place the government-wide budget cuts mandated under the Budget Control Act of 2011.

Sequestration reduces Judiciary funding overall by nearly $350 million below the FY 2013 levels, on a national level, up to 1,000 court employees could be laid off, or thousands of employees could face furloughs before the end of the year. These staffing losses will result in delays, including the handling of bankruptcy and civil cases. Delays in cases will harm individuals, small businesses, and corporations.

Sequestration also has funding for probation, pretrial services, court security, and court-related expenses, which is possible for one fiscal year, but cannot be sustained into future years. Even with these reductions, approximately 130 pretrial Branch individuals and businesses—overall, that workload has not declined. In addition, unlike most Executive Branch entities, the Judiciary has little flexibility to move funds between appropriations accounts to lessen the effects of sequestration. There are no lower-priority programs to reduce to move funds between appropriations accounts overall, that workload has not declined. In the Executive Branch, individuals and businesses—by the fact that the Judiciary has no control under the Budget Control Act of 2011.

RECORD, as follows:

...people deserve better.

The uncertainty of the availability of federal defender attorneys and the anticipated suspension of pay for certain courts will create the real possibility that panel attorneys may decline to accept Criminal Justice Act appointments in cases that otherwise would be represented by FDOS.

Delays in the cases moving forward may result in violations of constitutional and statutory speedy trial mandates resulting in criminal cases. Since all non-case related expenses in this account have already been reduced, the only solution to avoiding these impacts is for Congress to provide additional funds.

SUPPLEMENTAL APPROPRIATIONS

The Judiciary transmitted to the Office of Management and Budget and the Congress an FY 2013 emergency supplemental request that seeks $72.9 million to mitigate the devastating impact of sequestration on defender services, probation and pretrial services offices, court staffing, and court security. The request includes $31.5 million for the Courts’ Salaries and Expenses account, and $41.4 million for the Defender Services account.

COURTS’ SALARIES AND EXPENSES

$18.5 million will be used to avoid further staffing cuts and furloughs in clerks of court and probation and pretrial services offices, and to mitigate the impact of sequestration on court judgeships, according to a recent report. The request includes $18.5 million for the Courts’ Salaries and Expenses account, and $41.4 million for the Defender Services account.

DEFENDER SERVICES

$27.7 million is required to avoid deferring payments to private attorneys for the last 15 business days of this fiscal year. $8.7 million is needed to avoid further staffing cuts and furloughs in federal defender organizations during the fourth quarter of FY 2013. This fiscal year, federal defender offices will face the loss of approximately 50 employees and the loss of 9,600 planned furlough days for 1,700 federal defender organization employees. $5.0 million is for projected defense representation and related expert costs for high-risk trials, including high-risk cases in New York and Boston that, absent sequestration, the Defender Services program would have been able to absorb.

EXECUTIVE BRANCH AGENCIES WITH CRIMINAL JUSTICE RESPONSIBILITIES

$8.3 million is for projected defense representation and related expert costs for high-risk trials, including high-risk cases in New York and Boston that, absent sequestration, the Defender Services program would have been able to absorb. Executive branch agencies with criminal justice responsibilities have had the flexibility to shift resources. FY 2013 legislation provided $50 million for post-sequestration requirements. As a result, these agencies—which directly impact the workload of the Judiciary—have been able to absorb those reductions. This year, there is no such flexibility and instead must ask Congress to approve a supplemental appropriation.
Democrats treated President Bush in much more fairly than Senate second term. confirmed in the entire first year of President Bush’s judicial appointments, and sat as an arbitrator in insurance matters. As a practicing attorney, Judge Quiñones appeared in court with occasional frequency. She estimates that over the course of her pre-judicial career, she tried 20 cases in family court, 300 commitment hearings before a Mental Health officer, pursuant to her work at the VA, and 600 administrative hearings. In 1990, Judge Quiñones was nominated by then Governor Robert Case to a judgeship on the Court of Common Pleas for the First Judicial District of Pennsylvania, a court of general jurisdiction. She was confirmed, but also engaged in a judicial election, and secured the first of three 10-year terms in 1992. She won the latter terms in November 2001 and 2011.

Judge Quiñones has experience in both criminal and civil divisions, has presided over both jury and nonjury trials, and has supervised nearly every step in the trial process. Judge Quiñones has presided over approximately 1,500 criminal trials and 300 civil trials.

The American Bar Association’s Standing Committee on the Federal Judiciary gave her a Majority “Qualified” and Minority “Not Qualified” rating.

Judge Schmehl received his B.A. from Dickinson College in 1977 and his J.D. from University of Toledo School of Law in 1980. Early in his career, he focused on criminal law, first as an Assistant Public Defender, then as an Assistant District Attorney. In these capacities, he tried all types of criminal cases, from DUI to murder. During his time as Assistant District Attorney, Judge Schmehl also had his own private civil practice, handling wills, estate, personal injury cases, workers’ compensation cases, and unemployment compensation cases.

In 1986, Judge Schmehl left private practice and the District Attorney’s office to join the private law firm Rhoda, Wetherby & Breyer. There he worked on insurance defense work and plaintiffs’ personal injury cases. As a practicing attorney, he has tried approximately 200 cases to verdict, judgment, or final decision, serving as sole counsel or chief counsel in almost all of them.

In 1997, Judge Schmehl was nominated by both the Democratic and Republican parties for a judicial position in the Berks County Court of Common Pleas and later elected to the bench. In 2003, he was appointed to a 5-year term as President Judge in the same court and remains there today. Judge Schmehl has presided over approximately 180 cases that have gone to verdict.

The American Bar Association’s Standing Committee on the Federal Judiciary gave him a majority “Well Qualified” and minority “Qualified” rating.

I also am going to take a couple minutes to discuss something we would have discussed in the Judiciary Committee meeting this morning, but because of our vote I was not able to do it.

First, I want to talk about the nominations hearing we had earlier this week on B. Todd Jones.

There is an open investigation in the Office of Special Counsel regarding very troubling allegations that Mr. Jones retaliated against a whistleblower in the U.S. Attorney’s Office.

Mr. President, how much time remains until the vote?

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator has 3 minutes remaining.

Mr. GRASSLEY. Last week Carolyn Lerner, the special counsel who leads the office, wrote us a letter explaining the status of the matter. She wrote that the parties had agreed to participate in mediation. “If mediation is unsuccessful, the case would return to the Office of Special Counsel’s Investigation Prosecution Division for further investigation.” On Monday, she wrote us another letter confirming that case was still open. We wrote to the reason we had to move forward with the hearing was because an April letter from the Office of Special Counsel was made public.

The justification for holding the hearing was that the media made a public record of the nomination which would provide an opportunity to respond to the hearing.

But, of course, there was nothing confidential in the Office of Special
Counsel’s letter. I am not about to hide this issue from the public. It is relevant to our inquiry as to the qualifications of the nominee. Moving forward under these circumstances is not consistent with past committee practices. I am sure there are some good reasons for that committee practice.

First, none of us knows what the results of that investigation might be. How are we supposed to make an assessment of the matter while it is still open? How are we supposed to ask the nominee about the results of the investigation when the investigation has not been completed? And, third, how are we supposed to ask the nominee about an open investigation when the nominee will claim he cannot talk about it for that exact reason?

I would also note that an assistant U.S. attorney who filed the complaint against Mr. Jones gave his consent on Monday for the Office of Special Counsel to provide the complaint to the committee. I must say the allegations in the complaint are extremely troubling. So I began my questions by asking Mr. Jones about these allegations. Here is what Mr. Jones said:

Because those complaints are confidential as a matter of law, I have not seen the substance of the complaints or can comment on what they are. I have learned more from your statement today—meaning, from this Senator, than what I knew before I came here this morning about the nature and substance in the complaints.

In other words, Mr. Jones said he could not answer questions about the Office of Special Counsel investigation because it remains open. This is precisely why it is imprudent to move forward with a hearing in this way. At his hearing, I followed up with another question to Mr. Jones, had he ever taken adverse personnel action? He responded:

I’m not familiar with the OSC complaint. I am at somewhat of a disadvantage with the facts. Of course, the privacy act considerations do fit into the picture.

As another followup, I asked him how we were supposed to ask about the complaint if he would not answer it. Here is what Mr. Jones said:

Well, quite frankly, Senator, I am at a disadvantage with the facts. There is a process in place. I have not seen the OSC complaints. So we have a problem.

So again, even though there is an open investigation, we were told we were with the help of FOIA redacted, so in 2008 I asked for the rest. Ms. Caproni, was general counsel of the FBI at the time and told me that the documents I was waiting for were on her desk, awaiting her review. Well, it is now 2013 and as of her hearing, I had never received these documents.

I asked Ms. Caproni about this in her hearing and she had no specific recollection of this request. So, I asked her again in writing. This led to a set of FOIA documents being produced, which are a poor substitute for properly answering a committee request. It also raises further questions as to why it took 6 years and why Ms. Caproni told me years ago that she was working on responding to our request.

I have followed up with the FBI with specific requests regarding Ms. Caproni’s involvement in the matter. The FBI has not said whether or not Ms. Caproni’s nomination in committee. I reserve my right to do so on the Senate floor.

Concerning S. 394, the metal theft bill that we reported out this morning, I have concerns that the sponsors made at my request to the criminal portion of the bill. The nature of the offense is clarified, and limited to the federal interest of critical infrastructure.

The bill also now requires criminal intent as an element of the proposed offense. The negligence standard in the bill has been eliminated. However, I still have a number of concerns with this bill. The reality is that theft is already illegal everywhere in the country.

So is receipt of stolen goods. That raises questions about the necessity of a new federal offense.

The civil provisions are also duplicative of many State laws. The regulatory elements of this bill apply to any transaction in specified metal products exceeding $100. In my opinion, $100 seems to be a very low threshold.

We should not impose federal obligations unless the transaction is of a significant amount.

States can enforce their own laws if they have enacted a lower threshold.

Some of the recordkeeping requirements are of questionable value. For instance, the recipient must record the license plate number and make of the car used to deliver the metal.

Although the sponsors agreed to reduce the maximum amount, the dealer still faces up to $5,000 penalty if he knowingly commits a paperwork violation, unless it is minor. This is true even if the metal is not stolen.

And the sponsors declined to accept the changes that I sought in the civil provision, especially as enforced by the state attorneys general.

Those provisions effectively allow a private right of action, even a class action, to enforce these paperwork violations at up to $5,000 per violation.

Not only can federal authorities enforce the bill’s civil authorities, but so can the States. If metal theft continues, then that diffuse authority undermines the ability of citizens to hold accountable the responsible level of government.

This would allow the States to bring cases in friendly State courts and expand the number of cases by outsourcing them to private lawyers paid under contingency fees.

This leads to more enforcement than we want or if these cases would compete for attention with other priorities that state attorneys general would bring.

Excessive government can derive not only from broad laws, but from overzealous enforcement. The bill sponsors rejected my request that suits by the State AGs be filed only in federal court, and that any federal actions would supersede them.

There should be transparency and accountability for these lawsuits that are brought under authority of federal law.

I had amendments to discuss in markup, but will not do that here. However, when the full Senate takes up the bill, I will not be able to support it in its current form. I hope to work with the sponsors to address the concerns I have with this bill.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Under the previous order, the question is, Will the Senate advise and consent to the nomination of Victoria Quinones Alejandro, of Pennsylvania, to be United States District Judge for the Eastern District of Pennsylvania?
The nomination was confirmed. 

The PRESIDING OFFICER (Ms. BALDWIN). Under the previous order, the question is, Will the Senate advise and consent to the nomination of Jeffrey L. Schmehl, of Pennsylvania, to be United States District Judge for the Eastern District of Pennsylvania?

Mr. LEAHY. Mr. President, I ask for the yeas and nays.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Is there a sufficient second?

There is a sufficient second. 

The clerk will call the roll.

The bill clerk called the roll.

The result was announced—yeas 100, nays 0, as follows:

[Roll Call Vote No. 149 Ex.]

YEAS—100

Alexander (RI)        Flake (AZ)        Murkowski (AK)
Ayotte (NH)          Franken (MN)       Murphy (PA)
Baldwin (WI)         Gillibrand (NY)     Murray (WA)
Barrasso (WY)        Graham (SC)        Nelson (WA)
Baucus (NV)          Grassley (IA)       Paul (OK)
Beigun (MI)          Hagerty (TN)       Portman (OH)
Bennett (GA)         Harkin (IA)        Pryor (AR)
Blumenthal (CT)      Hatch (AZ)         Reid (NV)
Bunten (CO)          Hoeven (ND)        Roberts (OK)
Boozman (KS)         Holtkamp (IA)       Risch (ID)
Boyer (UT)           Horsley (AR)       Roberts (CT)
Brown (AL)           Hoechlin (WA)      Rockefeller (CT)
Burr (NC)           Horvath (MI)       Risch (OR)
Cantwell (WA)        Inakhi (AZ)        Roberts (WV)
Cardin (MD)          Isakson (GA)       Sanders (VT)
Carper (DE)          Johnson (IN)       Schatz (HI)
Casey (PA)           Johnson (SD)       Schumer (NY)
Chambliss (TN)       Johnson (WI)       Scott (SC)
Chiesa (NJ)          Kaine (VA)         Sessions (TX)
Coats (CO)           King (IA)          Shaheen (NH)
Coburn (OK)          Kirk (IA)          Shelby (AL)
Cochrane (NE)        Klobuchar (MN)     Smith (MN)
Collins (ME)         Koons (PA)         Smith (OK)
Coons (RI)           Leahy (VT)        Snowe (ME)
Corker (TN)          Lee (MO)           Sondors (AZ)
Cornyn (TX)          Levin (MI)        Stanek (NE)
Cowan (MD)           Manchin (WV)       Stabenow (MI)
Crapo (ID)           McCaskill (MO)     Tester (MT)
Cruz (TX)            McCain (AZ)        Thune (SD)
Dannely (UT)         McConnell (KY)     Tribune (IL)
Durbin (IL)          Menendez (NJ)     Whitehouse (OH)
Esiyi (NY)           Murray (OR)        Wicker (MS)
Feinstein (CA)       Murphy (CT)        Wicker (AR)
Fischer (NE)         Moran (WY)         Wyden (OR)

The nomination was confirmed.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Under the previous order, the motions to reconsider are made and laid on the table, and the President will be immediately notified of the Senate’s action.

LEGISLATIVE SESSION

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Under the previous order, Senate resumes legislative session.

BORDER SECURITY, ECONOMIC OPPORTUNITIES, AND IMMIGRATION MODERNIZATION ACT—Continued

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from Montana is recognized.

Mr. TESTER. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that I be recognized for up to 5 minutes in order to call up my amendment, that Senator Vitter may be recognized for up to 8 minutes in order to call up his amendment, and then Senator HIRONO be recognized for up to 20 minutes.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

AMENDMENT NO. 1198

Mr. TESTER. Madam President, I call up amendment No. 1198.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will report.

The legislative clerk read as follows: The Senator from Montana (Mr. Tester) proposes an amendment numbered 1198.

The amendment is as follows: (Purpose: To modify the Border Oversight Task Force to include tribal government officials)

On page 922, line 13, insert “and tribal” after “border”.

On page 923, line 9, strike “29” and insert “39”.

On page 923, line 15, strike “12” and insert “14”.

On page 923, between lines 20 and 21, insert the following:

(III) 2 tribal government officials;

On page 924, line 7, strike “17” and insert “19”.

On page 924, between lines 12 and 13, insert the following:

(III) 2 tribal government officials;

On page 925, line 8, strike “14” and insert “16”.

Mr. TESTER. Madam President, I am proud to be joined by Senators MURKOWSKI, CRAPO, and MURRAY in offering this bipartisan amendment. Border security is one of the most important aspects of this bill and on both sides of the border, especially the northern border, the only way to secure the border is to involve State, local, and tribal law enforcement in that effort. Native-American lands and people are a vital part of the border, especially the northern border. This amendment adds four tribal voices to the Department of Homeland Security Task Force, two from the northern border region and two from the southern border region. As drafted, this task force included border security experts from various government entities and is responsible for solving problems related to border security. But somehow the tribal perspective was left out. Yet in Montana, the Blackfeet Reservation is bigger than the entire State of Delaware and it directly borders Canada for 50 miles. The Fort Peck Reservation sits less than 30 miles from the Canadian border. This amendment will increase communication and improve coordination between the Federal and tribal governments that it relies on to secure these borders. Adding a tribal representative to that task force is the right thing to do and it is just plain common sense. I urge my colleagues to support it, and I yield the floor.

The PRESIDING OFFICER (Mr. HEINRICH). The Senator from Louisiana.

AMENDMENT NO. 1228

Mr. VITTER. Mr. President, I call up to my pending amendment No. 1228.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will report.

The legislative clerk read as follows: The Senator from Louisiana (Mr. Vitter) proposes an amendment numbered 1228.

Mr. VITTER. I ask unanimous consent to waive reading of the amendment.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

The text of the amendment is printed in the RECORD of June 12, 2013, under “Text of Amendments.”

Mr. VITTER. Mr. President, this amendment was in the group of four that was the subject of the previous unanimous consent so I look forward to an ongoing debate and vote on this amendment, hopefully early next week, because we need to start voting on this topic and on amendments to this bill. The amendment is simple and in my opinion very important. It would mandate the US-VISIT Commission to include tribal government officials.

This is an important part of security and immigration, but one that is not talked about enough. We always talk about the border, as we should. We often talk about workplace enforcement, as we should. That is extremely important. This is the third step of the stool that we do not talk about enough but we need to focus on because this goes to our national security as well as border security.

The 9/11 terrorists all were individuals who came into this country legally, with a visa, but what happened? They overstayed their visa by a lot and they plotted to kill and destroy, which unfortunately they successfully did on 9/11. Because of that, one of the top recommendations of the 9/11 Commission was to implement this visa entry-exit system using biometric data. We call the system that has been developed the US-VISIT system. The problem is full implementation of the US-VISIT system has never come close to occurring as the 9/11 Commission recommended that it be executed.

This amendment says simply we are finally going to do it. We have talked about it for years. We have lived through actual terrorist attacks that go to the heart of this need. The 9/11 Commission has rated it as a top recommendation, so we are finally going to do it. We are not going to move on to changing the legal status of current illegals in this country under this bill until we do it and until we verify that it has been done. That is a very simple idea.

I look forward to a continuing debate on this need, on this amendment, and a vote on this amendment early next week.

Second, I also want to mention a point of order I will be making on an ensuing debate and vote on this amendment, hopefully also early next week. The point of order is simple. It is a point of order against the emergency designation provision contained in the bill in...
section (d)(1). It is pursuant to section 493(e) of the fiscal year 2010 budget resolution.

We all consider spending and debt a big problem in this country. We put enormous focus and energy and debate and discussion on that issue. The problem is, so often, like that, with that simple phrase we exempt that entire bill from the spending caps, from the provisions we have put in place to try to get spending and debt under control.

This immigration reform bill is another example of that because it would spend $8.3 billion and it calls all of that spending emergency spending. That is a sleight of hand. That is avoiding the caps and the limits we have tried to put in place to begin to rein in spending and the deficit.

This is not an emergency in any reasonable sense of the term. This is not an unforeseen storm. This is not an unpredicted earthquake. This is not an unpredicted attack on our country from foreign power. This is an exempt problem, for sure, but we have annual spending bills and a whole department of government that is supposed to be about this problem—the Department of Homeland Security. We have an annual Department of Homeland Security appropriation bill so this is not something unforeseen, a true emergency. To call this $8.3 billion emergency spending is a pure sleight of hand to avoid the discipline of the spending caps.

At least on my side of the aisle, when this exact same point of order has been made before on many other bills, we have upheld it. We have said: You are right, this is a sleight of hand. You are right, this is an end run around those budget provisions. You are right, this is just busting the budget cap by another name.

We should do the same here. We should respect the budget law. We should not do an end run around the budget caps. We should not essentially lie to the American people and say this is unforeseen, this is a true emergency, when it is not.

I will be raising this very important budget point of order regarding the emergency designation of $8.3 billion of spending in the bill at the earliest possible opportunity, when it is in order. I expect that to be early next week as well.

Mr. President, I yield the floor and suggest the absence of a quorum.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from Hawaii.

Ms. HIRONO. Mr. President, I believe hope and fairness lie at the core of what makes our country great. Fifty years ago, President Kennedy called on the country to embrace civil rights legislation that would end the unfair treatment of millions of people as second-class citizens. Congress responded, and the country is better for it. This week, we in the Senate are debating comprehensive immigration reform legislation that gives hope to millions of undocumented people who live in this country that they will be able to emerge from the shadows and live full lives. It is our time to act. We should pass this important legislation.

One of the barriers to getting their hard work negotiating the bill and getting it through committee and onto the floor. They have set an example of bipartisanship on a tough issue that is all too rare these days.

I also thank Senator LEAHY, and his staff, for his able leadership during the markup. It was a remarkably open and fair process, full of principled debate. That is how the Senate should work.

Their hard work, and that of others, has prepared us to go forward. Many senators have already spoken about what is in the bill: the billions of dollars for border security, the tough employment eligibility verification requirements, the pro-tourism policies, and the pathway to citizenship.

Rather than cover that ground again, I want to talk about two problems with the bill that I hope can be fixed: first, the system designed for future immigration is unfair to women; and second, the pathway to citizenship is unfair to immigrant taxpayers.

The new merit-based point system for allocating visas to future immigrants is the first problem. Simply put, the point system inadvertently makes it harder for women than for men to come to this country.

The new point system is based on an attractive economic idea, but unfortunately one that clearly disadvantages women. The idea is if we want a strong economy, we should give immigration preferences to people who hold advanced degrees or work in high-skill jobs.

This idea ignores the discrimination women endure in other countries. Women in too many other countries do not have the same education or career advancement opportunities available to men in those countries. In practice, the bill’s new point system takes that discriminatory treatment abroad and codifies it in our immigration laws, making it harder for women to come to our country than for men.

While unintentional in this case, the idea that we want to attract the most educated and skilled people but they just happen to be mostly men is the same argument used for generations to protect gender discrimination in our work places. We all want a stronger economy, but we should not sacrifice the hard-won victories of the women’s equality movement to get it.

By contrast, the current family immigration system treats men and women equally. The current system is based on keeping families together. That system reflects our shared values about the social importance of family. My family and millions of others also know the family system makes good economic sense.

Anyone, whether an immigrant or natural-born citizen, has a far better chance of being successful if they are surrounded by a strong family that can pool its resources to help start a business or to help one another during tough times. In many families aunts and uncles, parents and grandparents, work together as partners of their own to help each other, to put their paychecks every week to help a young man or a young woman in their family pay for college and take one step closer to that American dream.

That is how it worked in my family.

My mother brought my brothers and me to this country to escape an abusive marriage at the hands of my father. My mother raised me and my brothers as a single parent, and times were tough for us. But with the help of my grandparents, who were so hard working, I was able to learn English and succeed in school. The amazing thing about this country is millions of families have stories like mine.

If I had not been able to come to this country, who knows where I would be today. But I know I would never have had the kind of opportunities given to me by this great country of ours. I want other women to have those chances too.

The biggest losers in this bill’s new point system will be unmarried sisters of U.S. citizens. Why? Because the new system not only makes it harder for women to immigrate here, but it eliminates visas for siblings of U.S. citizens while allowing new immigrants to bring their spouses. What this means is a woman who aspires to live with her family and work in the greatest country in the world should not have to get married to do that.

The immigration system in the bill needs to be modified to give unmarried women more opportunities to come here. There is more than one way to fix this problem. One solution could be to restore the sibling category. I will file an amendment to do that. Another solution could be to modify the point system in the bill. I am working with other Senators on an amendment to do that, which I hope will be ready soon.

The second problem in this bill that needs to be fixed is how it treats immigrant taxpayers. Make no mistake, immigrants pay taxes. A study released in May by researchers at Harvard and the City University of New York found that immigrants contributed $115.2 billion more to Medicare than they took out between 2002 and 2009.

Even undocumented immigrants pay taxes. A 2006 survey by UC-San Diego showed that 75 percent of undocumented immigrants had their tax returns, or both. The Social Security Administration estimates undocumented immigrants have contributed between $120 billion.
and $240 billion to the Social Security trust fund.

I have a fact sheet with citations of several studies about immigrant taxpayers, and I ask unanimous consent that this fact sheet be printed in the Record.

The bill makes clear that immigrants on the pathway to citizenship have to continue working, paying taxes and other penalties, and meeting other requirements. In fact, they have to do all of that before they can ever start on the path to citizenship.

The Social Security Administration estimates the tax requirements in this bill will raise more than $300 billion in payroll taxes alone. The general fund will also receive more in tax revenues. Although we have not yet seen CBO’s official score, in all likelihood the Treasury Department will collect billions more in revenue for the general fund from these immigrants.

In his written testimony to the Senate Committee on April 22, 2013, Grover Norquist pointed out that once immigrants have lawful status and work authorization, they will be able to get better jobs and contribute even more to the funding of Federal programs. He wrote that after the 1986 immigration law was enacted, “their incomes rose by an average of 15 percent just by gaining legal status. Those immigrants today are making much more than they did then, and, as a result, paying more in taxes.”

My point is immigrant taxpayers contribute to the funding of not only Medicare and Social Security, but of all Federal programs. No one disputes that it should be this way. Immigrants on the pathway must pay taxes, just like everyone else. The strict tax requirements in the bill are the right policy.

What is wrong are the policies in the bill that prohibit immigrant taxpayers who are on the pathway from being able to use Federal safety net programs for at least 13 years. Their taxes pay for these programs, but they cannot use these programs; that is profoundly unfair. Imagine a person buys homeowner’s insurance, but the policy won’t cover their house if it catches fire until 13 years after they started paying their premiums.

That is exactly the situation in which we are putting immigrants who are on the pathway to citizenship. Yesterday, the senior Senator from Utah spoke on the floor about several amendments he filed to further restrict immigrant taxpayers’ access to the programs their tax dollars pay for. He said:

“I don’t want to punish these immigrants. I simply want to make sure they are treated no better or no worse than U.S. citizens and resident aliens, with respect to federal benefits and taxes.”

I have the greatest respect for the senior Senator from Utah. I agree with him that these immigrants should be treated no worse than U.S. citizens and resident aliens, but they are not being treated that way. They are being treated worse because of the restrictions in this bill.

Under current law, immigrant taxpayers who are resident aliens cannot use the Federal safety net programs they pay into for 5 years. Their taxes are paid into the system for 5 years, but they get no help during that time if their kids get sick or if they lose their jobs. That is already unfair, but the bill treats immigrants on provisional status even worse. They have to pay taxes for 13 years before they can use the programs they are paying for.

The 13-year-long pathway to citizenship will be hard enough. If they lose their job, they risk losing their legal status and being deported. Work hard to save up money, not just for the kids’ school supplies but to pay the penalties under this bill. The restrictions on Federal safety net programs make their pathway even more treacherous.

We are saying: Pay your taxes, but if you have to work part time because of a recession, don’t come to us if you need some help putting food on the table. We are saying: Pay your taxes, but we are not going to help you. That is not fair.

I want to be clear: I am talking only about immigrants who will be lawfully present. Undocumented immigrants are not eligible for these programs at all, and that is precisely what the bill intends. But the pathway provides a way for certain people to earn legal status. Let’s treat lawfully present taxpayers fairly, including those on the pathway.

Let’s do as the Senator from Utah suggests and at the very least make sure they are treated no worse than U.S. citizens or resident aliens.

Finally, not only are the prohibitions in the bill unfair to immigrant taxpayers, they are also bad economics. Both political Sen- ators say they want immigrants to be successful, start businesses, and continue contributing to the economy. We all do. But few people would use their life savings to start a business if they think their children will go hungry or go without health care if their business fails. The safety net programs exist so people can take risks to improve their economic circumstances.

Immigrants come to this country to work. They don’t come to get handouts. They come here to work. Two papers from the Cato Institute show that immigrants are more likely to be working or looking for work than natural-born citizens. Immigrants are less likely to use Federal safety net programs.

The title of one Cato article sums it up nicely: “Evidence Shows Immigrants Come to Work, Not to Collect Welfare.”

Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that these two papers be printed in the Record following my remarks.

Both political parties should be able to support the idea that taxpayers who are lawfully present, working, and paying taxes should be able to use the programs their taxes are paying for. That is only fair. I will file an amendment that says precisely that.

In closing, during the debates on immigration reform, I hope we remember who we are. Like other immigrants, they had the courage and aspiration to leave their hometowns and all they knew to find work elsewhere in order to give their kids better lives than they could dream for themselves.

The undocumented should pay penalties for the laws they broke by coming here, but we should remember that our Founding Fathers were willing to break up an empire to achieve their dreams.

We are a Nation of immigrants. Let’s treat immigrants how we would have wanted our immigrant ancestors to be treated—with dignity and forgiveness.

There being no objection, the material was ordered to be printed in the Record, as follows:

FACT SHEET ABOUT IMMIGRANT TAXPAYERS AND THE HIRONO AMENDMENT

Imagine you buy homeowner’s insurance, but the policy won’t cover your house if it catches fire until 13 years after you start paying premiums.

That’s the situation that millions of immi- grants will find themselves under the immigran bill. Immigrants pay hundreds of billions of dollars in taxes that contribute to the funding of federal safety net programs like Medicaid, CHIP, and SNAP, but they are prohibited from using them. Current law prohibits legal immigrants from using these programs for five years. And the immigration bill prohibits immigrants on the path to citizenship from using these programs for at least 13 years. Thirteen years is an entire childhood.

It is unfair that immigrants pay for these programs but are prohibited from using them if they lose their job or if their kids get sick. If they pay for it, they should be able to use it. We should not treat immigrants as second-class citizens.

The Hirono amendment simply states that a person who is lawfully present, working, and paying taxes, shall not be prohibited from using any federal programs or tax credits they are paid into the system for.

Here are some facts about immigrant taxpayers:

Immigrants pay taxes. A study released in May by researchers at Harvard and the City University of New York found that immigrants are paying billions in taxes. (“Immigrants Contributed An Estimated $15.2 Billion to the Medicare Trust Fund in 2010.”

Unauthorized Immigrants on the Budgets of State and Local Governments,” December 2007). The Social Security Administration es-

The Impact of Unauthorized Immigrants on the Budgets of State and Local Governments,” December 2007). The Social Security Administration estimates that undocumented immigrants contributed a net $12 billion to the Social Secu-

The path to citizenship will increase federal tax revenue. Immigrants have to continue paying taxes, and legal status will allow them to move out of the shadows into
higher paying jobs, Grover Norquist’s written testimony to the Senate Judiciary Committee on April 22, 2013: “After the legalization of immigrants during the Reagan amnesty, their incomes rose by an average 10 percent just by gaining legal status. Those immigrants today are making much more than they did then and, as a result, paying more in taxes. After Senator Santorum wrote May 8, 2013, the Social Security Administration’s Chief Actuary estimated the immigration reform bill will increase payroll tax collections by more than $300 billion between 2014–2024.

Immigrants use federal safety net programs at a lower rate than poor native-born citizens and when they use them their average costs are less than for natural born citizens. Immigrants are also more likely to be working or looking for work. See Cato Institute paper “Poor Immigrants Use Public Benefits at a Lower Rate than Poor Native-Born Citizens,” March 2013 and “Evidence Shows Immigrants Come to Work, Not to Collect Welfare.” August 2010.

Even Grover Norquist warns against believing “Baseless Criticisms” in flawed analyses of immigrants use of safety net programs. His written testimony cited above cautions against analyses that exaggerate[e] public benefit costs by citing households rather than individual immigrant costs or “portray[ing] impossible levels of welfare use.”

[From the Cato Institute, Mar. 4, 2013] Poor Immigrants Use Public Benefits at a Lower Rate than Poor Native-Born Citizens

By Leighton Ku and Brian Bruen

Low-income immigrants use public benefits like Medicaid or the Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program (SNAP, formerly the Food Stamp Program) at a lower rate than naturally born citizens. Low-income immigrants are ineligible for public benefits because of their immigration status. Nonetheless, some claim that immigrants use more in taxes. In fact, it is likely that the actual percent of immigrants who come to America to work, not to collect welfare.

RESULTS

Medicaid/CHIP. Figure 1 shows that more than one-quarter of native citizens and naturalized citizens in poverty receive Medicaid, but only about one in five non-citizens do so. Figure 2 shows that about two-thirds of low-income citizens receive health insurance through Medicaid or CHIP, while about half of non-citizen children do so. Low-income non-citizen immigrants are the least likely to receive CHIP.

A major reason for these gaps is strict eligibility criteria. Non-citizens are almost twice as likely to have low incomes compared with natives.

We focus on low-income adults and children because CHIP was designed to be tested and intended for use by low-income people. It is conventional in analyses like these to focus on the low income because it reduces misinterpretations about benefit utilization.

Second, CIS focused on households headed by immigrants while we focus on individuals by immigration status. Our study focuses on individuals because immigrant-headed households often include both immigrants and citizens. Since citizen children compose the bulk of children in immigrant-headed households and are eligible for benefits, CIS’s method of using the immigrant-headed household as the unit of analysis systematically underestimates benefit utilization. For example, 30 percent of U.S. children receiving Medicaid or CHIP benefits are...
children in immigrant-headed families and 90 percent of those children are citizens.30

Third, CIS focused on immigrants in general, including naturalized citizens, while the CBO analysis focused on non-citizen immigrants. Naturalized citizens are accorded the same access to public benefits as native-born citizens and are not considered when measuring the distribution of benefits and the role of immigration. Non-citizen immigrants are actually receiving benefits.

CONCLUSION

Low-income non-citizen adults and children generally have lower rates of public benefit receipt than native-born adults or citizen children whose parents are also citizens. Moreover, when low-income non-citizens receive public benefits, the average value of benefits per recipient is almost always lower than for the native-born. For Medicaid, if there are 100 native-born adults, the annual cost of benefits would be about $86,400, while for the same number of non-citizen adults the annual cost would be approximately $57,200. The benefits cost of non-citizens is 42 percent below the cost of the native-born adult.

The effect of lower utilization rates and lower average benefits means that the overall financial cost of providing public benefits to non-citizen immigrants and most naturalized immigrants is lower than for native-born people. Non-citizen immigrants receive fewer government benefits than similarly poor native-born children.

END NOTES


10. The Fourth Amendment to the U.S. Constitution begins: “All persons born or naturalized in the United States and subject to the jurisdiction thereof, are citizens of the United States and of the State wherein they reside.”

11. See the NICL’s updates for more detail about same-sex marriages at http://www.nicl.org/guideupdate.html.

12. In Medicaid, payments to health care providers for emergency services are reimbursed at a rate of 75 percent, and payments to emergency providers. The Medicaid provision helps ensure that undocumented immigrants like other patients regardless of insurance status. The Medicaid provision helps ensure that reimbursement is available to the emergency care providers.


14. MEPS does not have information about citizenship, so we compare native-born vs. foreign-born low-income children and adults.


16. CPS data do not indicate which part of the household received SNAP benefits, so all that can be determined is that a household received SNAP and that some members of the household are immigrants. Immigrant children are eligible for SNAP but their two immigrant parents are not. Census data only reveal that all four are part of a household receiving SNAP.

17. The CPS does not enumerate which children receive cash assistance and SSI benefits because the Census Bureau uses these data to compute adults’ incomes, but it does not compute income for children. The CPS data indicate which individual adults report receiving SSI and TANF, but the TANF data does not reveal which children received these benefits; we only know if they are members of households that received cash assistance or SSI. Some immigrant children may be in families getting TANF or SSI benefits, but they may not be recipients.

18. S. Camarota, Immigrants in the United States: A Profile of America’s Foreign-Born Population (Washington: Center for Immigration Studies, 2012); and S. Camarota, Welfare Use by Immigrant Households: A Look at Cash, Food Stamps (down 48 percent), SSI (down 32 percent), TANF (down 30 percent), Medicaid (down 28 percent), and Section 8 Housing (down 16 percent) between 1994 and 1999.


20. The CPS does not reveal which children received these benefits; we only know if they are members of households that received cash assistance or SSI. Some immigrant children may be in families getting TANF or SSI benefits, but they may not be recipients.

21. S. Camarota, Immigrants in the United States: A Profile of America’s Foreign-Born Population (Washington: Center for Immigration Studies, 2012); and S. Camarota, Welfare Use by Immigrant Households: A Look at Cash, Food Stamps (down 48 percent), SSI (down 32 percent), TANF (down 30 percent), Medicaid (down 28 percent), and Section 8 Housing (down 16 percent) between 1994 and 1999.

22. Some oppose immigration because they believe immigrant use of welfare demonstrates immigrants do not assimilate in America. Others argue the immigrant work ethic remains strong and that immigrants do not come here to get on the dole. Examining data and eligibility rules provides an answer and who is right on this issue.

23. Welfare and immigration is a combustible topic. In many ways, the issue is less fiscal than emotional. Americans treat the concept of newcomers arriving immediately receiving government handouts as akin to an in-law moving into their basement and refusing to look for a job. It’s not so much the cost as the principle of the thing. The good news is there is little evidence that immigrants come to America to go on welfare, rather than to work, live per segregation or join family members in the United States.

24. To evaluate whether immigrants come here to get on the dole, we examine several aspects of the issue. First, it is necessary to look at the eligibility rules for immigrants, which are complicated and were overhauled in 1996. We evaluate their level of workforce participation, since if immigrants are working, then they are not bursting the welfare rolls. And third, we compare immigrant use of welfare programs. Similar benefit use rates would indicate immigrants are not becoming fiscal burdens on other residents of the country.

25. TANF or Temporary Assistance for Needy Children (down 60 percent), SNAP (down 52 percent), Cash and Medical Assistance (down 30 percent), SSI (down 15 percent) between 1994 and 1999.

26. In 1996, Congress changed the rules for immigrant benefit eligibility as part of a broader reform of the nation’s welfare laws. The tighter regulations resulted in a decrease in immigrant welfare use. “There were substantial declines between 1994 and 1999 in legal immigrant use of assistance programs: TANF or Temporary Assistance for Needy Children (down 60 percent), food stamps (down 48 percent), SSI (down 32 percent), TANF (down 30 percent), Medicaid (down 28 percent).” According to a 2003 report by the Urban Institute.1
Even before the changes in the law, there was little support for the view that individual immigrants were more likely to be on welfare than natives. One of the difficulties in measuring immigrant welfare use is that eligibility for some benefits are geared toward individuals and others are based on family, and families may live in households that go beyond the parents. For instance, the 1996 Immigration Reform and Responsibility Act labeled a household as “living welfare” even when only one person in a house is receiving benefits, then it is likely to inflate the data on welfare use for immigrants, since the foreign-born tend to maintain larger households. On the other hand, such a calculation could capture data on a U.S. citizen child born to non-citizens.

At the state level, eligibility rules differ and can be less restrictive than federal rules. Moreover, a child born in America is a U.S. citizen and can receive benefits if he or she meets a program’s eligibility criteria, regardless of a parent’s immigration status. If immigrants have been seeking states with lenient benefit eligibility, then they’re not doing a good job. Author and Wall Street Journal editorial writer Jason Riley notes many large states with large immigrant populations, such as Arkansas, North Carolina, South Carolina, Utah and Georgia, are primarily states with low and limited spending.

