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Senate

The Senate was not in session today. Its next meeting will be held on Monday, June 23, 2014, at 2 p.m.

House of Representatives

FRIDAY, JUNE 20, 2014

The House met at 9 a.m. and was called to order by the Speaker.

PRAYER

Reverend John Boonzaaijer, The Chapel of the Cross, Dallas, Texas, offered the following prayer:

Almighty and everlasting God, heavenly Father and giver of all good things, we humbly beseech Thee to bless this good land with honorable industry, sound learning, and pure manners. Save us from confusion, pride, and from every evil way.

Endue with the spirit of wisdom those to whom, in Thy name, we entrust the authority of government.

Direct and prosper the consultations of this House to advance Thy kingdom for the safety, honor, and welfare of Thy people, establishing peace and happiness, truth and justice, religion and piety, that through obedience to Thy laws we may show forth Thy praise among the nations of the Earth, for all generations.

In the time of prosperity, fill our hearts with thankfulness, and in the day of trouble, suffer not our trust in Thee to fail.

All this we ask through the King of glory, our most blessed Lord and Savior, Jesus Christ.

Amen.

THE JOURNAL

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

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

PLEDGE OF ALLEGIANCE

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

Mr. JOHNSON of Ohio led the Pledge of Allegiance as follows:

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

WELCOMING REVEREND JOHN PETER BOONZAAIJER

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

There was no objection.

Mr. BURGESS. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to welcome to Washington our guest pastor in the House today, my friend, my mentor, the Reverend John Peter Boonzaaijer.

Reverend Boonzaaijer and his family are no stranger to adversity. We just celebrated the 70th anniversary of the landing at D-day, and also this fall will be the 70th anniversary of the Dutch famine. Reverend Boonzaaijer's parents lived in the Netherlands at that time and suffered through that event themselves.

Reverend Boonzaaijer was born in Kalamazoo, Michigan. He moved to Texas in 2002, and he has served the north Texas community in many ways. After serving as a teacher, adminis-

trator, and assistant rector of a parish school in Tyler, Texas, Reverend Boonzaaijer began a parish revitalization project in Dallas.

As part of this, he began a new classical school, The Saint Timothy School. He is a reverend of The Chapel of the Cross, a reformed Episcopal church in Dallas, Texas.

Reverend Boonzaaijer teaches upper middle school mathematics and middle school Bible, as well as maintains daily morning and evening prayer with his students, and I understand he prays for the United States Congress daily.

He believes a true parish school has the capacity to endow youth with the wisdom of the ages. Because of his devotion to them, Reverend Boonzaaijer's students are capable, knowledgeable, virtuous, and devout.

In the gallery today, Reverend Boonzaaijer's wife, Christine; his sons, Nathaniel and Detrick; and his daughter, Annalise, have joined us. We welcome them to the House of Representatives.

ANNOUNCEMENT BY THE SPEAKER PRO TEMPORE

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

RECOGNIZING GAIL DEGARMO

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

This symbol represents the time of day during the House proceedings, e.g., 1407 is 2:07 p.m.

Matter set in this typeface indicates words inserted or appended, rather than spoken, by a Member of the House on the floor.



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Mr. JOHNSON of Ohio. Madam Speaker, today, I would like to recognize and thank a constituent of mine from Patriot, Ohio—Ms. Gail DeGarmo.

Ms. DeGarmo is an employee of Buckeye Rural Electric Cooperative, and she recently traveled to Honduras as a volunteer for the National Rural Electric Cooperative Association International Foundation.

While on the island of Roatan, she taught local co-op employees how to install, set up, operate, and maintain their newly-acquired automated metering information system. This will enable them to operate and use the Command Center software, which serves about 13,000 customers.

Ms. DeGarmo's volunteer efforts supported the Smart Grid Alliance for the Americas' goal to provide technical assistance in smart grid technology applications to cooperative, municipal, and other small electric distribution utilities in Latin America.

Ms. DeGarmo's effort will help the alliance's project to improve energy efficiency, integrate renewable generation, and, most importantly, improve access to electricity for underserved communities in Latin America.

Thank you, Ms. DeGarmo, for your hard work.

TOURETTE'S SYNDROME AWARENESS MONTH

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

Mr. SCHNEIDER. Madam Speaker, I rise in recognition of the recently completed Tourette's Syndrome Awareness Month, a time when we educate ourselves and our children about Tourette's syndrome.

At a ceremony earlier this year, I had the privilege of meeting and listening to many of the courageous young people—heroes—telling their own Tourette's syndrome story.

Tourette's is a neurological condition that affects millions of Americans every day, mostly young children. For these kids, the involuntary tics can mean strange looks from classmates, bullying, or total alienation.

The simple fact is that most kids and even most parents don't understand TS or its symptoms. That is what makes awareness and education so important.

It is also a time to celebrate the bravery and perseverance of the local heroes nationwide—the heroes telling their own TS stories. The heroes I met ranged from energetic kindergartners to high school students to young college kids sharing an increasing awareness of TS.

The glowing comments from their teachers, friends, and family described how these young people took the obstacles they faced head-on and make a difference in the lives of their community.

It is an honor to stand and recognize Tourette's Syndrome Awareness Month.

MEDIA IGNORES IRS SCANDAL

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

Mr. SMITH of Texas. Madam Speaker, the liberal national media continues to downplay the IRS scandal.

Last week, the IRS claimed it lost 2 years of emails of former director Lois Lerner, which likely contained information about the agency's targeting of conservative organizations.

One would think that this would be breaking news, but it took The Washington Post and The New York Times 4 days before they considered the missing emails newsworthy. This may be one reason why consumers are turning to social media for their news.

What a dramatic shift from how these publications covered President Nixon's missing 18 minutes of audio tape. During Watergate, The Post and The Times' front pages and editorials almost daily criticized the Nixon administration's abuse of power.

The liberal national media hasn't changed between Watergate and now. What has changed is the political party of the administration in power.

REBUILDING DEPARTMENT OF VETERANS AFFAIRS

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

Mr. BARROW of Georgia. Madam Speaker, I rise today in support of our work to rebuild the Department of Veterans Affairs. Last week, the VA released the first-ever nationwide comprehensive audit of the VA health care system, and the findings were eye opening, though not surprising. More than 100,000 veterans have either waited more than 90 days to get an appointment, or they never received an appointment at all.

This week, Congressman BILL CASSIDY and I introduced a bipartisan resolution calling on the Attorney General to appoint a special counsel to investigate the evidence disclosed in the course of the internal audit.

If, as the report states, managers at the VA told their subordinates to doctor the books to make wait times appear shorter, then any employees who falsified these Federal records should be prosecuted to the fullest extent of the law.

The House has already voted to hold the guilty parties responsible and to give VA patients the right to go outside the VA to get the care they need, when they can't get it inside the VA, but these are just the first few steps in a long march to get them the care they have earned.

I urge my colleagues to support our resolution because we owe it to all those who gave us the best years of their lives.

CONGRATULATING ST. CLOUD CATHEDRAL HIGH SCHOOL

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

Mrs. BACHMANN. Madam Speaker, I rise today to recognize St. Cloud Cathedral High School in Minnesota for winning the State class 2A baseball championship earlier this week. This really was a remarkable victory.

After making a dramatic comeback, the Crusaders beat Fairmont 5–4. This victory marks the eighth championship for the team since 1977. With 44 seasons and 711 wins under his belt, Cathedral coach and alumnus Bob Karn has won more high school baseball games than any coach in Minnesota State history. Congratulations, Coach Karn. That is quite a record.

Congratulations, Cathedral High School; and congratulations to all of the assistants, administrators, family members, and friends who made such a tremendous accomplishment possible.

This is what America is really about, and we are with you in spirit today.

CONDEMNING KIDNAPPINGS OF ISRAELI BOYS

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

Mr. ENGEL. Madam Speaker, it has been nearly a week, and there is still no trace of the three Israeli boys who were kidnapped presumably by Hamas, the terrorist organization.

Our hearts go out to their families, and we hope that they will be found. One of them is an American citizen, Naftali Frenkel. The others, Eyal Yifrach and Gilad Shaar, the whole world is praying for their safe return.

Madam Speaker, this shows the brutality of the terrorists, the brutality of an organization like Hamas which takes three young people—innocent young people—and God only knows what they have done with them.

I think it is important that we keep our vigil. It is important that we keep them in our thoughts and prayers, and it is important that this country continues to lead the fight against the scourge of terrorism around the world.

Let's pray for their safe return.

CELEBRATING WILD AND WONDERFUL WEST VIRGINIA

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

Mr. MCKINLEY. Madam Speaker, I rise today in honor of the 151st anniversary of West Virginia statehood. On June 20, 1863, West Virginia became the 35th State. From those early years, our State has grown to become a significant contributor to America's economy.

West Virginia is rich in natural resources. It is the largest producer of oil and gas east of the Mississippi. In addition, West Virginia is a national leader in providing statewide access to pre-school and is ranked first in the Nation for pay equity between college-educated men and women.

West Virginia is home to nationally recognized centers for research and learning, has produced countless veterans, historical figures, scholars, athletes, and many more for whom we are eternally proud.

Like all West Virginians and as a seventh generation West Virginia native, we take special pride in our wild and wonderful State.

Madam Speaker, I ask that we wish a happy birthday to West Virginia.

BRING BACK OUR GIRLS

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

Ms. WILSON of Florida. Madam Speaker, more than 200 girls in Nigeria are still missing. They were brutally kidnapped by the terrorist organization Boko Haram more than 60 days ago. We pray for their return, and we pray for their parents.

We will tweet and tweet and tweet until they are returned. We must put pressure on the Nigerian Government and President Goodluck Jonathan to bring back our girls. I am asking everyone to join our tweet war.

Every morning, at 9 a.m., please tweet a message of support for the rescue of the girls: #bringbackourgirls. We will join the Bring Back Our Girls organization in Nigeria in a tweet war during their tweet time, which is 2 p.m. Nigerian time.

At 9 a.m., every morning, tweet. Let's show the girls that we love them, and we will do all within our power to make sure that they return safely to their families.

Let us show President Jonathan that the entire international community is watching, and we will keep the pressure there. We will not forget them, and we will not rest until they are returned.

Remember, #bringbackourgirls, 9 a.m.

CELEBRATING 100TH ANNIVERSARY OF FLORIDA CITY

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

Mr. GARCIA. Madam Speaker, I rise today to commemorate the 100th anniversary of Florida City. Over the past century, Florida City has grown from a small stop on the road to become the official gateway to paradise.

I would like to recognize the city commission, including Mayor Otis Wallace, who has served as mayor for over 30 years, managing the redevelopment

of the city after Hurricane Andrew in 1992; R.S. Shiver, the longest serving municipal elected official in Florida; Avis Brown; Sharon Butler; and Eugene Berry.

These dedicated public servants are just a few of the many lifelong citizens who have tirelessly worked to improve and grow our community.

As we look forward, I know the next 100 years will be filled with success and growth due to the commitment and service of so many over the last 100 years.

□ 0915

DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE APPROPRIATIONS ACT, 2015

GENERAL LEAVE

Mr. FRELINGHUYSEN. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that all Members may have 5 legislative days to revise and extend their remarks and to include extraneous material on further consideration of H.R. 4870, and that I may include tabular material on the same.

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mr. SMITH of Texas). Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from New Jersey?

There was no objection.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to House Resolution 628 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. 4870.

Will the gentlewoman from Florida (Ms. ROS-LEHTINEN) kindly take the chair?

□ 0916

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. 4870) making appropriations for the Department of Defense for the fiscal year ending September 30, 2015, and for other purposes, with Ms. ROS-LEHTINEN (Acting Chair) in the chair.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The Acting CHAIR. When the Committee of the Whole rose on Thursday, June 19, 2014, the amendment offered by the gentleman from Minnesota (Mr. ELLISON) had been disposed of, and the bill had been read through page 141, line 4.

Mr. FRELINGHUYSEN. Madam Chair, I move to strike the last word.

The Acting CHAIR. The gentleman from New Jersey is recognized for 5 minutes.

Mr. FRELINGHUYSEN. Madam Chair, as we move towards the finish line and consider the last amendments to our Defense Appropriations bill, large thanks should be extended to the remarkable staff that make up the Defense Subcommittee. I know I join with my ranking member, Mr. VISCHOSKY, and wanted to take time to thank the bipartisan staff of our committee: our

clerk, Tom McLemore, whose counterpart is Paul Juola on the minority side. Recognition and thanks go to all of our staff: Tim Prince, Sherry Young, Jennifer Miller, Walter Hearne, Paul Terry, B G Wright, Brook Boyer, Adrienne Ramsay, Megan Rosenbusch, Maureen Holohan, Collin Lee, and Becky Leggieri; from my personal office: Nancy Fox, Steve Wilson, Katie Hazzlett; from Mr. VISCHOSKY's office: Joe DeVot and Jake Whiteside; and all the Appropriations staff and House staff that have made this bill move so smoothly.

I also want to thank all of the Members of the House for their active participation and patience over the last few days. We do not always agree on the substantive issues, but I appreciate the spirit in which all of us debated a variety of issues.

In this regard, I know Mr. VISCHOSKY and I would like to extend our thanks to three members of the Defense Subcommittee who are working on their final bill with us: Mr. OWENS of New York, Mr. KINGSTON of Georgia, Mr. MORAN of Virginia. Their service and contributions have been enormous and their assistance has been deeply appreciated.