Prior to the 1996 reforms, there was concern that non-citizen parents were making excessive use of SSI (Supplemental Security Income) and TANF. The Clinton administration, in response to criticism of refugees and other “humanitarian immigrants,” veterans, active-duty military and their families, and certain Native Americans born abroad, Congress enacted a complete ban on SSI for non-citizens who enter the United States after August 22, 1996.4 Lawful permanent residents with credit for 40 quarters of work history in the US could still use SSI if they entered in “qualified” status for 5 years or more.

In 1995, 3.2 percent of non-citizens used SSI, compared to 13 percent in 2006. Similarly, Congress barred most non-citizens arriving after August 22, 1996, from using food stamps, although this was modified in 2002 to allow non-citizen children and certain other lawfully residing immigrants to use food stamps. In general, a sponsor of an immigrant can be “required to reimburse the government for food stamps received by the alien that the alien has received,” notes attorney Susan Fortino-Brown.5

WORKFORCE PARTICIPATION RATES: IMMIGRANTS AND NATIVES

Immigrants 18 to 64, are more likely to work than native-born Americans. According to 2004 Census data analyzed by the Pew Hispanic Center, the labor force participation rate for legal immigrant males in that age group is 86 percent, compared to 83 percent for native-born males (see Table 1.) The rate is even higher—92 percent—for legal immigrant females. Such high rates of labor force participation among legal immigrants are similar to that of recent legal immigrants. However, labor force participation rates were much lower for legal immigrants in the 1980s. (See Table 7.1.)

CONCLUSION

Concerns about immigrant welfare use do not represent valid grounds for supporting reductions in legal immigration. Nor is it reasonable to oppose a better approach to addressing illegal immigration, such as by instituting new temporary visa categories. Historically, immigrants have come to America not for a handout, but in search of opportunity. There is no reason to think this will change.

ENDNOTES


2. In a report for the Urban Institute in 1994, Rebecca L. Clark wrote, “Among immigrants, high rates of welfare use are limited to one group of immigrants—those who entered as refugees—and one type of welfare—SSI. For other types of welfare, immigrants who did not enter as refugees are no more likely to use welfare than native-born.” Fewer than 1 percent of legal immigrants entered under the Refugee Act of 1980.


5. Thank you to Jonathan Blazer and Tanya Brown of the Immigration Law Center for their assistance.


Ms. HIRONO. I yield the floor and note the absence of a quorum.

THE PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will call the roll.

The assistant legislative clerk proceeded to call the roll.

MR. HELLER. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the order for the quorum call be rescinded.

THE PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

MR. HELLER. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent to speak as in morning business.

THE PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

REMEMBERING BARBARA VUCANOVICH

Mr. HELLER. Mr. President, Monday was a sad day for my home State of Nevada. This week we learned that Congresswoman Barbara Vucanovich passed away in Reno just a few weeks after the 92nd birthday of the first woman elected to represent Nevada in Congress. Barbara was a dedicated and effective legislator, admired by her colleagues on both sides of the aisle. As the first person to represent Nevada’s 2nd District—a district I was privileged to represent in the House of Representatives—Barbara was a role model to countless Nevadans.

She exemplified the highest standards of public service. Moreover, Barbara was a dear friend.

When I came to Washington for the very first time, Barbara invited me to join her for lunch, even though I was a total stranger. It was a kind and considerate gesture. I will never forget.

Every Tuesday, when the House goes to Washington to visit, I tell them the story about Barbara and how I aspire to the high standards she set.

During her seven terms in Congress, she stood for a vigorous approach to important issues, including breast cancer research and was herself a breast cancer survivor. As chairwoman of the House Subcommittee on Military Construction—at the time one of only two women ever to serve as chairwoman of an appropriations subcommittee—she was a strong and effective voice for America’s men and women in uniform, and she played a pivotal role in protecting Nevada’s vast resources while serving on the House Interior Committee, helping to create the Great Basin National Park.

Barbara served in Congress at a time when Members of different parties could come together and find solutions for the American people. She served at a time when compromise and common sense guided decision making, when results were more important than petty partisanship, and the same was certainly true of Barbara.

Barbara was a devoted mother, grandmother, and great-grandmother. She was an admired and beloved public servant, a patriot, a proud Nevadan, and a dear friend.

My heart goes out to her family and friends during this difficult time. My wife Lynne and I join our fellow Nevadans in remembering the inspirational life and legacy of Barbara Vucanovich. Thank you very much for the floor, Mr. PRESIDING OFFICER, the Senator from Maryland.

Mr. CARDIN. Mr. President, I take this time to speak in strong support of the immigration bill currently on the floor of the Senate.

First and foremost, we need an immigration system that is fair. We are a nation of immigrants. My grandparents came to this country seeking a new life for their family. Our story is similar to the story of millions of other families in this country.

Immigration is very important for our country. It is important for our...
interests of those who are currently in a fair manner, which is in the best interests of those who are currently in the system. The group stressed the importance of streamlining the process and a pathway to citizenship and the ability to lawfully remain in this country for those who are currently undocumented. The legislation before us creates that balance. I wish to compliment my colleagues on both sides of the aisle who have brought forward this package. It is not what any one of us would have written, but it does balance the security of our country with border security and a lawful system for employment with the realities of 11 million people living and working in this country, and we must make sure we have a legal system that protects the homeland.

So we need a balance. For immigration reform we need a balance between border security and lawful immigration and a pathway to citizenship and the ability to lawfully remain in this country for those who are currently undocumented. The legislation before us creates that balance. I wish to compliment my colleagues on both sides of the aisle who have brought forward this package.

This is a fair bill. This is a bill that at long last fixes the broken system we have had in place for the last five decades. Over the past months, I have held a number of immigration roundtables throughout the State of Maryland. At the Lutheran Immigration and Refugee Service in Baltimore we discussed the importance of streamlining the process in refugee and asylum cases and eliminating barriers to family unification.

We discussed the need for strong provisions to prevent human trafficking and to make sure the U.S. labor protections are for all immigrant workers. We talked about making sure we have a realistic 10-year pathway to citizenship that can be both started and finished in a workable manner by undocumented immigrants. All those issues have been addressed in the bipartisan bill that is currently before the Senate.

I held this similar discussion at CASA of Maryland in Hyattsville. We discussed the DREAM Act provisions that are pending in the bill before the Senate. Most of those are currently documented immigrants. According to the Immigration Policy Center and U.S. Census Bureau statistics, foreign-born immigrants make up roughly 1 in 7 Marylanders—14 percent of our population. More than a quarter of Maryland's scientists were foreign born, as were roughly one-fifth of our health care practitioners, mathematicians, and computer specialists. According to the Migration Policy Institute, the number of immigrants in Maryland with a college degree has nearly doubled between 2000 and 2011.

My point here is that immigrants contribute to the growth of America. They help us develop the innovations of tomorrow that will create the jobs of the future and solve the problems we have today. They help our economy grow. That is what has made America strong.

According to the Urban Institute, immigrant households paid nearly one-fourth of all state and local property, income taxes, Social Security, and Medicare taxes; State income, sales, and auto taxes; and local property, income, sales, auto, and utility taxes. I hope we can keep these facts and statistics in mind as we enter into this historic debate on how to overhaul our Nation's immigration laws. We should avoid stereotypes and generalizations in this debate.

But more importantly, I want to put a human face on these facts and statistics, so I am going to share two stories of individuals who came in contact with our office. These two are representative of literally millions of people. We hear the numbers, but when we listen to the stories and look at the faces of people involved, we know we have to act.

The first is about Yves Gerald Gomez, 20 years of age, who was originally from the Philippines. I quote him:

My story started in 1994, when I came to this country in the arms of my parents. I was only a year and a half. My parents came from the Philippines hoping to provide me with opportunities, something they didn't have growing up in poverty in their homes. My earliest memories in life are growing up in MD in the basement of my great aunt and great uncle's house and learning English from their children (my older cousins) by watching Fresh Prince of Bel Air and Full House. Soon after, in 1995, my brother was born.

My parents had an ongoing asylum case, which was denied in 2006. But over that 12 year period, they hired a hotel, and my mother, who is currently employed as a housekeeper in a hotel, was raided by ICE, a few days after my dad was pulled over one night for driving with a busted taillight in Baltimore. Ultimately both of my parents were denied my own deportation in 2010, but was able to remain in the US because of the (hard work) of my lawyer . . . . the support of my friends, church community, [and] CASA of Maryland.

It will be 5 years since my brother and I have last seen our parents. Currently my brother and I live with the same great aunt, great uncle and cousin with whom we resided when my family first came to US. It was disheartening when my parents missed my own high school graduation, and it will again be disheartening when they will miss my younger brother's high school graduation.

Moreover, the pain of separation resonates to our extended family too. My mother treated my great-aunt and great-uncle, natu-
down in tears. . . . I was confused as to why she was asking for forgiveness, she began to explain that we were undocumented and due to my immigration status I would not be able to accept any of the scholarships. Finally hitting that wall made me realize that all my hard work would amount to nothing.

For me, I remember my family has constantly faced financial struggles, but somehow we always found a way to make ends meet. My father, who was once a successful businessman, was forced to work odd jobs such as landscaping, delivery, and driving a taxi. My mother, who was once a nurse practitioner, works multiple jobs from cleaning houses, taking care of the elderly. My sister who is only two years older than me, made the sacrifice of not going to college so that I would be able to, and she works any job that comes her way. They all work day in and day out to make sure there’s food on the table, clothes on my back, and a roof over our heads. I know that if my parents were able to work legally in the US in business and nursing, we would not struggle as much, and we would be able to contribute much more to the US economy. Yet, because of our current broken immigration system, our hard work does not pay dividends.

In 2011, I became involved in the campaign for the Maryland DREAM Act. . . which involved grassroots organizing. At this point, I realized that no longer would I stay silent in the shadows, I let my voice be heard and take a stand against this injustice that my community and I faced. Throughout the campaign I realized that even as youth we can still bring forth change, which is why to this day I continue to fight for my family and all 11 million undocumented immigrants in the US.

In this year’s push for Comprehensive Immigration Reform, no one will be left behind; we must stand united and battle this suppressor of Martin Luther King Jr. “Injustice anywhere is a threat to justice everywhere.”

I could bring up many other stories, put faces on these numbers, because I think we need to do that. This immigration bill is for the two persons whom I just talked about, their families, and the 11 million. It is for this Nation. There is bipartisan agreement that our current immigration and border security system is broken and must be fixed. We must ensure our borders are secure and that we know who is coming and going from the Nation. At the same time we must find a tough but fair process that allows the estimated 11 million undocumented immigrants in the United States to come out of the shadows and sets reasonable requirements if they want to stay in this country.

This legislation creates a fair path to citizenship for undocumented immigrants currently living in the United States. This path to citizenship must be earned and would require individuals to register with the government, submit biometric data, learn English and pass criminal background and national security checks, and pay taxes and penalties before they would be eligible for a provisional legal status. This pathway to citizenship requires individuals to earn legal status over a period of no fewer than 10 years.

In addition, the legislation addresses the need for improved border security and requires a 90-percent effectiveness rate for apprehensions and returns in high-risk border sections before individuals in provisional legal status can adjust to permanent residence. It also creates an effective employment verification system—using the E-Verify system and preventing foreign workers from engaging in theft, including the hiring of unauthorized workers, and help stop future waves of illegal immigration. And finally, this legislation establishes an improved process for future legal immigration that is responsive to the needs of American businesses and supports re-unification of families.

Despite fears that immigrants will take jobs from Americans, numerous studies show that immigrants and U.S.-born workers generally do not compete for the same jobs. In fact, a 2009 study by the Cato Institute, a conservative think tank, found that immigrants have a positive effect on the workforce. The business sector strongly supports comprehensive immigration reform. That is because our economy is in need of highly skilled workers who can help stimulate growth and keep our Nation at the forefront of innovation and international competitiveness. Non-immigrants or lawful permanent nationals founded more than 25 percent of the technology startups in the US.

Immigration reform is about keeping families together and ensuring that immigration laws are respected. I want to commend my colleagues from both parties for coming together in crafting a bipartisan bill that creates a workable framework for comprehensive reform. Now the Senate needs to move forward in passing legislation that is both comprehensive and fair.

This legislation enjoys broad support from a diverse coalition of labor, business, civil rights, and religious groups. Polls indicate broad support across party lines for immigration reform, with most Americans agreeing that immigration is a net positive for the United States. Most Americans want Congress to take action to fix our broken immigration system. While this legislation is not perfect—it is not what I would have drafted—I believe it is a strong step forward and a vast improvement over our current laws, and I urge my colleagues to support this balanced approach to immigration reform. This has exceeded our budget limits. That is a very significant achievement. He has been able to therefore expose, and frustrate, some of Washington’s spend-thrift ways.

I was very glad to have him at my side when the Senate finally produced its first budget in 3 years. It had been so long since the last budget that everyone was a little rusty, and I was grateful to have his counsel. Marcus brought invaluable expertise to his leadership of the Budget Committee staff because he’s spent his professional career creating and implementing ways to measure and improve the effectiveness and efficiency of government programs. Whether he was managing oversight efforts on the House Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure, leading the Performance Improvement Initiatives at the Office of Management and Budget under President Bush, or ferreting out waste and inefficiency at the Deputy Administrator at the Environmental Protection Agency, Marcus has always been a careful steward of taxpayers’ dollars. It is their money. It comes to us in trust. We have an absolute duty to show fidelity to it. Marcus imposed those same principles at the helm of the Senate Budget Committee, turning back 15 percent of his staff budget every year, coming in 15 percent below the allocated amount—something I was very proud of.

I would be remiss if I also did not thank Marcus’ wife Donna and their two lovely daughters, Iona and Meye,
for loaning his time to public service. Hours on the Hill can be long and I know he’s missed a recital or sports match here and there, and probably several “date nights” too. So thank you Donna, Iona, and Mey.

Marcus, I know I speak on behalf of the entire staff of your Budget Committee when I say that we will miss your wit, your leadership, and your dedication to good government. I wish you the very best of luck. I know our paths will cross again.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The majority leader.

ORDER FOR RECESS

Mr. REID. Madam President, a number of people have said they did not know what was going on with the intelligence situation that has developed in this country. The programs have been around for 7 years. We have had a number of briefings, both classified and unclassified. We are having another one at 2:30. General Alexander will be there. The chief of staff and I want to lay it out for us. Everyone should go. If you do not go, you have no excuse for saying you do not know what is going on. This meeting has been scheduled all week.

Having said that, I ask unanimous consent that the Senate recess from 2:30 to 3:30 p.m. I do not want anyone to have an excuse for why they are not going there.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

The Senator from Massachusetts.

UNANIMOUS CONSENT REQUEST—S. 953

Ms. WARREN. Madam President, in less than 3 weeks the interest rates on subsidized student loans will double if Congress fails to act. This is not only wrong, it is unnecessary. Senator Harkin and Senator Reed have proposed a plan to address the rising burden of student loan debt, a long-term plan that keeps interest rates low and that addresses rising college costs.

Two weeks ago a majority of Senators in this body voted to approve this temporary extension to provide a measure of relief to our families. Unfortunately, Republicans have decided to filibuster this bill, blocking the measure that has majority support. That is not the way our democracy should work.

I met with students in Massachusetts earlier this week. They told me we need to fix this problem. They said to me: Do not double my rate. Do not double my rate. Dozens of Massachusetts universities have asked us to step in and help their students. Petitions urging us to stop interest rates from doubling on July 1 have collected more than 1 million signatures. Students, parents, families are asking for help. They do not have time for politics.

I ask unanimous consent that at a time to be determined by the majority leader, following consultation with the President pro tempore of the Senate proceed to the enrollment of the bill. In the Calendar No. 74, S. 953, the Student Loan Affordability Act, and that the bill be read a third time, the Senate proceed to vote on passage of the bill, and the motion to reconsider be considered made and laid upon the table, with no intervening debate.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Is there objection?

Mr. BURR. Madam President, reserving the right to object, my good friend and colleague from Massachusetts stated that students in Massachusetts have come up and said: Senator, fix the student loan program. Fix it. She said that what Republicans have done is they have filibustered it. The fact is that what Republicans offered was a fix.

What the Senator comes to the floor today to do is to have a 2-year extension of a student loan program that the Secretary of Education admits does not fix the problem. As a matter of fact, in an article in the Washington paper today, Secretary of Education Duncan is very clear and implores the Senate and the Congress: Fix it. Find a long-term solution.

Let me state for my colleagues that what the Senator from Massachusetts is here to do is to extend a preferred interest rate of 3.4 percent for 2 years on 39 percent of the student loans that are taken out. Current law is that for subsidized student loans, they are subsidized at 3.4 percent. That preferred half, 50-percent cut, is effective until the end of June. But under current law, the unsubsidized Stafford loans are at 6.8 percent. The parent and graduate PLUS loans are at 7.9 percent. My colleague’s amendment only covers the unsubsidized Stafford loans that are 39 percent of all of the loans that are administered. So what her proposal says is that we are not going to fix it, we are going to kick the can down the road for 2 more years. To the parents and to those who do not get subsidized Stafford loans, we are going to continue to charge you double what we charge other students. If we look at the math, where we are is unsustainable. I understand that when we voted on a Republican alternative last week, it was the Alexander-Coburn-Burr bill where we actually wanted to tie the interest rate on an annual basis to the rate of the 10-year Treasury bond. The advantage was that if you locked that in in any given year, that was your interest rate for the entire life of the loan.

What students want is predictability. What they want to do is understand how much is it going to cost them for their education, not this year but over the 10-year period. I know you know what, we put a proposal on the table. It was routinely rejected even though it was a solution. It was a fix. It was what the President has called for. It is what the Secretary of Education called for.

The President also proposed a fix. The President’s—I do not agree with all aspects of it, but it is a start. It is the inclusion of a proposal in the President’s bill, he ties everything to the 10-year Treasury bill—very similar to the fix Republicans came up with. Here is the difference: The President ties subsidized loans to the price of a 10-year Treasury bill. It was 3.0. On unsubsidized Stafford loans, it was 10-year Treasury bill plus 2.93—almost identical to the Republican proposal. For parents and graduates, the President’s bill called for a 10-year bond rate plus 3.93 percent. So if you do the math and you look at 60 percent of it not being subsidized and 40 percent being subsidized, what Republicans laid on the table and what the President laid on the table are very similar. As a matter of fact, both the Republican proposal and the President’s proposal said: Let’s fix the rate for the life of the loan.

So not only am I being asked today to agree to a unanimous consent request to take up a bill that does not fix the problem, but I am being asked to agree to a unanimous consent to a bill that does not even extend the same rate for the life of the loan for the students who are borrowing it. Imagine where we would be in the marketplace if we wanted to lend you $300,000, I am going to lend you the $300,000, but I have a right to readjust the rate every year. Some people take a risk at doing that. They are called mortgages that are fixed with ARMs—adjustable rate mortgages. After the downturn, they were not very popular. As a matter of fact, many of those were the ones that were foreclosed on.

Here is the challenge: We have to present something that is understandable and that is predictable and something that is financially sustainable for the American people. Some have come to the floor and they have been brave enough to say that these bills actually produce savings. Let me squash that. The Congressional Budget Office has projected that direct student loans issued between 2013 and 2023 will cost $95 billion based upon a fair value basis, in contrast with a projected savings of $161 billion using questionable fuzzy math.

So make no mistake about it, there are no savings that can be claimed from any of the proposals that are out there. It is a cost to the American taxpayer, one that I think is a justifiable investment in education if we applied it to everybody. But this is not applied to everybody. It is a unanimous consent request for 39 percent of the individuals who take out student loans. To the other 61 percent, it says: Hey, you live with 6.8 or 7.8.

So I am not in a position today to agree to the unanimous consent request that has been made, but I am in
a position to do this: I ask unanimous consent that the Senate proceed to the immediate consideration of the bill that is at the desk, which is the proposal of the President of the United States on student loan issues. I further ask that the time be one hour of debate equally divided in the standing form and that at the expiration of time, the bill be read a third time and the Senate proceed to a vote on passage of the bill.

Let’s put this to bed now. Let’s not wait until the end of June, when we have another couple of more weeks to argue what to say to kids: You ought to be concerned because rates are going to go up. Let’s lock it down. I will not argue with the rates the President set even though I do not agree with it all. It starts to fix the problem. It is a solution in the right direction, where just assuming that we extend what is currently broken, does not fix it, and is not cost-sustainable, I believe is the wrong thing.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Is there objection to the request of the Senator from North Carolina?

The Senator from Massachusetts.

Ms. WARREN. Reserving the right to object, I would like to focus on three words Senator Burr discussed, and they are “unsustainable,” “everybody,” and “fix.”

I heard all three, and I think all three are very important words here. Let’s go through this and figure out what it is the Senator is proposing and what it is we need to do.

Right now we have a student loan program that produces $51 billion in profits this year off the backs of our students, $51 billion. Yes, I think that is unsustainable. We must find a way to deal with that.

In fact, Republicans did put a proposal on the table. Their proposal would have increased profits to the Federal Government from the student loan program by another $16 billion.

The plan was to say let’s take a debt load that is already too difficult for students to deal with and let’s make it harder. That is, in my view, completely unsustainable. We have to do better than that.

The question the Senator also raises is one about everybody: We need to fix this problem for everybody. I agree with the Senator. We do, indeed, need to fix this problem for everybody. Let’s think about what this is.

What we are talking about is student interest rates that are about to double. What the Democrats have proposed, what I propose in the original request for a UC, is that we not let those interest rates double. We use that time to try to develop a comprehensive way to deal with the rising costs of college and with the trillion dollars of college loan debt that is outstanding.

In other words, we recognize this is a narrow slice. This is to prevent our students from facing a double interest rate, and doubling of their interest rates on July 1. We say we would use this time in order to get a comprehensive answer for all of our students.

What the Senator has proposed and what he has asked for unanimous consent on is not that. It is only a narrow slice of the question of how we are going to deal with interest rates on loans going forward. It doesn’t deal with the interest rates that are about to double. It certainly doesn’t deal with the rising costs of college. They wanted to put this problem to bed by saying that one problem we will deal with and we will move on. Let’s keep in mind we have seen what the Republican proposal did to the trillion dollars of student loan debt. It will cost our students an additional $16 billion. That is the plan. Take a problem and make it worse but not something that is sustainable and not something that fixes it for everyone.

The third point he raised is he used the question of fix. I think fix is exactly what we are talking about.

We have three different kinds of problems we need to solve. We have the problem of $1 trillion of outstanding student loan debt. We are focusing on students. We have the problem of rising costs for college. We must deal with this. We have the immediate problem of interest rates about to double for our students.

We can fix one of those problems in the next 2 weeks. We could fix it today. We could fix it by unanimous consent right now.

Then we could agree to sit down, on a bipartisan basis, and we could work together to deal with the larger problems. That is what our students are asking for. That is what we need to do.

One last point I wish to make. I notice that Senator Burr cites the Congressional Budget Office study. Let’s just be clear what that same study decided right from the beginning. The Congressional Budget Office projects the total cost to the Federal Government of student loans disbursed between 2010 and 2025. What is what the Senator was referring to—will be negative; that is, the student loan program will produce savings that reduce the debt. Don’t let anyone be confused by what that language means—produce savings that reduce the debt—meaning our kids have become a profit center for the Government.

Right now this government will lend to large financial institutions at less than 1 percent interest, and the plan has continued to produce profits off the backs of our kids, and not small profits, tens of billions of dollars of profits.

There is $51 billion projected this year. The Republicans are asking for another $16 billion. We can’t do that.

We need a sustainable answer. We need a fix that empowers all of our students, all of our families.

For that reason, I object.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Objection is heard.

Is there objection to the original request from the Senator from Massachusetts?

Mr. BURR. Madam President, continuing my objection, I am appalled. I am, frankly, appalled. Out of the student loan program, the Democrats push $8.7 billion to the Affordable Care Act; $8.7 billion of student loan-designated money is going to pay for ObamaCare.

I realize the Senator wasn’t here when the vote was made, but it is $8.7 billion. To suggest that trying to be fiscally responsible is an insult to this generation of students when they are sending $3.8 billion to a health care plan out of the student loan fund is incredible.

Let me go a step further. The Senator quoted from the Congressional Budget Office. Let me quote from the Congressional Budget Office as well:

Taking account the cost of market risk significantly reduces or eliminates the savings estimated for student loans under the FCRA approach, making student loans cost-ly to the Federal government in most years during the coming decade.

Maybe you can pick these out that say we can make money off this, but I am not sure it says it any clearer than that it costs the American taxpayers money. Let me say I am fine with subsidizing student loans. I am not objecting to that. I didn’t object to the President’s proposal. I offered the President’s proposal.

I am sure the President is going to be shocked to find out it doesn’t solve the problem because the Secretary of Education surely believes it does.

Here is what I object to. I object to the fact that we are going to give some kids a preferred rate, and we are going to sock it to the 61 percent of kids, parents, and postgrads. Why should they be denied the same rate? Why are only 39 percent going to get a cut of 3.4?

Why? Because it is hard to do. It gives away a political tool.

You see, we are here arguing this because of politics, not because of affordability of higher education. Thank goodness the President in his budget proposal laid something on the table.

Quite frankly, I am sick and tired of waiting until the thing is going to come out here every week, and we are going to hear in 3 weeks: This is going to happen; in 2 weeks: This is going to happen; and in 1 week: This is going to happen. We are going to come down to the last day and we are going to dare each other not to do it.

I don’t know what is going to happen on the last day, but I can tell you what is going to happen every day until the last day. I am going to come out and object to anything that does not solve the problem long term. I don’t want to go home and look at kids and tell them the rate they agreed to this year is not the rate for the entirety of the loan, period.

That is not the case under this bill. I am not going to go home and look at two different students whom we have put in two different categories and tell one: You have to pay 3.4 percent, but you have to pay 6.8 percent.

That is wrong. It is not our role to pick winners and losers.

I would turn to my good friend from Massachusetts and ask, Have I in any

June 13, 2013

CONGRESSIONAL RECORD — SENATE
way, shape or form misstated what her
proposal does, which is extend the 3.4
percent which is limited only to sub-
sidized Stafford loans?
If the Senator thinks that is wrong, I
would ask her to speak now.
Mr. BURR. I believe, if I under-
stand this correctly, what we are try-
ning to do is protect the subsidized Staff-
ford loans. What I understand the Repub-
licans have tried to do is protect all
the new loans so no one is dealing with
all the loans that already have been
issued and are at much higher interest
rates. This is how I understand it. If
the Senator is talking about want-
ing——
Mr. BURR. Reclaiming my time—
Ms. WARREN. Then I assume the
Senator means all the students with
student loan debt, and that is not my
proposal.
Mr. BURR. Reclaiming my time,
clearly, the Senator said her bill only
deals with the subsidized Stafford loan.
Under current law, let me state it
again, unsubsidized Stafford loans, cur-
rent law, 6.8 percent; parent and grad-
uate PLUS loans, 7.9 percent. Some-
how, somebody thinks this is fair.
I, personally, participated in coming
up with something that treats every-
body the same, that ties it to a 10-year
Treasury, that fixes the rate above a
10-year Treasury that sets that number
once a year, lets students know exactly
what their exposure is going to be, and
provides them the certainty of that in-
terest rate for the life of the loan.
Ms. WARREN. Will the Senator yield
for a question?
Mr. BURR. Let me finish—which this
unanimous consent request doesn’t in-
corporate.
In essence, the unanimous consent
request says we are not going to deal
with this 61 percent; we are only going
to deal with 39 percent. Because they
have received the preferred rate up to
this point, we want to protect the pre-
ferred rate.
Some people think it is the role of
Congress. I don’t think that is the role
of Congress.
I yield to the Senator for a question
through the Chair.
Ms. WARREN. I wish to make sure I
understand. Have the Republicans put
any proposal on the table that will deal
with all of the outstanding student
loan debt?
Mr. BURR. I would be happy to ad-
dress the Senator’s question.
No, we haven’t. The President’s pro-
posal—and I said there are parts of it I
don’t agree with—makes loan forgive-
ness tax free.
Maybe what we ought to debate is
whether we are going to make college
tuition free, because this is a race for
who can make it the cheapest on the
backs of the American taxpayer—when
we are $1 trillion out of balance, $1 tri-
illion we spend.
Excuse me, we have new numbers:
$646 billion this year, projected to go
up next year. We are accruing debt on
this country’s books at a rate nobody
ever dreamed. We are still talking
about constructing programs that fi-
nancially are unsustainable because we
are using somebody else’s checkbook.
This is the definition of insanity.
Therefore, I would object to the Sen-
ator’s original request.
The PRESIDING OFFICER. Objec-
tion is heard.
The Senator from Massachusetts.
Ms. WARREN. I just wanted to re-
turn to this particular since the Senator
has raised it, about the Congressional
Budget Office. Let’s all be clear about
what the current student loan interest
rates produce for the government.
The CBO, the agency in charge of es-
timating the costs for the govern-
ment, maintains that this year the govern-
ment will make $51 billion in profits
from the student loans. Their most recent
report on this—I read the language earlier—is clear and direct.
We will make $51 billion.
The CBO uses this accounting meth-
od because it reflects reality. It is the
reality of how these loans affect the
Federal budget. The CBO’s method
takes into account the cost of lending
money from the Treasury and the pro-
jected money that will be returned to
the Treasury.
It takes into account the risk that
some students will default; in other
words, it is basic math.
Some people think it is the idea that
the government is profiting from the
student loans. Their approach is to try
to change the accounting rules to treat
the government as if it were a private
bank rather than the Federal Govern-
ment, which it is.
The government is not a bank in a
private market. If we want to reduce
the profits from student loans, then we
should actually reduce the profits from
the student loans, not change the map,
not bury our heads in the sand and pre-
tend those profits don’t exist.
Let’s go back to what the Senator
has proposed. The Republicans propose
that we take $51 billion in profits that
will currently go to the backs of our
students and add another $16 bil-
ion in profits off the backs of our
students. This is fundamentally wrong.
It is not sustainable.
I think the larger point the Senator
makes is one that says we have a big
problem. We need to talk about the
debt that is outstanding. We need to
talk about how we are going to pay for
college over time. We can’t do that in
the next 2 weeks.
We need to make sure interest rates
don’t double, and then we need to ad-
dress this problem. I am pleased to
work with people on both sides of the
aisle.
Mr. BURR. Will the Senator yield for
a question?
The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Sen-
ator should be aware we have a pre-
vious order to recess.
Mr. BURR. I ask unanimous consent
to ask one question of my colleague
from Massachusetts.
Mr. BURR. Does the Senator from
Massachusetts agree that out of the
student loan fund $8.7 billion is di-
verted to the Affordable Care Act?
Ms. WARREN. No.
Mr. BURR. The Senator is not aware
of that?
Ms. WARREN. Look, we can go back
over the CBO numbers, but what is
clear right now is what the CBO has
made clear. We will make $51 billion in
profits off the backs of our students.
The Republicans propose to make an-
other $16 billion off the backs of our
students. We can’t do that. It is un-
sustainable. Our students are asking
for more.
Mr. BURR. I thank my colleague for
not answering.
BORDER SECURITY, ECONOMIC OPPORTUNITY, AND IMMIGRATION MODERNIZATION ACT—Continued
The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Sen-
ator from Connecticut.
Mr. BLUMENTHAL. Madam Presi-
dent, today we mark the 6-month anni-
versary of a date that none of us will
ever forget because it transformed our
lives, it transformed America, and it
certainly transformed Connecticut
and the community of Newtown.
We commemorate the 6-month anni-
versary of that unspeakable, imagi-
nable tragedy that cut short the lives
of 20 beautiful, innocent children and
six dedicated, courageous educators.
It transformed America in so many
ways. It changed our lives irrevocably
and, I hope, put us on a trajectory to-
ward changes in our laws that will pre-
vent this kind of horrific, unimagin-
able tragedy from ever happening
again. Our challenge right here in this
body, on this floor, is to make sure
we learn from it, that we act on it, and
that we keep faith with those families,
as well as the Newtown community and
all of our country that lost so much that
day.
December 14 began like so many
other days for the parents of Newtown,
CT. They took their children to school,
kissed them goodbye, and went about
their day with plans for play dates, Ha-
nukkah and Christmas holiday parties,
and presents that they would give to
those children for those holidays. They
planned snack breaks and holiday par-
ties. They wrapped presents. Just hours
later, I stood with them and saw them
plied to the Affordable Care Act?
what I saw was through the eyes of a parent—grief-stricken, panicked parents, tears streaming down their faces—who came hoping to reunite with their children. Many parents did reunite. Children were brought to all of the parents who gathered at the firehouse, an arm from a friend and in words the children—until the families who realized that their children would not be coming home.

I saw those families who lost beautiful, young children. Some of them are here, along with adults—dedicated, courageous adults—families of educators who died themselves trying to save their children. I will never forget the cries of grief, anguish, pain, and disbelief.

Every parent in his or her DNA has something fundamental. It is about trust and caring for children, making sure they come home at the end of the day when they go to school; that they are kept safe in some very basic and fundamental way. Society shared that trust. Society failed in that trust.

We will never forget the loss and heartbeat of that tragic day in Sandy Hook. But we also know that in the face of evil there was tremendous goodness. There were the heroes: the first responders who braved the unknown, hearing gunfire, charging into that school, and stopping the shooting through their courage because the shooter turned that gun on himself. There were the educators, administrators, and school psychologists who threw themselves in front of bullets or tried to save their children and perished themselves. Then members of the community who came together in support of the families and who themselves, along with first responders, are continuing to recover. They exemplify the quintessential values of this quintessential New England town that make us proud to be American.

Thirty-two members of the victims’ families at the massacre wrote to the U.S. Senate Judiciary Committee. Through their unspeakable pain and suffering, they asked Congress to honor the memory of their loved ones by supporting measures to stem and stop the epidemic of gun violence. They wrote, “In the midst of our anguish we are compelled to speak out to save others from suffering what we have endured.

Those families have come to Washington to tell their stories. They sat in this very gallery. They met with colleagues. Some of our colleagues refused to meet with them. I urged them to share some of their hurt and meet with them, to hear their stories. We owe them the honor and respect and gratitude. They enabled us to come to this point where we are close to making fundamental changes in the law.

But in April, that day of the vote was a day of shame. Some of them turned their back on the families of Newtown while some of them watched in this very gallery. How to explain to those families or try to explain how 90 percent of the American people could be in favor of reasonable, commonsense measures that we proposed—background checks on all firearms purchases and a ban on illegal trafficking and straw purchases, on assault weapons, and on excess capacity magazines—how 90 percent of the American people could be in favor of those kinds of commonsense measures, most especially the background checks, yet the Senate failed to pass it.

Those families have been resolute and resilient at every turn. Mark Barden, whose son Daniel was killed 6 months ago at Sandy Hook, wrote: We are not defeated. We will always be here because we have no other choice. Despite their profound and harrowing loss, those parents, husbands, wives, sisters, brothers, grandparents have kept faith and they have inspired us to keep faith. They uplifted us and their determination has meant the world to colleagues who have heard them, and as an example has grace under pressure and courage and strength, they have refused to give up.

They will not give up, nor will we. We are coming back for another vote. We will not allow that vote to be the final one. It may be the first one, but it is not the final one, and we will win the last vote, which is the one that counts.

In the meantime many of my colleagues have stood up to the special interest groups, particularly the NRA, which was accustomed to having its way and holding sway in this body, in Congress, just as a schoolyard bully would. My colleagues have stood up to that bully once and will do it again. This time we will win.

What happened in Newtown could happen anywhere in America. If it happened there, it can happen in any town or city, and it has, in fact, claimed the lives of 4,900 people since Newtown. And we wonder how, if 20 little kids dying at the hands of a madman with a gun over the course of 5 or 10 minutes doesn’t move this place to action, what would? What visit to your office, what message, what story, what set of facts could possibly make this place change the laws that have allowed for these slaughters—plural—over and over again to happen?

It is 6 months later and we have done nothing. At least on the Senate floor we raised the bill, we put it on for debate, but we got 55 votes, and the rules prevented us from getting to a vote. The House down the hall has done absolutely nothing. They have not lifted a finger to move legislation for 6 months, 6 months later, and no answer to these families.

I thank the majority leader HARRY REID and all of my colleagues who have determined that we will bring this bill back, not only to honor the memories of the Newtown victims and keep faith with them but also to make this country better and safer, worthy of these children beautiful and innocent at the time of their passing with all of their future ahead of them. There were educators who worked for their whole professional lives, trying to help children such as these young people.

Out of that grief and pain we can make America safer and stronger. We can make America better. That is the potential legacy of these lost lives, a better and safer America. If we achieve it, they will not have died in vain.

I yield the floor.

Mr. MURPHY. Madam President, I join my colleague from Connecticut on the floor of the Senate to commemorate a sad day; 6 months since the shootings in Newtown took the lives of 26 parents, women, men, and children, and 6 of the teachers charged with protecting them. I know you share in our sadness, Madam President, since it was not too long afterwards that your State went through a tragedy of smaller and bigger proportions.

We have to wonder, 6 months later, after these families, the brothers and the sisters and the moms and the dads of these victims coming down to the Senate, over and over again, including this week, looking Senator after Senator, Congressman after Congressman, in the eye and asking for this place to learn something from this tragedy—we wonder how 6 months later we have done nothing. We wonder how, if 20 little kids are dying at the hands of a madman with a gun over the course of 5 or 10 minutes doesn’t move this place to action, what would? What visit to your office, what message, what story, what set of facts could possibly make this place change the laws that have allowed for these slaughters—plural—over and over again to happen?

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I was there with Senator BLUMENTHAL that afternoon in that firehouse. Those are moments I would, a lot of days, love to have never lived—things I did not need to see. But it changed my life and committed me to action.

It commands us to understand that the most shallow argument that has been posed, I would argue the most
backward argument that has been posed over the last 6 months, is that, yes, these terrible things happen—the most terrible of them we are marking the 6-month anniversary of—but there is nothing we could do here that would change that; that very bad things are going to happen because we have a first grade student, but that nothing here is going to truly change any of that.

That is just flat wrong. It should not be our frame of mind to come to this floor to try to rebut that argument. It should be every day. Because in Columbine, the guns that were bought to slaughter those high school students were bought outside of the background check system—intentionally so, because the person who bought them knew if they went into a legitimate gun store they would not be able to purchase the guns that were being requested, so they went to a gun show, around the background check system.

We know different laws would have three things because in Aurora the shooter went in with a 100-round drum and the shooting stopped and people escaped, including a couple of my constituents, because the gun jammed. They had trouble switching these massive ammunition clips.

In Newtown, we know the power of the gun that was used. These assault weapons are all over the place today. They have become commonplace. But it doesn’t stop there. The fact that they still have a power to kill that few other guns do, so much so that when Lanza walked into that school that day, fired over 150 rounds, shot 20 kids, not a single one of them survived. Every kid he shot died, in part because of the power of that gun. That same day a very sick man walked into a school in China, armed with a weapon, attacked over 20 children and every single one of them lived. That guy had a knife.