Mr. VISCHOSKY. Will the gentleman yield?

Mr. FRELINGHUYSEN. I yield to the gentleman from Indiana.

Mr. VISCHOSKY. I appreciate the gentleman taking the time and would also join him in thanking all of the staff of the subcommittee as well as the full committee. People ought to appreciate the discerning judgment that they bring to their work, their knowledge, their tireless work ethic, and the fact that they are fun to be around. They also are very selfless as far as providing for the protection of our Nation, to ensure also that it is done in as cost-effective a manner as possible.

I appreciate that the chairman enunciated the names of all of our staff because on this subcommittee it is a very seamless and indistinguishable process. The staff understand they are here to help every member of the subcommittee, the full committee, and of this House, whether we agree or not, to ensure that our legislative process and product is as good as it can be.

The final thing I will note is to thank personally the chairman for his leadership on this issue, for his dedication to public service. My father always told me it took a very strong man to be a gentleman. Mr. Chairman, you are the consummate gentleman, and I thank you for that and for your friendship.

Mr. FRELINGHUYSEN. Well, sir, you indeed are a gentleman, too, and it has been a pleasure to work with you. We are blessed with a remarkable staff that has met the needs of every Member of Congress, regardless of political party. We have considered their amendments, and to the extent that we could, we have acted upon them. Thank you so much for your support and all of us. We appreciate the work of our great staff.

Madam Chair, I yield back the balance of my time.

AMENDMENT OFFERED BY MR. ROHRABACHER

Mr. ROHRABACHER. Madam Chair, I have an amendment at the desk.

The Acting CHAIR. The Clerk will report the amendment.

The Clerk read as follows:

At the end of the bill (before the short title), insert the following:

SEC. ___. None of the funds made available by this Act may be provided to Pakistan.

The Acting CHAIR. Pursuant to House Resolution 628, the gentleman from California and a Member opposed each will control 5 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from California.

Mr. ROHRABACHER. Madam Chairman, my amendment would prevent any funds appropriated by this bill from being provided to the Government of Pakistan.

It is reprehensible that our government is still willing to provide military assistance to a known terrorist-supporting state like Pakistan. Since 9/11, Pakistan has received over \$28 billion from the United States. This should not continue. It is a farce to believe that our aid, sometimes deceptively labeled as “reimbursements,” is buying Pakistan’s cooperation in hunting down terrorists.

It was the Pakistani establishment that sheltered Osama bin Laden for years. They continue to jail Dr. Afridi, the man, the heroic man, who helped the CIA locate bin Laden. Why would Pakistan do that if they were on our side?

The abysmal human rights record of the Pakistani Government is shameful. It is even worse because American money contributes to strengthening the security forces which kill and persecute minority groups who are denied their own right of self-determination. This is especially true of the Baloch and Sindhi, two large ethnic minority groups in Pakistan. Our tax dollars equip the Pakistani military, which brutally oppresses the aspirations of both of these people, and both of which have a long history separate from Pakistan.

Pakistan is not an ally, and any assistance we send them only strengthens their ability to act against their own people, against us, and against Afghanistan as we withdraw our military. We cannot buy the friendship of a government whose strategic interests are not aligned with ours. They are allied with terrorists. The Pakistanis, thus, are allied with the terrorist elements and our own ever more dangerous adversary, Communist China. At a time of tight budgets, we should reserve our aid to true friends and allies.

Furthermore, the Appropriations Committee didn’t even put an exact dollar figure in this bill for the money that will be going to Pakistan. Instead, they have inserted a placeholder because we have not yet received a formal figure from the administration.

What will happen when we get this formal figure? Well, will we simply

serve as a rubber stamp for the administration and insert the number requested into a conference report? Well, I would hope not.

It is our duty as elected Members of the House of Representatives to determine how much and to whom tax dollars will be appropriated. I implore my colleagues to send a message today that we will not send another dime to Pakistan as long as they continue to act belligerently toward the United States and to promote terrorism and repress their own people.

The policy which has us funding Pakistan’s military is wrong, and the fact that we can’t even debate a precise dollar figure is absurd. It is insane for us to continue to borrow large sums of money from China in order to give to Pakistan, our enemy and a friend of terrorism.

I ask my colleagues to support my amendment and to end this counterproductive use of our limited resources, which has continued for far too long.

I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. FRELINGHUYSEN. Madam Chair, I claim the time in opposition.

The Acting CHAIR. The gentleman from New Jersey is recognized for 5 minutes.

Mr. FRELINGHUYSEN. Madam Chair, the gentleman is correct in one respect: the House does not have, nor does our bill show, any specific amount for Pakistan, but we anticipate the administration will come forward with a figure which may be similar to last year.

There are good reasons that we have invested in what is called the Coalition Support Fund. It allows the Secretary of Defense to reimburse any key cooperating nation for logistical and military support, including access, specialized training to personnel, and procurement and provision of supplies and equipment provided by that nation in connection with the U.S. military operations in Enduring Freedom. Pakistan is one of those nations.

Receipts for reimbursements are submitted by Pakistan and other cooperating nations and are fully vetted by the Pentagon and follow strict criteria to meet the standard for reimbursement. All payments are made in arrears and follow notification to Congress as to what the money has been spent for.

Specifically regarding Pakistan, the Coalition Support Fund remains a critical tool to enable Pakistan to effectively deal with the future challenges emerging from the U.S. drawdown. There will be challenges, no matter what the troop number, and the President has set a troop number at approximately 9,500.

It would be cost-effective. It is a cost-effective tool for the U.S. to remain engaged in the region. We can’t turn our back on Pakistan and Afghanistan, particularly because Pakistan is a nuclear-capable nation. We need to keep a functioning relationship with Pakistan. That is essential.

I would be pleased to yield to my ranking, Mr. VISCLOSESKY, for any comments that he might make.

This money is essential, and Pakistan has been an ally in getting after some of the worst terrorists in certain parts of Pakistan. They need that assistance, and we should, I think, continue to give it to them.

Mr. VISCLOSESKY. Will the gentleman yield?

Mr. FRELINGHUYSEN. I yield to the gentleman from Indiana.

Mr. VISCLOSESKY. Madam Chair, I would emphasize the chairman’s very first point, and the reason there is not a discrete figure within the legislation is we continue to await that request in the overseas contingency operation fund from the administration.

I will simply add a couple of comments to the points the chairman raised. One, if the funds were prohibited, I believe it would also affect our ability to withdraw from Afghanistan since we traversed through Pakistan’s ground lines of communications to transport our equipment back home.

I also think the withdrawal of U.S. assistance would likely polarize Pakistan and exacerbate significant pro-and anti-American rifts within their military and their government generally, and in addition to counterterrorism activity, the fact that Pakistan’s nuclear weapons capability provides, I believe, an ample reason for the U.S. to continue to be positively engaged.

I would not disagree with the gentleman that this is a very difficult relationship. There are significant problems with Pakistan—all the more reason to continue to be engaged.

I also rise in opposition to the gentleman’s amendment, and I appreciate the chairman yielding.

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

Mr. ROHRABACHER. Madam Chair, may I inquire as to how much time I have remaining?

The Acting CHAIR. The gentleman from California (Mr. ROHRABACHER) has 1 minute remaining.

Mr. ROHRABACHER. Madam Chair, when I first came to Congress, I was perhaps Pakistan’s best friend in Congress. At that time, of course, we were in the middle of the cold war and the Pakistanis were on our side and India was on the side of the Russians.

Today, the cold war is over and Pakistan has become the friend of our enemies, whether they are radical terrorists or whether it is Communist China. For us now to be borrowing money from China in order to give to Pakistan—because we are still going into debt \$500 billion a year. We need to make sure. We have to borrow that money, much of which comes from China, then pass that on to Pakistan, who is basically supporting our enemies.

They still have Dr. Afridi, the man who helped us finger Osama bin Laden, a hero who risked his life for us to

bring justice to the man who slaughtered 3,000 Americans. For us to continue to give that government who holds Dr. Afridi in a dungeon, as we speak, is immoral and is stupid and is counterproductive. We should cut military assistance to Pakistan.

The Acting CHAIR. The time of the gentleman has expired.

□ 0930

Mr. FRELINGHUYSEN. Madam Chair, we need to keep a relationship with Pakistan. There are some issues that have divided us.

When Mr. VISCHOSKY and I were in Pakistan earlier this year, we made it quite evident that we were concerned about some of the things that occurred, including the holding of that doctor whose assistance helped us kill one of those who killed so many of us.

But we need to recognize that holding Pakistan close to us as an ally gives our troops some extra protection, and we need to have that access to Pakistan to make sure that our deployed troops and others there get the assistance they need.

I urge a “no” vote 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 California (Mr. ROHRABACHER).

The question was taken; and the Acting Chair announced that the noes appeared to have it.

Mr. ROHRABACHER. 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 California will be postponed.

AMENDMENT OFFERED BY MR. STOCKMAN

Mr. STOCKMAN. Madam Chair, I have an amendment at the desk.

The Acting CHAIR. The Clerk will report the amendment.

The Clerk read as follows:

At the end of the bill (before the short title), insert the following:

SEC. . (a) None of the funds made available by this Act may be used to destroy Department of Defense equipment or ammunition in Afghanistan without such equipment or ammunition first being offered to independent states of the former Soviet Union and major non-NATO allies that are willing to pay for transportation of such equipment or ammunition to such states or allies.

(b) For purposes of this section—

(1) the term “independent state of the former Soviet Union” has the meaning given the term in section 3 of the FREEDOM Support Act (22 U.S.C. 5801); and

(2) the term “major non-NATO ally” has the meaning given the term in section 644(q) of the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961 (22 U.S.C. 2403(q)).

Mr. STOCKMAN (during the reading). Madam Chair, I ask unanimous consent that the reading be dispensed with.

The Acting CHAIR. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Texas?

There was no objection.

Mr. FRELINGHUYSEN. Madam Chair, I reserve a point of order on the gentleman’s amendment.

The Acting CHAIR. A point of order is reserved.

Pursuant to House Resolution 628, the gentleman from Texas and a Member opposed each will control 5 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Texas.

Mr. STOCKMAN. Madam Chair, we are pulling out of Afghanistan. We are chopping up billions and billions of dollars of equipment into little tiny pieces. At the same time, our government is purchasing military equipment for our allies.

This is a terrible waste of money. Our allies have expressed they want to come pick up the equipment. They are paying for it. We don’t have to do anything. We don’t have to chop it up. We can allow our allies to have it. This is a shameful waste of taxpayers’ money. It is in the billions of dollars. I personally think this is a huge waste of money.

I would ask that the Congress would consider this as reasonable. At the same time we are cutting up billions of dollars to military equipment, we turn around in this appropriation and buy the same equipment for our allies.

I would ask that this would be considered and that the point of order that is being proposed, I ask also jurisdiction on why the point of order is in order.

I reserve the balance of my time.

POINT OF ORDER

Mr. FRELINGHUYSEN. Madam Chair, I insist on my point of order.

The Acting CHAIR. The gentleman will state his point of order.

Mr. FRELINGHUYSEN. Madam Chair, I make a point of order against the amendment because it proposes to change existing law and constitutes legislation in an appropriation bill and, therefore, violates clause 2 of rule XXI.

The rule states in pertinent part:

“An amendment to a general appropriation bill shall not be in order if changing existing law.”

The amendment imposes additional duties.

I ask for a ruling from the Chair.

The Acting CHAIR. Does any other Member wish to be heard on the point of order?

If not, the Chair will rule.

The Chair finds that this amendment imposes new duties on the Department of Defense.

The amendment, therefore, constitutes legislation in violation of clause 2 of rule XXI.

The point of order is sustained, and the amendment is not in order.

AMENDMENT OFFERED BY MR. STOCKMAN

Mr. STOCKMAN. Madam Chair, I have an amendment at the desk.

The Acting CHAIR. The Clerk will report the amendment.

The Clerk read as follows:

At the end of the bill (before the short title), insert the following:

SEC. . None of the funds made available by this Act may be used for the procurement of weapon systems that contain rare earth

materials, metals, magnets, parts, or components that are produced in Cuba, North Korea, the People’s Republic of China, or Venezuela.

Mr. FRELINGHUYSEN. Madam Chair, I reserve a point of order on the gentleman’s amendment.

The Acting CHAIR. A point of order is reserved.

Pursuant to House Resolution 628, the gentleman from Texas and a Member opposed each will control 5 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Texas.

Mr. STOCKMAN. Madam Chair, currently, right now we have a situation in which some of the countries which we deal with militarily are restricting the rare earth metals—and particularly China. They are asking that we build our sensitive equipment in their country in order to acquire these rare earths.

I would object to that kind of thinking and that kind of ability for our non-friends, in terms of military assistance, to actually have it and develop our own rare earths here in the United States. It is a major mistake, I think, to pursue a policy in which we allow our non-friends to have control over our top secret and also over our rare earths.

I ask a ruling of the Chair for adjudication on that too, and I reserve the balance of my time.

POINT OF ORDER

Mr. FRELINGHUYSEN. Madam Chair, I insist on my point of order.

The Acting CHAIR. The gentleman will state his point of order.