As a country, if we continue to allow them to ripple throughout our streets, lead to mass slaughters. High-capacity ammunition clips, when somebody chooses to engage in one of these massacres, allow more people to be killed. Our failure, over and over again, to pass comprehensive background checks is unacceptable, given the number of criminals and the number of people with severe mental illness who are still allowed to get guns over the Internet or in gun shows; 6 months and we have done nothing about the inurable human spirit than I was when this started out.

Senator BLUMENTHAL said it best. That 10 minutes of grievous violence, mental illness masquerading as something else, that happened essentially engendered by some of the millions of acts of humanity that just flowed forth from Newtown, from Connecticut, from all over the country, whether it was the heroism of those teachers, whether it was the firefighters, the volunteer fighters who stayed at that firehouse for days or weeks on end with no pay or just the thousands of gifts—teddy bears, small tokens of appreciation of the community that came from all over the country.

People are good. They truly are. Despite what that young man did, it reaffirmed my faith in who we are.

February 28th, 6 months ago, we held big annual fundraiser. Some people wondered whether they would do it. First of all, they said they were going to do it because they were not going to start changing the way they did things and, second, they needed the money because they expended a lot of effort and equipment and resources in responding to this tragedy. On Friday we had an absolute deluge in New England. It was raining cats and dogs all day. There was foreboding that the Storm Sandy, and it was gone forward on Friday night with that lobster bake at the Sandy Hook firehouse, but they decided to put it on, and I went, despite thinking there were going to be about six people inside that Sandy Hook Fire Department had their big annual fundraiser. Some people wondered whether they would do it.

Six months later, we know the headlines still read about the 26 kids and adults who lost their lives there. But what we know Newtown to be today is a place full of love, full of compassion, and—though not maybe today yet—a place that will, 1 year, 5 years, 10 years down the line be defined by resiliency. I wish we weren’t down here commemorating 6 months, I wish we weren’t down here commemorating nothing, we have done over the course of 6 months. But we are not going away. We are not giving up. The families who were down here this week didn’t turn into advocates for 4 months, they turned into advocates for 40 years, and they will be back again and again until we have an answer for these mass tragedies and for the 5,033 people who have died at the hands of guns since December 14—6 months ago.

I yield back the floor and note the absence of a quorum should there be a request for a green card until certain requirements are fulfilled, including the following: E-Verify in use by all employers, an entry-exit system in place, $1.5 billion in additional funding for the southern border fencing strategy has to be spent in 180 days of passage of this legislation and signed by the President.

It sets the goal of a 90-percent effectiveness rate for all southern border States. If that goal is not reached within 5 years, there will be a bipartisan commission formed and authorized to spend $2 billion in additional funds to secure the border.
It will add an additional 3,500 Customs and Border Patrol agents. Remember, in 1986, there was a total of 4,000.

It will authorize the National Guard to provide assistance along the border if requested. The National Guard has had tremendous success on our border. No, they don’t carry weapons, but they do incredibly important work, and I am glad they don’t carry weapons, to tell the truth.

The bill funds additional Border Patrol stations and forward operating bases.

It increases something called Operation Stonegarden funding, which is vital, in my view, in disincentivizing people to frequently cross the border, and strengthens Border Patrol training.

It authorizes funds to triple the border-crossing prosecutions in the Tucson sector. Why do I mention the Tucson sector? Not because I am from the State of Arizona but because the Tucson sector for years has been a major thoroughfare for both people and drugs.

The bill authorizes funds to help States and localities incarcerate criminal unauthorized illegal immigrants.

It grants the Department of Homeland Security access to Federal lands. That is a problem on our border, where we have an Indian reservation that is right on the border. These are sovereign nations, and this will authorize a greater ability for us to have access to those lands. There are wildlife refuges we need access to as well.

The bill removes the discretion from the Secretary of Homeland Security to develop the southern border strategy and provides the minimum requirements recommended by the Border Patrol. Those are the people on the ground. These are the people who today, in 120-degree heat at the Sonora, AZ, border, are sitting in vehicles and patrolling our border to keep our Nation secure. It is recommended by them and must be included in the strategy that we want to achieve and must achieve, which is 100 percent situational awareness of each and every 1-mile segment of the southern border.

The technology list will include, but is not limited to, sector-by-sector requirements for integrated fixed towers, VADER radar systems. These radar track people back from where they came.

The list includes unmanned aerial systems—what we know as drones—fixed cameras, mobile surveillance systems, ground sensors, handheld thermal imaging systems, infrared cameras, thermal imaging cameras, license plate readers, and radiation detection systems. All of these are part of this legislation and the billions of dollars we are going to spend to improve border security. We all admit the border is more secure, but where I disagree with the Secretary of Homeland Security is that it is not secure enough.

So we want to prevent the adjustment of status RPI, which is registered permanent status, for people who will be granted it once the passage of this bill is achieved until that strategy is deployed and operational—deployed and operational. This is just to achieve a legal status in this country; also, a technology list before anybody can adjudicate RPI to green card status.

It removes the sole discretion from the Department of Homeland Security to certify the strategy is complete. It requires written, third-party certification to the President and Congress that affirm that the strategy are operational and capable of achieving effective control of the border.

With these tools in place, we can achieve situational awareness and be guaranteed this technology is deployed and working along the border. So I say to my friends who say we do not have sufficient provisions for border security, we will be glad to do more, but let’s look at this.

Look at what we are doing: billions of dollars of technology as well as additional people, as well as other measures, including the E-Verify. The magnet that draws people to this country is jobs, and if the word is out that unless an E-Verify application is filled out, unless a person can get a job in this country, they are not going to come here unless it is through a legal means and not through illegal means.

We are a nation of immigrants. I would remind my colleagues again, 40 percent of the people who are in this country illegally did not cross our border. They came on a visa that expired. So we need to have footprints and other physical evidence of illegal crossings. It is a tool for Border Patrol agents to identify and locate illegal border crossers. But it is imprecise. That is why we need to have this technology, so we can surveil and have situational awareness of the entire border.

The General Accounting Office is an organization all of us over time begin to rely on enormously, and I will quote from them:

In terms of collecting data, Border Patrol officials reported that sectors rely on a different mix of cameras, sign cutting—That is tracking footprints—credible sources, and visual observation to identify and report the number of turn backs and gotaways.

Turnbacks are those we catch and turn back, and gotaways are those we see come across and do not apprehend. Again, quoting the GAO:

According to Border Patrol officials, the ability to obtain accurate or consistent data using these identification sources depends on various factors such as terrain and weather. For example, data on turn backs and gotaways may be understated in areas with rugged mountains and steep canyons that hinder camera detection of illegal entries. In other cases, data may be overstated—for example, in cases where the same turn back identified by a camera is also identified by tracks. Double counting may also occur when agents in one zone record as a gotaway an individual who is apprehended and then reported as an apprehension in another zone. As a result of these data limitations, Border Patrol headquarters officials said that while they consider turn back and gotaway data sufficiently reliable to assess such elements of the strategy, they do not consider the data sufficiently reliable to report—results across sectors.

That is why we need this technology.

Now, I wish to point out that from the Border Patrol, not from the Department of Homeland Security, I got a copy of a list of what they believe is necessary, using their experience, as to the specific equipment and capabilities they need on each of the nine sectors of the border.

For example, in the Arizona sectors, including Yuma and Tucson, we need 56 towers, 73 fixed camera systems, 28 mobile surveillance systems, 685 unattended ground sensors, and 22 handheld equipment devices.

At points of entry or checkpoints we need one nonintrusive inspection system. This is the list granting the specific list of what the Border Patrol believes we need in each of the nine sectors on our southern border in order to give us 100 percent situational awareness and put us on the path to a 90-percent effective control of the border.

So I say to my friends who say we cannot control our border, I respectfully disagree because of what we are doing in this legislation. And those who say we are unable to keep track of what goes on at our border, I would argue that the minimum requirements to be included in the southern border security strategy as provided by the Border Patrol should convince anyone of what we need.

I ask unanimous consent that these minimum requirements be printed in the RECORD.

There being no objection, the material was ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

**MINIMUM REQUIREMENTS TO BE INCLUDED IN THE SOUTHERN BORDER SECURITY STRATEGY ARIZONA (YUMA AND TUCSON SECTORS) BETWEEN THE PORTS OF ENTRY**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Category</th>
<th>Equipment:</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1. Handheld Equipment Devices, including handheld thermal imaging systems and night vision goggles.</td>
<td>22</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2. Points of Entry, Checkpoints</td>
<td>50</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3. Integrated Fixed Towers (with relocation capability)</td>
<td>73</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4. Fixed Camera Systems (with relocation capability), which include Remote Video Surveillance Systems</td>
<td>28</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5. Mobile Surveillance Systems, which include mobile video surveillance systems, agent-portable surveillance systems, and mobile surveillance capability systems</td>
<td>685</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6. Unattended Ground Sensors, including seismic, imaging, and infrared sensors</td>
<td>22</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7. Handheld Equipment Devices, including handheld thermal imaging systems and night vision goggles.</td>
<td>22</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**AT POINTS OF ENTRY, CHECKPOINTS**

1. Nonintrusive Inspection System
2. Fiber-optic Tank Inspection Scopes
3. License Plate Readers, including mobile, tactical, and fixed
4. Blackscatter
5. Portable Contraband Detectors
6. Radiation Isotope Identification Devices
7. Radiation Isotope Identification Devices updates
8. Personal Radiation Detectors
9. Mobile Automated Targeting Systems
3 Land Automated Targeting Systems
AIR AND MARINE
3 VADER radar systems
6 Air Mobility Hexagons
San Diego
BETWEEN THE PORTS OF ENTRY
3 Integrated Fixed Towers (with relocation capability)
41 Fixed Camera Systems (with relocation capability), which include Remote Video Surveillance Systems
14 Mobile Surveillance Systems, which include mobile video surveillance systems, agent-portable surveillance systems, and mobile surveillance capability systems
393 Unattended Ground Sensors, including seismic, imaging, and infrared
83 Handheld Equipment Devices, including handheld thermal imaging systems and night vision goggles
2 AT POINTS OF ENTRY, CHECKPOINTS
2 Non-intrusive Inspection Systems, including fixed and mobile
1 Radiation Portal Monitor
AIR AND MARINE
2 Aerial Downlink Communication Systems
12 Night Vision Goggles
5 Forward Looking Infrared Radar Cameras
2 Search Radar
1 Long Range Thermal Imaging Camera
3 Radar for use in the maritime environment
1 Day Color Camera
3 Cameras for use in the maritime environment
1 Littoral Detection & Classification Network
El Centro
BETWEEN THE PORTS OF ENTRY
66 Fixed Camera Systems (with relocation capability), which include Remote Video Surveillance Systems
18 Mobile Surveillance Systems, which include mobile video surveillance systems, agent-portable surveillance systems, and mobile surveillance capability systems
85 Unattended Ground Sensors, including seismic, imaging, and infrared
57 Handheld Equipment Devices, including handheld thermal imaging systems and night vision goggles
2 Sensor Repeaters
2 Communications Repeaters
AT POINTS OF ENTRY, CHECKPOINTS
5 Fiber-optic Tank Inspection Scopes
1 License Plate Reader
1 Backscatter
2 Portable Contraband Detectors
2 Radiation Isotope Identification Devices
8 Radiation Isotope Identification Devices updates
38 Communications Repeaters
124 Personal Radiation Detectors
2 Radiation Isotope Identification Devices updates
13 Radiation Isotope Identification Devices updates
13 Mobile Automated Targeting Systems
AIR AND MARINE
8 Aerial Receiver Communication Systems
15 Night Vision Goggles
7 Forward Looking Infrared Radar Cameras
3 Forward Looking Infrared Radar Cameras with marine capability
Laredo
BETWEEN THE PORTS OF ENTRY
2 Integrated Fixed Towers (with relocation capability)
69 Fixed Camera Systems (with relocation capability), which include Remote Video Surveillance Systems
38 Mobile Surveillance Systems, which include mobile video surveillance systems, agent-portable surveillance systems, and mobile surveillance capability systems
1 Unattended Ground Sensors, including seismic, imaging, and infrared
124 Handheld Equipment Devices, including handheld thermal imaging systems and night vision goggles
38 Sensor Repeaters
38 Communications Repeaters
AT POINTS OF ENTRY, CHECKPOINTS
1 Non-intrusive Inspection System
7 Fiber-optic Tank Inspection Scopes
19 License Plate Readers, including mobile, tactical, and fixed
2 Backscatter
14 Portable Contraband Detectors
2 Radiation Isotope Identification Devices
18 Radiation Isotope Identification Devices updates
16 Personal Radiation Detectors
24 Mobile Automated Targeting Systems
3 Land Automated Targeting Systems
AIR AND MARINE
6 Aerial Receiver Communication Systems
2 Remote Video Terminals
3 Forward Looking Infrared Radar Cameras
6 Forward Looking Infrared Radar Cameras with marine capability
2 Medium Lift Helicopters
Rio Grande Valley
BETWEEN THE PORTS OF ENTRY
1 Integrated Fixed Towers (with relocation capability)
83 Fixed Camera Systems (with relocation capability), which include Remote Video Surveillance Systems
25 Mobile Surveillance Systems, which include mobile video surveillance systems, agent-portable surveillance systems, and mobile surveillance capability systems
176 Unattended Ground Sensors, including seismic, imaging, and infrared
205 Handheld Equipment Devices, including handheld thermal imaging systems and night vision goggles
4 Portable Camera Towers
4 Sensor Repeaters
1 Communications Repeater
2 Camera Refresh
AT POINTS OF ENTRY, CHECKPOINTS
1 Mobile Non-intrusive Inspection System
11 Fiberoptic Tank Inspection Scopes
1 License Plate Reader
2 Backscatter
2 Card Reader System
8 Portable Contraband Detectors
5 Radiation Isotope Identification Devices
18 Radiation Isotope Identification Devices updates
135 Personal Radiation Detectors
AIR AND MARINE
3 VADER Radar Systems
2 Aerial Downlink Communication Systems
Mr. MCAIN. I see my distinguished friend from Vermont on the floor, who is always worth listening to, so I will be brief.

I wish to share with our colleagues another aspect of this problem that we really have not talked about very much. What is the issue of drugs. Drugs are a problem of enormous proportion in this country. We see the effects of illegal drugs such as methamphetamine and others, and we see it is doing incredible damage to our Nation and particularly to our young people.

This document is called the Arizona High Intensity Drug Trafficking Area Threat Assessment of 2013. Now, I am not going to go into a lot of the details, but there are some stark facts about the flow of drugs across our southern border that should disturb all of us. I quote:

The Tucson and Phoenix areas remain the primary distribution hubs for ton quantities of marijuana in the southwest region.

Ton quantities of marijuana in the southwest region—such as Tucson and Phoenix-based sources sell throughout the United States.

In other words, the drugs come up across the Arizona-Sonora border, they are tracked by guides on mountaintops and into Phoenix, and from Phoenix they are distributed throughout the country.

The Phoenix field DEA—Drug Enforcement Agency—Phoenix field division’s biannual drug price list for 2012 indicates marijuana in the Tucson and Phoenix metropolitan areas remained stable during the period January 2011 to 2012.

Why is that important? Because the only real indication as to whether we are reducing a supply is the price of that supply. So when we see the price of marijuana on the street in Phoenix and Tucson is exactly what it was for the entire year, no matter what we see in the papers and on television of these large apprehensions, unless the price is going up, then we are not apprehending these drugs.

So I just want to mention a couple of other facts to my colleagues and why I think we are not addressing the drug problem sufficiently in this legislation.

The assessment continues:

The retail price of methamphetamine decreased in the Phoenix area and now ranges from $500 to $1,000 per ounce.

If there is a terrible drug on the market today, it has to be methamphetamine. I am told that one—one ingestion of methamphetamine makes a person an addict. So what have we been able to do as far as methamphetamine? The retail price of methamphetamine decreased, which obviously means the supply has certainly not been impacted.

Wholesale black tar heroin prices in Arizona have remained stable or decreased slightly, including market stability.

Only 35 percent of the HIDTA—High Intensity Drug Trafficking Area—respondent reported high cocaine availability in their respective jurisdictions. Intelligence indicates cocaine price increases in Mexico and Arizona during the past year may have impacted the supply of cocaine to the Arizona drug market, thus impacting other drug markets.

So that is good news. Continuing to read from the threat assessment: The price per kilogram of cocaine increased $5,000 to $8,000 per kilogram in the Phoenix area.

My friends, I know my colleagues are very busy, but I would at least have your staff read this threat assessment of 2013 in the State of Arizona. Again, I do not say that because I represent the State of Arizona. But these same people—the Drug Enforcement Agency—will tell you still the bulk of illegal drugs crossing our southern border comes through the Arizona-Tucson sector.

So what is my recipe on this situation? Frankly, I do not know a real good recipe because clearly demand is either stable or on the rise in the United States of America depending on whom you talk. In some places in America, the use of drugs is glamorized. In some places, it is kind of the sophisticated thing to do. I do not think there is any doubt that there are influences in the United States of America that increase the attractiveness of drugs to our citizens.

I am not saying I know the answer, but I do think that as we address the issue of border security, we have to understand that if there is a demand for drugs in the streets of every major city in America, they will use submarines, they will use tunnels, they will do whatever is necessary in order to get that supply to where there is a market.

I will never forget being down in Colombia, where the government people there showed me a submarine the drug cartel people had built—a very sophisticated submarine. They had hired engineers to build it. It was one that travels under the water—not far but under the water.

I asked: How much did it cost them to build this?

He said: Five million dollars.

I said: Five millions dollars. That is a lot of money.

The guy said: They make $15 million in one load—in one load.

So I am not coming to this floor with a lot of answers, but I am coming to the floor of this Senate and saying that the drug issue in this country is a serious one, and if anybody thinks we are reducing the supply of those drugs, I think they are mistaken. I think it is time we started seriously as a society addressing what is killing our young and old Americans.
that the immigration reform bill includes a massive increase in temporary guest worker programs that will allow large corporations to import and bring into this country hundreds of thousands of temporary blue-collar and white-collar guest workers from overseas. This makes no sense to me.

I am particularly concerned that at a time when college is becoming increasingly unaffordable—and every parent out there with a high school kid is worried that family is going to afford college for their kids—at a time when young people desperately need jobs to help pay for the cost of a college education, this bill will make it more difficult for young Americans to find the jobs they need.

Today, youth unemployment is over 16 percent, and the teen unemployment rate is over 25 percent. Unfortunately, many of the jobs that used to be performed by young Americans are now being done by foreign college students through the J-1 Summer Work Travel Program and the H-2B guest worker program.

Millions of Americans, including myself—and I suspect many Members of Congress—earned money when they were young at entry-level summer or after-time jobs when they were in college in order to pay for the cost of college. Some Americans today are working as waiters and waitresses. They are working as lifeguards. They are working as front desk and room clerks. They are working as ski instructors, as cooks, chefs, kitchen personnel, chambermaids, landscapers, and many other similar jobs. And there is nothing any American has to be embarrassed about at working at any of those jobs or any other job in order to earn some income to pay the bills or to make some money in order to go to college. There is nothing anybody should be ashamed about doing that kind of work. What I worry about very much is the degree to which those jobs will be available for young Americans as a result of the J-1 program and the H-2B program.

It pains me very deeply that with minority unemployment extraordinarily high—I was just in Detroit last week talking to kids who are working so hard, and they are working for $7.25 an hour at McDonald's or other fast food places—if they are lucky enough to get that—what they would like to do is go to college but are unable to earn the money they need in order to go to college. It seems to me terribly wrong that we have programs such as this J-1 Summer Work Travel Program which brings students from all over the world into the United States to take jobs that young Americans want to do.

The J-1 program for foreign college students is supposed to be—is supposed to be—used as a cultural exchange program, a program to bring young people into this country to learn about our way of life, our customs, and to support international cooperation and understanding. Those are extremely important goals. I believe in that passionately. When I was mayor of the city of Burlington, we started sister-city programs with towns around the world in order to develop that type of understanding and cooperation. That is the function of this program. It is supposed to be, and a wonderful goal it is.

Unfortunately, that is not what it is today. Today the J-1 program has morphed into a low-wage jobs program and is being used as Hershey’s and McDonald’s and many others to replace young American workers with cheaper labor from abroad. Each and every year companies from all over this country are hiring more than 100,000 foreign college students in low-wage jobs through the J-1 Summer Work Travel Program.

Unlike other guest worker programs, the J-1 Summer Work Travel Program does not require businesses to recruit willing and able Americans first, or to pay prevailing wages. In other words, if there are jobs out there that our young people would like to get in order to put aside a few bucks a day to help pay for their college education, the employer is not obliged to reach out to these young Americans. It is one thing for an employer to say: Look, I reached out, tried to get some young people to do this job, could not find them, and I had to go abroad. I can understand that. But that is not the requirement of this J-1 program.

Let me read from a Web site of a foreign labor recruiter touting the benefits of using the J-1 Summer Work Travel Program to employers in the United States. This Web site is called jobofer.org. This is one, as I understand it, of many. But here is what it says. I quote from the Web site jobofer.org.

It is going to employers these positions, offer jobs to willing and able Americans first, or to pay prevailing wages. Whether you are running an amusement park, a water park, a concessions stand, a golf club, a circus, a zoo, or anything else where people like themselves, it’s a great idea not to miss the opportunities of the season and hire international seasonal workers to cover your growing staffing needs.

International seasonal workers. Jobofer.org has experience in matching candidates from foreign exchange students with amusement firms all over the USA, covering every type of entry level position you may want to cover with seasonal staffing. The Work And Travel USA program allows exchange students to work in the US for up to 4 months during the busy season under a J-1 visa.

Jobofer.org is committed to understanding your needs as an amusement business and handling all the seasonal staffing procedures for you, at absolutely no cost. Check out the list of positions typically filled with international exchange students and international staffing.

Now, what this Web site is doing is telling employers—in this case, they are just focusing on amusement parks, but obviously it goes much beyond that to into all kinds of resorts, many other areas, and so the message is that we need unskilled labor.

One knows that historically in this country that is what young people did. When you were in high school, when you were in college, you would try to make a few bucks. You go out and you get a summer job. Maybe you could earn a couple of thousand dollars. Maybe it starts you on a career or maybe it is a valuable experience. What we do not have to do is reach out to minority kids who desperately need a job, to kids in Vermont who want to put away a few bucks to go to college. You do not have to do that anymore. We will help you bring international student workers to the US for the summer, from all over the world to do those jobs.

One of the arguments we hear on the floor is we need highly skilled workers because high-tech companies cannot attract the scientists and the engineers and the physicians and the mathematicians they need. When we bring them in, these guys are going to help create jobs in America. Maybe. That is a whole other issue for discussion. But it is not a competitive argument. But it is a whole other issue for discussion. But the important goal is that we have young people from all over the world to work at entry-level jobs because there are not young Americans who want to do that job, when the unemployment rate of young people in this country is extraordinarily unaffordable—and every parent who is bringing his or her kids out instead is going to college. I did it. Many Members of the Senate did it. Millions of young people in this country want to do it.

What these companies are saying is: You do not need to hire kids in your community anymore. You do need to have to reach out to minority kids who desperately need a job, to kids in Vermont who want to put away a few bucks to go to college. You do not have to do that anymore. We will help you bring international students to do that. Our argument is that we are not competing with American kids; we are helping American kids.

Here are some of the jobs being advertised on this very same Web site.

There are many Web sites like this. This one focuses on jobs within the amusement industry: Ride operators/attendants, game operators, food service—flipping hamburgers—lifeguard. I guess nobody in America can be a lifeguard and pay lower taxes on that foreign worker than you do for an American worker.

Here is the interesting point. The Web site, after mentioning all of those jobs specific to the amusement industry, asks the following questions: What happens—interesting question. What happens when you use seasonal employment for your theme or amusement park? Here is the answer this foreign labor recruiter gives on its Web site:

You cover your seasonal staffing needs with young, highly motivated, English-speaking international staff from 18 to 26 years old and cut costs by paying fewer taxes.

Got that? You can bring in international workers that they reach out to abroad, and one of the advantages you have is you pay lower taxes on that foreign worker than you do for an American worker.
In fact, under the J-1 Summer Work Travel Program, employers do not have to pay Medicare, Social Security, and unemployment taxes, which amounts to a payroll savings of about 8.45 percent per employee. What a bargain. So we are enticing—we are giving an incentive for high-skill corporations to bring low-skill workers into this country and saving them money by hiring foreign workers at the expense of young Americans who certainly can do those jobs.

Unfortunately, new programs do not have to pay Social Security and Medicare payroll taxes. They do not have to pay unemployment taxes. They do not have to offer jobs to Americans first. They do not have to pay wages that are comparable to what American workers make. What employer in America would want to hire a young American as a lifeguard or a ski instructor or a waiter or a waitress, or any other low-skilled job, when they can hire a foreign college student instead at a significant reduction in cost?

I understand the immigration reform bill we are debating reforms this program by requiring foreign labor recruiters to pay a $500 fee for every foreign worker they hire. But that fee would not apply to this country. Right now, foreign college students bear all of these costs. But in my opinion, that is not good enough. This program is a real disservice to the young people in this country.

I believe in cultural exchanges. I would put a lot more money into cultural exchanges so our young people can go abroad, so young people from all over the world could attend our high schools. That would be a great thing. But that is not what this J-1 program is. It is a program which is displacing young American workers at the time of double-digit unemployment among young people, and it is putting downward pressure on wages. At a time when the American people are in many cases working longer hours for lower wages.

In my opinion, this particular program should be abolished. Cultural program, yes; but bringing in young people to take jobs from young Americans, no. At the very least, if we are not going to abolish this program, we need to make sure we have a comparable summer and year-round jobs program for our young people in order to help them pay for college and to move up the economic ladder. At the very least, that is what should be in this bill.

That is why I will be filing an amendment today to the immigration reform bill to create a youth jobs program. My amendment would provide States with $1.5 billion in immediate funding to support a 2-year summer and year-round jobs program for low-income youth and economically disadvantaged young adults. This amendment is modeled on the summer and year-round youth jobs program included in President Obama’s American Jobs Act.

This amendment would build on the success from the American Recovery and Reinvestment Act, which provided $1.2 billion in funding for the WIA Youth Jobs Program. This program created over 374,000 summer job opportunities during 2009 and 2010 for young Americans who desperately needed those jobs. This amendment, in fact, would be supportive of.

Let me be very clear. The same corporations and businesses that support a massive expansion in guest worker programs are opposed to raising the minimum wage. These same corporations supported the outsourcing of American jobs. They have reduced wages and benefits of American workers at a time when corporate profits are at an all-time high. In too many cases, the H-2B program for lower skilled guest workers and the H-1B for high-skilled guest workers are being used by employers to drive down the wages and benefits of American workers and to replace American workers with cheap labor from abroad.

The immigration reform bill that passed the Senate Committee could increase the number of low-skilled guest workers by as much as 800 percent over the next 5 years and could more than triple the number of temporary white-collar guest workers in our country. That is the basic issue. That is my basic concern.

At a time when unemployment is so high, does it make a whole lot of sense to be bringing hundreds of thousands of workers from all over the world into this country to fill jobs American workers desperately need?

The high-tech industry tells us they need the H-1B program so they can hire the best and the brightest science, technology, engineering, and math workers in the world, and that there are not enough qualified American workers in these fields. In some cases—let me be very honest—I think that is true. I think there are some companies in some parts of the country that are having trouble attracting American workers to do the jobs that are needed. I believe in those instances, corporations should have the right to bring in foreign workers so the corporations can do the business it is supposed to be doing.

But having said that, let me also tell you some facts: In 2010, 54 percent of the H-1B guest workers were employed in entry-level jobs and performed “routine tasks requiring limited judgment,” according to the Government Accountability Office. Routine tasks. So when a lot of my friends here talk about high-tech workers, they are talking about scientists, they are talking about all of these guys who are doing a great job, but that is not necessarily the case. Only 6 percent of H-1B visas were given to workers with highly specialized skills in 2010, according to the GAO. More than 80 percent of H-1B guest workers are paid wages that are less than American workers in comparable positions, according to the Economic Policy Institute.

Over 9 million Americans have degrees in a STEM-related field, but only about 3 million have a job in one. Last year, the top 10 employers of H-1B guest workers were all offshore outsourcing companies. These firms are responsible for shipping large numbers of American information technology jobs to India and other countries. Half of all recent college graduates majoring in computer science in the United States did not receive jobs in the information technology sector. So it seems to me this is an issue we have got to deal with.

The second amendment I will be filing today is with Mr. WESLEY and HARKIN. That amendment would prohibit companies that have announced mass layoffs over the past year from hiring guest workers unless these companies can prove their overall employment will not be reduced as a result of these mass layoffs. In other words, what we are seeing is a very clear trend. Large corporations are throwing American workers out on the street, and they are bringing in foreign workers to do those very same jobs.

Many of those very same companies have moved parts of their corporate world away from the United States into Third World countries. So this continues the attack on American workers. We must stop it.

Let me give you a few examples as I conclude my remarks. In 2012, Hewlett-Packard, one of the large American corporations, announced it was laying off 30,000 workers at the same time it had hired more than 660 H-1B guest workers. In 2012, Cisco laid off 1,300 employees at the same time it hired more than 330 H-1B guest workers. In 2012, Yahoo hired more than 135 H-1B guest workers at the same time it announced it was laying off over 2,000 workers. Research in Motion hired 24 H-1B guest workers at the same time it laid off over 5,000 people.

I think it makes no sense at all that corporations that are laying off American workers are now reaching into the H-1B program to bring in foreign workers.

Let me conclude by saying there is much in this legislation I support and that I believe the American people support. But problems remain. The main problem to me is this guest worker concept which is being widely abused by employers throughout this country. At the very least, I want to see a summer jobs program for our kids who are now losing summer jobs because of the J-1 program. But we need to do even more than that.

I look forward to working with my colleagues who have worked so hard on this bill to make it a bill that all Americans and all working people can be supportive of.

I yield the floor.
Mr. MCCAIN. Mr. President, in a couple of minutes the President of the United States will be announcing it is now conclusive that Bashar al-Asad and the Syrian butchers have used chemical weapons and massacring their own people. I applaud the President for acknowledging the Syrians are using chemical weapons and massacring their own people. I applaud his decision to provide additional weapons, which is, as he said, the only way this war is going to end. I yield to my colleague from South Carolina.

Mr. GRAHAM. I wish to add my voice to the President’s decision to act, because I think action by the United States and the international community is required. What does it matter to the average American that we contain this war in Syria? We can do it now or later? As to chemical weapons that have now been acknowledged to be used by Asad against his own people, my goal is to make sure they are not used against us, Israel, or our allies throughout the world. If we don’t stop the chemical weapons caches—numbers in the hundreds of thousands of weapons—could be used to be deployed to thousands of Americans or Israelis or people who are aligned with us.

The President’s decision to intervene comes from an escalation of the use of chemical weapons by Asad. As Senator McCain has indicated, the threats to our country are not just from the chemical weapons but from a regional deterioration. I say to the sitting President of the Senate today, we were in Jordan. The Jordanian Government has to accommodate over 550,000 Syrian refugees. Sixty thousand Syrian children are at risk today, and the Jordanian Government has to work through these issues. They need a no-fly zone. Bashar al-Asad’s air assets have to be taken out and neutralized. We can do that without risking a single American airplane. We can do it by cratering the runways with cruise missiles closer to the border, and protecting a safe zone where they can organize, they can work, and they can coordinate with the civilian side of the Syrian National Army, and they can have a chance of success.

Today—thanks to Iranians, thanks to Russia, thanks to Hezbollah pouring in by the thousands, thanks to people flowing in from all over the Middle East—those killing in Syria—the refugees are losing. They are being massacred and they are sustaining incredibly heavy casualties. It is terrible.

I applaud the President’s decision. I applaud the fact that he has now acknowledged what the French, the others, and all the rest of us knew, that Bashar al-Asad is using chemical weapons.

Just to provide weapons to the Syrian National Army is not enough. We have to change the equation on the battlefield. If I might say, I have seen the violent conflicts when they are gradual escalation. They don’t win. If all we are going to do is supply weapons, then there will be a commensurate resupply by the Iranians, Russians, and others.

I thank the President for acknowledging the Syrians are using chemical weapons and massacring their own people. I applaud the decision to provide additional weapons, which is, as he said, the only way this war is going to end.

Every ounce, every bone in my body knows that simply providing weapons will not change the battlefield equation, and we must change the battlefield equation; otherwise, we are going to see a regional conflict, the consequences of which we will be paying for a long time.

I yield to my colleague from South Carolina.

Mr. MCCAIN. Mr. President, you made the right call today. We need to follow up to end this war with neutralizing Asad’s air power and having a no-fly zone so the rebels can reorganize. When we supply arms to the rebels, we will look long and hard at who to give the arms to.

The good news is we don’t need to give them a bunch of anti-aircraft capability if we crate the runways through the international community using our assets. If we neutralize the air power by blowing up the runways, you don’t have to provide the rebels with a bunch of anti-aircraft capability.

If we will provide a no-fly zone using PATRIOT missile batteries, you can protect the people without interjecting massive weapons into the conflict.

Senator McCain has been right about this for a couple of years. This is a big day.

I will conclude with this. Asad is the reason the Russians are providing him more weapons. The reason is Hezbollah is in Syria. The reason the Iranians are so bold is he is clearly winning. It is not in our national interests for him to win because the Israelis cannot allow the technology being sold to Asad by the Russians being present, because it will hurt their national security.

I hope with this intervention today to get involved, after chemical weapons have been used, the tide of the battle will turn. If it doesn’t turn, it will have catastrophic results for national security and the region as a whole.

The President chose wisely today to get involved. We support him. The goal is not to help the rebels, the goal is to end the war before chemical weapons can be used against us, we lose the King of Jordan, and the entire Middle East goes up in flames.

Mr. MCCAIN. May I ask my colleague if he remembers when the Secretary of Defense and the Chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff appeared before our committee well over a year ago and said, unsolicited, it is inevitable, it is inevitable that Bashar Asad will fall? Does the Senator remember that?

MR. GRAHAM. Yes.

Mr. McCAIN. This is from our highest-ranking official and from our highest-defense official, the Secretary of Defense.

Not the time I said: What makes you so sure? How can you be so sure with the help from Hezbollah, with the help from the Russians at the time, the equipment and arms they are getting? They said: Don’t worry. The fall of Asad is inevitable.

Is there anybody today who believes he is going to fall? I don’t think so. Because the facts on the ground are he is
winning and the slaughter continues. The latest is 93,000 people have been massacred. As the Senator from South Carolina indicated, there are well over 1 million refugees overwhelming the neighboring countries.

If the administration and the President has not made the final decision on arming, but he has made the decision that chemical weapons are being used. I think it is obvious they will be providing weapons. They need a no-fly zone, and we have to have total mobilization of every single Reserve in the world and the United States, and it is so hard.

We spend tens of billions of dollars a year on defense. If our military can’t establish a no-fly zone, then, by God, American taxpayer dollars have been terribly wasted and we ought to have an investigation as to why we can’t handle a situation in a third-rate country. I believe we can. I know we can. I know, because I talked to people, such as the head of our Central Command, a former head of our Central Command, our former head of NATO, and others, such as General Keane, the architect of the surge. We can go in and establish a no-fly zone, and we can change this equation on the battlefield.

Finally, I would ask my colleagues, as the Senator from South Carolina is saying we want boots on the ground. In fact, we don’t want boots on the ground. We don’t know how to handle this counterproductively. We know it would not lead to victory. We do know we can provide incredible assistance and change this battlefield equation.

Finally, because a lot of Americans haven’t paid perhaps as much attention as some of us, and maybe because they are weary, they understand the American people are weary. They are weary of what happened in Iraq. We remain in Afghanistan. Iraq is unraveling, by the way, but Americans are weary. They are tired of reading the casualty lists, of the funerals, and the terrible tragedies that have befallen American families. That is why neither I nor the Senator from South Carolina is saying we want boots on the ground. In fact, we don’t want boots on the ground. We know it would not lead to victory.

The Iranians are marching toward a zone of war with which to defend themselves, as Russian arms and Iranian arms pour into the country on the side of Bashar Asad. My friends, it is not a fair fight, and we know, in that kind of climate and terrain, air power is the deciding factor.

I thank my colleague from South Carolina, and I appreciate the patience of the Senator from Texas.

I yield the floor.

Mr. CRUZ. Mr. President, on Friday, the people of Iran head to the polls to make a false choice. Ostensibly participating in a democratic process to select a new President, they are really affirming their existing extremist theocracy. They will be forced to select not the candidate of their choice but the candidates that have been chosen for them by the Supreme Leader Ali Khamenei—candidates guaranteed to continue the Supreme Leader’s policies of political and religious oppression in pursuit of nuclear capability at all costs.

In the United States, we are now engaged in a national dialog about how we can best preserve our God-given rights guaranteed to us by our Constitution. We are taking a serious look at the role of government in our lives and revisiting the balance government is striking between security and privacy. But even as we debate these vital aspects of government, we can best preserve our God-given liberty.

The Iranians are marching toward a nuclear weapon. Israel is becoming more surrounded by radical Islamic nations, not less. The King of Jordan is teetering. If we lose him, God knows what is going to happen in the Middle East.

I would suggest that the President take care to explain to the American people what happens to us if these chemical weapons Asad has used against his own people fall into the hands of radical Islamists who want to do more than just take care of Syria. My big fear is weapons of mass destruction are伦敦 in the hands of radical Islamists either in Iran or Syria if we don’t act quickly.

The only reason thousands of Americans have been killed in the war on terror—and not millions—is they can’t get the weapons to kill millions of us. If they could, they would.

I would argue very strongly it is in our national security interests to make sure the war in Syria ends and Asad is displaced.

Senator MCCAIN is right, he is winning. He was supposed to be gone last year. He is never going to be displaced until the tide of battle changes. The way we change the tide of battle is neutralize his air power. We can do that, but we have mobilized every reservist, including me. It can be done, it should be done, and it is in our interests to do it.

One last thought. If we do not address the promise in Syria and end this war before these chemical weapons flow out of Syria, not only will Israel be in the crosshairs of radical Islamists with a weapons-of-mass-destruction capability, it is only a matter of time before they come here. The next bomb that goes off in a place like Boston could have more than nails and glass in it.

The people who want these weapons in Syria, trying to develop nuclear capability in Iran, if we don’t think they are coming after us, we are naive. I know we are war weary, but I hope we are not too weary to protect our children, grandchildren, and ourselves from a threat that is real. I wish it would go away, but we don’t make these things go away by wishing, we confront them. The sooner we confront it, the better off we will be.

Mr. MCCAIN. I would mention one other thing, as I know one of my colleagues is waiting on the floor. There is no other experience that I think anyone can have to see the terrible ravage of war than to go to a refugee camp. The Senator from South Carolina and I have been to refugee camps on both the Turkish and the Jordanian border to see thousands of people living in terribly primitive conditions; to see, as I did in one camp we visited—there had been a rainstorm the night before and people were literally living in water—the desperation on the faces of the people and even with vital issues at home, we should remember those who are denied their liberty in Iran.
Today, in Iran, the economic picture is grim. Forty percent of Iranian citizens now live below the poverty line, almost double the rate in 2005. The rial has lost 50 percent of its value. The official rate of inflation is 32.2 percent. The real rate is considerably higher. The national rate of unemployment is 11.2 percent, and it is as high as 20 percent in certain regions.