Mr. FRELINGHUYSEN. Madam Chair, I make a point of order against the amendment because it proposes to change existing law and constitutes legislation in an appropriation bill and, therefore, violates clause 2 of rule XXI.

The rule states in pertinent part:

“An amendment to a general appropriation bill shall not be in order if changing existing law.”

The amendment requires a new determination.

I ask for a ruling from the Chair.

The Acting CHAIR. Does any other Member wish to be heard on the point of order?

The Chair finds that this amendment includes language requiring a new determination of the country of origin of certain parts or components.

The amendment, therefore, constitutes legislation in violation of clause 2 of rule XXI.

The point of order is sustained, and the amendment is not in order.

AMENDMENT OFFERED BY MR. STOCKMAN

Mr. STOCKMAN. Madam Chair, I have an amendment at the desk.

The Acting CHAIR. The Clerk will report the amendment.

The Clerk read as follows:

At the end of the bill (before the short title), insert the following:

SEC. . None of the funds made available by this Act may be used for any activity that would grant de jure or de facto support of

territorial, maritime, or airspace claims made by the People's Republic of China on the international waters or territories of other sovereign nations in the South China, East China, and Yellow Seas.

Mr. FRELINGHUYSEN. Madam Chair, I reserve a point of order against the gentleman's amendment.

The Acting CHAIR. A point of order is reserved.

Pursuant to House Resolution 628, the gentleman from Texas and a Member opposed each will control 5 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Texas.

Mr. STOCKMAN. Madam Chair, with the ever-expanding territorial claims by China and our allies in the areas of Philippines, Japan, and South Korea, I think this amendment would not violate the rules. All it says is that we shouldn't spend money helping Chinese to expand a territorial claim. I think it is reasonable. I also think that it is something we should do. We need to express more concern.

The current leadership in the White House has not really done much in terms of foreign policy. This would be an example to the rest of the world that Congress can speak up and stand up for our allies in the region, particularly those countries surrounding Japan right now where they are having great difficulty with the ever-expanding and, I would suggest, imperialistic attitude of some in the country of mainland China.

This amendment I do not believe violates the rules. I ask the ruling of the Chair to also adjudicate why this is.

I reserve the balance of my time.

POINT OF ORDER

Mr. FRELINGHUYSEN. Madam Chair, I insist on my point of order.

The Acting CHAIR. The gentleman will state his point of order.

Mr. FRELINGHUYSEN. Madam Chair, I make a point of order against the amendment because it proposes to change existing law and constitutes legislation in an appropriation bill and, therefore, it violates clause 2 of rule XXI.

The rule states in pertinent part:

“An amendment to a general appropriation bill shall not be in order if changing existing law.”

The amendment requires a new determination.

I ask for a ruling from the Chair.

The Acting CHAIR. Does any other Member wish to be heard on the point of order?

The Chair finds that this amendment includes language requiring a new determination by a relevant agency of the effects of its activities.

The amendment, therefore, constitutes legislation in violation of clause 2 of rule XXI.

The point of order is sustained, and the amendment is not in order.

AMENDMENT OFFERED BY MR. GOSAR

Mr. GOSAR. Madam Chair, I have an amendment at the desk.

The Acting CHAIR. The Clerk will report the amendment.

The Clerk read as follows:

At the end of the bill (before the short title), insert the following:

SEC. _____. None of the funds made available by this Act may be used to enter into any contract after the date of the enactment of this Act for the procurement or production of any non-petroleum based fuel for use as the same purpose or as a drop-in substitute for petroleum.

Mr. FRELINGHUYSEN. Madam Chair, I reserve a point of order.

The Acting CHAIR. A point of order is reserved.

Pursuant to House Resolution 628, the gentleman from Arizona and a Member opposed each will control 5 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Arizona.

Mr. GOSAR. Madam Chair, I rise today to offer a cost-saving amendment to the Department of Defense Appropriations Act for the fiscal year 2015.

This is a straightforward amendment that will help bring defense spending priorities in line with the fiscal realities that the United States currently faces.

Specifically, this amendment would prohibit the Department of Defense from wasting precious taxpayer dollars on the purchase of more expensive fuels made out of biofuels that are not cost competitive.

When our country is more than \$17 trillion in debt, and every year the Federal Government continues to spend nearly \$1 trillion more than it actually has, it is incumbent upon this Congress to get this reckless spending under control and to carefully scrutinize every dollar that is spent.

The Department of Defense has been purchasing biofuels to substitute traditional petroleum-based fuels to run its ships, aircraft, and other vehicles.

The problem is that currently, these fuels are more expensive than traditional fuels.

Until a time when biofuels are cost competitive without any Federal subsidy, no Federal entity should be utilizing this fuel source.

Let me be clear: I support a true all-of-the-above energy strategy which includes renewable energy sources like wind and solar, as well as traditional resources like natural gas and clean coal.

I have nothing against biofuels that do not need significant Federal subsidies to exist in the open market.

Unfortunately, the Department of Defense and other Federal agencies continue to waste precious taxpayer dollars to prop up this industry.

Last year, the Defense Logistics Agency wanted to buy almost 15,000 gallons of biofuel. This year, the Defense Logistics Agency is seeking up to 37 million gallons of biofuel.

Biofuels without Federal subsidies are nearly 15 times more expensive than conventional jet fuel.

The biggest problem with this year's solicitation of nearly 37 million gallons is there is a \$27.2 million Federal sub-

sidy to make the biofuel blends “cost competitive with their conventionally-derived counterparts.”

The purchase of biofuels which are not cost competitive has been so wasteful that a popular news site recently listed the practice on its list of “Five Insanely Wasteful Projects the Pentagon is Spending Your Money On.”

I will read a brief excerpt from the article:

In a nod toward sustainability, the U.S. Navy has been attempting to create a “green fleet” by adopting alternative biofuels.

The catch is that the cleaner fuel costs \$26 per gallon, which is much more expensive than the \$2.50 the Navy pays for each gallon of petroleum.

Despite reports that there isn't a clear long-term cost benefit of adopting biofuel, the Department of Defense has spent millions on private companies that are developing alternative fuels.

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And green projects aren't confined to a single branch of the military; last year, the Air Force paid for 11,000 gallons of biofuel at a rate 10 times higher than the price of regular jet fuel.

Using the military as a vehicle to spend hundreds of millions of dollars on unproven green experiments is clearly a wasteful use of taxpayer money that must be stopped. We all must understand that the number one priority of the United States military—and, indeed, the Federal Government at large—is to defend the Nation from security threats.

I would also like to bring up Admiral Mike Mullen, former Chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff. He stated in July of 2010 that:

The biggest threat that we have to our national security is our debt.

Therefore, it is essential that we scrutinize every dollar we appropriate to ensure we are spending our limited resources prudently and judiciously. This amendment will help accomplish this goal.

Madam Chairman, this amendment was carried last year by our newly elected majority whip, STEVE SCALISE; and it was adopted by this body by unanimous consent.

As the Defense Logistics Agency is now proposing to purchase almost 2,500 times more fuel than last year, it only makes sense this agreement is agreed to yet again.

Think about it. Last year, they wanted 15,000 gallons. This year, they want 37 million gallons of Federally subsidized fuel sources, just to meet an unnecessary mandate. This defies common sense, and we should not be wasting millions of dollars of taxpayer money in this manner.

I urge my colleagues to support my amendment, and I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. VISCLOSKY. Madam Chair, I claim the time in opposition to the gentleman's amendment.

The Acting CHAIR. The gentleman from Indiana is recognized for 5 minutes.

Mr. VISCOSKY. Madam Chair, this is perhaps the fourth or fifth debate we have had on biofuels and their limitation relative to the Department of Defense, but I do feel compelled to continue to remind my colleagues that we do have an energy problem in the United States.

I would, I guess, start at the dueling admirals' statements. The gentleman quoted Admiral Mullen from 2010. I would suggest that Admiral Locklear, who is commander of the Pacific Command, stated this year that the most destabilizing problem that we face in the Pacific Basin is climate change and the impact it has on the people and the national security in that part of the world.

I continue to emphasize that we need to keep our options open for the Department of Defense and, I would suggest, for this great Nation.

Indiana, the State in which I live—and have lived all of my life—is a coal State. More steel is produced in the district I represent than any State in the United States. I am very proud of that.

You need carbon to make steel. What we need is a matrix—not only carbon-based fuels, but other types of fuels, including renewables: wind, tidal, solar, hydro, and biofuels.

I would also reference Senator Lugar, who I continue to have a profound respect for. Senator Lugar suggested that energy is a problem economically in the United States. Senator Lugar suggested that it is an environmental problem in the United States.

He said, fundamentally, energy is, most importantly, a national security problem, which is why we ought not to limit the options for the Department of Defense to expand the use of biofuels.

For those reasons, I am opposed to the gentleman's amendment, and I revere the balance of my time.

Mr. GOSAR. Madam Chair, I think in my statement it is all about balance. When we are talking about 37,000 times more biofuels at this time, I think that is out of whack.

I think the gentleman also has to understand that some of the pollutants that actually are created by some of these biofuels may actually be even worse than what we see with carbons.

The emerging technology shows that the pollutants actually created by burning these may be more insolvent than what we see in petroleum.

I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. VISCOSKY. Madam Chair, I yield back the balance of my time.

Mr. GOSAR. Madam Chair, this is common sense. Balance is everything. We have a balance of problems with spending. We have acknowledged that we want to see a proper balance in all the utilizations of energy.

This country can be energy independent. What it means is not picking winners and losers, but actually using a conservative type of balance.

I yield back the balance of my time.

The Acting CHAIR. The question is on the amendment offered by the gentleman from Arizona (Mr. GOSAR).

The question was taken; and the Acting Chair announced that the ayes appeared to have it.

Mr. VISCOSKY. 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 Arizona will be postponed.

AMENDMENT NO. 40 OFFERED BY MR. KILDEE

Mr. KILDEE. Madam Chair, 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 the bill (before the short title), insert the following:

SEC. _____. None of the funds made available by this Act may be used in contravention of section 1034 of title 10, Untied States Code.

The Acting CHAIR. Pursuant to House Resolution 628, the gentleman from Michigan and a Member opposed each will control 5 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Michigan.

Mr. KILDEE. Madam Chair, this is an amendment that is actually quite simple. I will only take a moment to explain it.

It simply requires that the use of funds in this legislation not be utilized in contradiction to existing U.S. law. Let me specifically point out the problem that I am trying to make sure is very clear.

As Members of Congress, we are elected to represent our constituents. That includes our constituents that serve in the Armed Forces, so I have been very concerned about reports and experience within my own office that some in the military have reacted unfavorably when servicemembers reach out for assistance from their Member of Congress, and as I said, we have experienced this in my own office.

I know that this is not Department of Defense policy, and I know and am certain that this behavior is being exercised by a very small minority of staff people, but it is entirely unacceptable.

I know for me, if somebody in government—any department—has a problem with me and the communications I have with my own constituents over issues they are having navigating the bureaucracy of government, if anybody has a problem with that, they can talk to me directly. My office is listed. They can call me.

I just want to make sure that this amendment makes it clear that no money can be spent in violation of 10 USC 1034. This is the statute that specifically makes it illegal to retaliate against members of the military for speaking to their Members of Congress.

I want to just reiterate this is based on real experiences that I am having in my office. I have talked to other Members. There have been similar experiences. I don't think it is pervasive, but I want to make the message clear that members of the military and any other constituent has an opportunity to

reach out to Members of our Congress. It is important for our constitutional role, our oversight role.

I think this amendment, while perhaps redundant, would speak to that directly.

I hope the House would consider it.

Mr. VISCOSKY. Will the gentleman yield?

Mr. KILDEE. I yield to the gentleman from Indiana.

Mr. VISCOSKY. I appreciate the gentleman yielding and rise in strong support of his amendment. The committee has a tradition of protecting whistleblowers. In fact, we have accepted, during consideration of the bill, an amendment to do so 2 days ago.

I think most Members probably have encountered an individual who has come into their office and said: I would like to provide you with information that, hopefully, would make our government more efficient and better, but I don't want to get into trouble.

That is who you have in mind. I appreciate that very much and rise in support of it.

Mr. FRELINGHUYSEN. Will the gentleman yield?

Mr. KILDEE. I yield to the gentleman from New Jersey.

Mr. FRELINGHUYSEN. Let me associate myself with the ranking member's comments. Whether somebody comes through our office or if we visit a military installation in the Middle East and somebody comes up with an issue that affects them personally—or their families—they have a right, and we have always put these protections in our bill.

So I commend you. I think it is very much in order.

Mr. KILDEE. Reclaiming my time, I thank the chairman and the ranking member. I know when to quit when I am ahead.

I yield back the balance of my time.

The Acting CHAIR. The question is on the amendment offered by the gentleman from Michigan (Mr. KILDEE).

The amendment was agreed to.

Mr. VISCOSKY. Madam Chair, I move to strike the last word.

The Acting CHAIR. The gentleman from Indiana is recognized for 5 minutes.

Mr. VISCOSKY. Madam Chair, I yield to the gentleman from Maryland (Mr. HOYER).

Mr. HOYER. I thank the gentleman for yielding.

I rise for two reasons. First of all, I want to express my agreement with Mr. MORAN and with members of the committee—perhaps on both sides of the aisle—with respect to our continuing Guantanamo policy.