Basic freedoms—political, religious, speech, the Internet—are under systematic erosion by the regime. Surveillance, persecution and oppression are the norm in Iran. Iran's political opposition has been effectively silenced. Key 2009 opposition leaders, such as Mir Hossein Mousavi and Mehdi Karroubi have been imprisoned without charge in their own homes for 2 years with locked doors and windows. The list of Presidential candidates has been hand-selected by the Supreme Leader, not by the Iranian people. American-Iranian Pastor Saeed Abedini is right now serving a 6-year sentence in Iran's brutal Evin prison for simply professing his faith.

In January, I was proud to sign a letter, along with 11 other Senators, to Secretary Clinton advocating for Pastor Abedini and to Secretary Kerry on February 12, thanking him for his statement in support of Pastor Abedini.

There has been a crackdown on Christians in the lead-up to this election. The closing of the Central Assemblies of God Church in Tehran and the detention of Pastor Robert Asserian. Iranian Pastor Behnam Irani may face the death penalty for organizing a 300-strong congregation of the Church of Iran. Iran's 100,000-plus Evangelical Christians are suffering brutal oppression right now.

In an imitation of China, Iran is attempting to create a sort of internal Internet that will block access to internal social media. Since the 2009 uprising, the Supreme Leader has instituted four new entities to restrict Internet freedom: The Supreme Council on Cyberspace, the Committee Charged with Determining Offensive Content, the Cyber Police, and the Cyber Army.

Iran has continued to aggressively expand its influence in the region and beyond. Iran remains a leading state sponsor of terrorism and is increasing its activity. The country has been so hostile toward the nation of Israel that Prime Minister Netanyahu recently expressed fears of “another Holocaust” from Tehran, regardless of any election that may take place. Iran’s proxy army, Hezbollah, is supporting Assad’s murderous attacks on his own people in Syria.

Today, the United Nations estimated that 93,000 people have been slaught ered in Syria since the uprising began in 2011. Iran’s fingerprints are on those murders. Iran is not only expanding its own influence in the region through closer ties with the Muslim Brotherhood in Egypt, but it is also expanding its influence in Latin America. Most troubling, Iran is proceeding undeterred in its pursuit of nuclear weapons capability.

In my judgment, there is no greater threat to the national security of the United States than the prospect of a nuclear Iran. Indeed we need to be unequivocal and speak with absolute clarity that the United States will do whatever it takes to prevent Iran from acquiring nuclear weapons capability. Unmade threats from the United States have at times seemed muddled. On the one hand, Secretary of State John Kerry has asked Congress to relax sanctions around the Iranian Presidential elections so his diplomatic efforts have a “window” to work. On the other hand, the Obama administration recently announced new sanctions on Iran’s currency and a new initiative to get communications devices to the Iranian people. But both efforts, however well intentioned, came too late to have any impact on this election.

Today, the Senate is taking encouraging action. I am pleased the Senate hopes to pass a resolution, S. Res. 154, reaffirming our call for free and fair elections, a resolution I fully support.

The resolution also condemns the widespread human rights violations of the Government of Iran, calls on the Government of Iran to respect its people’s freedom of expression and association, and expresses our ongoing support to the people of Iran for their calls for a democratic government that upholds freedom, civil liberties, and the rule of law.

The Iranian people may well be confused about where the United States stands, especially after we stood silently by when they took to the streets 4 years ago during the Green Revolution. But it was not always this way. Twenty-six years ago this week, President Ronald Reagan stood in front of the Berlin Wall and challenged Soviet leader Mikhail Gorbachev to tear down the wall that divided the eastern and western halves of the city. No more important words have been spoken by a leader in modern times.

Today, I ask all Americans to join me in likewise urging the regime in Iran to tear down the walls of political and religious persecution, to relieve the pain of the unnecessary economic hardship, and to renounce the isolation caused by Tehran’s aggressive and bellicose policies.

To those right now imprisoned and being persecuted in Iran, I would repeat the words of encouragement President Reagan gave them, that the people of Iran for the Berlin Wall would not stand. As President Reagan observed: “For it cannot withstand faith; it cannot withstand truth; it cannot withstand freedom.” That is the same message we should convey to the people of Iran as they suffer under tyrannical oppression.

To the Supreme Leader I would say: Stop oppressing your people. Stop persecuting Christians. Stop pursuing nuclear weapons capability. Stop stifling freedom of speech and allow real and free elections. Free the Iranian people. I yield the floor, and I suggest the absence of a quorum.

Mr. MANCHIN. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the order for the quorum call be rescinded.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The bill clerk will call the roll.

Mr. MANCHIN. Mr. President, I appreciate the power of the free enterprise system. It is one of the reasons for America’s greatness. I know from experience that private businesses do some things better than the government ever could. But over the last couple of decades, the United States has increasingly relied on private contractors to do the work the men and women in our Armed Forces used to do, and they are getting exorbitant salaries to do the same work—in some cases, almost twice the salary of the President of the United States.

To the people of West Virginia and to me it doesn’t make any sense to pay a defense contractor up to $763,000 a year. That is almost twice as much as our Commander in Chief and almost four times as much as our Secretary of Defense. If we do nothing about this, this figure will automatically rise to $851,000 next year—$851,000. That is almost $1 million a year right in the middle of sequestration when we are cutting everything.

With the war in Afghanistan winding down, it is only natural for defense contractors to be looking for new opportunities, and the southern border of our country is one of the places they are eyeing. In fact, the New York Times says some of them are getting ready to demonstrate military grade thermal and long-range camera systems this summer in an effort to secure billion-dollar contracts with Homeland Security.

I understand we need the expertise of a private industry to secure our borders, but taxpayers should not be responsible for the exorbitant salaries these contractors are demanding. So I am offering an amendment that would cap compensation for private contractors employed for border security. The cap would be $230,700 annually, which is the most a government civilian can be offered for America’s greatness. I know from experience that private businesses do some things better than the government ever could. But over the last couple of decades, the United States has increasingly relied on private contractors to do the work the men and women in our Armed Forces used to do, and they are getting exorbitant salaries to do the same work—in some cases, almost twice the salary of the President of the United States.

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That is significantly more than we pay Defense Secretary Hagel or our Homeland Security Secretary Napolitano.

There is nothing in my amendment that would prevent contractors from making more than $230,000. We are not saying they can’t make more than that. They are saying the system can’t pass that through to the taxpayers of America. They have to pay it out of the profits of their company. The only thing I
am preventing is the taxpayers from having to foot the bill. I have heard some proposals to bring that figure down to $487,000. That is an improvement. But, frankly, I can't look West Virginians in the eye, and I am sure would have to look at that time his constituents in Massachusetts in the eye, and justify paying government contractors that much money because it is just hard to jus-
tify. It can't be justified.

We need to do our fiscal house in order. We can't do that if we allow private contractors to charge the taxpayers exorbitant salaries of almost $1 million. It is time for commonsense controls on contractors' salaries. So I am asking for the support of this amendment when it comes to the floor.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from Alabama.

Mr. SESSIONS. Mr. President, I appreciate the opportunity to share some remarks and I appreciate the elo-
quence of my friend and colleague from West Virginia on the issue he just mentioned.

The committee did reduce almost by half the amount that contractors could bill, and we may see further changes in that regard. But when we are talking about money, real money, there is a problem we have with the bill that came out of committee. It is such a grim, serious matter that we have to talk about it, we have to be up front about it, and nobody can be confused about it.

I was pleased with Chairman Levin. He is a wonderful chairman of our committee. We have consistently had bipartisan votes. I wanted it to be a bi-
partisan vote for the bill and voted for it today, but I am not sure that was the right vote because I said during the committee that we have a serious prob-
lem in the amount of money that was appropriated for the bill, $52 billion over the current law.

There is a hope and belief that we can fix that gap between now and the time it comes to the floor. Secretary Hagel was before the Budget Com-
mittee yesterday. I am the ranking Rep-
publican on the Budget Committee. He indicated he is working on a plan to help us be within the law. He also indi-
cated that to Chairman Levin and Ranking Member Inhofe on the Armed Services Committee. But let's be sure what we are talking about.

August 2011 we had run up huge debt. We had hit our debt ceiling again. The administration and the President wanted to raise the debt ceiling $2.1 trillion, one of the largest—or maybe the largest—raise of the debt ceiling in history. That was supposed to take us 2 or 3 years.

Well, we have already hit that debt ceiling again now it appears. Soon we will be having to pass legislation. All the little extensions and maneuvering to extend the debt ceiling a little longer are being exercised, and we will soon have to vote again to raise the debt ceiling.

But in August of 2011, after much inten-
sity of effort, legislation passed. I opposed it. One of my biggest concerns was what it was doing to the defense budget. But the bill passed. It set up a committee, and the committee was to take charge of the war contracts and other pro-
grams. That was their goal. They were given that challenge.

Fundamentally, the bill that passed raised the debt ceiling $2.1 trillion, but it reduced the growth of spending over the next 10 years. Unfor-

nitely, those reductions in the growth of spending fell disproportionate-
ly on the Defense Department. I will mention that in a minute.

But the agreement was clear. There were no tax increases. There were no other gimmicks to it other than the spending level would be reduced over 10 years by $2.1 trillion. We were then spending at the level of $3.7 trillion a year, which would mean $37 trillion over 10 years. We had to spend $47 trillion over 10 years—a sub-
stantial increase from the current level. So the agreement was that it would reduce the growth to $45 trillion instead of $47 trillion.

The agreement that the committee would reach an even more historic agreement in which entitlements—So-
cial Security and Medicare—would be put on a firm foundation, and we would get the country on the right track.

The committee failed. They did not reach an agreement. So in law there re-
mains the BCA, and within the Budget Control Act there was the sequester, and the sequester would take another $500 billion. The BCA took about $500 billion out of the defense budget, and the sequester part of the BCA took an-
other. When the committee didn't reach an agreement, that was another $500 billion to be taken out of the De-
fense Department, $1 trillion.

The defense budget represents one-sixth of the Federal budget, almost $1 trillion out of the defense, one-sixth of the government. That is one-half of the cuts that were to be taken from our entire government.

When we look at the numbers over 10 years, the defense budget adjusted for inflation would take a 14-percent re-
duction in its funding, whereas the re-
main-remaining five-sixths of the Federal Gov-
ernment would have a 44-percent in-
crease in its funding.

This is the kind of malapportionment of belt tightening that ought not to happen. So I thought—and I believe the American people thought—that we should get together with the President and see how we can avoid this problem and spread the cuts out through other agencies and departments, many of which had no reductions whatsoever. Of course, Social Security had no re-
duction whatsoever. Medicaid—one of the fastest growing programs of all—
was held under sequester. Food stamps had gone from $20 billion to $80 billion, increased four-
fold in 12 years, and got zero cuts. A lot of other programs got zero cuts; whereas, the Defense Department was getting hammered.

People think, well, the war is coming down and the Defense Department can handle it. No, that is not the way it works. We have been putting $1 trillion into the military, and it is too much.

Can they survive it? Not without doing some damage. Sure, they will survive it, and they will be able to get by. But what ought to be done is we ought to get together with the Com-
mander in Chief of the U.S. military, work with the Secretary of Defense, former-Senator Chuck Hagel, get to-
gether and figure out a way to have some other parts of this government take some of the spending that have fallen disproportionately on the Defense Department. It is just

I suggested to Secretary Hagel yest-
day at the Budget Committee that, you know, I thought we should talk with Con-
gress: yes, we have eventually the power of the purse; but nothing is going to happen in the Senate that President Obama doesn't agree to. Sen-
ator Reid is not going to support any-
thing President Obama doesn't agree to. It looks to me like the Members of the Democratic caucus are going to stick together on this issue. They have so far. Months have gone by and se-
quester hasn't been fixed.

So I said: I assume, Mr. Secretary, you have the phone number to 1600 Pennsylvania Avenue. I think you had better call over there to the Com-
mander in Chief of the U.S. military, who has an obligation to the men and women he is deploying all over the world and sending into harm's way, and who has an obligation to maintain the strength of our military.

Yes, it can be more efficient. It has already taken $500 billion in cuts, and it may take a little more. But these cuts are more than can be easily as-
similated.

I just believe this has drifted to a point where we are in a serious predicament. The military has already had to furlough civilian workers of the U.S. Government for 11 days, furloughed without pay, and done other things to try to stay within the financial constraints they are now under because the cuts are beginning to bite.

So that is the situation. I want to say to my colleagues, I do not believe the Defense bill that came out of com-
mittee—and we had a nice discussion today on multiple issues that are im-
portant to America's defense, and we had a good collegial feeling. I don't be-
think the President will pass the Senate— I don't believe it will pass the Senate— if it violates the spending limits we voted on just 2 years ago.
Just think of it. We agreed to reduce the growth of spending from $37 billion now at that rate 2 years ago. We were going to let it grow to 47, we reduced the growth to 45, and we come back to the American people and say we can’t effect that now? We can’t reduce the growth and we’re doing just that little bit? We promised you that we would raise the debt ceiling, but I know it made you angry, American people. You were mad at us because we mismanaged your money. But we promise, we will reduce the growth of spending by $2.1 trillion. Trust us, We will do it.

And here we are. President Obama, 6 months later, produced a budget that wiped out all those cuts and increased taxes, taxes and spending. This has been the pattern we have been in. I have to say, we do not need to have this happen.

So I am prepared to meet with the President. I am prepared to meet with the Secretary of Defense, the Office of Management and Budget, and talk about where we can find other reductions in spending and reduce some of the reductions on the Defense Department. We need to reduce a good many of those, frankly. Then the Defense Department can phase in some reductions in spending over the outyears. They can do that. But too much too fast is destabilizing. No business would do that. So we have to figure out a way to make this system work.

I would like to work with Senator Levin and Senator Inhofe today. I want to be cooperative and be positive in our efforts. I like much of what we did with the authorization bill in the Armed Services Committee, but we just didn’t talk about the elephant in the room; that is, the sequester, the real danger we have there. We are going to have to discuss it now. It will be part of the floor discussion and debate if it is not fixed.

It gets very vexing think we are all prepared to work for it. I don’t believe this country will sink into the ocean. I don’t believe this country is going to have to close its ports. I don’t believe this country is going to have to end tours at the White House to reduce the growth of spending by $2 trillion, from $47 trillion to $45 trillion over the next 10 years. I don’t believe that is going to bankrupt us. We but ought to do it in a smart way. We should have every agency and department of government tighten their belts, not just some.

We slipped into this when the sequester was written to try to effect some political result that didn’t occur, and now, as a responsible Senate, we have to consider what is right for America. The right thing is to have all agencies and departments tighten their belts and reduce the pressure that is now falling on our Defense Department.

Mr. President, I yield the floor and suggest the absence of a quorum.

The Assistant Clerk. THE CALLER. The clerk will call the roll.

The assistant bill clerk proceeded to call the roll.

Mr. REID. I ask unanimous consent that the order for the quorum call be rescinded.

The PRESIDING OFFICER (Mr. BEGICH). Without objection, it is so ordered.

MORNING BUSINESS

Mr. REID. I ask unanimous consent that Senators proceed to a period of morning business, with Senators being permitted to speak for 10 minutes each. The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

B. TODD JONES NOMINATION

Mr. LEAHY. Mr. President, on Tuesday, the Senate Judiciary Committee held a hearing on the nomination of B. Todd Jones to serve as the director of the Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco, Fire- arms, and Explosives, ATF. I thank Senator KLOBUCHAR for the exceptional job she did in chairing this hearing and setting the record straight with respect to distortions in her record.

Todd Jones continues to serve this country honorably. He volunteered for the U.S. Marine Corps in 1983, serving on active duty as a judge advocate and infantry officer until 1989. In 1991, he was recalled to Duty to command the 4th Marine Division’s Military Police Company in Iraq. He also served as commanding officer of the Twin Cities Marine Reserve Unit.

He has spent considerable time in command of the Committee and unconfirmedly confirmed by the Senate. In 1998 he was first appointed to be the U.S. attorney for the District of Minnesota and became the first African American U.S. attorney in Minnesota’s history. In 2009, when that office was at a low point and needed a strong hand to lead it back, he answered the call, again.

When the Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco, Firearms and Explosives needed new leadership after its poorly conceived and executed Past and Furious operation, the President called upon him, again. He was called upon to clear up the mess and deserves our thanks for having made great progress in doing so. He has done so while all the while continuing to serve as the U.S. attorney for the District of Minnesota and has had to restore leadership and effectiveness in two important law enforcement agencies.

We have received numerous letters of support for Todd Jones’ nomination from law enforcement, respected legal professionals, and the U.S. Marine Corps. He has critics; he has taken on difficult assignments. As he noted at his hearing, sometimes you have to take action to make a change and change is not always something that everyone is going to favor. A fair evaluation of what he has accomplished leads me to support his nomination to be confirmed as the director of ATF.

The ATF has been without a permanent director since that position was made a confirmable position in 2006. We lean heavily on the expertise of the ATF. For example, under the leadership of Todd Jones, since September 2011 the ATF has been leading the investigation of the bombs left near the finish line at the Boston Marathon, to sift through burned debris at the chemical plant explosion in West, TX, and to trace the weapons used in the Newtown and Aurora mass killings. Agents of the ATF have played a major role in investigating some of our Nation’s worst tragedies. The agency needs a confirmed head. Todd Jones is the ATF’s fifth acting director since 2006. The Senate should be doing everything it can to ensure that the Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco, Firearms, and Explosives has the tools it needs to keep Americans safe, and that starts with a Senate-confirmed director.

I have accommodated the ranking member on requests for further information and delay on this nomination for months. Senator Grassley insisted on the production of documents from the Department of Justice that his staff had already accessed to for months. He insisted that his staff be able to interview Todd Jones in his capacity as U.S. Attorney for the District of Minnesota, as well as two other Justice Department officials, in order to try to build a case against another nominee. That of then-Pending to be Labor Secretary. Those interviews have taken place. Senator Grassley requested additional background information from the administration not usually required by the committee for an executive nomination and he received that information. When he sought information about an ATF operation in Milwaukee, I arranged a bipartisan briefing for our staffs from the agency.

It seems we are criticizing the nominee based on a complaint filed against him by an AUSA from the earlier Bush-era U.S. attorney office. After learning about the complaint, I had initially put on hold a planned hearing on this nomination. In late April, a news article reported that “an aide to Senator Grassley” had released a letter from OSC that the ranking member and I had received about the existence of that preliminary inquiry. It was at that time determined that the nominee should move forward to allow the nominee an opportunity to defend his reputation. When a private complaint against him was disclosed publicly, I thought it unfair that the nominee could not respond. He did it at his hearing. In my view that matter is put to rest.

The U.S. Office of Special Counsel, OSC, closed the file on the underlying allegation made against the nominee of ‘gross mismanagement and abuses of authority.’ The allegation involving alleged retaliation has been referred to mediation. In deference to the complaining party and the request of the
investigating agency that the complaint not be made public, it has not been. I wish it were. It is not substantial or even substantially about Todd Jones. It is certainly not reason to oppose the confirmation.

The leadership requested that the long-delayed June 4 confirmation hearing on the nomination to head ATF be postponed further, and I postponed it another week. During that postponement, over that last weekend, the ranking member threatened to use Senate majority resources to call an outside witness to testify at the hearing. There is no precedent for outside witnesses at a Judiciary Committee hearing for a subcommittee executive position level. I nonetheless sought to accommodate his last-minute demand by agreeing to his calling a witness.

The hearing proceeded on Tuesday and should have cleared the air. For instance, those opposing this nomination were unaware that Todd Jones had terminated a supervisor at the Fast and Furious operation.

The Judiciary Committee had for decades followed a tradition and practice of examining allegations against nominees in a bipartisan manner from the outset. That has not been the practice Republicans have followed during the last several years. They have, instead, not brought matters to the bipartisan staff but chosen to proceed on their own.

Sometimes we do delay committee consideration of nominations to allow a complaint to be resolved. Sometimes we proceed despite lawsuits involving nominees, such as the way we proceeded last year with the nomination of Judge Stephanie Rose of Iowa to the United States District Court for the District of Iowa even though there was a lawsuit pending in which there were allegations against her actions as the U.S. attorney for Iowa. Earlier this year, counsel filed a complaint against the U.S. attorney for the District of New Mexico making allegations, we independently examined the matter. The committee proceeded with that nomination rather than delay it.

I have reached out to the ranking member staff about getting back to our tradition of conducting bipartisan inquiries into allegations made against nominees. I hope that practice will be restored. With respect to the nomination of Todd Jones, we are further examining the matter, but I believe him qualified and at this time know of no good reason the Senate should not confirm his nomination to serve as Director of the Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco, Firearms and Explosives.

RECOGNIZING THE WAYSIDE RESTAURANT

Mr. LEAHY. Mr. President, today, I would like to pay tribute to the Wayside Restaurant—a trusted and venerable Vermont fixture and a staple of the community surrounding Montpelier, our State capital. The Wayside is a local business that has remained true to the values of its humble beginnings. For nearly a century, the Wayside Restaurant has been a place where Vermonters can count on quality service, reasonable prices, and a quality meal to feed the stomach and the heart. I am honored to join Vermonters in celebrating the Wayside Restaurant’s 95th anniversary.

In 1918, when Effie Ballou first opened the Wayside’s doors, many of the prairie-region prairie-dwelling farmers and their pre-decorated meats were prepared in the kitchen of her home and carried down to her roadside eatery. Never did she imagine that her small eating house would become the bustling spot that it is today, drawing both local and interstate travelers and serving nearly 1000 customers daily. Every day, diners—from families to office workers pile into the Wayside Restaurant. Its warm environment, familiar staff and signature Vermontvore food, as well as the restaurant’s homey fare. Regular customers of the Wayside Restaurant can order their meals to-go or can dine in while enjoying friendly conversation. Wayside dishes like the salt pork and gravy, honeycomb beef tripe, or maple cream pie.

Current owners Karen and Brian Zecchinelli have remained true to the restaurant’s original virtues—preparation of quality, old-time favorites as well as modern cuisine, and a focus on family and community values. As a member of the Vermont Business Environmental Partnership, the Wayside Restaurant has implemented initiatives that are kind to our natural environment. In 2012, the Wayside Restaurant was recognized as the first and only “green” restaurant in Montpelier and was praised for its support of small businesses by buying locally produced products, a tradition they have kept throughout the years.

Today the Wayside Restaurant continues as a symbol of both longstanding tradition and effective progress. From Effie Ballou’s humble beginnings to the eatery’s current, booming success, the Wayside Restaurant holds a special place in Vermonters’ hearts. Marcelle and I are always delighted to join them for a meal and visit with other patrons. I want to join the many others congratulating the Wayside on 95 successful years of enriching its community and supporting Vermont’s local economy.

Every time I eat I remember going with my parents, brother, and sister when I was a child. It was great then and still is.

TRIBUTE TO NORM BROWNSTEIN

Mr. MCCONNELL. Mr. President, I would like to wish a happy, if slightly belated, 70th birthday to Norm Brownstein—a dedicated husband, father, and grandfather, and a talented and effective advocate for the alliance between the United States and Israel.

Norm’s story is a classic American tale of how a boy from humble beginnings, the son of immigrants, overcame his dreams—even if he differed from his original goal of becoming a dentist. In fact, Norm became the first member of his family to graduate from college and received both undergraduate and law degrees from the University of Colorado-Boulder.

He then opened a law firm with two fellow UC-Boulder law graduates in the 1960s. In the ensuing decades, that firm would transform into an agency with hundreds of employees and offices in all corners of the country.

And, as a board member of the American Israel Public Affairs Committee, Norm would also establish himself as a well-regarded supporter of the State of Israel and the relationship between our two countries. Clearly passionate on the issue, Norm has made his case effectively to numerous policymakers over the years—Republicans and Democrats alike.

As he looks back over his 70 years, though, I think Norm will be most proud of his role as a father of three, a grandfather of four, and as a husband.

So, today, please allow me to wish Norm a happy birthday, and to also wish him good health in the years to come.

VOTE EXPLANATION

Mr. BLUMENTHAL. Mr. President, on June 10, 2013, I was regretfully absent during the vote on the Leahy amendment No. 998 because of travel delays due to inclement weather. Had I been able to attend, I would have supported passage of this amendment, which establishes a pilot program to invest in gigabit networks in rural areas. This program has the potential to greatly improve Internet access in underserved communities, which can lead to significant improvements in commerce, education, health care and other areas. I applaud the Senate’s passage of this amendment.

MICHIGAN’S GOOD NEWS

Mr. LEVIN. Mr. President, much of what we read today in newspapers or on the Internet, much of what we hear on TV, much of what dominates our national conversation and our conversation here in the Senate is bad news. And it’s understandable in a way that we’re focused on righting wrongs and debating the solutions to problems. But too often we lose sight of the remarkable accomplishments and uplifting stories that are every bit as much a feature of the human condition as conflict and tragedy.
With that in mind, I want to alert my colleagues to an extraordinarily good-news story from right in my home State of Michigan. There, experts at the University of Michigan’s CS Mott Children’s Hospital, recently broke important new ground in treating a rare but life-threatening condition and made an enormous difference in the lives of one little boy and his family.

At just 3 months old, Kaiba Gionfriddo’s life was in danger. The Ohio boy was threatened by an unusual weakening of the wall of his bronchus, the passage leading to his lungs. His condition caused him to stop breathing, and his physicians worried that the condition would prove fatal. But they knew that doctors and engineers at the University of Michigan were working to develop a new treatment that offered hope.

At UM, pediatrician Dr. Glenn Green and biomechanical engineering professor Scott Hollister were working on a groundbreaking procedure. Afflicted by young Kaiba’s condition, they went to work. Kaiba was airlifted from his Ohio hospital to Ann Arbor, and the UM team went to work.

Their invention combined several important technologies. They used high-resolution imaging to create a detailed picture of Kaiba’s airway. Through computer-aided design techniques and the use of a three-dimensional printer, they created and implanted a tracheal stent to support the weakened walls of his bronchus and allow him to breathe. And they fashioned this device out of a bioresorbable polymer that will be absorbed by Kaiba’s body by the age of four, after it has given his body time to form a stronger breathing passage.

There are many heroes in this story: Kaiba’s parents, who moved heaven and earth for their son while dealing with the fear that they might lose him; the Ohio doctors who searched for solutions to a difficult case; of course, Dr. Green and Professor Hollister and their team at UM; and, not to be forgotten, the countless researchers, engineers, and developers who put remarkable technological tools such as high-resolution imaging, computer-aided design, and 3D printing in the hands of the UM experts. A year after his procedure, Kaiba’s mother April says her son is doing well. “He’s getting himself into trouble,” she said in a newspaper interview. “He scoots across the floor and gets into everything.”

It’s a remarkable story—but every day, countless Americans are engaged in similar efforts to help loved ones, neighbors, patients, even total strangers they will never know or meet. The combination of remarkable ingenuity and public spirit are defining characteristics of our Nation, and so long as they remain, there is nothing Americans cannot accomplish. As we focus on the problems we need to solve and the challenges we face and the flood of negative and discouraging news, I hope we will also keep in mind the remarkable good news that also happens every day and take inspiration from it.

TRIBUTE TO HOWARD BOKSENBAUM

Mr. REED. Mr. President, today I pay tribute to an exceptional library advocate and public servant in Rhode Island, Howard Boksenbaum, who is retiring from his position as the State’s chief library officer after a long and distinguished career.

Howard graduated with a linguistics degree from Washington University in St. Louis and Waseda University in Tokyo, earned a master’s degree in library and information science from the University of Pittsburgh, and started his career working at various library positions in Pennsylvania before moving to Rhode Island.

His service to Rhode Island libraries began nearly 34 years ago at the Island Interrelated Library System, which, at the time, was one of five regional library authorities in the State. In 1988, he joined the State’s Department of State Library Services, which later became the Office of Library and Information Services, OLIS. After serving in various capacities within these agencies, and as assistant director for Central Information Management Services at the Rhode Island Division of Information Technology, Howard became the state’s chief library officer in 2007.

During his more than three decades working for Rhode Island’s libraries and the State’s library agency, Howard helped improve Rhode Island’s libraries in many important ways. His focus on and passion for technology brought our State’s libraries further into the digital age. He worked to consolidate Rhode Island’s regional library networks into a single statewide system and created Ocean State Free-Net, a public access computer network. He also played a major role in other statewide technology initiatives, including helping to launch OLIS’s Online Public Access Catalog and helping to establish the statewide public safety communication network, RISCN. Howard was also part of the Rhode Island Library Association and the Coalition for Library Advocates.

His view of the importance of libraries to our citizens, to our communities, and to our Nation can be found in a quote of his soon after he became chief library officer: A library is bigger than the web because it includes it, bigger than its users because they grow together. Unlike a school, a library is elective, unlike a store, a library belongs to its users, unlike the World Wide Web, a library provides its users with connection. A library is the past and the present and will be changing again to be the future.

Rhode Islanders have been fortunate to have Howard devote more than three decades of service to the state and its libraries, and especially for the past 6 years as our State’s chief library officer. I have also had the benefit of his knowledge and insights about libraries, and worked with him on legislative initiatives to enhance federal support for libraries.

I would also like to recognize Howard’s wife Judith Stokes and his three daughters Anna, Martha, and Emily, I join many others in the State in thanking Howard for his dedication and service to our State’s libraries, and I ask my colleagues to join us in commending Howard Boksenbaum on his long and accomplished career. I wish him fulfillment and continued success in his future endeavors.

COMMENDING JOHN LEWIS

Mr. CHAMBLISS. Mr. President, I rise today to commemorate the life and legacy of Congressman JOHN ROBERT LEWIS of Georgia, and recognize the 50th anniversary of his chairmanship of the Student Nonviolent Coordinating Committee.

John Lewis grew up during the heart of the civil rights movement, born as the son of sharecroppers and attending segregated schools in Pike County, AL. At a young age, he became inspired by Martin Luther King, Jr. and Rosa Parks and decided that he, too, would fight for equal rights guaranteed to all by the Constitution of the United States.

John attended Fisk University, where he began his civil rights activism by organizing a sit-in at segregated lunch counters in Nashville, TN. He later became one of the original 13 Freedom Riders, bravely challenging segregation at interstate bus terminals throughout the South.

In 1963, John Lewis was elected as chairman of the Student Nonviolent Coordinating Committee, which we are here to recognize today. He helped found this organization, which encouraged students to get involved in the civil rights movement and played a key role in the struggle to end legalized racial discrimination and segregation.

By the age of 23, he was recognized as one of the “Big Six”, the leaders of the civil rights movement, planning and participating as the youngest speaker at the historic March on Washington in August 1963.

He remains the last remaining speaker from that march. He continued his work, organizing the Mississippi Freedom Summer, a campaign to register black voters and expose students around the country to the perils and conditions in the South. Knowing what lay ahead, he risked his life to lead over 600 marchers across the Edmund Pettus Bridge in Selma, AL, only to be brutally attacked by Selma police officers. This massacre became known as Bloody Sunday, during which John’s skull was fractured.

He still bears the scars today.

John remained chairman of the SNCC until 1966, and then continued his commitment to the civil rights movement as associate director of the Field Foundation, overseeing the movement’s finances. Even after more than 40 arrests during his peaceful protests, JOHN LEWIS never gave up on his cause.
He still remains devoted to non-violence and equality for all.

In 1966, JOHN was elected to serve as the U.S. Representative for Georgia’s Fifth Congressional District, where he continues to serve his constituency and do remarkable work for the State of Georgia.

He has been a loyal colleague and friend, and an invaluable member of the Georgia Congressional Delegation. JOHN LEWIS’s unwavering ethical and moral principles have garnered admiration and respect from his colleagues on both sides of the aisle, and I am honored to have known him.

Today, let us honor Mr. LEWIS, who stood boldly against those who resisted racial equality. JOHN’s legacy will be remembered as one of great importance in American history.

Like Martin Luther King, Jr. and Rosa Parks, JOHN continues to inspire those of us around him to fight for what we believe in.

I hope we can all learn from the remarkable life of Congressman JOHN ROBERT LEWIS of Georgia.

THE ARMY’S 238TH BIRTHDAY

Mr. CARDIN. Mr. President, tomorrow—June 14—marks the Army’s 238th birthday. For 238 years, the Nation has entrusted the Army with preserving its peace and freedom, and defending its democracy. Since its beginnings as the Continental Army during our Revolutionary War, to its instrumental role in the wars of Iraq and Afghanistan, the Army has always served America admirably and I have every confidence that it will continue in this proud mission.

The United States Army existed before there even was a United States to speak of. The Continental Army was established on June 14, 1775. It was composed of rebellious colonists who had never before experienced soldiering. Despite these humble beginnings, General George Washington led the Continental Army and against overwhelming odds they defeated the more seasoned and well-equipped British ground forces. Following the end of the Revolutionary War, the Continental Army was disbanded but that action was followed by the official creation of the U.S. Army on June 14, 1784.

Since then, our Army has become the army of a country that has been the symbol of freedom for the rest of the world. The Army is now called upon to be scholars, teachers, policemen, farmers, bankers, engineers, social workers, and, of course, warriors—often all at the same time.

Above all, I am perpetually thankful for our servicemen and women’s ability to adapt and succeed in a mission that at various stages has called upon them to be scholars, teachers, policemen, farmers, bankers, engineers, social workers, and, of course, warriors—often all at the same time.

The Army has always been the strength of the Nation. The unwavering dedication to duty, to our country, and to all Americans is embodied in the Army motto, “Duty, Honor, Country.” Our soldiers serve and protect us so that our society may be secure and free. Let us remember our Army soldiers for this achievement today, and wish them a happy 238th birthday.

FLAG DAY

Mr. MANCHIN. Mr. President, as do all West Virginians, I feel a special surge of emotion every time I see the American flag. After all, Old Glory is the most enduring symbol of our country, representing the unity of our people and the cause of liberty and justice for all.

But the Star Spangled Banner is also the most recognized symbol of freedom wherever it flies in the world, a powerful inspiration to people everywhere who are denying their right to be free, as it is inscribed on the Statue of Liberty.

Every day, Americans all across this great land pledge their allegiance to the flag of the United States. We salute it; we fight for it; we cherish it; we honor it.

But one day a year, we pay special honor to our flag. We set aside every June 14th as Flag Day, commemorating the date in 1777 when the Continental Congress officially made the Stars and Stripes the symbol of America.

Today, my office is planning special events in West Virginia commemorating Flag Day. Members of my staff will be presenting American flags to selected organizations all across the State that have requested flags:

- To veterans in Logan at the “Spirit of the Doughboy” statue, which honors the victorious American soldiers of World War One.
- To the Veterans Museum of Mid-Ohio Valley in Parkersburg, which pays tribute to West Virginians who have fought to preserve this country’s freedom.
- To Shepherd University in Shepherdstown, in conjunction with its Team River Runner program which includes kayaking programs for wounded warriors and their families.
- To American Legion Post 33, in Sutton, honoring them for conducting memorial services for veterans in Braxton County.
- To the City Council of Wardensville, to be displayed at the Wardensville Town Office.
- To the “Here and There” Transit of Philippi, as part of the dedication of its new operations facility.
- To the West Virginia Northern Community College in Wheeling, which only last month opened its Applied Technology Center to veterans and our students.

Flag Day has a special significance to West Virginia. Our State was born out of the fiery conflict of the Civil War, and next week we will celebrate our 150th birthday.

In that terrible war, West Virginians had a choice of two flags. We chose to follow the Stars and Stripes and in doing so, West Virginia became the 35th state on that Grand Old Flag.

I urge all West Virginians to join me in celebrating Flag Day—by displaying the flag that from the first days of America came to symbolize a “new constellation” of hope and freedom and from the first days of West Virginia came to represent an allegiance to our remarkable Constitution.

In doing so, we honor not only our flag, but also the ideals on which America was founded as well as the generations of Americans who have defended those ideals in battle, always ensuring at the end of the fight that “our flag was still there.”

The Star Spangled Banner is a symbol of their sacrifice and our faith. In every celebration, I urge all West Virginians to join me in celebrating Flag Day—by displaying the flag that from the first days of America came to symbolize a “new constellation” of hope and freedom and from the first days of West Virginia came to represent an allegiance to our remarkable Constitution.

Congressional Record - Senate
S4475
But a little poem I learned as a child from my Uncle Jimmy perfectly captures how I feel about the American flag even now:

It’s only some stripes of red and white.
It’s only some stars on a field of blue.
It’s only a little cotton flag.

Does it mean anything to you?
Oh yes it does,
For beneath its folds
Our people are safe at land and sea.
It stands for a land where God is still king,
And His truth and His freedoms are free.
So let us love it well
And keep it pure as our banner of liberty.

May our beautiful flag ever wave,
And may God ever bless the country for which it stands.

CONGRESSIONAL RECORD — SENATE
June 13, 2013

ADDITIONAL STATEMENTS

CONGRATULATING SCOTT BLACKMUN

Mr. BENNET. Mr. President, today I would like to congratulate Mr. Scott Blackmun of the U.S. Olympic Committee, USOC, on recently being named to the Sports Business Journal’s 2013 Sports Executive of the Year. Scott has shown real leadership as the chief executive officer of the United States Olympic Committee, a position in which he has served for the past 3 years. He has represented Colorado with distinction on that committee, and he fully deserves this recognition for his work and commitment to international athletic excellence.

Scott has revamped the U.S. Olympic Committee since his appointment in 2010, bringing results both on and off the field of competition. Under his leadership, the USOC has been able to partner with several new sponsors, negotiate a revenue-sharing agreement with the International Olympic Committee, and oversee a U.S. Olympic team that won the most Gold Medals at the 2012 London Olympic Games. Scott also served the USOC capably in multiple previous capacities a decade ago.

A hard worker of high integrity, Scott previously served as chief operating officer of Anschutz Entertainment Group, where he was involved in many aspects of sports and entertainment events. An accomplished attorney, Scott’s skill and work ethic have made him an invaluable asset in the Colorado legal community. I know Scott personally, having worked with him in the past, and I know him to be a diligent yet passionate advocate for clients and causes alike.

It is a privilege to recognize and commend the accomplishments and career of Scott Blackmun. This award is a testament to his commitment to the USOC and to his country. We are proud to be able to say that he is a Coloradan, and I want to extend my sincere congratulations to his wife Ann, and their three children.

GREAT ALLEGHENY PASSAGE

Mr. CASEY. Mr. President, Saturday, June 15, 2013, marks the completion of the Great Allegheny Passage. This 150-mile trail provides an uninterrupted, nonmotorized passageway for travelers to hike or bike from Cumberland, MD, to Pittsburgh, PA. The Great Allegheny Passage connects to the C&O Canal Towpath, which leads from Washington, DC, to Cumberland, MD, creating an uninterrupted route between our Nation’s Capital and the Forks of the Ohio. President Theodore Roosevelt once stated, “Conservation means development as much as it does protection.” The Great Allegheny Passage is an excellent example of an area that Americans have worked to conserve in such a way. The development of the passage has greatly improved the trail, while preserving its natural beauty for all to enjoy.

The Great Allegheny Passage is a wonderful place for Americans of all ages to experience rich cultural history, enjoy the varied natural history of great river valleys, and experience a range from rural to urban communities.