Guantanamo Bay continues to weaken, in my view, America's standing at a time when we need every tool necessary to protect America's interests around the world, which include promoting democracy and the rule of law.

Our courts, in my view, are more than capable of trying and convicting even the most hardened terrorists—and

have shown themselves fully able to do so.

Civilian courts have convicted 533 individuals on terrorism charges, compared to eight convictions in military commissions; yet on the floor of this House, we continue to deal with this issue as if, somehow, it is keeping Americans safer. At the same time, it undermines American values.

That is not a good policy. Hundreds of terrorists are being held securely in maximum security prisons here in the U.S. I won't list them, but I will include them in the RECORD at a later time.

Keeping these detainees at Guantanamo makes no financial sense. One of my Republican colleagues mentioned a cost of \$500,000 per year, per detainee. At a time when we want to be efficient and effective in our use of resources, that seems not to be either.

I now want to speak to a broader issue that concerns me that we have not dealt with in this bill and we did not deal with in the authorization bill.

We need—as a Congress, as a country, as a people—to have the courage to come to grips with rationally passing a defense appropriation bill consistent with the advice of our military leadership and consistent with our willingness to pay the price for what we buy.

I have been in this body 33 years and have always supported funding our military at necessary levels to maintain our security and our freedom, and I will continue to do so.

I have worked with the ranking member for almost all those years. He hasn't been here quite as many years, but almost all those years.

I congratulate the chairman. I am proud of the chairman of the Defense Appropriations Subcommittee, my friend, Mr. FRELINGHUYSEN. I had the opportunity of serving with him for a number of years on the committee. He is a responsible, patriotic, good Member of this House, and will chair this subcommittee in a very responsible fashion. I congratulate him for that.

I have great respect for my dear friend, the ranking member, for his intellect and for his focus and hard work on behalf of making sure our country is strong.

Madam Chair, the ladies and gentlemen of this House and Mr. and Mrs. America should know that we cannot and will not be able to continue to maintain the security of this country if we continue to pass bills with the pretense that we can pay a lot of attention to acquisition and not nearly as much attention to manforce and training and equipping, unless we want to jettison the sequester.

We have to stop pretending that national security, education, infrastructure, or health care can somehow be magically created and maintained without having a physically sustainable overall policy or that we can pretend, both in this appropriation bill and in the authorization bill, that we can simply fund that which the Depart-

ment of Defense says we don't need and is no longer relevant; but yes, it has consequences for every one of us, including me, if we cut those programs.

So I would urge us, as we pass this bill—and I will vote for this bill—to do so in a context of committing ourselves to having the courage and the wisdom in the years to come to propose and to pass rational security bills.

Madam Chair, I rise for two reasons. First of all to express my agreement with Mr. MORAN and with members of the Committee, perhaps on both sides of the aisle, with respect to our continuing Guantanamo policy.

Guantanamo Bay continues to weaken, in my view, America's standing at a time when we need every tool necessary to protect America's interests around the world, which include promoting democracy and the rule of law. Our courts, in my view, are more than capable of trying and convicting even the most hardened terrorists and have shown themselves fully able to do so.

Civilian courts have convicted 533 individuals on terrorism charges, compared to eight convictions in military commissions. Yet on the Floor of this House we continue to deal with this issue as if somehow it is keeping Americans safer. At the same time, it undermines American values. That is not a good policy. Hundreds of terrorists are being held securely in maximum security prisons here in the U.S. I won't list them, but I'll include them in the RECORD. They include: Faizal Shazhad, the Times Square bomber; Richard Reid, the shoe bomber; and Zacharias Moussaoui, the convicted September 11 conspirator.

Keeping these detainees at Guantanamo makes no financial sense. My Republican colleagues mentioned the cost of over \$2 million per year per detainee. At a time when we want to be efficient, effective in our use of resources, that seems not to be either.

I now want to speak to a broader issue that concerns me that we have not dealt with in this bill and we did not deal with in the authorization bill. We need as a Congress, as a country, as a people, to have the courage to come to grips with rationally passing a defense appropriations bill consistent with the advice of our military leadership and consistent with our willingness to pay the price for what we buy. I have been in this body thirty-three years and have always supported funding our military at necessary levels to maintain our security and our freedom. And I will continue to do so. And I worked with the Ranking Member for almost all those years. He hadn't been here quite as many years, but almost all those years.

I congratulate the Chairman. I'm proud of the Chairman of the Defense Appropriations Subcommittee, my friend, Mr. FRELINGHUYSEN. I had the opportunity to serve with him for a number of years on the Committee. He is a responsible, patriotic, good member of this House and will chair this Subcommittee in a very responsible fashion. I congratulate him for that. And my dear friend, the Ranking Member, for whom I have great respect, for his intellect and for his focus and hard work on behalf of making sure our country is strong.

But Ladies and Gentlemen of this House, Mr. and Mrs. America, Mr. Speaker, should know that we cannot and will not be able to continue to maintain the security of this country if we continue to pass bills with the pre-

tense that we could pay a lot of attention to acquisition and not nearly as much attention to man-force and training and equipping unless we want to jettison this sequester. We have to stop pretending that national security or education or infrastructure or health care can somehow be magically created and maintained without having a fiscally sustainable overall policy. Or that we can pretend on a basis both in this appropriations bill and in the authorization bill that we can simply fund that which the Department of Defense says we don't need, is no longer relevant, but, yes, it has consequences, for every one of us, including me, if we cut those programs.

So I would urge us, as we pass this bill—and I'll vote for this bill—but, as we do so, we do so in a context of committing ourselves to having the courage and the wisdom in the years to come to propose and to pass rational security bills.

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Mr. VISCLOSKY. I thank the gentleman for his comments, and I especially lend my agreement to his comments relative to the situation at Guantanamo Bay.

I yield back the balance of my time.

AMENDMENT OFFERED BY MR. GOSAR

Mr. GOSAR. Madam Chair, I have amendment No. 153 at the desk.

The Acting CHAIR. The Clerk will report the amendment.

The Clerk read as follows:

At the end of the bill (before the short title), insert the following:

SEC. ___. None of the funds made available by this Act may be obligated or expended to the following entities or in contravention of title 18 U.S.C. section 2339-B:

- (1) The Government of Iran.
- (2) The Government of Syria.
- (3) The Palestinian Authority.
- (4) Hamas.
- (5) The Islamic State of Iraq and Syria.

The Acting CHAIR. Pursuant to House Resolution 628, the gentleman from Arizona and a Member opposed each will control 5 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Arizona.

Mr. GOSAR. Madam Chair, I rise to offer a commonsense amendment to the Department of Defense Appropriations Act which will further hold accountable foreign terrorist organizations in addition to those foreign governments that support their efforts.