The Great Allegheny Passage significantly benefits the surrounding communities in many ways. Trails increase the quality of life in a community. The proximity to rivers, trails, and greenways is an important factor when people and businesses are deciding where to live and invest in new properties. Employees who work near such areas will reduce their commuting costs by walking or biking to work.

The Great Allegheny Passage increases tourism to the surrounding areas. Americans realize that using such a trail is an environmentally responsible way to spend their time. The trail attracts people to the area, which greatly benefits the local communities. Trail users create a demand for more lodging, restaurants, and sporting goods as local businesses will be created as entrepreneurs continue to bring tourism and service based businesses to the area.

The Great Allegheny Passage is truly a unique path through a significant corridor. I encourage Pennsylvanians and all Americans to enjoy the natural beauty of America by visiting the Great Allegheny Passage, now, and for years to come.

TRIBUTE TO MIHAELA GHITA

Mrs. SHAHEEN. Mr. President, I rise today to recognize Mihaela Ghita, a graduating senior at Manchester High School West in Manchester, NH. There is much to celebrate about Mihaela’s academic achievements, but one of her most notable accomplishments is that she has never missed a day of school since the day she entered first grade.

Mihaela is an active member of West’s school community. She competes in throwing events for the school’s track and field team and is also a member of West’s gymnastics team. In addition, Mihaela has demonstrated leadership as the chief executive of her school’s special needs students. She is also an active volunteer in the greater Manchester community.

Mihaela’s dedication to her education and her commitment to being present to learn every day is truly admirable. As a former public school teacher and parent, I understand and appreciate how unique it is for a student to attend every day of school for an academic year, but it is truly impressive that she has never missed a day at any point in her studies. The maturity and sense of dedication that Mihaela has demonstrated will serve her well in whatever field she chooses. I am confident that Mihaela will achieve success in her future pursuits.

High school graduation is a special time in a student’s life, and I am pleased to rise today to recognize Mihaela’s unique attendance accomplishment. However, I would also like to extend my sincerest congratulations to Mihaela and all of her classmates who will be joining her on Saturday, June 15, 2013, for their graduation ceremony. While the students may be heading in different directions, they will always share the common bond of being graduates of Manchester High School West. Once again, I would like to recognize Mihaela Ghita for achieving her exemplary attendance record. I know that her family, her friends, and the entire West community join me in congratulating her and celebrating her many accomplishments.

TRIBUTE TO RALPH MCGARY

Mr. UDALL of New Mexico. Mr. President, I would like to speak today about an individual in my home State—a gentleman from Carlsbad named Ralph McGary. Because as we work for solutions to our Nation’s challenges, I hope that we will always remember one basic thing. There are human beings behind these debates. There are stories of struggle and hardship and of inspiration. What we do here in Washington, DC, has real impact on real lives. What happens here matters in profound ways to millions of Americans, matters to fellow citizens like Ralph McGary, who sacrificed and worked hard, and who depend on a government that will be there for them in return.
This is Ralph’s story, as reported recently in Focus on Carlsbad magazine. Ralph worked in the oilfields. One day, in 2006, on his way home, he was almost killed in a traffic accident. In an instant, his life was changed forever. He spent 6 weeks in intensive care and then 3½ months at a rehabilitation hospital. He survived but was left a quadriplegic. Ralph McGary had to face tremendous loss, and then he had to decide how to move forward with his life.

It is impossible for any of us to fully realize the ordeal that must have been for Ralph or what courage and determination it has required of him every single day just to keep going, just to find his way on a path that he never imagined he would be on. But move forward he did. Drawing upon his own valiant spirit and with the help of others, among his family and in his community. His is a classic American story of self-reliance and community support. He found valuable allies at the Division of Vocational Rehabilitation in Carlsbad. Despite his severe physical impairment, Ralph still wanted to work, still wanted to be as productive as his condition would allow. DVR is a State Rehabilitation. Its mission is to work with folks like Ralph to find employment, to help them overcome their disabilities.

DVR provided Ralph with a computer and a special voice recognition software. His counselor at DVR, Barry Jolly, explained:

We worked with him to develop a plan. That included going back to school and completing his degree. We don’t just identify employment. We identify a strategy to go from where you are to where you need to be.

Ralph is still on that journey getting from where he has been to where he needs to be. He requires 24-hour care. His family, like so many others, tried to provide that care at home for as long as they could. For now, Ralph resides at a local nursing care facility. Most of his disability income pays for his nursing home care. He keeps about $60 a month. But his dream of greater independence continues. He dreams of some day being able to adapt his home to accommodate his needs.

In the meantime, he earned his associate’s degree from the New Mexico State University—Carlsbad. Last year, he obtained a part-time job at the Jeff Diamont Law Firm. The firm has helped him obtain his Social Security disability benefits, and SSA allows him to earn a certain amount of money each month without reducing his disability income.

In his work at the law firm, Ralph calls himself the “reminder guy.” He calls clients to remind them of their appointments or other matters relating to their disability claims. He knows their struggles. He understands what they are going through. His job not only provides some extra income. It boosts his morale and his connection to his community, and the McGary family is very much a part of the community.

His wife, Susan, has taught at Carlsbad schools for over three decades. Jolly told Focus on Carlsbad that: Ralph is a determined man and a sharp individual. I used to work in the oilfields too, so I think we speak the same language. I think one of his strengths is his ability to get along with other people and his understanding of how things work.

Those are admirable qualities—getting along with others. Understanding how things work. We need more of that here in Washington, DC. People like Ralph McGary should expect no less of us. Ralph faced his challenges. We should face ours.

MESSAGES FROM THE PRESIDENT

Messages from the President of the United States were communicated to the Senate by Mr. Pate, one of his secretaries.

EXECUTIVE MESSAGES REFERRED

As in executive session the Presiding Officer laid before the Senate messages from the President of the United States submitting sundry nominations and a withdrawal which were referred to the appropriate committees. (The messages received today are printed at the end of the Senate proceedings.)

REPORT ON THE CONTINUATION OF THE NATIONAL EMERGENCY THAT WAS ORIGINALLY DECLARED IN EXECUTIVE ORDER 13405 OF JUNE 16, 2006, WITH RESPECT TO BELARUS—PM 12

The PRESIDING OFFICER laid before the Senate the following message from the President of the United States, together with an accompanying report; which was referred to the Committee on Banking, Housing, and Urban Affairs:

To the Congress of the United States:

Section 202(d) of the National Emergencies Act (50 U.S.C. 1622(d)) provides for the automatic termination of a national emergency unless, within 90 days prior to the anniversary date of its declaration, the President publishes in the Federal Register and transmits to the Congress a notice stating that the emergency is to continue in effect beyond the anniversary date. In accordance with this provision, I have sent to the Federal Register for publication the enclosed notice stating that the national emergency with respect to the actions and policies of certain members of the Government of Belarus and other persons to undermine Belarus’s democratic processes or institutions that was declared in Executive Order 13405 of June 16, 2006, is to continue in effect beyond June 16, 2013.

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

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

BARACK OBAMA.


MESSAGES FROM THE HOUSE

At 11:27 a.m., a message from the House of Representatives, delivered by Mrs. Cole, one of its reading clerks, announced that the House has passed the following bills, in which it requests the concurrence of the Senate:

H.R. 634. An act to provide end user exemptions from certain provisions of the Commodity Exchange Act and the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, and for other purposes.

H.R. 742. An act to amend the Securities Exchange Act of 1934 and the Commodity Exchange Act to repeal the indemnification requirements for regulatory authorities to obtain access to swap data required to be provided by swaps entities under such Acts.

H.R. 2167. An act to direct the Secretary of Housing and Urban Development to establish additional requirements to improve the fiscal safety and soundness of the home equity conversion mortgage insurance program.

At 3:28 p.m., a message from the House of Representatives, delivered by Mr. Novotny, one of its reading clerks, announced that the House has passed the following bills, in which it requests the concurrence of the Senate:

H.R. 1059. An act to provide equal treatment for utility special entities using utility operations-related swaps, and for other purposes.

H.R. 1256. An act to direct the Securities and Exchange Commission and the Commodity Futures Trading Commission to jointly adopt rules setting forth the application to cross-border swaps transactions of certain provisions relating to swaps that were enacted as part of the Dodd-Frank Wall Street Reform and Consumer Protection Act.

At 5:16 p.m., a message from the House of Representatives, delivered by Mrs. Cole, one of its reading clerks, announced that the House has passed the following bill, in which it requests the concurrence of the Senate:

H.R. 2217. An act making appropriations for the Department of Homeland Security for
the fiscal year ending September 30, 2014, and for other purposes.

MEASURES REFERRED

The following bills were read the first and the second times by unanimous consent, and referred as indicated:

H.R. 634. An act to provide end user exemptions from certain provisions of the Community Exchange Act and the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Banking, Housing, and Urban Affairs.

H.R. 724. An act to amend the Securities Exchange Act of 1934 and the Commodity Exchange Act to repeal the indemnification requirements for regulatory authorities to obtain access to swap data required to be provided by swaps entities under such Acts; to the Committee on Agriculture, Nutrition, and Forestry.

H.R. 1256. An act to direct the Securities and Exchange Commission and the Commodity Futures Trading Commission to jointly adopt rules setting forth the application to cross-border swaps transactions of certain provisions relating to swaps that were enacted as part of the Dodd-Frank Wall Street Reform and Consumer Protection Act; to the Committee on Agriculture, Nutrition, and Forestry.

H.R. 2167. An act to authorize the Secretary of Housing and Urban Development to establish additional requirements to improve the fiscal safety and soundness of the home equity conversion mortgage insurance program; to the Committee on Banking, Housing, and Urban Affairs.

H.R. 2217. An act making appropriations for the Department of Homeland Security for the fiscal year ending September 30, 2014, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Appropriations.

PETITIONS AND MEMORIALS

The following petitions and memorials were laid before the Senate and were referred or ordered to lie on the table as indicated:

POM-19. A resolution adopted by the House of Representatives of the State of Michigan urging support for continuation of the STARBASE program; to the Committee on Armed Services.

POM-20. A concurrent resolution adopted by the House of Representatives of the General Assembly of the State of Ohio urging the Congress of the United States to maintain operation of the 179th Airlift Wing at Mansfield-Lahm Regional Airport in Mansfield, Ohio; to the Committee on Armed Services.

HOUSE CONCURRENT RESOLUTION NO. 4
Whereas, The United States Air Force 197th Airlift Wing is a military airlift organization assigned to the Ohio Air National Guard and stationed at Mansfield-Lahm Regional Airport; and
Whereas, Due to its superior record, the 179th Airlift Wing was selected to operate the C–27J Spartan aircraft, a twin turbo-prop aircraft with short takeoff and landing capabilities, ideal for the nation's current military operations; and
Whereas, The United States Air Force has plans to move personnel positions among states to mitigate the impact of the reductions; and
Whereas, The United States Air Force has plans to move personnel positions among states to mitigate the impact of the reductions; and
Whereas, The United States Air National Guard, including the 179th Airlift Wing, is responsible for homeland defense, and the C–27J is an important tool in accomplishing this mission.

POM-22. A resolution adopted by the Senate of the State of Louisiana memorializing Congress of the United States and requiring the Secretary of the United States Department of Commerce to take such action as necessary to red snapped season to the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation.

SENATE RESOLUTION NO. 25
Whereas, it is the responsibility of the National Marine Fisheries Service, an agency in the National Oceanographic and Atmospheric Administration, to manage and regulate marine species located in the Gulf of Mexico; and
Whereas, such management and regulation includes a determination of the sustainability of each species and preservation of the sustainability through the setting of landing take limits, individual fishing quotas, and opening and closing seasons; and
Whereas, on March 23, 2013, a temporary emergency rule was published in the Federal Register that gives the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration (NOAA) Fisheries the authority to set separate landing take limits, individual fishing quotas, and opening and closing seasons for the Gulf of Mexico; and
Whereas, report, and be it further:
Resolved, That copies of this resolution be transmitted to the President of the Senate, the Speaker of the United States House of Representatives, and the members of the Michigan congressional delegation.

POM-21. A resolution adopted by the House of Representatives of the State of Michigan memorializing Congress to pass H.R. 1014 to amend the Balanced Budget and Emergency Deficit Control Act of 1985 so that military technicians (dual status) shall be included in military personnel accounts for purposes of any order issued under that Act; to the Committee on Appropriations.
Whereas, the closure dates will depend on whether state regulations are consistent with federal regulations for the recreational red snapper season length or bag limit; and

Whereas, amidst regulations, a recreational season for Gulf of Mexico red snapper begins June 1 each year with a two-fish bag limit and the length of the season is determined by the amount, the average weight, and the estimated catch rates over time; and

Whereas, since NOAA Fisheries is responsible for ensuring that the entire recreational harvest, including harvest in state waters, does not exceed the recreational quota, then if states establish a larger bag limit for state waters than the federal regulations allow in federal waters, the federal season must be adjusted to accommodate the additional harvest expected in state waters; and

Whereas, if all states were to implement consistent regulations, the 2013 recreational season would be twenty-eight days, assuming the recreational quota is increased to 4,145 million pounds through separate rule-making; and

Whereas, in addition to Louisiana, the states of Texas and Florida have indicated to NOAA Fisheries that they will implement inconsistent red snapper regulations for their state waters; and

Whereas, without this emergency rule, the 2013 federal season would be reduced to twenty-two days to compensate for the additional bag limit in the state waters; and

Whereas, this emergency rule allows NOAA Fisheries to calculate the recreational red snapper fishing season separately in the exclusive economic zone off each state to account for any inconsistency of regulations in state waters; and

Whereas, based on the expected regulations for Texas, Louisiana, and Florida, the preliminary season lengths would be as follows: Texas, twelve days; Louisiana, nine days; Mississippi and Alabama, twenty-eight days; and Florida, twenty-one days; and

Whereas, on March 23, 2013, Louisiana implemented weekend-only recreational red snapper season that will end on September 30, with a recreational bag limit of three fish per day at sixteen-inch minimum; and

Whereas, the regional administrator of the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration’s Southeast Regional Office and his scientists can provide information on the following issues: (1) an emergency rule on the recreational closure authority specific to federal waters off individual states for the recreational red snapper component of the Gulf of Mexico red fishery; (2) methodology for determination of the length, allocations, and quotas for the red snapper season; (3) plans for the future allocation of shares of red snapper; (4) update on the regional and Gulf of Mexico red snapper stock assessments on natural and artificial habitats; (5) relationship of size of red snapper stock assessments on natural and artificial habitats; (6) relationship of size of snapper stock assessments on natural and artificial habitats; and

Resolved, that a copy of this Resolution shall be transmitted to the secretary of the Senate and the speaker of the House of Representatives, to each member of the Louisiana delegation to the United States Congress, to the secretary of the United States Department of Commerce, and the regional administrator of the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration’s Southeast Regional Office.

POM-23. A concurrent resolution adopted by the House of Representatives of the State of Arkansas, and approved by the governor, for the purpose of revising the United States Congress, the United States Department of Commerce, and the United States Department of State; and

Resolved, That the members of the House of Representatives of the Ninety-seventh General Assembly, First Regular Session, the Senate concurring therein, hereby strongly:

(1) Support continued and increased development and delivery of oil derived from North American oil reserves to United States refiners;

(2) Urge the United States Congress to support continued and increased development and delivery of oil from Canada to the United States;

(3) Urge the President of the United States to support the continued and increased importation of oil from formation in Montana, North Dakota, and South Dakota, as well as Canadian oil sands; and

(4) Urge the United States Secretary of State to approve the newly routed pipeline application from TransCanada to reduce dependence on unstable governments, create new jobs, improve our national security, and strengthen ties with an important ally; and be it further

Resolved, That the Chief Clerk of the Missouri House of Representatives, is instructed to print and mail properly inscribed copies of this resolution for the President of the United States, the President Pro Temp of the United States Senate, the Speaker of the United States House of Representatives, and each member of the Missouri Congressional delegation.

Adam Crumbliss, Chief Clerk of the House of Representatives, and Terry L. Spieler, Secretary of the Senate, do hereby certify that the aforementioned is a true and correct copy of House Resolution No. 19, adopted by the House of Representatives on March 14, 2013, and concurred in the Senate on April 17, 2013.
memorializing the United States Congress to take whatever actions necessary to encourage and support reunification of Ireland; to the Committee on Foreign Relations.

SENATE CONCURRENT RESOLUTION No. 21
 Whereas, an ancient and distinct land, an island-nation artificially rendered in two in 1922; partitioned by the Government of Ireland Act as an independent Irish state and a kingdom which remained a dominion of the United Kingdom; and
 Whereas, the partition divided the nation into Northern Ireland, which is composed of six counties of the four constituent countries of the British Crown, and Southern Ireland, which consists of the remaining twenty-six counties and which eventually became the Republic of Ireland in 1949; and
 Whereas, the Belfast Agreement, also known as the Good Friday Agreement, was ratified by the Irish and British governments on April 10, 1998, as was successfully negotiated with support from the United States; and
 Whereas, the Good Friday Agreement represents a fundamental political advance that created a framework and a mechanism for further political development toward the final resolution of the issue and reunification; and
 Whereas, today, with self-determination, the Irish people enjoy an unencumbered economic future as a viable member of the European Union; and
 Whereas, the time has come to bring about a seamless resolution of the partition of Ireland in favor of a more united, sovereign nation that guarantees equal rights and equal opportunities for all of its citizens; and
 Whereas, in every area that affects the overall well-being of the Irish people, including their economy, education, health, governance, and social interaction, a united Ireland proffers the best opportunity for peace and prosperity for a divided Irish population; Now, therefore, be it
 Resolved, That the Legislature of Louisiana memorializes the Congress of the United States to take whatever actions necessary to encourage and support the reunification of Ireland, and be if further
 Resolved, That a copy of this Resolution shall be transmitted to the secretaries of the United States Senate and the clerk of the United States House of Representatives and to each member of the Louisiana delegation to the United States Congress.

POM-35. A concurrent resolution adopted by the Legislature of the State of Louisiana memorializing the Congress of the United States to enact legislation to provide additional funding for research in order to find a treatment and a cure for Amyotrophic Lateral Sclerosis; to the Committee on Health, Education, Labor, and Pensions.

SENATE CONCURRENT RESOLUTION No. 14
 Whereas, amyotrophic lateral sclerosis, or ALS, is sometimes known as Lou Gehrig’s disease; and
 Whereas, ALS is a fatal neurodegenerative disease that affects the motor neurons of all bodies of the lower motor neurons in the gray matter of the anterior horns of the spinal cord; and
 Whereas, the initial symptom of ALS is usually weakness of the skeletal muscles, especially those of the extremities; and
 Whereas, as ALS progresses, the patient typically experiences difficulty in swallowing, talking, and breathing; and
 Whereas, ALS eventually causes muscles to atrophy and the patient becomes a functional quadriplegic; and
 Whereas, ALS does not affect mental capacity of the patient, such that the patient remains alert and aware of surroundings and aware of the loss of motor functions and the inevitable outcome of continued deterioration and death; and
 Whereas, on average, patients diagnosed with ALS survive only two to five years from the time of diagnosis; and
 Whereas, despite the catastrophic consequences of ALS, the disease currently has no known cause, means of prevention, or cure; and
 Whereas, research indicates that military veterans are approximately 50 percent greater risk of developing ALS than those who have not served in the military; and
 Whereas, the United States Department of Veterans Affairs has implemented regulations to establish a presumption of service connection for ALS thereby presuming that the development of ALS was incurred or aggravated by a veteran’s service in the military; and
 Whereas, a national ALS registry, administered by the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, is currently identifying cases of ALS in the United States and may become the largest ALS research project ever undertaken; and
 Whereas, Amyotrophic Lateral Sclerosis Awareness Month increases awareness of the circumstances of living with ALS and acknowledges that this disease has not only on the patient, but also on the family and community of anyone receiving such a diagnosis; and
 Whereas, Amyotrophic Lateral Sclerosis Awareness Month also increases awareness of research being done to eradicate this dire disease; Now, therefore, be it
 Resolved, That the Legislature of Louisiana does hereby recognize May 2013 as Amyotrophic Lateral Sclerosis Awareness Month, and be it further
 Resolved, That the Legislature of Louisiana does hereby memorialize the Congress of the United States to enact legislation to provide additional funding for research in order to find a treatment and a cure for Amyotrophic Lateral Sclerosis, and be it further
 Resolved, That a copy of this Resolution shall be transmitted to the secretaries of the United States Senate and the clerk of the United States House of Representatives and to each member of the Louisiana delegation to the United States Congress.

POM-26. A resolution adopted by the Georgia State Senate requesting that Georgia’s Congressional delegation, Congress as a whole, and the United States Government to immediately resolve our national debt crisis with a bipartisan, balanced, comprehensive, long-term solution; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

SENATE RESOLUTION No. 423
 Whereas, our national debt is more than 70 percent of our economy ($11.1 trillion) and is on track to exceed 100 percent of the economy next decade; and
 Whereas, our national debt threatens to stunt the strength of our economy and eventually lead to an economic crisis; and
 Whereas, our national debt threatens the solvency of Social Security and Medicare; and
 Whereas, if Congress and President Obama fail to avoid the looming fiscal cliff and find a comprehensive solution to our national debt, Georgia could lose up to 50,000 jobs due to federal spending cuts; and
 Whereas, continued missed opportunities for reform and avoiding fiscal cliff crises add to economic uncertainty, preventing business development and investment; and
 Whereas, failing to resolve our national debt crisis imperils the economic and financial security of future generations; and
 Whereas, smart and gradual debt reduction can reverse all of the negative economic and generational consequences of elevated and rising debt; and
 Whereas, a credible plan could help strengthen our fragile economic recovery by improving confidence and reducing uncertainty; and
 Whereas, fixing the debt could restore public faith in Washington’s ability to solve problems; and
 Whereas, our national debt can only be resolved through a bipartisan, comprehensive solution that reins in spending, raises revenues, and reforms entitlements; Now, therefore, be it
 Resolved, That the members of this body request that Georgia’s Congressional delegation, Congress, and President Obama immediately resolve our national debt crisis with a bipartisan, balanced, comprehensive, long-term solution, to the Committee on Environment and Public Works.


POM-30. A resolution adopted by the City Council of Seal Beach, California, expressing its support to the President of the United States, the Senate, and the House of Representatives, for comprehensive immigration reform and urging Congress to adopt comprehensive immigration legislation; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

POM-31. A resolution adopted by the Board of Supervisors of the County of Monterey of the State of California urging the United States Supreme Court to affirm the constitutionality of the Voting Rights Act; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

POM-32. A resolution adopted by the Pecos River Commission requesting that Congress fund the National Streamflow Information Program (NSIP) gages associated with the Pecos River Basin and the U.S. Geological Survey place a priority on funding these gages under NSIP to the Committee on Environment and Public Works.

REPORTS OF COMMITTEES

The following reports of committees were submitted:

By Mr. SCHUMER, from the Committee on Rules and Administration:

A report to accompany H.R. Res. 64. An original resolution authorizing expenditures by committees of the Senate for the period March 1, 2013, through September 30, 2013 (Rept. No. 113–41).

By Mr. MENENDEZ, from the Committee on Foreign Relations, without amendment:

A bill to direct the Secretary of State to develop a strategy to obtain observer status for Taiwan at the triennial
EXECUTIVE REPORTS OF COMMITTEE

The following executive reports of nominations were submitted:

By Mr. LEAHY for the Committee on the Judiciary:


Vernon S. Broderick, of New York, to be United States District Judge for the Southern District of New York.

Derek Anthony West, of California, to be Associate Attorney General.

(Nominations without an asterisk were reported with the recommendation that they be confirmed.)

INTRODUCTION OF BILLS AND JOINT RESOLUTIONS

The following bills and joint resolutions were introduced, read the first and second times by unanimous consent, and referred as indicated:

By Mr. FRANKEN (for himself, Mr. GRASSLEY, Mr. HARKIN, Mr. RUBIO, Mrs. GILLIBRAND, Mrs. MURRAY, Mr. CARDIN, Mr. SCHUMER, Mr. CARPER, Mr. BLUMENTHAL, Mr. WYDEN, Mr. Boxer, Ms. WHITEHOUSE, Mr. JOHNSON of South Dakota, Mr. COONS, and Ms. MIKULSKI):

S. 1156. A bill to amend the Higher Education Opportunity Act to add disclosure requirements to the institution financial aid offer form and to amend the Higher Education Act of 1965 to make such form mandatory; to the Committee on Health, Education, Labor, and Pensions.

By Mr. CASEY:

S. 1157. A bill to reauthorize the Rivers of Steel National Heritage Area, the Lackawanna Valley National Heritage Area, the Delaware and Lehigh National Heritage Corridor, and the Schuylkill River Valley National Heritage Area; to the Committee on Energy and Natural Resources.

By Mr. WARNER (for himself and Mr. CONDIT):

S. 1158. A bill to require the Secretary of the Treasury to mint coins commemorating the 100th anniversary of the establishment of the National Park Service, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Banking, Housing, and Urban Affairs.

By Mrs. MURRAY:

S. 1159. A bill to amend the Equal Credit Opportunity Act to prohibit discrimination on account of sexual orientation or gender identity when extending credit; to the Committee on Banking, Housing, and Urban Affairs.

By Mr. BLUMENTHAL:

S. 1160. A bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 to allow a credit against income tax for qualified conservation contributions which include National Scenic Trails; to the Committee on Finance.

By Ms. LANDRIEU (for herself and Mr. WICKER):

S. 1161. A bill to provide for the development of a fishery management plan for the Gulf of Mexico; to the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation.

By Mr. MERKLEY (for himself, Mr. WYDEN, and Mrs. FEINSTEIN):

S. 1162. A bill to authorize the Administrator of the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration to provide certain funds to eligible entities for activities undertaken to address the marine debris impacts of the March 2011 Tohoku earthquake and subsequent tsunami, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation.

By Mr. CARPER (for himself and Ms. COLLINS):

S. 1163. A bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 to include automated fire sprinkler system retrofits as section 179 property and classify certain automated fire sprinkler systems retrofits as 15-year property for purposes of depreciation; to the Committee on Finance.

By Mr. PRYOR (for himself and Mr. COONS):

S. 1164. A bill to amend the Patient Protection and Affordable Care Act to clarify provisions with respect to church plans; to the Committee on Finance.

By Mr. TESTER (for himself, Mr. PRYOR, Mr. BERECH, and Mr. WYDEN):

S. 1165. A bill to amend title 38, United States Code, to provide for certain requirements relating to the initiation of veterans and for other purposes; to the Committee on Veterans' Affairs.

By Mr. ISAKSON (for himself, Mr. AXELRAD, Mr. BURR, Mr. COATS, Mr. CORER, Mr. CORNYN, Mr. ENZI, Mr. GRAHAM, Mr. HINOJE, Mr. JOHANNS, Mr. KIRK, Mr. ROBERTS, and Mr. SCOTT):

S. 1166. A bill to amend the National Labor Relations Act to provide for appropriate designation of collective bargaining units; to the Committee on Health, Education, Labor, and Pensions.

By Mr. HELLER (for himself and Mr. REED):

S. 1167. A bill to require the Secretary of the Interior to convey certain Federal land to Elko County, Nevada, and to take land into trust for the Te-moak Tribe of Western Shoshone Indians of Nevada, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Energy and Natural Resources.

By Mr. SANDERS:

S. 1168. A bill to amend the Foreign Intelligence Surveillance Act of 1978 to limit the use of warrants and expand reporting requirements and for other purposes; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. BAUCUS (for himself and Mr. Tester):

S. 1169. A bill to withdraw and reserve certain public land in the State of Montana for the Limestone Hills Training Area, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Energy and Natural Resources.

By Mr. SANDERS:

S. 1170. A bill to provide for youth jobs, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Health, Education, Labor, and Pensions.

By Mr. HATCH (for himself, Mr. BOOZMAN, Mr. BURR, Mr. COATS, Mr. COCHRAN, Ms. COLLINS, Mr. CORNYN, Mr. CRAPO, Mr. CUBINSKI, Mr. DAVIES, Mr. ENZI, Mr. GRAHAM, Mr. GRASSLEY, Mr. HELLER, Mr. JOHANNS, Mr. McCAIN, Ms. MURKOWSKI, Mr. Risch, Mr. ROBERTS, Mr. RUSKIN, Mr. SESSIONS, Mr. THUNE, and Mr. VITTER):

S.J. Res. 17. A joint resolution proposing an amendment to the Constitution of the United States authorizing Congress to prohibit the use of federal funds to desecrate the flag of the United States; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

SUBMISSION OF CONCURRENT AND SENATE RESOLUTIONS

The following concurrent resolutions and Senate resolutions were read, and referred (or acted upon), as indicated:

By Mr. ISAKSON:

S. Res. 170. A resolution commemorating John Lewis on the 50th anniversary of his chairmanship of the Student Nonviolent Coordinating Committee; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. BLUMENTHAL (for himself, Ms. COLLINS, and Mr. NELSON):

S. Res. 171. A resolution designating June 13, 2013, as "World Elder Abuse Awareness Day"; considered and agreed to.

ADDITIONAL COSPONSORS

S. 104. At the request of Mr. VITTER, the name of the Senator from Idaho (Mr. Risch) was added as a cosponsor of S. 104, a bill to provide for congressional approval of national monuments and restrictions on the use of national monuments.

S. 109. At the request of Mr. VITTER, the name of the Senator from Oklahoma (Mr. Inhoffe) was added as a cosponsor of S. 109, a bill to preserve open competition and Federal Government neutrality towards the labor relations of Federal Government contractors on Federal and federally funded construction projects.

S. 133. At the request of Mr. DURBIN, the name of the Senator from Maryland (Mr. Cardin) was added as a cosponsor of S. 113, a bill to amend the Truth in Lending Act and the Higher Education Act of 1965 to require certain creditors to obtain certifications from institutions of higher education, and for other purposes.

S. 137. At the request of Ms. KLOBUCHAR, the name of the Senator from Virginia (Mr. Kaine) was added as a cosponsor of S. 117, a bill to amend part D of title XVIII of the Social Security Act to require the Secretary of Health and Human Services to negotiate covered part D drug prices on behalf of Medicare beneficiaries.

S. 162. At the request of Mr. FRANKEN, the name of the Senator from Wyoming (Mr. Enzi) was added as a cosponsor of S. 162, a bill to reauthorize and improve the Mentally Ill Offender Treatment and Crime Reduction Act of 2004.

S. 330. At the request of Mrs. BOXER, the name of the Senator from Michigan (Mr. Levin) and the Senator from Arkansas (Mr. Pryor) were added as cosponsors of S. 330, a bill to amend the Public Health Service Act to establish safeguards and standards of quality for research and transplantation of organs infected with human immunodeficiency virus (HIV).

S. 409. At the request of Mr. BURR, the name of the Senator from Alaska (Mr.
BEGICH) was added as a cosponsor of S. 499, a bill to add Vietnam Veterans Day as a patriotic and national observance.

S. 411

At the request of Mr. Rockefeller, the name of the Senator from Michigan (Mr. Levin) was added as a cosponsor of S. 411, a bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 to extend and modify the railroad track maintenance credit.

S. 522

At the request of Mr. Durbin, the name of the Senator from Alaska (Mr. Begich) was added as a cosponsor of S. 522, a bill to require the Secretary of Veterans Affairs to award grants to establish, or expand upon, master's degree or doctoral degree programs in orthotics and prosthetics, and for other purposes.

S. 559

At the request of Mr. ischemia, the name of the Senator from Mississippi (Mr. Wicker) was added as a cosponsor of S. 559, a bill to establish a fund to make payments to the Americans held hostage in Iran, and to members of their families, who are identified as members of the covered class as defined in section 801 of the Iran Hostage Resolution Act of 1980.

S. 569

At the request of Mr. Brown, the name of the Senator from Delaware (Mr. Coons) was added as a cosponsor of S. 569, a bill to amend title XVIII of the Social Security Act to count a period of receipt of outpatient observation services in a hospital toward satisfying the 3-day inpatient hospital requirement for coverage of skilled nursing facility services under Medicare.

S. 577

At the request of Mr. Nelson, the name of the Senator from Connecticut (Mr. Murphy) was added as a cosponsor of S. 577, a bill to amend title XVIII of the Social Security Act to provide for the distribution of additional residency positions, and for other purposes.

S. 695

At the request of Mr. Begich, the name of the Senator from Ohio (Mr. Brown) was added as a cosponsor of S. 695, a bill to amend title 38, United States Code, to extend the authorization of appropriations for the Secretary of Veterans Affairs to pay a monthly assistance allowance to disabled veterans training or competing for the Paralympic Team and the authorization of appropriations for the Secretary of Veterans Affairs to provide assistance to United States Paralympians, Inc., and for other purposes.

S. 721

At the request of Mrs. Gillibrand, the name of the Senator from North Carolina (Mrs. Hagan) was added as a cosponsor of S. 721, a bill to require the Commissioner of Social Security to revise the medical and evaluation criteria for determining disability in a person diagnosed with Huntington's Disease and to waive the 24-month waiting period for Medicare eligibility for individuals disabled by Huntington's Disease.

S. 769

At the request of Mr. Durbin, the name of the Senator from Vermont (Mr. Leahy) was added as a cosponsor of S. 769, a bill to designate as wilderness certain Federal portions of the red rock canyons of the Colorado Plateau and the Great Basin Deserts in the State of Utah for the benefit of present and future generations of people in the United States.

S. 789

At the request of Mr. Baucus, the names of the Senator from Tennessee (Mr. Corker), the Senator from Tennessee (Mr. Alexander) and the Senator from North Dakota (Mr. Hoeven) were added as cosponsors of S. 789, a bill to grant the Congressional Gold Medal, collectively, to the First Special Service Force, in recognition of its superior service during World War II.

S. 813

At the request of Mr. Begich, his name was added as a cosponsor of S. 813, a bill to require that Peace Corps volunteers be subject to the same limitations regarding coverage of abortion services as employees of the Peace Corps with respect to coverage of such services, and for other purposes.

S. 896

At the request of Mr. Begich, the name of the Senator from New Mexico (Mr. Udall) was added as a cosponsor of S. 896, a bill to amend title II of the Social Security Act to repeal the Government pension offset and windfall elimination provisions.

S. 928

At the request of Mr. Sanders, the name of the Senator from Alaska (Mr. Begich) was added as a cosponsor of S. 928, a bill to amend title 38, United States Code, to improve the processing of claims for compensation under laws administered by the Secretary of Veterans Affairs, and for other purposes.

S. 947

At the request of Mrs. Hagan, the name of the Senator from North Dakota (Ms. Heitkamp) was added as a cosponsor of S. 947, a bill to ensure access to certain information for financial services industry regulators, and for other purposes.

S. 1091

At the request of Ms. Mikulski, the name of the Senator from Maine (Ms. Collins) was added as a cosponsor of S. 1091, a bill to provide for the issuance of an Alzheimer's Disease Research Semipostal Stamp.

S. 1118

At the request of Mr. Wyden, the name of the Senator from Alaska (Mr. Begich), the former Governor of Pennsylvania (Mr. Casey) and the Senator from Michigan (Ms. Stabenow) were added as cosponsors of S. 1118, a bill to amend part E of title IV of the Social Security Act to better enable State child welfare agencies to prevent sex trafficking of children and serve the needs of children who are victims of sex trafficking, and for other purposes.

S. RES. 151

At the request of Mrs. Casey, the name of the Senator from Maryland (Mr. Cardin) was added as a cosponsor of S. Res. 151, a resolution urging the Government of Afghanistan to ensure transparent and credible presidential and provincial elections in April 2014 by adhering to internationally accepted democratic standards, establishing a transparent electoral process, and ensuring security for voters and candidates.

S. RES. 154

At the request of Mr. Blumenthal, the name of the Senator from Alaska (Mr. Begich) was added as a cosponsor of S. Res. 154, a resolution calling for free and fair elections in Iran, and for other purposes.

S. RES. 165

At the request of Mr. Begich, the names of the Senator from Maryland (Mr. Cardin) and the Senator from Oregon (Mr. Wyden) were added as cosponsors of S. Res. 165, a resolution calling for free and fair elections in Iran, and for other purposes.

S. RES. 1198

At the request of Mr. Tester, the names of the Senator from Washington (Mrs. Murray), the Senator from Alabama (Mr. Sessions) and the Senator from Idaho (Mr. Crapo) were added as cosponsors of amendment No. 1198 proposed to S. 744, a bill to provide for comprehensive immigration reform and for other purposes.

S. RES. 1222

At the request of Ms. Landrieu, the name of the Senator from Missouri (Mr. Blunt) was added as a cosponsor of amendment No. 1222 proposed to S. 744, a bill to provide for comprehensive immigration reform and for other purposes.

S. AMENDMENT NO. 1246

At the request of Mr. Johanns, his name was added as a cosponsor of amendment No. 1246 intended to be proposed to S. 744, a bill to provide for comprehensive immigration reform and for other purposes.

S. AMENDMENT NO. 1247

At the request of Mr. Johanns, his name was added as a cosponsor of amendment No. 1247 intended to be proposed to S. 744, a bill to provide for comprehensive immigration reform and for other purposes.

S. AMENDMENT NO. 1251

At the request of Mr. Cornyn, the name of the Senator from Ohio (Mr. Portman) was added as a cosponsor of amendment No. 1251 intended to be proposed to S. 744, a bill to provide for comprehensive immigration reform and for other purposes.
STATEMENTS ON INTRODUCED
BILLS AND JOINT RESOLUTIONS

By Mr. HATCH (for himself, Mr. Boozman, Mr. Burr, Mr. Coats, Mr. Cochran, Ms. Collins, Mr. Cornyn, Mr. Crapo, Mr. Enzi, Mrs. Fischer, Mr. Graham, Mr. Grassley, Mr. Heller, Mr. Johanns, Mr. McCain, Mr. Kowalski, Mr. Risch, Mr. Roberts, Mr. Rubio, Mr. Sessions, Mr. Thune, and Mr. Vitter):

S.J. Res. 17. A joint resolution proposing an amendment to the Constitution of the United States authorizing Congress to prohibit the physical desecration of the flag of the United States; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

Mr. HATCH. Mr. President, tomorrow is Flag Day and I am proud to be joined by 21 of my colleagues in introducing an amendment to the Constitution giving Congress power to prohibit the physical desecration of the flag of the United States. At a time when many issues divide us, the flag to which we pledge allegiance ought to be one thing that unites us.

On this day in 1777, the Continental Congress adopted a resolution designating the design of the flag of the United States. President Woodrow Wilson first issued a proclamation in 1916 officially establishing June 14 as Flag Day and Congress did so by statute in 1949.

States began adopting laws protecting the American flag in the late 19th century, but by 1932 Congress adopted the Federal Flag Code in 1942 providing uniform guidelines for displaying the flag and in 1968 enacted the Federal Flag Protection Act.

We have, as they say, come a long way—but not in a good direction. Gregory John Lewis, a member what the Supreme Court did in its pair of decisions. The court did not say government should not protect the flag, but said that government may not do so. This amendment would restore that authority. I believe that a vigorous and public debate about our shared values and principles and about the flag as a unique symbol of national unity would be very healthy for America. We can have that debate only when the Constitution allows it and with this amendment the Constitution would.

Second, members of Congress must remember our role in the constitutional amendment process. Congress cannot amend the Constitution. We can propose amendments, but the Constitution is not changed until 3/4 of the States ratify. Congress should not deprive the American people of the opportunity to express their will on this important issue.

The American people want that opportunity. All 50 State legislatures have indicated their support for a constitutional amendment to allow protection of the flag.

Just a few days ago, President Obama issued the annual proclamation designating this week as National Flag Week and designating today as Flag Day. He urged all Americans to observe these “with pride and all due ceremony...as a time to honor America, to celebrate our heritage in public gatherings and activities, and to publicly recite the Pledge of Allegiance to the Flag of the United States of America.”

The Supreme Court has had its say, concluding that neither States nor the Federal Government may prohibit desecration of the American flag. But the Supreme Court does not have the last word about what the Constitution says or what the Constitution means. The American people do. They alone have authority to change the Constitution’s rules for government.

This is why I introduced a flag protection constitutional amendment on June 22, 1989, just one day after the Supreme Court’s decision in Texas v. Johnson. The American people can decide whether to change their Constitution only when an amendment is proposed and ratified. The American people should have that opportunity regarding protection of this unique symbol of national unity.

Today is the ninth time I have introduced a flag protection amendment. The Senate has voted five times on such proposals, including three of mine. The bipartisan support has grown each time—from 51 votes in 1989, 58 votes in 1990, 63 votes in 1995 and 2000, and 66 votes in 2006, just one short of the 67 votes required for a constitutional amendment.

Members of Congress must keep two things in mind. First, even if it is ratified, this amendment would not prohibit flag desecration. It would merely give Congress authority to do so. Remember what the Supreme Court did in its pair of decisions. The court did not say government should not protect the flag, but said that government may not do so. This amendment would restore that authority. I believe that a vigorous and public debate about our shared values and principles and about the flag as a unique symbol of national unity would be very healthy for America. We can have that debate only when the Constitution allows it and with this amendment the Constitution would.

The Constitution embodies the will of the American people in setting rules for government. The Constitution defines what the federal government may do by enumerating its powers in the body of the Constitution. It defines what government may not do by identifying individual rights in the amendment process.

The Supreme Court has had its say, concluding that neither States nor the Federal Government may prohibit
Whereas John Lewis’s unwavering ethical and moral principles have garnered admiration and respect from his colleagues on both sides of the aisle: Now, therefore, be it
Resolved—
(1) commends Congressman John Lewis of Georgia on the 50th anniversary of his chairmanship of the Student Nonviolent Coordinating Committee; and
(2) commemorates his legacy of tirelessly working to secure civil liberties for all, thereby building and ensuring a more perfect Union.

SENATE RESOLUTION 171—DESIGNATING JUNE 15, 2013, AS “WORLD ELDER ABUSE AWARENESS DAY”

Mr. BLUMENTHAL (for himself, Mr. COLLINS, and Mr. NELSON) submitted the following resolution; which was considered and agreed to:

Whereas Federal Government estimates show that more than 1 in 10 persons over age 60, or 6,000,000 individuals, are victims of elder abuse each year;
Whereas the majority of the abuse, neglect, and exploitation of older adults in the United States goes unidentified and unreported;
Whereas only 1 in 4 cases of financial abuse of older adults is reported;
Whereas at least $2,900,000,000 is taken from older adults each year due to financial abuse and exploitation;
Whereas older abuse, neglect, and exploitation have no boundaries and cross all racial, social, class, gender, and geographic lines;
Whereas older adults who are abused are 3 times more likely to die earlier than older adults of the same age who are not abused;
Whereas, although all 50 States have laws against elder abuse, incidents of elder abuse have increased by 150 percent over the last 10 years;
Whereas public awareness has the potential to increase the identification and reporting of elder abuse by the public, professionals, and victims, and can act as a catalyst to promote issue-based education and long-term prevention; and
Whereas private individuals and public agencies must work together on the federal, state, and local levels to combat increasing occurrences of abuse, neglect, and exploitation crime and violence against vulnerable older adults, particularly in light of limited resources for vital protective services; Now, therefore, be it
Resolved, That the Senate—
(1) designates June 15, 2013 as “World Elder Abuse Awareness Day”; (2) recognizes judges, lawyers, adult protective services professionals, law enforcement workers, healthcare providers, victims’ advocates, and other professionals and agencies for their efforts to advance awareness of elder abuse; and
(3) encourages members of the public and professionals who work with older adults to act as catalysts to promote awareness and long-term prevention of elder abuse by reaching out to local adult protective services agencies and by learning to recognize, detect, report, and respond to elder abuse.

AMENDMENTS SUBMITTED AND PROPOSED

SA 1260. Mrs. BOXER submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by her to the bill S. 744, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.
SA 1261. Ms. KLOBUCHAR (for herself, Mr. COATS, and Ms. LANDRIEU) submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by her to the bill S. 744, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.
SA 1262. Ms. KLOBUCHAR (for herself, Mr. COATS, and Ms. LANDRIEU) submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by her to the bill S. 744, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.
SA 1263. Mr. ISAACSON submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill S. 744, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.
SA 1264. Mr. CARDIN submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill S. 744, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.
SA 1265. Mr. CARDIN submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill S. 744, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.
SA 1266. Mr. CARDIN submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill S. 744, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.
SA 1267. Mr. CARDIN submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill S. 744, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.
SA 1268. Mr. MANCHIN submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill S. 744, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.
SA 1269. Mr. THUNE submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill S. 744, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.
SA 1270. Mr. THUNE submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill S. 744, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.
SA 1271. Mr. THUNE submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill S. 744, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.
SA 1272. Mrs. SHAHEEN submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by her to the bill S. 744, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.
SA 1273. Mr. CARPER submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill S. 744, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.
SA 1274. Mr. CARPER submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill S. 744, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.
SA 1275. Mr. CARPER submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill S. 744, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.
SA 1276. Mr. CARPER submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill S. 744, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.
SA 1277. Mr. COATS submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill S. 744, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.
SA 1278. Mr. BLUMENTHAL submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill S. 744, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.
SA 1279. Mr. REID (for Mr. HARKIN) submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill S. 744, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.
SA 1280. Mr. REID (for Mr. HARKIN) submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill S. 744, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.
SA 1281. Mr. SANDERS submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill S. 744, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

TEXT OF AMENDMENTS

SA 1259. Mr. WICKER submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill S. 744, to provide for comprehensive immigration reform and for other purposes; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SEC. 372. LISTING OF IMMIGRATION VIOLATORS IN THE NATIONAL CRIME INFORMATION CENTER DATABASE.

(a) PROVISION OF INFORMATION TO THE NCIC.—Not later than 180 days after the date of enactment of this Act, the Attorney General shall provide the National Crime Information Center of the Department of Justice with all the information in the possession of the Secretary regarding—
(1) any alien against whom a final order of removal has been issued;
(2) any alien who has entered into a voluntary departure agreement;
(3) any alien who has overstayed his or her authorized period of stay; and
(4) any alien whose visa has been revoked.
(b) INFORMATION FOR IMMIGRATION VIOLATORS FILE.—The National Crime Information Center shall enter the information provided pursuant to subsection (a) into the Immigration Violators File of the National Crime Information Center database, regardless of whether—
(1) the alien received notice of a final order of removal;
(2) the alien has already been removed; or
(3) sufficient identifying information is available with respect to the alien.
(c) CONFORMING AMENDMENT.

SA 1263. Mr. SANDERS submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill S. 744, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 1264. Mr. SANDERS (for himself, Mr. GRASSLEY, and Mr. HARKIN) submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill S. 744, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 1265. Mr. BINGGELI submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill S. 744, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 1266. Mr. CARDIN (for himself and Mr. KIRK) submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill S. 744, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

On page 1618, between lines 11 and 12, insert the following:

SA 1267. Mr. CARPER submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill S. 744, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 1268. Mr. MANCHIN submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill S. 744, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 1269. Mr. THUNE submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill S. 744, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 1270. Mr. THUNE submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill S. 744, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 1271. Mr. THUNE submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill S. 744, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 1272. Mrs. SHAHEEN submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by her to the bill S. 744, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 1273. Mr. CARPER submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill S. 744, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 1274. Mr. CARPER submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill S. 744, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 1275. Mr. CARPER submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill S. 744, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 1276. Mr. CARPER submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill S. 744, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 1277. Mr. COATS submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill S. 744, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 1278. Mr. BLUMENTHAL submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill S. 744, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 1279. Mr. REID (for Mr. HOOVEN) submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by Mr. REID, of NV, to the resolution S. Res. 154, calling for free and fair elections in Iran, and for other purposes.

SA 1280. Mr. REID (for Mr. HOOVEN) submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by Mr. REID, of NV, to the resolution S. Res. 154, supra.

SA 1281. Mr. ROE (for Mr. HOOVEN) proposed an amendment to the resolution S. Res. 154, supra.

SA 1282. Mrs. BOXER submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by her to the bill S. 744, to provide for comprehensive immigration reform and for other purposes; which was ordered to lie on the table.

Effect of Date.—The Attorney General and the Secretary shall ensure that the list of persons made by paragraph (1) is implemented not later than 6 months after the date of the enactment of this Act.
SEC. 3727. STATE AND LOCAL LAW ENFORCEMENT PROVISION OF INFORMATION ABOUT APPREHENDED ALIENS.

(a) INFORMATION PROVISION.—As a condition of receiving compensation for the incarceration of undocumented criminal aliens pursuant to section 241(i) of the Immigration and Nationality Act (8 U.S.C. 1231(i)), grants under the “Cops on the Beat” program authorized under part Q of title I of the Omnibus Crime Control and Safe Streets Act of 1968 (42 U.S.C. 3796d-1 et seq.), or other law enforcement grants from the Department or the Department of Justice, each State, and each political subdivision of a State, shall, in a timely manner, provide the Secretary with the information specified in subsection (b) with respect to each alien apprehended in the jurisdiction of the State, or in the political subdivision of the State, who is believed to be inadmissible or deportable.

(b) INFORMATION REQUIRED.—The information required under this subsection is—

(1) the alien’s full legal name;
(2) the alien’s address or place of residence;
(3) a physical description of the alien;
(4) the date, time, and location of the encounter with the alien and the reason for stopping, detaining, apprehending, or arresting the alien;
(5) the alien’s driver’s license number, if applicable, and the State of issuance of such license;
(6) the type of any other identification document issued to the alien, if applicable, any designation number contained in the identification document, and the issuing entity for the identification document;
(7) the license plate number, make, and model of the vehicle driven by, or owned by, the alien, if applicable;
(8) a photo of the alien, if available or readily obtainable; and
(9) the alien’s fingerprints, if available or readily obtainable.

(c) ANNUAL REPORT ON REPORTING.—The Secretary shall maintain, and annually submit to the Congress, a detailed report listing the States, or the political subdivisions of States, that have provided information under paragraph (1) of subsection (b) during the preceding year.

(d) REIMBURSEMENT.—The Secretary shall reimburse States, and political subdivisions of a State, for all reasonable costs, as determined by the Secretary, incurred by the State, or the political subdivision of a State, as a result of providing information under subsection (a).

(e) AUTHORIZATION OF APPROPRIATIONS.—There are authorized to be appropriated such sums as may be necessary to carry out this section.

(f) RULE OF CONSTRUCTION.—Nothing in this section may be construed to require law enforcement officials of a State, or of a political subdivision of a State, to provide the Secretary with information related to a victim of a crime or witness to a criminal offense.

(g) EFFECTIVE DATE.—This section shall take effect on the date that is 120 days after the date of the enactment of this Act, except that subsection (d) of section 642 of the Illegal Immigration Reform and Immigrant Responsibility Act of 1996 (8 U.S.C. 1373), as added by this section, shall take effect beginning on the date that is 1 year after the date of the enactment of this Act.

SA 1260. Mrs. BOXER submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by the bill S. 2145 to authorize the Department of Homeland Security to provide for comprehensive immigration reform and for other purposes; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

At the end of subtitle G of title III, add the following:

SEC. 3728. STANDARDS FOR SHORT-TERM CUSTOMS BY U.S. CUSTOMS AND BORDER PROTECTION.

(a) IN GENERAL.—Not later than 180 days after the date of the enactment of this Act, the Secretary shall, in consultation with the Office for Civil Rights and Civil Liberties of the Department, prescribe regulations establishing standards for short-term custody of aliens by U.S. Customs and Border Protection that provide for basic minimums of care at all facilities of U.S. Customs and Border Protection that hold aliens in custody, including Border Patrol stations, ports of entry, checkpoints, forward operating bases, secondary inspection areas, and short-term custody facilities.

(b) REQUIREMENTS.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—The regulations prescribed under subsection (a) shall include standards with respect to the following:

(A) Limits on detention space capacity.
(B) The availability of potable water and food.
(C) Access to bathroom facilities and hygiene items.
(D) Sleeping arrangements for detainees held overnight.
(E) Adequate climate control.
(F) Access to language-appropriate forms and materials that include an explanation of the consequences of signing such forms.
(G) Pregnant women and individuals with medical needs.
(H) Reasonable accommodations in accordance with the Americans with Disabilities Act of 1990 (42 U.S.C. 12101 et seq.).
(I) Access to emergency medical care, if necessary.
(J) Access to facilities by nongovernmental organizations.
(K) Transferring detainees to facilities of U.S. Immigrations and Customs Enforcement and of the Office for Refugee Resettlement.

(2) ADDITIONAL STANDARDS.—The Secretary may prescribe such additional standards with respect to the short-term custody of aliens as the Secretary considers appropriate.

(c) INSPECTIONS.—

(1) INSPECTIONS BY OMBUDSMAN FOR IMMIGRATION RELATED CONCERNS.—The Ombudsman for Immigration Related Concerns established by section 1114 of the Homeland Security Act of 2002, as added by section 1114, shall—

(A) inspect the facilities described in subsection (a) not less frequently than annually; and
(B) make the results of the inspections available to the public without the need for a request under section 552 of title 5, United States Code.

(2) INSPECTIONS BY BORDER OVERSIGHT TASK FORCE.—Each facility described in subsection (a) that is available to a State or to a political subdivision of a State pursuant to paragraph (1) shall be subject to inspection by the Oversight and Government Reform Committee of the House of Representatives.

(3) CERTIFICATION.—Any jurisdiction that is described in paragraph (1) shall be eligible for Federal financial assistance provided under the Americans with Disabilities Act of 1990 (42 U.S.C. 12101 et seq.).
shall certify to Congress that the regulations have been fully implemented.

SA 1261. Ms. KLOBUCHAR (for herself, Mr. COATS, and Ms. LANDRIEU) submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by her to the bill S. 744, to provide for comprehensive immigration reform and for other purposes; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

At the appropriate place, insert the following:

SEC. 1. DEFINITIONS.

(a) A Certificate of Citizenship or other Federal document issued or requested to be amended under this section shall reflect the child’s name and date of birth as indicated on a birth certificate, certificate of birth facts, certificate of birth abroad, or similar State vital records document issued by the child’s State of residence in the United States after the child has been adopted or re-adopted in that State.

SA 1262. Ms. KLOBUCHAR (for herself, Mr. COATS, and Ms. LANDRIEU) submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by her to the bill S. 744, to provide for comprehensive immigration reform and for other purposes; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

On page 1231, between lines 12 and 13, insert the following:

(g) EMERGENCY ENTRY FOR ADOPTED MINOR RELATIVES.—Section 212(d)(5) (8 U.S.C. 1182(d)(5)) is amended—

(A) by inserting ‘‘(A) The Attorney General may’’ before ‘‘in his discretion’’;

(B) by striking ‘‘he may’’ and inserting ‘‘the Director may’’;

(C) by striking ‘‘he was’’ and inserting ‘‘the alien’s case’’;

(D) by striking ‘‘his case’’ and inserting ‘‘the alien’s case’’;

(E) by striking ‘‘(B)’’ and inserting the following:

(5) PAROLE.—

‘‘(A) IN GENERAL.—The Director of U.S. Citizenship and Immigration Services (referred to in this paragraph as the ‘Director’):’’;

(2) by striking ‘‘Attorney General’’ each place such term appears and inserting ‘‘Director’’;

(3) in subparagraph (A)—

(A) by striking ‘‘in his discretion’’ and inserting ‘‘in the discretion of the Director, may’’;

(B) by striking ‘‘he may’’ and inserting ‘‘the Director may’’;

(C) by striking ‘‘he was’’ and inserting ‘‘the alien’s case’’;

(D) by striking ‘‘his case’’ and inserting ‘‘the alien’s case’’;

(E) by striking ‘‘(B)’’ and inserting the following:

(5) LIMITATION.—; and

(b) by inserting after subparagraph (A) the following:

‘‘(B) SPECIAL USE OF PAROLE AUTHORITY.—

(I) IN GENERAL.—Notwithstanding any other provision of this Act, the Director, in the discretion of the Director, may grant parole to the following:

(A) the party or parties seeking parole on behalf of the child have a preexisting relationship with the child, such as a pending adoption case or a familial relationship;

(B) the child is not subject to any ongoing investigation or legal dispute as to custody in the child’s country of origin or habitual residence;

(C) there is no explicit objection by the government of the child’s country of origin or habitual residence in the child’s country of origin or habitual residence if the Director determines in the discretion of the Director, may grant parole on behalf of the child;

(D) the alien was in the United States after the expiration of a valid visa, which expiration occurred before the date of the enactment of the Border Security, Economic Opportunity, and Immigration Modernization Act.

‘‘(F)’’.

SA 1264. Mr. CARDIN submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill S. 744, to provide for comprehensive immigration reform and for other purposes; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

On page 1920, after line 13, add the following:

TITLE V—PRIVATE PRISONS

SECTION 5001. SHORT TITLE.

This title may be cited as the ‘‘Private Prison Information Act of 2013.’’

SEC. 5002. FREEDOM OF INFORMATION ACT APPLICABLE FOR CONTRACT PRISONS.

(a) IN GENERAL.—Each applicable entity shall be subject to section 522 of title 5, United States Code (popularly known as the Freedom of Information Act), in the same manner as a Federal agency operating a Federal prison or other Federal correctional facility would be subject to such section of title 5, including—

(1) the duty to release information about the operation of the non-Federal prison or correctional facility; and

(b) REGULATIONS.—A Federal agency that certifies with, or provides funds to, an applicable entity to incarcerate or detain Federal prisoners in a non-Federal prison or correctional facility shall promulgate regulations or guidance to ensure compliance by the applicable entity with subsection (a).

(c) NO FEDERAL FUNDS FOR COMPLIANCE.—No Federal funds may be used to assist applicable entities with compliance with this section or section 552 of title 5, United States Code.

D. CIVIL ACTION.—Any party aggrieved by a violation of section 522 of title 5, United States Code, by an applicable entity, as such section is applicable to such an entity in accordance with subsection (a), may, in a civil action, obtain appropriate relief against the applicable entity for the violation.

(c) DEFINITIONS.—In this section:

(1) NON-FEDERAL PRISON OR CORRECTIONAL FACILITY.—

(A) IN GENERAL.—The term ‘‘non-Federal prison or correctional facility’’ means any non-Federal facility described in subparagraph (B) that incarcerates or detains Federal prisoners pursuant to an contract or intergovernmental service agreement with—

(i) the Federal Bureau of Prisons;

(ii) Immigration and Customs Enforcement;

(2) ENTITY.—The term ‘‘applicable entity’’ means—

(A) a non-Federal prison or correctional facility contracting with, or receiving funds from, the Federal Government to incarcerate or detain Federal prisoners in a non-Federal prison or correctional facility;

(B) any State or local governmental entity with an intergovernmental service agreement with the Federal Government to incarcerate or detain Federal prisoners in a non-Federal prison or correctional facility.

SA 1265. Mr. CARDIN submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by
him to the bill S. 744, to provide for comprehensive immigration reform and for other purposes; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

At the end of subtitle G of title III, insert the following:

SEC. 3723. PREEMPTION OF STATE AND LOCAL LAW.

(a) In general.—

(1) PREEMPTION OF STATE AND LOCAL LAW.—Title I is (8 U.S.C. 1101 et seq.) is amended by adding at the end the following:

SEC. 107. PREEMPTION OF STATE AND LOCAL LAW.

``(a) Except as explicitly authorized or required by Federal law, the provisions of this Act preempt any State or local law or policy that—

``(1) imposes a civil or criminal sanction, impairment, or liability on the basis of either immigration status or violation of a provision of this Act or the Border Security, Economic Opportunity, and Immigration Modernization Act; or

``(2) requires the disclosure of immigration status as a condition of receiving any dwelling, good, program, or service.

``(b) Construction.—Nothing in this section may be construed to restrict the authority of a State or locality to cooperate in the enforcement of Federal immigration law, to the extent that such cooperation is explicitly authorized or required by Federal law, or to any way restrict, any government entity or official from doing any of the following with respect to information regarding the individualized immigration status, lawful or unlawful, of any individual.

``(b) ADDITIONAL AUTHORITY OF GOVERNMENT AGENCIES AND THE DEPARTMENT OF HOMELAND SECURITY.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—Notwithstanding any other provision of Federal, State, or local law, no Federal, State, or local government entity may prohibit, or in any way restrict, any government entity or official from sending the Secretary of Homeland Security information regarding the citizenship or immigration status, lawful or unlawful, of any individual.

``(b) ADDITIONAL AUTHORITY OF GOVERNMENT ENTITIES.—Notwithstanding any other provision of Federal, State, or local law, no person or agency may prohibit, or in any way restrict, any government entity or official from doing any of the following with respect to information regarding the immigration status, lawful or unlawful, of any individual.

``(1) Requesting such information from the Department of Homeland Security.

``(2) Maintaining such information.

``(3) Exchanging such information with any other Federal government entity.

``(c) OBLIGATION TO RESPOND TO REQUESTS.—The Secretary of Homeland Security shall respond to a request by a Federal, State, or local government agency, seeking to verify or ascertain the citizenship or immigration status of any individual within the jurisdictional authority of the agency by providing the requested verification or status information only when the request is made for a purpose explicitly authorized or required by Federal, State, or local law.

``(d) DATA SHARING.—For purposes of enforcing the anti-discrimination provision of title VI of the Civil Rights Act of 1964 (42 U.S.C. 2000d), the anti-discrimination provisions in section 809 of the Omnibus Crime Control Act and Safe Streets Act of 1968 (42 U.S.C. 3789 et seq.), the Civil Rights of Institutionalized Persons Acts (42 U.S.C. 1997 et seq.), and other Federal civil rights laws, the Attorney General shall have access to all data collected and maintained pursuant to Federal law. The Secretary and Attorney General will enter into an agreement setting forth the process for data sharing consistent with the purpose of paragraph (1).

``(c) TABLE OF CONTENTS AMENDMENT.—The table of contents in section 2 of the Personal Responsibility and Work Opportunity Reconciliation Act of 1996 (Public Law 104–193; 110 Stat. 2105) by striking the item relating to section 434 and inserting the following:

``Sec. 434. Information sharing between State and local government agencies and the Department of Homeland Security.’’.

SA 1266. Mr. CARDIN submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill S. 744, to provide for comprehensive immigration reform and for other purposes; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

On page 968, strike lines 9 through 21 and insert the following:

``(ii) ADDITIONAL SECURITY SCREENING.—The Secretary of Homeland Security, in consultation with the Secretary of State, may conduct additional national security and law enforcement background checks upon an intelligence based determination by the Secretary of Homeland Security that the alien represents an enhanced threat to national security.

SA 1267. Mr. CARDIN submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill S. 744, to provide for comprehensive immigration reform and for other purposes; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

Strike section 3305 and insert the following:

SEC. 3305. PROFILING.

(a) PROHIBITION.—In making routine or spontaneous law enforcement decisions, such as ordinary traffic stops, Federal law enforcement officers shall not consider race, ethnicity, religion, or national origin to any degree, except that officers may rely on race, ethnicity, religion, or national origin if a specific suspicion exists.

(b) EXCEPTION.—In conducting activities in connection with a specific investigation, Federal law enforcement officers may consider race, ethnicity, religion, or national origin only to the extent that there is trustworthy information, relevant to the locality or time frame, that links persons of a particular race, ethnicity, religion, or national origin to an identified criminal incident or scheme. This standard applies even where the use of race, ethnicity, religion, or national origin would otherwise be lawful.

(c) INTENT.—This section is not intended to and should not impede the ability of Federal, State, and local law enforcement officers to protect the people of the United States from any threat, be it foreign or domestic.

SA 1268. Mr. MANCHIN submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill S. 744, to provide for comprehensive immigration reform and for other purposes; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

At the end of title I, add the following:

SEC. 1122. MAXIMUM ALLOWABLE COSTS OF SALARIES OF CONTRACTOR EMPLOYEES.

Section 4304(a)(16) of title 41, United States Code, is amended by inserting before the period at the end the following: ‘‘., except that in the case of contracts with the Department of Homeland Security or the National Guard while operating in Federal status that relate to border security, the limit on the costs of compensation of all executives and employees of contractor employees is the annual amount payable under the aggregate limitation on pay as established by the Office of Management and Budget (currently $230,700).’’

SA 1269. Mr. THUNE submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill S. 744, to provide for comprehensive immigration reform and for other purposes; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

On page 897, strike lines 7 through 13 and insert the following:

(a) IN GENERAL.—In addition to positions authorized before the date of the enactment of this Act and any existing officer vacancies within U.S. Customs and Border Protection on such date, the Secretary shall, subject to the availability of appropriations for such purpose, hire, train, and assign to duty, by not later than September 30, 2018, 4,000 full-
time U.S. Customs and Border Protection officers to serve on all inspection lanes (primary, secondary, incoming, and outgoing) and enforcement teams at United States land ports of entry on the Southern border.

(b) Waiver of Personnel Limitation.—The Secretary may waive any limitation on the number of full-time equivalent personnel assigned to any department in order to fulfill the requirements under subsection (a).

SA 1270. Mr. THUNE submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill S. 744, to provide for comprehensive immigration reform and for other purposes; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

On page 856, line 5, strike "Act."

"Act" and insert "Act and a notice that employers in the United States each year to receive notification by telephone, email, or other electronic means of the results of a random selection of employers required to participate in the Employment Verification System under section 274A(d)(3)(B) are required to participate in the Employment Verification System in accordance with the applicable requirements set forth in section 7208 of the Intelligence Reform and Terrorism Prevention Act of 2004 (8 U.S.C. 1365).

At the appropriate place, insert the following:

(iv) the Secretary has implemented the biometric air and sea entry and exit data system in accordance with the applicable requirements set forth in section 7208 of the Intelligence Reform and Terrorism Prevention Act of 2004 (8 U.S.C. 1365).

Beginning on page 1456, line 8.

SA 1271. Mr. THUNE submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill S. 744, to provide for comprehensive immigration reform and for other purposes; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

On page 856, line 5, strike "Act."

"Act" and insert "Act and a notice that employers in the United States with more than 500 employees are required to participate in the Employment Verification System under section 274A(d)(3)(B) are required to participate in the Employment Verification System in accordance with the applicable requirements set forth in section 7208 of the Intelligence Reform and Terrorism Prevention Act of 2004 (8 U.S.C. 1365).

At the appropriate place, insert the following:

On page 1456, line 20 and all that follows through page 1456, line 8.

SA 1272. Mrs. SHAHEEN submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by her to the bill S. 744, to provide for comprehensive immigration reform and for other purposes; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

On page 861, beginning on line 24, strike "each of the most recent 2 years." and insert "at least 2 of the most recent 3 years."

SA 1273. Mr. CARPER submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill S. 744, to provide for comprehensive immigration reform and for other purposes; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

At the appropriate place, insert the following:

SEC. 1106. ACHIEVING PERSISTENT SURVEILLANCE

(a) Analysis of Operational Requirements.—

(1) In general.—As part of the Comprehensive Southern Border Security Strategy under section 5, and in order to achieve the goal of persistent surveillance, the Commissioner of U.S. Customs and Border Protection shall undertake a sector by sector analysis of the border to determine which specific technologies are most effective in identifying illegal cross-border traffic for each particular Border Patrol sector and station along the border.

(2) Requirements.—The analysis conducted under paragraph (1) shall—

(A) include a comparison of the costs and benefits for each type of technology;

(B) estimate total life cycle costs for each type of technology; and

(C) identify specific performance metrics for assessing the performance of the technologies.

(3) Enhancements.—In order to achieve surveillance over the southwest border 24 hours per day for 7 days per week and using the analysis conducted under subsection (a), the Commissioner of U.S. Customs and Border Protection shall—

(1) deploy additional mobile, video, and man-portable surveillance systems;

(2) ensure, to the extent practicable, that all aerial assets, including assets owned before the date of enactment of this Act, are outfitted with advanced sensors that can be used to detect cross-border activity and deploy agents, including infrared cameras, radars, or other technologies as appropriate;

(3) deploy tethered aerostat systems, including systems to detect low flying aircraft across the entire border, as well as systems to detect the movement of people and vehicles;

(4) operate unarmed unmanned aerial vehicles equipped with advanced sensors in every Border Patrol sector to ensure 24 hours per day coverage for 7 days per week;

(A) severe or prevailing weather precludes operations in a given sector;

(B) the Secretary determines that national security requires unmanned aerial vehicles to be deployed elsewhere;

(C) the governor of a State requests that the Secretary deploy unmanned aerial vehicles to assist with disaster recovery efforts or other law enforcement activities; and

(D) deploy unarmed additional fixed-wing aircraft and helicopters.

(2) Limitation.—

(1) In general.—Notwithstanding subsection (b), Border Patrol may not operate unarmed unmanned aerial vehicles in the San Diego and El Centro Sectors, except within 3 miles of the Southern border.

(2) Exception.—The limitation under this subsection shall not apply to the maritime operations of U.S. Customs and Border Protection.

(d) Fleet Consolidation.—In acquiring technological assets under subsection (b), the Commissioner of U.S. Customs and Border Protection shall, to the greatest extent practicable, implement a plan for streamlining the fleet of aircraft, helicopters, aerostats, and unmanned aerial vehicles of U.S. Customs and Border Protection to generate savings in maintenance costs and training costs for pilots and other personnel needed to operate the assets.
SA 1276. Mr. CARPER submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill S. 744, to provide for comprehensive immigration reform and for other purposes; which, was or- dered to lie on the table; as follows:

On page 898, after line 22, insert the fol- lowing:

"(e) TECHNOLOGY AND EQUIPMENT.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—To help facilitate cross border traffic and provide increased situational awareness of inbound and outbound trade and travel, the Commissioner of U.S. Customs and Border Protection shall deploy a variety of fixed and mobile technologies, in addition to the technologies in use as of the date of enactment of this Act, at ports of entry, including—

(A) hand-held biometric and document readers;

(B) license plate readers;

(C) radio frequency identification docu- ments and readers;

(D) interoperable communication devices;

(E) nonintrusive scanning equipment; and

(F) roaming kiosks.

(2) REQUIREMENTS.—In carrying out para- graph (1), the Commissioner of U.S. Customs and Border Protection shall—

(A) consult with officers and agents in the field;

(B) use, to the maximum extent practic- able, commercial off the shelf technology; and

(C) prioritize the deployment of such tech- nology based on the needs of each port of entry.

(3) REPORT.—Not later than 1 year after the date of enactment of this Act, the Com- missioner of U.S. Customs and Border Pro- tection shall submit to the appropriate Con- gressional committees a report on the de- ployment of technology under paragraph (1), including expenditures made and any measur- able gains in increased security and trade and travel efficiency for each technology.

(f) AUTHORIZATION OF APPROPRIATIONS.—

The Secretary, acting through the Commis- sioner of U.S. Customs and Border Protec- tion, may use such sums as are necessary from the Comprehensive Immigration Trust Fund established under section 6(a)(1) to carry out this section.

SA 1277. Mr. COATS submitted an amend- ment intended to be proposed by him to the bill S. 744, to provide for comprehensive immigration reform and for other purposes; which, was or- dered to lie on the table; as follows:

On page 867, lines 1 and 2, strike “is sub- stantially deployed and substantially oper- ational” and insert “is 100 percent deployed and 100 percent operational”;

SA 1278. Mr. BLUMENTHAL sub- mitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill S. 744, to provide for comprehensive immigration reform and for other purposes; which, was or- dered to lie on the table; as follows:

At the appropriate place, insert the fol- lowing:

SEC. 15. WISTHEBLOWER PROTECTIONS.

(a) IN GENERAL.—Section 214(c) (8 U.S.C. 1184(c)) is amended by adding at the end the following:

"(15) WHISTLEBLOWER PROTECTIONS.—

(A) PROHIBITIONS.—A person may not dis- charge, demote, suspend, threaten, harass, or in any other manner discriminate against an employee in the hiring, retention, or conditions of em- ployment because such employee—

(i) has filed or is about to file a com- plaint, instituted or caused to be instituted a proceeding, or participated in a proceeding, or will appear in court, testify, or cooperate or seeks to cooperate, in an investigation or other proceeding con- cerning compliance with the requirements under this title or any rule or regulation per- taining to this title or any covered claim;

(ii) has disclosed or is about to disclose information to, or to any other person or entity, that the employee reason- ably believes evidences a violation of this title or any rule or regulation pertaining to this title or any covered claim;

(iii) has assisted or participated, or is about to assist or participate, in any manner in a proceeding or in any other action to carry out the purposes of this title or any covered claim;

(iv) furnished, or is about to furnish, in- formation to the Department of Labor, the Department of Homeland Security, the Depart- ment of Justice, or any Federal, State, or local regulatory or law enforcement agen- cy relating to a violation of this title or any covered claim;

(v) objected to, or refused to participate in, any activity, policy, practice, or assigned task that the employee reasonably believes to be in violation of any provision of this Act or any other Act, or any order, rule, regulation, standard, or ban under any Act;

(B) ENFORCEMENT.—

(i) IN GENERAL.—An employee who be- lieves that he or she has suffered a violation of subparagraph (a)(15) may pursue relief in accordance with the procedures, notifications, burdens of proof, remedies, and statutes of limitation set forth in section 1514A of title 5, United States Code.

(ii) APPEAL.—

(A) GENERAL.—A petition for review under this subparagraph shall be filed not later than 60 days after the date on which the order was issued by the Sec- retary of Labor.

(B) JURISDICTION.—Any person adversely affected or aggrieved by an order issued under clause (i) may obtain review of the order in the United States Court of Appeals for—

(aa) the circuit in which the violation, with respect to which the order was issued, allegedly occurred; or

(bb) the circuit in which the complainant resided on the date of the violation.

(C) FILING DEADLINE.—A petition for re- view under this subparagraph shall be filed not later than 60 days after the date on which the order was issued by the Sec- retary of Labor.

(D) APPEAL.—The Secretary shall file a petition for review under this subparagraph of any final order issued by the Court of Appeals within 60 days of the issuance of the order.

(E) FINANCIAL PROTECTION.—The Sec- retary shall provide financial protection to an employee who seeks review under this subparagraph.

(2) ANNUAL REPORT.—The Secretary of Labor shall submit to the appropriate Congressional committees an annual report describing the implementation of the amendment, the Secretary of Labor's efforts to implement the amendment, and the status of the implementation of the amendment.

(3) EFFECTIVE DATE.—The amendment, the Secretary of Labor's efforts to implement the amendment, and the status of the implementation of the amendment shall be effective on the date of enactment of this Act.

(4) WHISTLEBLOWER PROTECTIONS.—

(A) IN GENERAL.—Section 214(c) (8 U.S.C. 1184(c)) is amended by adding at the end the following:

"(15) WHISTLEBLOWER PROTECTIONS.—

(A) PROHIBITIONS.—A person may not dis- charge, demote, suspend, threaten, harass, or in any other manner discriminate against an employee in the hiring, retention, or conditions of em- ployment because such employee—

(i) has filed or is about to file a com- plaint, instituted or caused to be instituted a proceeding, or participated in a proceeding, or will appear in court, testify, or cooperate or seeks to cooperate, in an investigation or other proceeding con- cerning compliance with the requirements under this title or any rule or regulation per- taining to this title or any covered claim;

(ii) has disclosed or is about to disclose information to, or to any other person or entity, that the employee reason- ably believes evidences a violation of this title or any rule or regulation pertaining to this title or any covered claim;

(iii) has assisted or participated, or is about to assist or participate, in any manner in a proceeding or in any other action to carry out the purposes of this title or any covered claim;

(iv) furnished, or is about to furnish, in- formation to the Department of Labor, the Department of Homeland Security, the Depart- ment of Justice, or any Federal, State, or local regulatory or law enforcement agen- cy relating to a violation of this title or any covered claim;

(v) objected to, or refused to participate in, any activity, policy, practice, or assigned task that the employee reasonably believes to be in violation of any provision of this Act or any other Act, or any order, rule, regulation, standard, or ban under any Act;

(B) ENFORCEMENT.—

(i) IN GENERAL.—An employee who be- lieves that he or she has suffered a violation of subparagraph (a)(15) may pursue relief in accordance with the procedures, notifications, burdens of proof, remedies, and statutes of limitation set forth in section 1514A of title 5, United States Code.

(ii) APPEAL.—

(A) GENERAL.—A petition for review under this subparagraph shall be filed not later than 60 days after the date on which the order was issued by the Sec- retary of Labor.

(B) JURISDICTION.—Any person adversely affected or aggrieved by an order issued under clause (i) may obtain review of the order in the United States Court of Appeals for—

(aa) the circuit in which the violation, with respect to which the order was issued, allegedly occurred; or

(bb) the circuit in which the complainant resided on the date of the violation.

(C) FILING DEADLINE.—A petition for re- view under this subparagraph shall be filed not later than 60 days after the date on which the order was issued by the Sec- retary of Labor.

(D) APPEAL.—The Secretary shall file a petition for review under this subparagraph of any final order issued by the Court of Appeals within 60 days of the issuance of the order.

(E) FINANCIAL PROTECTION.—The Sec- retary shall provide financial protection to an employee who seeks review under this subparagraph.

(2) ANNUAL REPORT.—The Secretary of Labor shall submit to the appropriate Congressional committees an annual report describing the implementation of the amendment, the Secretary of Labor's efforts to implement the amendment, and the status of the implementation of the amendment.

(3) EFFECTIVE DATE.—The amendment, the Secretary of Labor's efforts to implement the amendment, and the status of the implementation of the amendment shall be effective on the date of enactment of this Act.

(4) WHISTLEBLOWER PROTECTIONS.—

(A) IN GENERAL.—Section 214(c) (8 U.S.C. 1184(c)) is amended by adding at the end the following:

"(15) WHISTLEBLOWER PROTECTIONS.—

(A) PROHIBITIONS.—A person may not dis- charge, demote, suspend, threaten, harass, or in any other manner discriminate against an employee in the hiring, retention, or conditions of em- ployment because such employee—

(i) has filed or is about to file a com- plaint, instituted or caused to be instituted a proceeding, or participated in a proceeding, or will appear in court, testify, or cooperate or seeks to cooperate, in an investigation or other proceeding con- cerning compliance with the requirements under this title or any rule or regulation per- taining to this title or any covered claim;
SA 1280. Mr. REID (for Mr. HOEVEN) submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by Mr. REID of NV to the resolution S. Res. 154, calling for free and fair elections in Iran, and for other purposes; as follows:

Strike the preamble and insert the following:

Whereas democracy, human rights, and civil liberties are universal values and fundamental principles of the foreign policy of the United States;

Whereas an essential element of democratic self-government is for leaders to be chosen and regularly held accountable through elections that are organized and conducted in a manner that is free, fair, inclusive, and consistent with international standards;

Whereas governments in which power does not derive from free and fair elections lack democratic legitimacy;

Whereas elections in Iran are marred by the disqualification of candidates based on their political views, the absence of credible international observers, widespread intimidation and repression of candidates, political parties, and citizens, and systemic electoral fraud;

Whereas elections in Iran consistently involve severe restrictions on freedom of expression, assembly, and association, including censorship, surveillance, disruptions in telecommunications, and the absence of a free media;

Whereas the current president of Iran came to office through disputed elections in 2009, and was re-elected in 2013, that was widely condemned in Iran and throughout the world as neither free nor fair and provoked large-scale peaceful protests throughout the country;

Whereas authorities in Iran continue to hold several candidates from the 2009 election under house arrest;

Whereas the Government of the Islamic Republic of Iran banned more than 2,200 candidates from participating in the March 2, 2012, parliamentary elections and refused to allow domestic or international election observers to oversee those elections;

Whereas the Government of the Islamic Republic of Iran seeks to prevent the people of Iran from accessing news and information by disrupting access to the Internet, including blocking e-mail and social networking sites, limiting access to foreign news and websites, and developing a national Internet that will facilitate government censorship of news and information, and by jamming international broadcasts such as the Voice of America, Persian News Network and Radio Farda, a Persian language broadcast of Radio Free Europe/Radio Liberty;

Whereas authorities in Iran have announced that a presidential election will be held on June 14, 2013; and

Whereas the Guardian Council and the Supreme Leader of Iran have blocked numerous candidates from participating in the June 14, 2013, presidential election; Now, therefore be it

SA 1281. Mr. REID (for Mr. HOEVEN) proposed an amendment to the resolution S. Res. 154, calling for free and fair elections in Iran, and for other purposes; as follows:

Amend the title so as to read: “Call for free and fair elections in Iran, and for other purposes.”

SA 1282. Mrs. BOXER submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by her to the bill S. 744, to provide for comprehensive immigration reform and for other purposes, which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

(1) IN ELIGIBILITY FOR PUBLIC BENEFITS.—

(A) IN GENERAL.—Except as provided in subparagraph (B), an alien who has been granted registered provisional immigrant status under this section is not eligible for any Federal means-tested public benefit (as such term is defined and implemented in section 463 of the Personal Responsibility and Work Opportunity Reconciliation Act of 1996 (8 U.S.C. 1613)).

(B) EXCEPTION.—Any noncitizen who, after 6 years in registered provisional immigrant status, satisfies the terms and conditions for renewing such status and who, after having resided in the United States for at least 10 years, satisfies the terms and conditions for adjusting to lawful permanent residence, and who obtains lawful permanent resident status, shall be deemed to be a qualified alien and to have satisfied the 5-year waiting period for purposes of section 402(a)(2)(L) and 403 of the Personal Responsibility and Work Opportunity Reconciliation Act of 1996 (8 U.S.C. 1612a(a)(2)(L) and 1613).”;

(2) APPLICATION.—This paragraph shall not apply until after the Secretary of State certifies that immigrant visas have become available for all approved petitions for immigrant visas that were filed under sections 201 and 203 before the date of enactment of the Border Security, Economic Opportunity, and Immigration Modernization Act.

On page 1050, strike lines 11 through 16, and insert the following:

(3) INELIGIBILITY FOR PUBLIC BENEFITS.—

(A) IN GENERAL.—Except as provided in subparagraph (B), an alien who has been granted blue card status is not eligible for any Federal means-tested public benefit (as such term is defined and implemented in section 461 of the Personal Responsibility and Work Opportunity Reconciliation Act of 1996 (8 U.S.C. 1613)).

(B) EXCEPTION.—Any noncitizen who has maintained blue card status for at least 5 years, who satisfies the conditions for adjusting to lawful permanent residence, and who obtains lawful permanent resident status, shall be deemed to be a qualified alien and to have satisfied the 5-year waiting period for purposes of section 402(a)(2)(L) and 403 of the Personal Responsibility and Work Opportunity Reconciliation Act of 1996 (8 U.S.C. 1612a(a)(2)(L) and 1613).”;

SEC. 5102. ESTABLISHMENT OF YOUTH JOBS FUND.

(a) ESTABLISHMENT.—There is established in the Treasury of the United States an account that shall be known as the Youth Jobs Fund (referred to in this title as “the Fund”).

(b) DEPOSITS INTO THE FUND.—Out of any amounts in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, there is appropriated $1,500,000,000 for fiscal year 2014, which shall be paid to the Fund, to be used by the Secretary of Labor to carry out the purposes described in this chapter.

(c) AVAILABLE OF FUNDS.—Of the amounts deposited into the Fund under subsection (b), the Secretary of Labor shall allocate $1,500,000,000 to provide summer and year-round employment opportunities to low-income youth in accordance with section 5103.

(d) PERIOD OF AVAILABILITY.—The amounts appropriated under this title shall be available for obligation by the Secretary of Labor until December 31, 2015, and shall be available for expenditure by grantees (including subgrantees) until September 30, 2015.
(A) AREA OF SUBSTANTIAL YOUTH UNEMPLOYMENT.—The term “area of substantial youth unemployment” means any contiguous area that has a population of at least 10,000, and that has a rate of unemployment of at least 10 percent, among individuals who are not younger than 16 but are younger than 25, for the most recent 12 months, as determined by the Secretary of Labor.

(B) DISADVANTAGED YOUNG ADULT OR YOUTH.—The term “disadvantaged young adult or youth” means an individual who is not younger than 16 but is younger than 25, who received an income, or is a member of a family that received a total family income, that, in relation to family size, does not exceed the higher of—

(i) the poverty line; or

(ii) 70 percent of the lower living standard income level.

(C) YOUNG UNEMPLOYED INDIVIDUAL.—The term “young unemployed individual” means an individual who is not younger than 16 but is younger than 25.

(D) STATE PLAN MODIFICATION.—The term “state plan modification or other State request for funds specified in guidance under subsection (b) to the Secretary of Labor not later than 30 days after the issuance of such guidance.

(E) THE SECRETARY OF LABOR WILL APPROVE THE STATE PLAN MODIFICATION OR OTHER STATE REQUEST FOR FUNDS SPECIFIED IN GUIDANCE UNDER SUBSECTION (b) TO THE SECRETARY OF LABOR NOT LATER THAN 30 DAYS AFTER THE ISSUANCE OF SUCH GUIDANCE.

(F) THE SECRETARY OF LABOR WILL APPROVE THE STATE PLAN MODIFICATION OR OTHER STATE REQUEST FOR FUNDS SPECIFIED IN GUIDANCE UNDER SUBSECTION (b) TO THE SECRETARY OF LABOR NOT LATER THAN 30 DAYS AFTER THE ISSUANCE OF SUCH GUIDANCE.

(G) THE SECRETARY OF LABOR WILL APPROVE THE STATE PLAN MODIFICATION OR OTHER STATE REQUEST FOR FUNDS SPECIFIED IN GUIDANCE UNDER SUBSECTION (b) TO THE SECRETARY OF LABOR NOT LATER THAN 30 DAYS AFTER THE ISSUANCE OF SUCH GUIDANCE.
been eligible to receive pursuant to the formula under paragraph (1)(B) shall be allocated to local workforce investment areas that receive approval of their local plan modification requests for funds under paragraph (2). Each such local workforce investment area shall receive a share of the total amount available for reallocation under paragraph (1)(A) that is in proportion to the area’s share of the total amount allocated under paragraph (1)(B) to such local workforce investment areas.

(b) PROGRAM PRIORITIES.—In administering the functions described in section 129 of the Workforce Investment Act of 1998 (29 U.S.C. 2931) and the nondiscrimination provisions of section 188 of such Act (29 U.S.C. 2101), the Secretary may require the reporting of information regarding the performance outcomes described in section 5104, for activities carried out under this title; and the number of such individuals who have completed such participation;

(4) the demographic characteristics of individuals participating in activities under this title; and

(5) the performance outcomes for individuals participating in activities under this title, including—

(A) for low-income youth participating in summer employment activities under section 129 of the Workforce Investment Act of 1998 (29 U.S.C. 2931), performance on indicators consisting of—

(i) placement in or return to secondary or postsecondary education, or training, or entry into unsubsidized employment; and

(ii) attainment of an industry-recognized credential or certificate (referred to in this title as an “industry-recognized credential”);

(B) for low-income youth participating in year-round employment activities under section 5103, performance on indicators consisting of—

(i) placement in or return to postsecondary education;

(ii) attainment of a secondary school diploma or its recognized equivalent;

(iii) attainment of an industry-recognized credential; and

(iv) entry into, retention in, and earnings in, unsubsidized employment.

(c) ACTIVITIES REQUIRED TO BE ADDITIONAL.—In addition to activities that would otherwise be available in the State or local workforce investment area in the absence of such funds, the Secretary shall provide to the appropriate committees of Congress and make available to the public the information reported pursuant to subsection (b).

SEC. 5105. VISA SURCHARGE.

(a) COLLECTION.—(1) IN GENERAL.—Subject to paragraph (2), and in addition to any fees otherwise imposed for such visas, the Secretary shall collect a surcharge of $10 from an employer that submits an application for—

(A) an employment-based visa under paragraph 3, (4), (5), or (6) of section 203(b) of the Immigration and Nationality Act (8 U.S.C. 1153(b)); and

(B) a nonimmigrant visa under subparagraph (C) of paragraph 2(b)(1)(B), (H)(1)(b), (H)(1)(c), (H)(1)(a), (H)(1)(B), (B), (O), or (L) of 150(h)(15) of such Act (8 U.S.C. 1101(a)(15)).

(2) EXPIRATION.—The Secretary shall suspend the collection of the surcharge authorized under paragraph (1) on the date on which the Secretary has collected a cumulative total of $1,500,000,000 under this subsection.

(b) DEPOSIT.—All of the amounts collected under subsection (a)(1) shall be deposited in the general fund of the Treasury.

SEC. 1284. MR. SANDERS (for himself, Mr. Grassley, and Mr. Harkin) submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill S. 744, to provide for comprehensive immigration reform and for other purposes; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

On page 1448, between lines 5 and 6, insert the following:

SEC. 2304. EMPLOY AMERICA.

(a) STATEMENT.—This section may be cited as the “Employ America Act”.

(b) CERTIFICATION REQUIREMENT.—
TITLE —RESOURCES FOR HOLOCAUST SURVIVORS

Subtitle A—Responding to the Needs of Holocaust Survivors

PART I—DEFINITION, GRANTS, AND OTHER PROGRAMS

SEC. 01. DEFINITION.

Section 102 of the Older Americans Act of 1965 (42 U.S.C. 3022(a)) is amended—

(1) in subsection (a)–(E), by striking “and”; and

(2) in paragraph (1)(E), by striking “and” and inserting “or”;

SEC. 02. ORGANIZATION.

Section 305(a) of the Older Americans Act of 1965 (42 U.S.C. 3022(a)) is amended—

(1) in paragraph (1)(E), by inserting “older individuals who are Holocaust survivors,” after “proficiency,” each place it appears; and

(2) in paragraph (2)(E), by inserting “older individuals who are Holocaust survivors,” after “proficiency.”

SEC. 03. AREA PLANS.

Section 306 of the Older Americans Act of 1965 (42 U.S.C. 3026) is amended—

(1) in subsection (a)—

(A) in paragraph (1), by inserting “older individuals who are Holocaust survivors,” after “proficiency,” each place it appears; and

(B) in paragraph (4)—

(i) in subparagraph (B), by striking “(VIII)” and inserting “(VIII),”;

(ii) in subparagraph (C), by striking “(VIII)” and inserting “(VIII),”;

(iii) in subparagraph (D), by inserting “older individuals who are Holocaust survivors,” after “proficiency,”;

and

(2) in paragraph (2)(E), by inserting “older individuals who are Holocaust survivors,” after “proficiency.”

SEC. 11. DESIGNATION OF INDIVIDUAL WITHIN PROGRAMS.

The Administrator for Community Living is authorized to designate within the Administration for Community Living a person who has specific training, background, or experience with Holocaust survivor issues to have responsibility for implementing services for older individuals who are Holocaust survivors.

SEC. 12. ANNUAL REPORT TO CONGRESS.

The Administrator for Community Living, with assistance from the individual designated under section 111, shall prepare and submit to Congress an annual report on the status and needs, including the priority areas of concern, of older individuals as defined in section 102 of the Older Americans Act of 1965 (42 U.S.C. 3022(a)) who are Holocaust survivors.

Subtitle B—Nutrition Services for All Older Individuals

SEC. 21. NUTRITION SERVICES.

(a) IN GENERAL.—Section 339(2) of the Older Americans Act of 1965 (42 U.S.C. 3030g–21(2)) is amended—

(1) in subparagraph (B), by striking “(vii)”; and

(2) in subparagraph (C), by striking “(vii)” and inserting “(vii)”.

SEC. 22. ANNUAL REPORT TO CONGRESS.

The Administrator for Community Living shall prepare an annual report to Congress describing the administration of the Older Americans Act of 1965 (42 U.S.C. 3001 et seq.) and describing any efforts to meet the needs of the elderly.

SEC. 23. AUTHORITY FOR COMMITTEES TO MEET.

COMMITTEE ON ARMED SERVICES

Mr. GRASSLEY. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the Committee on Armed Services be authorized to meet during the session of the Senate on June 12, 2013, at 9:30 a.m.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

COMMITTEE ON FOREIGN AFFAIRS

Mr. GRASSLEY. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the Committee on Foreign Relations be authorized to meet during the session of the Senate on June 13, 2013, at 10 a.m., to hold an International Operations and Organizations, Human Rights, Democracy and Global Women’s Issues & European Affairs Committee hearing entitled, “A Dangerous Slide Backwards: Russia’s Deteriorating Human Rights Situation.”
The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

COMMITTEE ON THE JUDICIARY

Mr. GRASSLEY. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the Committee on the Judiciary be authorized to meet during the session of the Senate on June 13, 2013, at 10 a.m. in room 428A Russell Senate Office Building, to conduct an executive business meeting.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

COMMITTEE ON SMALL BUSINESS AND ENTREPRENEURSHIP

Mr. GRASSLEY. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the Committee on Small Business and Entrepreneurship be authorized to meet during the session of the Senate on June 13, 2013, at 10 a.m. in room 428A Russell Senate Office Building.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

SELECT COMMITTEE ON INTELLIGENCE

Mr. GRASSLEY. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the Select Committee on Intelligence be authorized to meet during the session of the Senate on June 13, 2013, at 2:30 p.m.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

SUBCOMMITTEE ON HOUSING, TRANSPORTATION, AND COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT

Mr. GRASSLEY. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the Committee on Banking, Housing, and Urban Affairs Subcommittee on Housing, Transportation, and Community Development be authorized to meet during the session of the Senate on June 13, 2013, at 10 a.m., to conduct a hearing entitled ``Lessons Learned From the Financial Crisis Regarding Community Banks.''

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

UNANIMOUS CONSENT REQUEST—EXECUTIVE CALENDAR

Mr. REID. I ask unanimous consent that on Monday, June 17, 2013, at 5 p.m., the Senate proceed to executive session to consider the following nominations: Calendar Nos. 48 and 62; that there be 30 minutes for debate equally divided in the usual form; that upon the use or yielding back of time the Senate proceed to vote without intervening action or debate on the nominations in the order listed; the motions to reconsider be considered made and laid upon the table, with no intervening action or debate; that no further motions be in order; that any related statements be printed in the Record; that the President be immediately notified of the Senate’s action and the Senate then resume legislative session.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

SUPPORTING POLITICAL REFORM IN IRAN

Mr. REID. I ask unanimous consent that the Foreign Relations Committee be discharged from further consideration of and the Senate now proceed to S. Res. 154.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

The clerk will report the resolution by title.

The legislative clerk read as follows: A resolution (S. Res. 154) supporting political reform in Iran and for other purposes.

There being no objection, the Senate proceeded to consider the resolution.

Mr. REID. I ask unanimous consent that the Hoeven substitute amendment be agreed to; the resolution, as amended, be agreed to; the Hoeven amendment to the preamble be agreed to; the preamble, as amended, be agreed to; the title amendment be agreed to; and the motions to reconsider be considered made and laid on the table.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

The amendments (Nos. 1279, 1280, and 1281) were agreed to, as follows:

AMENDMENT NO. 1279

(Purpose: In the nature of a substitute) Strike all after the resolving clause and insert the following: "That the Senate—

(1) recalls Senate Resolution 386, 112th Congress, agreed to March 5, 2012, which called for free and fair elections in Iran;
(2) reaffirms the commitment of the United States to democracy, human rights, civil liberties, and the rule of law, including the universal rights of freedom of assembly, freedom of speech, freedom of the press, and freedom of association;
(3) expresses support for freedom, human rights, civil liberties, and rule of law in Iran, and for elections that are free and fair;
(4) expresses support for the people of Iran in their peaceful calls for a representative and responsive democratic government that respects human rights, civil liberties, and the rule of law;
(5) condemns the widespread human rights violations of the Government of the Islamic Republic of Iran; and

(6) calls on the Government of the Islamic Republic of Iran to respect freedom of expression and association in Iran by—

(A) holding elections that are free, fair, and responsive to the people of Iran, inconsistent with those elections be conducted in a manner that is free, fair, inclusive, and consistent with international standards; and

(B) to support policies and programs that preserve free and open access to the Internet in Iran; and

(C) to support programs and policies that preserve free and open access to the Internet in Iran.

AMENDMENT NO. 1280

(Purpose: To amend the preamble) Strike the preamble and insert the following: Whereas democracy, human rights, and civil liberties are universal values and fundamental principles of the foreign policy of the United States; whereas an essential element of democratic self-government is for leaders to be chosen and regularly held accountable through elections that are organized and conducted in a manner that is free, fair, inclusive, and consistent with international standards; whereas governments in which power does not derive from free and fair elections lack democratic legitimacy; whereas elections in Iran are marred by the disqualification of candidates based on their political views, the absence of credible international observers, widespread intimidation and repression of candidates, political parties, and citizens, and systemic electoral fraud and manipulation; whereas elections in Iran consistently involve severe restrictions on freedom of expression, assembly, and association, including censorship, surveillance, disruptions in telecommunications, and the absence of a free media; whereas the current president of Iran came to office through an election on June 12, 2009, that was widely condemned in Iran and throughout the world as neither free nor fair and provoked large-scale peaceful protests throughout Iran; whereas authorities in Iran continue to hold several candidates from the 2009 election under house arrest; whereas the Government of the Islamic Republic of Iran banned more than 2,200 candidates from participating in the March 2, 2012, parliamentary elections and refused to allow domestic or international election observers to oversee those elections; whereas the Government of the Islamic Republic of Iran seeks to prevent the people of Iran from accessing information by disrupting access to the Internet, including blocking e-mail and social networking sites, limiting access to foreign news and websites, and developing the "Islamic Internet" that will facilitate government censorship of news and information, and by jamming international broadcasts such as the Voice of America Persian News Network and Radio Farda, a Persian language broadcast of Radio Free Europe/Radio Liberty; whereas authorities in Iran have announced that a presidential election will be held on June 14, 2013; and

Whereas the Guardian Council and the Supreme Leader of Iran have blocked numerous candidates from participating in the June 14, 2013, presidential election: Now, therefore be it

AMENDMENT NO. 1281

(Purpose: To amend the title) Amend the title so as to read: "Calling for free and fair elections in Iran, and for other purposes.".

The resolution (S. Res. 154), as amended, was agreed to.

The preamble, as amended, was agreed to.

The resolution, as amended, with its preamble, as amended, and its title, as amended, is as follows:
Whereas democracy, human rights, and civil liberties are universal values and fundamental principles of the foreign policy of the United States;

Whereas an essential element of democratic self-government is for leaders to be chosen and regularly held accountable through elections that are open, honest, and conducted in a manner that is free, fair, inclusive, and consistent with international standards;

Whereas governments in which power does not derive from free and fair elections lack democratic legitimacy;

Whereas elections in Iran are marred by the disqualification of candidates based on their political views, the absence of credible international observers, widespread intimidation and repression of candidates, political parties, and citizens, and systemic electoral fraud and manipulation;

Whereas elections in Iran consistently involve severe restrictions on freedom of expression, assembly, and association, including censorship, surveillance, disruptions in telecommunications, and the absence of a free media;

Whereas the current president of Iran came to office through an election on June 12, 2009, that was widely condemned in Iran and throughout the region as neither free nor fair and provoked large-scale peaceful protests throughout Iran;

Whereas authorities in Iran continue to hold candidates detained from the 2009 election under house arrest;

Whereas the Government of the Islamic Republic of Iran banned more than 2,200 candidates from participating in the March 2, 2012, parliamentary elections and refused to allow domestic or international observers to oversee those elections;

Whereas the Government of the Islamic Republic of Iran seeks to prevent the people of Iran from accessing news and information by disrupting access to the Internet, including blocking e-mail and social networking sites, limiting access to foreign news and websites, and developing a national Internet that will facilitate government censorship of news and information, and by jamming international broadcasts such as the Voice of America, Persian News Network and Radio Farda, a Persian language broadcast of Radio Free Europe/Radio Liberty;

Whereas authorities in Iran have announced that a presidential election will be held on June 14, 2013, and

Whereas the Guardian Council and the Supreme Leader of Iran have blocked numerous candidates from participating in the June 14, 2013, presidential election; now, therefore be it

Resolved, That the Senate—

(A) holding elections that are free, fair, and responsive to the people of Iran, including by refraining from disqualifying candidates for political reasons;

(B) end torture, and other forms of harassment and intimidation against media professionals, human rights defenders and activists, and opposition figures, and releasing all prisoners detained based on the freedom of the press, assembly, association, and expression;

(C) lifting legislative restrictions on freedom of the press, assembly, association, and expression; and

(D) allowing the Internet to remain free and open and allowing domestic and international media to operate freely;

(B) to engage with the people of Iran and support their human rights and democratic reform, including supporting civil society organizations that promote democracy and governance;

(C) to support programs that preserve free and open access to the Internet in Iran; and

(D) to condemn elections that are not free and fair and that do not meet international standards.

WORLD ELDER AWARENESS ABUSE DAY

Mr. REID. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent the Senate proceed to S. Res. 171, which was submitted earlier today.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will report the resolution by title.

The legislative clerk read as follows:

A resolution (S. Res. 171) designating June 15, 2013, "World Elder Abuse Awareness Day".

There being no objection, the Senate proceeded to consider the resolution.

WORLD ELDER ABUSE AWARENESS DAY

Mr. NELSON. Mr. President, today I rise in recognition of June 15 as World Elder Abuse Awareness Day. This Saturday will be the eighth commemoration since the day was first established in 2006. By observing World Elder Abuse Awareness Day, we join in the efforts to promote human rights and democratic reform, including supporting civil society organizations that promote democracy and governance; and by calling 1-800-637-3239, individuals receive advice and information about how to take action to prevent elder abuse in all forms.

Every year, millions of elder Americans are abused, neglected, or exploited, with an estimated 84 percent of these cases going unreported. This problem is particularly relevant for my constituents in the state of Florida, which has the highest proportion of individuals over age 65 in the United States. Today, I will shine a spotlight on this issue and work with my colleagues to eradicate and hold accountable those that would take advantage of our seniors.

I am proud of the State of Florida’s leadership to raise awareness about World Elder Abuse Awareness Day. For example, the Seminole County Triad—a collaborative of health care, housing, nutrition, abuse prevention, and other social programs. One of these agencies, Elder Options, recently moved to a new location in Gainesville, allowing them to better provide vital services to seniors living in 16 different counties in the mid-Florida region.

Florida is also home to the Elder Rights Center of Excellence at the Palm Beach-Treasure Coast Area Agency on Aging. Led by director Mary Jones, the Elder Rights Center conducted 24 trainings for over 670 different professions, provided over 3,100 hours of service, and assisted over 4,400 senior crime victims last year in Palm Beach County. It has a staff dedicated to working solely on financial abuse.

I am proud of these events, and all those events that will be held this year that aim to protect our seniors from harm. World Elder Abuse Awareness Day is not only a time to recognize and support these efforts but also to critically examine what further steps can be taken. As Chairman of the Senate Special Committee on Aging, I will continue to work on eradicating elder abuse as one of many issues that are critical to ensure the health and economic security of older Americans.

In honor of the many advocates working tirelessly to combat elder abuse throughout the United States and the world, I am pleased to recognize June 15 as World Elder Abuse Awareness Day.

Mr. REID. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent the resolution be agreed to, the preamble be agreed to, and the motions to reconsider be laid upon the table, with no intervening action or debate.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.
The resolution (S. 171) was agreed to. The preamble was agreed to.

(The resolution, with its preamble, is printed in today’s RECORD under “Submitted Resolutions.”)

Mr. REID. Mr. President, I apologize to everyone for having to wait. We were trying to get some things cleared, and it didn’t work.

ORDERS FOR MONDAY, JUNE 17, 2013

Mr. REID. I ask unanimous consent that when the Senate completes its business today, it adjourn until 2 p.m. on Monday, June 17; that following the prayer and pledge, the morning hour be deemed expired, the Journal of proceedings be approved to date, the time for the two leaders be reserved for their use later in the day; and that following any leader remarks, the Senate be in a period of morning business until 5 p.m., with Senators permitted to speak therein for up to 10 minutes each; that following morning business, the Senate proceed to executive session under the previous order; finally, that when the Senate resumes legislative session following the vote on the Gonzales nomination, the Senate resume consideration of S. 744, the immigration bill.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

PROGRAM

Mr. REID. Mr. President, the next rollcall vote will be at 5:30 p.m. on Monday.

ADJOURNMENT UNTIL MONDAY, JUNE 17, 2013, AT 2 P.M.

Mr. REID. If there is no further business to come before the Senate, I ask unanimous consent that the Senate stand adjourned under the previous order.

There being no objection, the Senate, at 7:03 p.m., adjourned until Monday, June 17, 2013, at 2 p.m.

NOMINATIONS

Executive nominations received by the Senate:

MORRIS K. UDALL AND STEWART L. UDALL FOUNDATION

MARK THOMAS NETHERY, OF KENTUCKY, TO BE A MEMBER OF THE BOARD OF TRUSTEES OF THE MORRIS K. UDALL AND STEWART L. UDALL FOUNDATION FOR A TERM EXPIRING OCTOBER 6, 2018, VICE ERIC D. EBBERHARD, TERM EXPIRED.

CHARLES P. ROSE, OF ILLINOIS, TO BE A MEMBER OF THE BOARD OF TRUSTEES OF THE MORRIS K. UDALL AND STEWART L. UDALL FOUNDATION FOR A TERM EXPIRING MAY 26, 2019, VICE ROBERT BOLDREY, TERM EXPIRED.

LEGAL SERVICES CORPORATION

JOHN GERSON LEVI, OF ILLINOIS, TO BE A MEMBER OF THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF THE LEGAL SERVICES CORPORATION FOR A TERM EXPIRING JULY 13, 2014. (RE-APPOINTMENT)

DEPARTMENT OF STATE


SAMANTHA POWER, OF MASSACHUSETTS, TO BE AMBASSADOR EXTRAORDINARY AND PLeni-POTENTIARY OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA TO THE REPUBLIC OF THE CONGO.

JOSEPH Y. YUN, OF OREGON, A CAREER MEMBER OF THE SENIOR FOREIGN SERVICE, CLASS OF MINISTER-COUNSELOR, TO BE AMBASSADOR EXTRAORDINARY AND PLeni-POTENTIARY OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA TO MALAYSIA.

CONFIRMATIONS

Executive nominations confirmed by the Senate June 13, 2013:

THE JUDICIARY

NITZA I. QUINONES ALEJANDRO, OF PENNSYLVANIA, TO BE UNITED STATES DISTRICT JUDGE FOR THE EASTERN DISTRICT OF PENNSYLVANIA.

JEFFREY L. SCHMEHL, OF PENNSYLVANIA, TO BE UNITED STATES DISTRICT JUDGE FOR THE EASTERN DISTRICT OF PENNSYLVANIA.

WITHDRAWAL

Executive Message transmitted by the President to the Senate on June 13, 2013 withdrawing from further Senate consideration the following nomination:

AVRIL D. HAINES, OF NEW YORK, TO BE LEGAL ADVISER OF THE DEPARTMENT OF STATE, VICE HAROLD HONGJU KOH, RESIGNED, WHICH WAS SENT TO THE SENATE ON APRIL 18, 2013.
Daily Digest

Senator

Chamber Action

Routine Proceedings, pages S4435–S4496

Measures Introduced: Fifteen bills and three resolutions were introduced, as follows: S. 1156–1170, S.J. Res. 17, and S. Res. 170–171.

Measures Reported:

Report to accompany S. Res. 64, authorizing expenditures by committees of the Senate for the period March 1, 2013, through September 30, 2013. (S. Rept. No. 113–41)

S. 579, to direct the Secretary of State to develop a strategy to obtain observer status for Taiwan at the triennial International Civil Aviation Organization Assembly. (S. Rept. No. 113–42)

S. 793, to support revitalization and reform of the Organization of American States. (S. Rept. No. 113–43)

Measures Passed:

Free Elections in Iran: Committee on Foreign Relations was discharged from further consideration of S. Res. 154, calling for free and fair elections in Iran, after agreeing to the following amendments proposed thereto:

Reid (for Hoeven) Amendment No. 1279, in the nature of a substitute.

Reid (for Hoeven) Amendment No. 1280, to amend the preamble.

Reid (for Hoeven) Amendment No. 1281, to amend the title.

World Elder Abuse Awareness Day: Senate agreed to S. Res. 171, designating June 15, 2013, as “World Elder Abuse Awareness Day”.

Measures Considered:

Border Security, Economic Opportunity, and Immigration Modernization Act—Agreement: Senate continued consideration of S. 744, to provide for comprehensive immigration reform, taking action on the following amendments proposed thereto:

Rejected:

Grassley/Blunt Amendment No. 1195, to prohibit the granting of registered provisional immigrant status until the Secretary has maintained effective control of the borders for 6 months. (By 57 yeas to 43 nays (Vote No. 148), Senate tabled the amendment.)

Pending:

Leahy/Hatch Amendment No. 1183, to encourage and facilitate international participation in the performing arts.

Thune Amendment No. 1197, to require the completion of the 350 miles of reinforced, double-layered fencing described in section 102(b)(1)(A) of the Illegal Immigration Reform and Immigrant Responsibility Act of 1996 before registered provisional immigrant status may be granted and to required the completion of 700 miles of such fencing before the status of registered provisional immigrants may be adjusted to permanent resident status.

Landrieu Amendment No. 1222, to apply the amendments made by the Child Citizenship Act of 2000 retroactively to all individuals adopted by a citizen of the United States in an international adoption and to repeal the pre-adoption parental visitation requirement for automatic citizenship and to amend section 320 of the Immigration and Nationality Act relating to automatic citizenship for children born outside of the United States who have a United States citizen parent.

Tester Amendment No. 1198, to modify the Border Oversight Task Force to include tribal government officials.

Vitter Amendment No. 1228, to prohibit the temporary grant of legal status to, or adjustment to citizenship status of, any individual who is unlawfully present in the United States until the Secretary of Homeland Security certifies that the US–VISIT System (a biometric border check-in and check-out system first required by Congress in 1996) has been fully implemented at every land, sea, and air port of entry and Congress passes a joint resolution, under fast track procedures, stating that such integrated entry and exit data system has been sufficiently implemented.
A unanimous-consent agreement was reached providing that on Monday, June 17, 2013, following the vote on confirmation of the nomination of Kenneth John Gonzales, of New Mexico, to be United States District Judge for the District of New Mexico, Senate resume consideration of the bill.

Message from the President: Senate received the following message from the President of the United States:

Transmitting, pursuant to law, a report on the continuation of the national emergency that was originally declared in Executive Order 13405 of June 16, 2006, with respect to Belarus; which was referred to the Committee on Banking, Housing, and Urban Affairs. (PM–12)

Restrepo and Gonzales Nominations—Agreement: A unanimous-consent-time agreement was reached providing that at 5:00 p.m., on Monday, June 17, 2013, Senate begin consideration of the nominations of Luis Felipe Restrepo, of Pennsylvania, to be United States District Judge for the Eastern District of Pennsylvania, and Kenneth John Gonzales, of New Mexico, to be United States District Judge for the District of New Mexico; that there be 30 minutes for debate equally divided in the usual form; that upon the use or yielding back of time, Senate vote, without intervening action or debate, on confirmation of the nominations in the order listed; and that no further motions be in order.

Nominations Confirmed: Senate confirmed the following nominations:

Nitza I. Quinones Alejandro, of Pennsylvania, to be United States District Judge for the Eastern District of Pennsylvania.

By a unanimous vote of 100 yeas (Vote No. EX. 149), Jeffrey L. Schmehl, of Pennsylvania, to be United States District Judge for the Eastern District of Pennsylvania.

Nominations Received: Senate received the following nominations:

Mark Thomas Nethery, of Kentucky, to be a Member of the Board of Trustees of the Morris K. Udall and Stewart L. Udall Foundation for a term expiring October 6, 2018.

Charles P. Rose, of Illinois, to be a Member of the Board of Trustees of the Morris K. Udall and Stewart L. Udall Foundation for a term expiring May 26, 2019.

John Gerson Levi, of Illinois, to be a Member of the Board of Directors of the Legal Services Corporation for a term expiring July 13, 2014.

Samantha Power, of Massachusetts, to be Representative of the United States of America in the Security Council of the United Nations.

Samantha Power, of Massachusetts, to be Representative of the United States of America to the Sessions of the General Assembly of the United Nations during her tenure of service as Representative of the United States of America to the United Nations.

Stephanie Sanders Sullivan, of New York, to be Ambassador to the Republic of the Congo.

Joseph Y. Yun, of Oregon, to be Ambassador to Malaysia.

Nomination Withdrawn: Senate received notification of withdrawal of the following nomination:

Avril D. Haines, of New York, to be Legal Adviser of the Department of State, which was sent to the Senate on April 18, 2013.

Messages from the House:

Measures Referred:

Petitions and Memorials:

Executive Reports of Committees:

Additional Cosponsors:

Statements on Introduced Bills/Resolutions:

Additional Statements:

Amendments Submitted:

Notices of Hearings/Meetings:

Authorities for Committees to Meet:

Record Votes: Two record votes were taken today. (Total—149)

Adjournment: Senate convened at 9:30 a.m. and adjourned at 7:03 p.m., until 2 p.m. on Monday, June 17, 2013. (For Senate’s program, see the remarks of the Majority Leader in today’s Record on page S4496.)

Committee Meetings

(Categories not listed did not meet)

CRUMBLING INFRASTRUCTURE

Committee on Appropriations: Subcommittee on Transportation, Housing and Urban Development, and Related Agencies concluded a hearing to examine crumbling infrastructure, focusing on outdated and overburdened highways and bridges, including limited improvement in bridge conditions over the past decade, with remaining financial challenges, after receiving testimony from Polly Trottenberg, Under
Secretary for Policy, and Victor M. Mendez, Administrator, Federal Highway Administration, both of the Department of Transportation; and Phillip R. Herr, Managing Director, Physical Infrastructure, Government Accountability Office.

AUTHORIZATION: DEFENSE

Committee on Armed Services: Committee ordered favorably reported the following bills:
- An original bill entitled, “Military Construction Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2014”; and

COMMUNITY BANKS

Committee on Banking, Housing, and Urban Affairs: Committee concluded a hearing to examine lessons learned from the financial crisis regarding community banks, focusing on causes and consequences of recent community bank failures, after receiving testimony from Richard A. Brown, Chief Economist, and Jon T. Rymer, Inspector General, both of the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation; and Lawrance L. Evans, Jr., Director, Financial Markets and Community Investment, Government Accountability Office.

HUMAN RIGHTS IN RUSSIA


BUSINESS MEETING

Committee on the Judiciary: Committee ordered favorably reported the following business items:
- S. 394, to prohibit and deter the theft of metal, with an amendment in the nature of a substitute; and
- The nominations of Derek Anthony West, of California, to be Associate Attorney General, Department of Justice, and Valerie E. Caproni, of the District of Columbia, and Vernon S. Broderick, of New York, both to be a United States District Judge for the Southern District of New York.

BUSINESS MEETING

Committee on Small Business and Entrepreneurship: Committee began consideration of the following business items:
- S. 511, to amend the Small Business Investment Act of 1958 to enhance the Small Business Investment Company Program; and
- S. 289, to extend the low-interest refinancing provisions under the Local Development Business Loan Program of the Small Business Administration, but did not complete action thereon, and will meet again on Monday, June 17, 2013.

INTELLIGENCE

Select Committee on Intelligence: Committee held closed hearings on intelligence matters, receiving testimony from officials of the intelligence community.

Committee recessed subject to the call.

House of Representatives

Chamber Action

Public Bills and Resolutions Introduced: 27 public bills, H.R. 2346–2372; and 1 resolution, H. Res. 261 were introduced. Pages H3590–91

Additional Cosponsors:

Reports Filed: There were no reports filed today.

Speaker: Read a letter from the Speaker wherein he appointed Representative Cook to act as Speaker pro tempore for today. Page H3359

Recess: The House recessed at 11:07 a.m. and reconvened at 12 noon. Page H3366

Chaplain: The prayer was offered by the guest chaplain, Pastor Ron Dunn, Revolution Church of God, Harrison, Michigan. Page H3366

National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2014: The House resumed consideration of H.R. 1960, to authorize appropriations for fiscal year 2014 for military activities of the Department of Defense and for military construction and to prescribe military personnel strengths for such fiscal
year. Consideration is expected to continue tomorrow, June 14th.

Pursuant to the rule, an amendment in the nature of a substitute consisting of the text of Rules Committee Print 113–13, modified by the amendment printed in part A of H. Rept. 113–108, shall be considered as an original bill for the purpose of amendment under the five-minute rule, in lieu of the amendment in the nature of a substitute recommended by the Committee on Armed Services now printed in the bill.

Agreed by unanimous consent that during further consideration of H.R. 1960 pursuant to H. Res. 260, amendments 18, 19, and 20 printed in part B of H. Rept. 113–108 may be considered out of sequence.

Agreed by unanimous consent that during further consideration of H.R. 1960 pursuant to H. Res. 260, amendments 14 and 23 printed in part B of H. Rept. 113–108 may be considered out of sequence.

Agreed to:

McKeon manager’s amendment (No. 1 printed in part B of H. Rept. 113–108) that makes technical and conforming changes in the bill;  

Pearce amendment (No. 4 printed in part B of H. Rept. 113–108) that provides the Department of Defense with final approval over any new land use project that utilizes covered research, development, test and evaluation lands within the contiguous United States;  

McKeon en bloc amendment No. 1 that consists of the following amendments printed in part B of H. Rept. 113–108:  

Frankel amendment (No. 7) that adds a provision to Article 120 of the UCMJ that would make it a new offense to abuse one’s position in the chain of command of the subordinate to rape or sexually assault that person;  

Pierluisi amendment (No. 8) that requires the Department of Defense to conduct a formal records review and make public a report detailing all military munitions and training activities that occurred historically on the islands of Vieques and Culebra, Puerto Rico, and in the nearby cays and waters;  

Huelskamp amendment (No. 16) that requires the Secretary of Defense to provide reports to the House and Senate Armed Services Committees any time there is a meeting between DoD officials and civilians regarding the creation or enforcement of religious liberty regulations;  

Fitzpatrick amendment (No. 17) that prevents the Service Chiefs from ending the military tuition assistance programs;  

Grayson amendment (No. 24) that ensures that the “Commission on Service to the Nation,” created by this bill, must hold at least one hearing in Puerto Rico, the United States Virgin Islands, Guam, the Commonwealth of the Northern Mariana Islands, and American Samoa;  

Bilirakis amendment (No. 26) that allows for the transportation on military aircraft on a space-available basis for disabled veterans with a service connected permanent disability rated as total;  

Grayson amendment (No. 30) that requires that the Department of Defense submit to Congress a report on how sole source suppliers of components in the military procurement supply chain create vulnerabilities to military attack, terrorism, natural disaster, industrial shock, etc;  

Cuellar amendment (No. 34) that directs the Department of Defense, in coordination with DHS and FAA, to develop a plan for UAS involving joint testing and training;  

McCaul amendment (No. 35) that authorizes the Secretary of Defense to coordinate with the Secretary of Homeland Security to identify and transfer equipment that may be used to secure the international borders of the United States;  

Duckworth amendment (No. 40) that amends the FY13 NDAA to supplement the Small Business Administration’s mandated annual report on overall performance on government-wide small business goals to include a remediation plan for any failure to achieve contracting goals;  

Murphy (FL) amendment (No. 41) that requires the Secretary to report to Congress on efforts to make more efficient use of Defense facilities, with a focus on underutilized and unutilized facilities;  

McCaul amendment (No. 42) that authorizes the transfer of Tethered Aerostat Radar Systems from the Department of Defense to the Department of Homeland Security;  

Brownley (CA) amendment (No. 48) that requires the Secretary of Defense to establish areas to be known as “Southern Sea Otter Military Readiness Areas” for national defense purposes;  

Brownley (CA) amendment (No. 62) that expresses the sense of Congress that the Federal Government and State governments should make the transition of a member of the Armed Forces and the member’s spouse from military to civilian life as seamless as possible;  

Fitzpatrick amendment (No. 94) that requires the Secretary of Defense, in coordination with the Administrator of the Small Business Administration and the Secretary of Veterans Affairs, to study the impact of Veteran Owned Small Business contracting on veteran unemployment and entrepreneurship;  

McCaul amendment (No. 111) that amends 10 USC 2576a to include “border security activities” to the list of preferred applications the Department of Defense considers when transferring excess property to other Federal agencies;  

Turner amendment (No. 113) that clarifies the authority of the Secretary of Defense to enter into a memorandum of understanding with applicable entities regarding non-regulatory special use airspace;  

Turner amendment (No. 130) that provides the sense of Congress regarding the
U.S. Defense Cooperation with the Georgian Government; Turner amendment (No. 154) that increases the authorization from $2M to $4M that the defense laboratories can spend on minor military construction and modifies the Laboratory Revitalization (LRP) section 2805 of Title 10 regarding unspecified minor MILCON; and Bilirakis amendment (No. 159) that authorizes the Secretary of the Navy to designate an appropriate site at the former Navy Dive School at the Washington Navy Yard for a memorial to honor the members of the Armed Forces who have served as military divers; Pages H3526–31

Turner amendment (No. 6 printed in part B of H. Rept. 113–108) that establishes mandatory minimum sentences of discharge or dismissal, and confinement required for certain sex-related offenses committed by members of the Armed Forces;

Pages H3532–33

Radel amendment (No. 12 printed in part B of H. Rept. 113–108) that requires the Department of Defense to submit to the Congress a report every year containing: (1) the names of any U.S. citizens subject to military detention, (2) the legal justification for their continued detention, and (3) the steps the Executive Branch is taking to either provide them some judicial process, or release them;

Pages H3538–39

McKeon en bloc amendment No. 2 that consists of the following amendments printed in part B of H. Rept. 113–108: Larson (CT) amendment (No. 27) that ensures access to behavioral health treatment, including applied behavior analysis, under TRICARE for children with developmental disabilities, when prescribed by a physician; Young (AK) amendment (No. 31) that clarifies the authority to approve any sole-source contract to Native Americans through the Small Business Administration’s 8(a) program is delegable, as it currently is for all other sole-source contracts; Bentivolio amendment (No. 38) that expresses a Sense of Congress regarding Relations with Taiwan and suggests it should be United States policy to allow high-level Taiwan officials to conduct meetings with high-level officials in the United States, particularly in executive departments; Lamborn amendment (No. 43) that restricts funding for the space-based infrared systems space modernization initiative wide-field-of-view testbed until the Department of Defense certifies that it is carrying out the Operationally Responsive Space Program required by 10USC2273a; Holt amendment (No. 44) that directs the Secretary to submit to Congress within 60 days of enactment whether the Science, Mathematics and Research for Transformation (SMART) scholarship program, or related scholarship or fellowship programs within the Department of Defense, are providing the necessary number of undergraduate and graduate students in the fields of science, technology, engineer, and mathematics to meet the recommendations contained in the report of the Commission on Research and Development in the United States Intelligence Community; Hudson amendment (No. 45) that requires the Office of the Under Secretary of Defense for Acquisition, Technology, and Logistics to provide a report to the Armed Services Committees which outlines how the Department intends to maintain both the capability and the infrastructure required to support canines as Stand-off Detection of Explosives and Explosive Precursors; Bachmann amendment (No. 46) that funds the Marine Corps Embassy Security Group to the requested amount by the Marine Corps; Bachmann amendment (No. 47) that increases funding for the Special Purpose Marine Air Ground Task Force—Crisis Response Operations and Maintenance fund at the request of the Marine Corps; Jackson Lee amendment (No. 49) that requires outreach for small business concerns owned and controlled by women and minorities required before conversion of certain functions to contractor performance; Jackson Lee amendment (No. 54) that requires posting of information relating to sexual assault prevention and response resource; Holt amendment (No. 81) that allows any adjutant general of a State to request contact information for Individual Ready Reservists and Individual Mobilization Augmentees in the State for the purpose of conducting suicide prevention efforts; Jackson Lee amendment (No. 84) that provides for increased collaboration with NIH to combat Triple Negative Breast Cancer; Jackson Lee amendment (No. 85) that expresses the sense of the Congress that the Secretary of Defense should develop a plan to ensure a sustainable flow of qualified mental health counselors to meet the long-term needs of members of the Armed Forces, veterans, and their families; Jackson Lee amendment (No. 95) that provides for increased management of defense equipment and supplies through automated information and data capture technologies; Young (AK) amendment (No. 96) that requires the Secretary of Defense, in consultation with the Secretary of Homeland Security, to report, to the congressional defense committees, on the strategic value of installations operating within the Pacific Area of Responsibility; Young (AK) amendment (No. 97) that requires GAO to review the potential of co-locating Federal entities onto military bases, so long as those missions are compatible with the missions of the military installations; Bachmann amendment (No. 114) that requires that the POW/MIA flag be flown 365 days a year on certain Federal Buildings; Lamborn amendment (No. 143) that establishes the sense of Congress on the threat posed by Hezbollah; Young (AK)
amendment (No. 164) that makes a change that will allow MARAD to receive funding from non-federal entities, but it does not mandate that this funding be sent to MARAD; and Young (AK) amendment (No. 165) that allows MARAD to give funding priority in the existing Port Infrastructure Development Program to the 21 strategic seaports in the United States;

Lummis amendment (No. 3 printed in part B of H. Rept. 113–108) that requires DOD to preserve currently active ICBM silos in warm status (by a recorded vote of 235 ayes to 189 noes, Roll No. 223);

Pages H3542–48

McGovern amendment (No. 10 printed in part B of H. Rept. 113–108) that requires the President to complete the accelerated transition of combat operations from U.S. Armed Forces to the Government of Afghanistan no later than by the end of 2013; the accelerated transition of military and security operations by the end of 2014, including the redeployment of U.S. troops; and to pursue robust negotiations to address Afghanistan’s and the region’s security and stability. Establishes the sense of Congress that should the President determine the necessity for post-2014 deployment of U.S. troops in Afghanistan, the Congress should vote to authorize such a presence and mission by no later than June 2014 (by a recorded vote of 305 ayes to 121 noes, Roll No. 226);

Pages H3535–37, H3550–51

Goodlatte amendment (No. 11 printed in part B of H. Rept. 113–108) that requires the government, in habeas proceedings for United States citizens apprehended in the United States pursuant to the AUMF, to prove by clear and convincing evidence that the citizen is an unprivileged enemy combatant and there is not presumption that the government’s evidence is accurate and authentic (by a recorded vote of 214 ayes to 211 noes, Roll No. 227);

Pages H3537–38, H3551–52

McKeon en bloc amendment No. 3 that consists of the following amendments printed in part B of H. Rept. 113–108: Rigell amendment (No. 29), as modified, that strikes language in section 808 of the Fiscal Year 2012 National Defense Authorization Act to provide the Department of Defense flexibility in implementing the contracting caps extended by section 803 of the underlying bill; McKeon amendment (No. 50) that amends title 32 USC 508, “Assistance for certain youth and charitable organizations,” by adding State Student Cadet Corps to the list of 13 eligible youth and charitable programs eligible to receive National Guard support services; Heck (WA) amendment (No. 51) that amends the Servicemembers Civil Relief Act by allowing the servicemember to submit a certified letter from a commanding officer or record from the Defense Manpower Database Center in lieu of military orders; Kline amendment (No. 52) that ensures all students from legally operating secondary schools are treated equally and given the same opportunities to enlist in the armed forces; Velázquez amendment (No. 55) that creates the Military Hazing Prevention Oversight Panel to help guide the military’s anti-hazing policies; Lowey amendment (No. 56) that requires service academies to add sexual assault prevention in ethics curricula; Pingree (ME) amendment (No. 57) that instructs the DoD to assure that servicemembers are aware of the Interim Guidance by the Director of National Intelligence that victims of military sexual assault who received counseling answer “no” to Q21 on their Security Form 86 for security clearances; Lee amendment (No. 58) that requires the Defense Secretary to report to Congress on the use of the Uniform Code of Military Justice, the Manual for Courts-Martial, and related policies, punitive articles, and regulations with regard to service members living with or at risk of contracting HIV; DeLauro amendment (No. 59) that requires the services to include in the annual report to Congress on sexual assaults in the military steps taken to ensure the retention of and access to evidence and records relating to sexual assaults; Cummings amendment (No. 60) that expands home foreclosure protections under the Servicemembers Civil Relief Act to service members receiving hostile fire or imminent danger pay, surviving spouses of service members whose deaths are service connected, and certain veterans who are disabled due to service connected injuries; Michelle Lujan Grisham (NM) amendment (No. 61) that instructs the DoD to identify and recognize dependents of a member of the armed forces who is serving or has served in a combat zone for a period of more than 30 days with a lapel button and to conduct presentation ceremonies to eligible dependents; Gene Green (TX) amendment (No. 63) that requires the military departments to provide free Internet access to servicemembers serving in a combat zone; Blackburn amendment (No. 65) that requires the Department to conduct a review of the current Troops to Teachers program by March 1, 2014; Culberson amendment (No. 66) that authorizes the use of gold in the metal content of the Medal of Honor; Hunter amendment (No. 68) that requires the Secretary of the Army to consider the Silver Star Award nominations for four soldiers whose award nominations were lost and subsequently downgraded; McKinley amendment (No. 71) that requires the Secretary of Defense to establish an electronic tour calculator so that reservists could keep track of aggregated active duty tours of 90 days or more served within a fiscal year; Terry amendment (No. 75) that amends title 4 USC by adding at the
end the following: Members of the armed forces not
in uniform and veterans may render the military sa-
lute in the manner provided for persons in uniform;
Terry amendment (No. 80) that requires the Sec-
retary of Defense to report to Congress within 180
days on the methods currently being employed
across the military departments to collect charges
from third party payers; and Ben Ray Luján (NM)
amendment (No. 160) that extends the sunset of the
Secretary of Energy’s Other Transaction authority by
5 years;

Thornberry en bloc amendment that consists of
the following amendments printed in part B of H.
Rept. 113–108: Andrews amendment (No. 64) that
requires a report on whether the Department of De-
fense could make current no accrual of interest for
certain servicemembers (20 USC 1087(e(o))benefit
automatic; Bustos amendment (No. 67) that requires
the Secretary of the Army to review and provide a
report on the Medal of Honor nomination of Captain
William L. Albracht; Esty amendment (No. 69) that
establishes standards for the prompt replacement of
military medals & decorations requested by veterans,
current service members, and eligible family mem-
bers; Kind amendment (No. 70) that authorizes an
award of the Medal of Honor to First Lieutenant
Alonzo H. Cushing for Acts of Valor during the
Civil War; Kirkpatrick amendment (No. 72) that
requires the Department of Defense to provide cer-
tified and complete service treatment records to the
Department of Veterans Affairs within 90 days of
military discharge or release in an electronic format;
Bishop (NY) amendment (No. 74) that expresses the
sense of Congress that the remains of three crewmen
of the Martin Mariner PBM–5 seaplane George One,
ensign Maxwell Lopez, USN, Naval Aviator, Freder-
rick Williams, Aviation Machinist’s Mate 1st Class,
Wendell Henderson, Aviation Radioman 1st Class,
should be recovered from Thurston Island, Antar-
tica; Thompson (PA) amendment (No. 77) that
extends the 180-day Transitional Assistance Manage-
ment Program (TAMP) coverage for service members
and their families by an additional 180-days for any
treatment provided by telemedicine; Guthrie amend-
ment (No. 78) that requires a comprehensive policy
on improvements to the care, management, and tran-
sition of receiving service members with urotrauma
from DoD to VA; Gallego amendment (No. 79) that
allows the Secretary of Defense to take measurable
action to determine the effectiveness of suicide pre-
vention efforts; Kuster amendment (No. 82) that
requires a report on the role of the Department of
Veterans Affairs in Department of Defense centers of
excellence in the prevention, diagnosis, mitigation,
treatment, and rehabilitation of traumatic brain in-
jury, post-traumatic stress disorder and other mental
health conditions, and military eye injuries; Thomp-
son (PA) amendment (No. 83) that ensures the De-
partment of Defense conducts a preliminary mental
health assessment on individuals before they join the
military; DeSantis amendment (No. 102) that pro-
hibits funds from being authorized for collaborative
cyber-security activities with the People’s Republic
of China; Broun (GA) amendment (No. 107) that re-
quires the Secretary of the Air Force to report on the
implementation of the recommendations of the
Palomares Nuclear Weapons Accident Revised Dose
Evaluation Report released in April by the Air Force
in 2001; and Conaway amendment (No. 126) that
makes an authority change to the Foreign Assistance
Act of 1961, allowing the U.S. military to provide
integrated air-missile defense training/coordination
to Gulf Cooperation Council countries;

McKeon en bloc amendment No. 5 that consists of
the following amendments printed in part B of H.
Rept. 113–108: Pascrell amendment (No. 86) that
expresses the sense of Congress that the Secretary of
Defense should submit the plan required by the Na-
tional Defense Authorization for Fiscal Year 2013 to
improve coordination and integration of the pro-
grams that address traumatic brain injury and psy-
chological health of members of the Armed Forces
within the appropriate time-frame; Pascrell amend-
ment (No. 87) that requires a report on how the Sec-
retary of Defense will identify, refer, and treat trau-
matic brain injuries with respect to members of the
Armed Forces who served in Operation Enduring
Freedom or Operation Iraqi Freedom prior to June
2010 when a memorandum regarding a 50-meter
distance from an explosion as a criterion to properly
identify, refer and treat members for potential tra-
mumatic brain injury took effect; Sessions amendment
(No. 88) that establishes a 5-year pilot program for
treatments of traumatic brain injury and post trau-
matic stress disorder for members of the Armed
Forces in health care facilities other than military
facilities; McKeon amendment (No. 89) that requires
the Secretaries of Defense and Veterans
Administration to make all health care information
contained in the Department of Defense AHLTA
and the Department of Veterans Affairs VistA sys-
tems available and actionable to health care providers
in both Departments by October 1, 2014 and re-
quires the Secretaries to implement an integrated
health record by October 1, 2016; Wilson (SC)
amendment (No. 90) that requires a report from the
comptroller general evaluating the different pro-
grams and contracting methods that Medicare and
TRICARE use to prevent and correct improper pay-
ments to medical providers; Sarbanes amendment
(No. 91) that seeks to promote greater compliance
with sourcing laws by incorporating them into the DoD Supplement to the FAR, which contracting officers look to closely for guidance; Cárdenas amendment (No. 98) that ensures that an assessment of the retention, recruitment, and management of the cyber operation forces is included in a comprehensive mission analysis of cyber operations by the Department of Defense; Cárdenas amendment (No. 99) that ensures that the investigations launched by the Department of Defense related to the compromise of critical program information include an estimate of economic losses resulting from the intrusion and any actions needed to protect intellectual property; Ruiz amendment (No. 100) that requires the Secretary of Defense to submit a report to the Congress on the feasibility of establishing a small business cybersecurity technology office to assist small business concerns in providing cybersecurity solutions to the Federal Government; Cárdenas amendment (No. 101) that authorizes the Department of Defense to create an education program to assist small business understand cybersecurity threats; Langevin amendment (No. 103) that requires a report providing an updated comparison of the costs and risks of acquiring DDG 1000 and DDG 51 Flight III vessels equipped for enhanced ballistic missile defense capability; Conyers amendment (No. 104) that clarifies that the assessment mandated in Section 1036(3) includes associated forces that are engaged in hostilities against the United States or its coalition partners for purposes of interpreting the scope of the 2001 Authorization for Use of Military Force; Ross amendment (No. 105) that prohibits the Department of Defense from using taxpayer funds to provide additional or upgraded recreational facilities for individuals detained at United States Naval Station, Guantanamo Bay, Cuba; Posey amendment (No. 109) that authorizes the Secretary of Defense to transport, at his discretion and without charge, to any country supplies furnished by a nonprofit organization that are intended for distribution to members of the Armed Forces; Hanna amendment (No. 112) that expresses the sense of Congress that the use of improvised explosive devices (IEDs) should be condemned; expresses support for our Armed Forces and first responders; and supports policies to reduce the use of IEDs; Collins (NY) amendment (No. 115) that expresses a sense of Congress to maintain a strong National Guard and Military Reserve force; Langevin amendment (No. 119) that requires DoD to comply with a law enacted in the FY10 NDAA to ensure that funding was available to use civilian employees instead of contractors for requirements that last more than five years; Rohrabacher amendment (No. 121) that expands the certification requirement on reimbursements to Pakistan to include human rights concerns; and Ros-Lehtinen amendment (No. 142) that enhances DoD and State Department reporting requirements on the comprehensive plan for United States military assistance and cooperation with Egypt to include a description of the strategic objectives of the United States regarding the provision of U.S. security assistance to the Government of Egypt, a description of vetting and end-use monitoring systems in place by both Egypt and the U.S. for defense articles and training provided by the U.S.—including human rights vetting—and additional requirements.

McKeon en bloc amendment No. 6 that consists of the following amendments printed in part B of H. Rept. 113–108: Braley (IA) amendment (No. 106) that directs the President to submit to Congress a report on the long-term costs of Operation Iraqi Freedom, Operation New Dawn, and Operation Enduring Freedom in Iraq and Afghanistan; Andrews amendment (No. 108) that makes technical changes to underlying text, including one grammatical change and a revision to ensure subcontracts are also captured by a provision on contracting for airlift services; Speier amendment (No. 110) that requires the Secretary of Defense to provide congressional support offices the same access to Defense Department facilities as employees of the Committees on Armed Services of the House of Representatives and Senate; Lewis amendment (No. 116) that requires the Secretary of Defense, in consultation with the Commissioner of the Internal Revenue Service and the Director of the Bureau of Economic Analysis, to post the cost of the wars in Afghanistan and Iraq to each American taxpayer on the Department of Defense’s website; Farr amendment (No. 117) that establishes the sense of Congress that senior leadership in the Department of Defense should take into consideration the importance of foreign language and cultural education; Gallego amendment (No. 118) that extends by five years an existing Expedited Hiring Authority for civilian personnel in order to fast-track the method of recruiting and hiring select healthcare professionals, and allows DoD to pay individuals in critical and shortage healthcare occupations (specifically including those who treat wounded warriors); Connolly amendment (No. 120) that authorizes up to 5% of humanitarian assistance program funds to be used for monitoring and evaluation of said programs; Grimm amendment (No. 127) that expresses condemnation of the government of Iran for its systematic, state-sponsored persecution of the country’s Baha’i religious minority; Connolly amendment (No. 128) that requires that the report authorized by section 1242 of this act include information on how the Egyptian military is supporting the rights of individuals involved in civil society and
Democratic promotion efforts through nongovernmental organizations; Ros-Lehtinen amendment (No. 129) that authorizes the Secretary of Defense to deploy assets, personnel and resources to the Joint Interagency Task Force South, in coordination with SOUTHCOM, to combat transnational criminal organization, drug trafficking, bulk shipments of narcotics or currency, narco-terrorism, human trafficking and the Iranian presence in SOUTHCOM’s AOR; Lamborn amendment (No. 132) that establishes the sense of Congress on the threat posed to Israel by the sale or transfer of advanced anti-aircraft weapons to Syria; Kelly (PA) amendment (No. 153) that prohibits funds from being used to implement the UN Arms Trade Treaty unless the treaty has been signed by the president, received the advice and consent of the Senate, and has been the subject of implementing legislation by the Congress; Rigell amendment (No. 134) that reaffirms Congress’ constitutional war powers by clearly stating that nothing in this Act shall be construed to authorize any use of military force; Broun (GA) amendment (No. 136) that prohibits the Department of Defense from using a drone to kill a citizen of the United States unless they are actively engaged in combat against the United States; Connolly amendment (No. 138) that directs the President to sell 66 F-16 C/D aircraft to Taiwan; Roskam amendment (No. 139) that requires the President to submit to the appropriate committees every 90 days a report that identifies that the United States has taken all necessary steps to ensure that Israel possesses and maintains an independent capability to remove existential threats to its security and defend its vital national interests; Bridenstine amendment (No. 140) that requires the Department of Defense to submit a report on the implications of Caspian Sea-based resource development for energy security strategies of the U.S. and NATO; and Bridenstine amendment (No. 145) that requires the Secretary of Defense to submit to the specified Congressional committees a report in both classified and unclassified form on the current and future military power of the Russian Federation; and

Pages H3579–85

McKeon en bloc amendment No. 7 that consists of the following amendments printed in part B of H. Rept. 113–108: Schakowsky amendment (No. 76) that provides procurement guidance, with regards to sourcing garments from Bangladesh by the Defense Department’s commissary and exchange store system, to assure fire and building safety conditions are audited and addressed with respect to exchange branded apparel, licensing of exchange brands, and procurement of branded garments; Rigell amendment (No. 92) that prohibits any funds from being used to purchase military coins that are not produced in the United States; Tsongas amendment (No. 93) that requires athletic footwear furnished to newly recruited servicemembers to be American-made after the Secretary of Defense certifies that there are at least two domestic suppliers who can provide 100% Berry Amendment-compliant footwear; Lynch amendment (No. 122) that requires an assessment of the Afghan National Security Force’s (ANSF) ability to provide proper Operations & Maintenance for U.S.-funded ANSF infrastructure projects after January 1, 2015; Johnson (GA) amendment (No. 124) that prohibits funding to construct permanent military bases in Afghanistan; Schneider amendment (No. 125) that adds an additional requirement to the annual report on Iran that requires an analysis of how sanctions are impacting Iran’s Threat Network; Schneider amendment (No. 131) that expands the findings section of the bill to express the sense of Congress that the President should use all diplomatic means to limit the transfer of arms from Russia, Lebanon, and Iran to the Assad regime; Ellison amendment (No. 135) that prohibits the authorization of Defense Department funds for tear gas and other riot control items to Middle East and North African countries undergoing democratic transition unless the Secretary of Defense certifies to the appropriate Congressional committees that the security forces of such countries are not using excessive force to repress peaceful, lawful and organized dissent; Welch amendment (No. 141) that requires the Department of Defense to submit to Congress a report on measures to monitor and ensure that U.S. financial assistance to the Afghan National Security Forces is not used to purchase fuel from Iran in violation of U.S. sanctions; Gosar amendment (No. 144) that states that Congress fully supports Israel’s lawful exercise of self-defense, including actions to halt regional aggression; Walorski amendment (No. 147) that expresses the sense of Congress in support of fully implementing U.S. and international sanctions on Iran; Fortenberry amendment (No. 148) that directs the Secretary of Defense to establish a strategy to modernize the Cooperative Threat Reduction Program in order to prevent the proliferation of weapons of mass destruction and related materials in the Middle East and North Africa region; Schrader amendment (No. 151) that establishes a program to provide improved access to Federal contract opportunities for early stage small business concerns, defined as a small business concern that has not more than 15 employees, and has average annual receipts that total not more than $1,000,000; Garcia amendment (No. 155) that requires the Secretary of Defense, not later than 90 days after the enactment of this Act, to issue a report to Congress on the Military Housing Privatization Initiative; Pearce amendment (No.
162) that extends the Waste Isolation Pilot Plant mission; Whitfield amendment (No. 167) that expresses the sense of Congress that the President should establish an Advisory Board on Toxic Substances and Worker Health; Franks (AZ) amendment (No. 168) that establishes the sense of Congress that the paramount security concern of the United States is the ongoing and illegal nuclear weapons programs of the Islamic Republic of Iran and the Democratic People’s Republic of Korea; and Franks (AZ) amendment (No. 169) that adds consultation to the main roles and responsibilities as prescribed in section 1086, to include the Department of Homeland Security and the Federal Energy Regulatory Commission.

Rejected:
Blumauer amendment (No. 2 printed in part B of H. Rept. 113–108) that sought to reduces from 11 to 10 the statutory requirement for the number of operational carriers that the U.S. Navy must have (by a recorded vote of 106 ayes to 318 noes, Roll No. 222);
Pages H3520–23, H3548
Coffman amendment (No. 5 printed in part B of H. Rept. 113–108) that sought to cut $250 million from the Defense Rapid Innovation Program (DRIP), and move the money to alleviate training and readiness shortfalls (by a recorded vote of 206 ayes to 220 noes, Roll No. 224);
Pages H3524–26, H3549–50
Rigell amendment (No. 9 printed in part B of H. Rept. 113–108) that sought to modify the temporary suspension of public-private competitions for conversion of Department of Defense functions to contractor performance. Permits the Secretary of Defense to exempt existing public-private partnerships from the OMB Budget Circular A–76 process (by a recorded vote of 178 ayes to 248 noes, Roll No. 225); and
Pages H3533–35, H3550
Smith (WA) amendment (No. 13 printed in part B of H. Rept. 113–108) that sought to amend Section 1021 of the FY2012 National Defense Authorization Act to eliminate indefinite military detention of any person detained under AUMF authority in the United States, territories or possessions by providing immediate transfer to trial and proceedings by a court established under Article III of the Constitution or by an appropriate state court. Strikes section 1022 of the same Act (which provided for mandatory military custody of covered parties) (by a recorded vote of 200 ayes to 226 noes, Roll No. 228).
Pages H3539–42, H3552
Withdrawn:
Denham amendment (No. 15 printed in part B of H. Rept. 113–108) that was offered and subsequently withdrawn that would have authorized enlistment in the Armed Forces of certain undocumented immigrants who are otherwise qualified for enlistment, and provide a way for the undocumented immigrants to be lawfully admitted to the U.S. for permanent residence by reason of their honorable service and sacrifice in the U.S. military.

Proceedings Postponed:
Turner amendment (No. 21 printed in part B of H. Rept. 113–108) that seeks to require the President of the United States to convey to Congress the details of any proposed deals with the Russian Federation concerning the missile defense or nuclear arms of the United States;
Pages H3555–56
Holm amendment (No. 22 printed in part B of H. Rept. 113–108) that seeks to strike all of subtitle C of title II except section 237 (Iron Dome program);
Pages H3562–63
McCollum amendment (No. 25 printed in part B of H. Rept. 113–108) that seeks to prohibit any funds authorized in the bill from being used to sponsor Army National Guard professional wrestling sports sponsorships or motor sports sponsorships. The amendment does not prohibit recruiters from making direct, personal contact with secondary school students and other prospective recruits;
Pages H3563–66
Nolan amendment (No. 32 printed in part B of H. Rept. 113–108) that seeks to reduce total funds authorized in this Act by $60 billion; Pages H3566–67
Larsen (WA) amendment (No. 33 printed in part B of H. Rept. 113–108) that seeks to reinstates the New START funding;
Pages H3571–72
Gibson amendment (No. 36 printed in part B of H. Rept. 113–108) that seeks to strike section 1251, Sense of Congress on the Conflict in Syria; and
Pages H3572–74
Coffman amendment (No. 37 printed in part B of H. Rept. 113–108) that seeks to direct the President of the United States to end the permanent basing of the 2nd Cavalry Regiment in Vilseck, Germany and return the Brigade Combat Team currently stationed in Europe to the United States, without permanent replacement, leaving one Brigade Combat Team and one Combat Aviation Brigade. Nothing in this amendment should be construed as directing the removal of Landstuhl Regional Medical Center, nor certain quick-reaction forces.
Pages H3574–75
H. Res. 260, the rule providing for further consideration of the bill, was agreed to by a recorded vote of 238 ayes to 189 noes, Roll No. 221, after the previous question was ordered by a yea-and-nay vote of 233 yeas to 195 nays, Roll No. 220.
Pages H3372–82

Presidential Message: Read a message from the President wherein he notified Congress that the national emergency declared with respect to the actions and policies of certain members of the Government
of Belarus and other persons to undermine Belarus’s democratic processes or institutions is to continue in effect beyond June 16, 2013—referred to the Committee on Foreign Affairs and ordered to be printed (H. Doc. 113–36).

**Pages H3371–72**

**Senate Message:** Message received from the Senate by the Clerk and subsequently presented to the House today appears on page H3366.

**Discharge Petition:** Representative Courtney presented to the clerk a motion to discharge the Committee on Education and the Workforce from the consideration of H.R. 1595, to amend the Higher Education Act of 1965 to extend the reduced interest rate for Federal Direct Stafford Loans (Discharge Petition No. 2).

**Quorum Calls—Votes:** One yea-and-nay vote and eight recorded votes developed during the proceedings of today and appear on pages H3380–81, H3381–82, H3548, H3549, H3549–50, H3550, H3551, H3551–52, H3552. There were no quorum calls.

**Adjournment:** The House met at 10 a.m. and adjourned at 8:39 p.m.

**Committee Meetings**

**MISCELLANEOUS MEASURE**

**Committee on Appropriations:** Full Committee, markup on Agriculture, Rural Development, FDA, and Related Agencies Appropriations Bill, Fiscal Year 2014. The bill was ordered reported, as amended.

**KEEPING COLLEGE WITHIN REACH**

**Committee on Education and the Workforce:** Subcommittee on Education and Workforce Training held a hearing entitled “Keeping College Within Reach: Discussing Program Quality through Accreditation”. Testimony was heard from public witnesses.

**DEPARTMENT OF ENERGY FISCAL YEAR 2014 BUDGET**

**Committee on Energy and Commerce:** Subcommittee on Energy and Commerce held a hearing entitled “The Fiscal Year 2014 U.S. Department of Energy Budget”. Testimony was heard from Ernest J. Moniz, Secretary, Department of Energy.

**TITLE I OF THE TOXIC SUBSTANCE CONTROL ACT**

**Committee on Energy and Commerce:** Subcommittee on Environment and the Economy held a hearing entitled “Title I of the Toxic Substance Control Act: Understanding Its History and Reviewing Its Impact”. Testimony was heard from Alfredo Gomez, Director, Natural Resources and Environment, Government Accountability Office; and public witnesses.

**ASSESSING REFORM AT THE EXPORT–IMPORT BANK**

**Committee on Financial Services:** Subcommittee on Monetary Policy and Trade held a hearing entitled “Assessing Reform at the Export-Import Bank”. Testimony was heard from Fred P. Hochberg, Chairman and President, Export-Import Bank of the United States; Osvaldo L. Gratacos, Inspector General, Export-Import Bank of the United States; and a public witness.

**IMPACT OF INTERNATIONAL REGULATORY STANDARDS ON THE COMPETITIVENESS OF U.S. INSURERS**

**Committee on Financial Services:** Subcommittee on Housing and Insurance held a hearing entitled “The Impact of International Regulatory Standards on the Competitiveness of U.S. Insurers”. Testimony was heard from Michael McRaith, Director, Federal Insurance Office, Department of the Treasury; S. Roy Woodall, Jr., Financial Stability Oversight Council; and a public witness.

**FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION**

**Committee on the Judiciary:** Full Committee held a hearing on Federal Bureau of Investigation. Testimony was heard from Robert S. Mueller III, Director, Federal Bureau of Investigation.

**LEGISLATIVE MEASURE**

**Committee on the Judiciary:** Full Committee held a hearing on H.R. 2278, the “Strengthen and Fortify Enforcement Act”. Testimony was heard from Paul Babeu, Sheriff, Pinal County, Arizona; Sam S. Page, Sheriff, Rockingham County, North Carolina; Randy C. Krantz, Commonwealth’s Attorney, Bedford, Virginia; and public witnesses.

**LEGISLATIVE MEASURES**

**Committee on Natural Resources:** Subcommittee on Fisheries, Wildlife, Oceans and Insular Affairs held a hearing on H.R. 553, to designate the exclusive economic zone of the United States as the “Ronald Wilson Reagan Exclusive Economic Zone of the United States”; H.R. 1308, the “Endangered Salmon and Fisheries Predation Prevention Act”; H.R. 1399, the “Hydrographic Services Improvement Amendments Act of 2013”; H.R. 1425, the “Marine Debris Emergency Act of 2013”; H.R. 1491, to authorize the Administrator of the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration to provide certain funds to eligible entities for activities undertaken to address the marine debris impacts of the March 2011 Tohoku earthquake and subsequent tsunami, and for
other purposes; and H.R. 2219, to reauthorize the Integrated Coastal and Ocean Observation System Act of 2009. Testimony was heard from Representative Bonamici; and Rear Admiral Gerd Glang, Director, Office of Coast Survey, National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration; Guy Norman, Regional Director, Washington Department of Fish and Wildlife; and public witnesses.

**ADMINISTRATION’S USE OF CLAIM MAINTENANCE FEES AND CLEANUP OF ABANDONED MINE LANDS**

Committee on Natural Resources: Subcommittee on Energy and Mineral Resources held a hearing entitled “Mining in America: The Administration’s Use of Claim Maintenance Fees and Cleanup of Abandoned Mine Lands”. Testimony was heard from Jamie Connell, Acting Deputy Director, Bureau of Land Management, Department of the Interior; and public witnesses.

**EXAMINING THE GOVERNMENT’S RECORD ON IMPLEMENTING THE INTERNATIONAL RELIGIOUS FREEDOM ACT**

Committee on Oversight and Government Reform: Subcommittee on National Security held a hearing entitled “Examining the Government’s Record on Implementing the International Religious Freedom Act”. Testimony was heard from Katrina Lantos Swett, Chair, Commission on International Religious Freedom; and public witnesses.

**CHALLENGES AND OPPORTUNITIES FOR SMALL BUSINESS CONTRACTORS**

Committee on Small Business: Subcommittee on Contracting and Workforce held a hearing entitled “Putting the Strategy in Sourcing: Challenges and Opportunities for Small Business Contractors”. Testimony was heard from Joseph G. Jordan, Administrator, Office of Federal Procurement Policy; Jeff Koses, Director, Office of Acquisition Operations, Federal Acquisition Service, General Services Administration; and public witnesses.

**TAX REFORM**

Committee on Ways and Means: Full Committee held a hearing entitled “Tax Reform: Haven, Base Erosion and Profit Shifting”. Testimony was heard from public witnesses.

**ONGOING INTELLIGENCE ACTIVITIES**

House Permanent Select Committee on Intelligence: Full Committee held a hearing entitled “Ongoing Intelligence Activities”. This was a closed hearing.

**Joint Meetings**

**SYRIAN REFUGEES IN THE OSCE REGION**

Commission on Security and Cooperation in Europe: Commission concluded a hearing to examine Syrian refugees in the Organization for Security and Cooperation in Europe (OSCE) region, focusing on the United States and international response to the humanitarian crisis that threatens to destabilize the entire region, after receiving testimony from Anne C. Richard, Assistant Secretary of State for Population, Refugees and Migration; and Michel Gabaudan, Refugees International, Jana Mason, UNHCR, and Ysset Bittar, Coalition for a Democratic Syria, all of Washington, D.C.

**COMMITTEE MEETINGS FOR FRIDAY, JUNE 14, 2013**

(Committee meetings are open unless otherwise indicated)

**Senate**

No meetings/hearings scheduled.

**House**


Committee on Homeland Security, Subcommittee on Oversight and Management Efficiency, hearing entitled “Why Can’t DHS Better Communicate with the American People?”, 9 a.m., 311 Cannon.

Committee on the Judiciary, Task Force, hearing on Defining the Problem and Scope of Over-criminalization and Over-federalization, 9 a.m., 2237 Rayburn.

Committee on Ways and Means, Subcommittee on Health, hearing entitled “The President’s and Other Bipartisan Proposals to Reform Medicare Post-Acute Care Payments”, 9:30 a.m., 1100 Longworth.

House Permanent Select Committee on Intelligence, Full Committee, hearing entitled “Ongoing Intelligence Activities”, 9 a.m., HVC–304. This is a closed hearing.
Next Meeting of the SENATE  
2 p.m., Monday, June 17

Senate Chamber

Program for Monday: After the transaction of any morning business (not to extend beyond 5:00 p.m.), Senate will begin consideration of the nominations of Luis Felipe Restrepo, of Pennsylvania, to be United States District Judge for the Eastern District of Pennsylvania, and Kenneth John Gonzales, of New Mexico, to be United States District Judge for the District of New Mexico, with votes on confirmation of the nominations at approximately 5:30 p.m.

Following the vote on confirmation of the nomination of Kenneth John Gonzales, of New Mexico, to be United States District Judge for the District of New Mexico, Senate will resume consideration of S. 744, Border Security, Economic Opportunity, and Immigration Modernization Act.

Next Meeting of the HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES  
9 a.m., Friday, June 14

House Chamber