I will be brief as the cases made against these entities and governments are well-documented.

Iran is possibly the largest known state sponsor of terrorism in the world, and the Obama administration is throwing out the baby with the bathwater in its negotiations with Iran on its nuclear aspirations. Syria has been listed as a state sponsor of terrorism since the State Department list was created in 1979. The ongoing atrocities on the ground in Syria should be more than enough to prohibit foreign assistance to this nation.

Before moving forward, let me say that I recognize that these two nations are already ineligible for most forms of foreign assistance already, but we have seen the Obama administration's track

record in terms of following the letter of the law. It enforces only the laws it agrees with.

Now, speaking to the prohibition of assistance to the Palestinian Authority, on June 2, the Palestinian Authority announced a new unity government, which was supported by the Islamic militant group Hamas.

To quote recent reports:

The merger also appears to skirt, barely, U.S. prohibitions on aid to a Palestinian Government that has “undue” Hamas presence or influence.

The Obama administration has worked behind the scenes to suggest terms for the new coalition government that would not trigger the U.S. ban, reasoning that the money helps preserve American leverage.

Republican Senators Mark Kirk and Marco Rubio have called for a suspension and review of U.S. aid, saying the Palestinian announcement shows that Israel “does not have a viable partner for peace.”

The unity government is an “end run” around U.S. restrictions, they said.

I agree with those statements.

With so much blood on its hands, this newly founded coalition of the Palestinian Authority and Hamas is not worthy of U.S. assistance. Just to be clear as day, I have included the Islamic State of Iraq and Syria—again, already listed as a foreign terrorist organization—to this list, in addition to all organizations currently designated by the Secretary of State.

I understand the law, and I understand that the U.S. already has laws to prevent the transfer of assistance to these foreign terrorist organizations. It is just that I am not convinced that the President, his Attorney General, or any other member of his Cabinet Secretaries understands the laws of this Nation the way that I do or will follow those laws as U.S. citizens must. This is just one more attempt to double down on the letter of the law.

I can only hope that the President sees the dangerous ways in which he has jeopardized our Republic’s system of checks and balances and that he submits to the rule of law as do all Americans. It is long past time that this Congress checks this President and balances the powers of our national government.

I urge the passage of this amendment, which will hold accountable those governments which are most hostile to the United States, Israel, and their allies.

With that, I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. VISCOSKY. Madam Chair, I claim the time in opposition to the gentleman’s amendment.

The Acting CHAIR. The gentleman from Indiana is recognized for 5 minutes.

Mr. VISCOSKY. Madam Chair, the gentleman has enumerated a number of terrorist organizations in countries, and I don’t think there is a Member of Congress who would suggest that they are up to any good at any moment in time, but the amendment attempts to treat these countries and these organi-

zations with a one-size-fits-all approach. Our Nation’s involvement with each one of these entities is reflective of each country’s reality and state of affairs, our Nation’s interests, national security concerns or lack thereof. I would just provide one example.

If this amendment were to pass, the Department of Defense could provide that the options for any actions in Syria relative to the removal of chemicals and materials of mass destruction would be inhibited, because these monies are provided through the cooperative threat reduction account, which works to ensure the destruction of Syria’s chemical weapons’ stockpile, and by necessity, we end up having to work with that government to do this very good work.

For that reason, the practical nature of this begs it, and I am opposed to the gentleman’s amendment.

I yield time to the gentleman from New Jersey (Mr. FRELINGHUYSEN), the chairman of the subcommittee.

Mr. FRELINGHUYSEN. I thank the gentleman for yielding.

Madam Chair, I want to make it clear that we are not giving any funds and assistance to the Governments of Iran and Syria. When and if the chemical weapons leave Syria, there may be a third party that we are assisting in terms of getting those chemical weapons out of the region, which I think is a good idea. We are not supporting the Assad regime, I can assure you, and we are certainly not supporting what has been happening in Iran over the last decade.

I do support the continuation of the United States’ participation in the Middle East peace efforts. I think we need some progress, and I think this amendment would send the wrong signal to our commitment to that process and would undermine that which we are trying to bring—lasting peace to the area. I think it would be ill-advised, but I can assure you that we are not sending any money to Syria and Iran, so I oppose the amendment.

Mr. VISCOSKY. I appreciate the chairman’s remarks.

Madam Chair, again, I would emphasize my opposition to the gentleman’s amendment.

I yield back the balance of my time.

Mr. GOSAR. Madam Chair, I want to remind the gentleman as to the “one size.” Really, one size? Terrorism is one size. There is a right and a wrong, and it all starts with big money. There has to be consequences for actions. Therefore, I ask for the adoption of this amendment.

I yield back the balance of my time.

The Acting CHAIR. The question is on the amendment offered by the gentleman from Arizona (Mr. GOSAR).

The question was taken; and the Acting Chair announced that the noes appeared to have it.

Mr. GOSAR. Madam Chair, I demand a recorded vote.

The Acting CHAIR. Pursuant to clause 6 of rule XVIII, further pro-

ceedings on the amendment offered by the gentleman from Arizona will be postponed.

AMENDMENT OFFERED BY MR. FRANKS OF ARIZONA

Mr. FRANKS of Arizona. Madam Chair, I have an amendment at the desk.

The Acting CHAIR. The Clerk will report the amendment.

The Clerk read as follows:

At the end of the bill (before the short title), insert the following:

SEC. _____. None of the funds made available by this Act may be used to transfer or divest the Electronic Proving Grounds at Fort Huachuca, Arizona.

The Acting CHAIR. Pursuant to House Resolution 628, the gentleman from Arizona and a Member opposed each will control 5 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Arizona.

Mr. FRANKS of Arizona. Madam Chair, my amendment would not allow funds to be used to transfer or divest the mission at the Electronic Proving Grounds, or EPG, at Fort Huachuca in Arizona.

EPG is the U.S. Army’s primary Command, Control, Communications, Computers, Cyber and Intelligence—or C5I—Developmental Tester. EPG plans, conducts, and analyzes the results of technical tests for C5I systems, signal intelligence, and electronic combat and electronic warfare equipment. EPG has an available area of operation that includes more than 9,000 square miles of public and private lands in and around Fort Huachuca, and its unique interference-free electromagnetic environment makes it the prime location for electronic testing.

Madam Chair, EPG, the Electronic Proving Ground at Fort Huachuca, is a national strategic asset. It can accomplish, in a real open-air environment, what others can only simulate in a closed laboratory environment. EPG gives our C5I systems a place to be tested and simulated in real-world environments, leaving our warfighters with the best tested and the most advanced functioning systems available. Further, this amendment saves money in this fiscally constrained environment as the Department would have to spend millions of dollars to transfer such a mission. There is no reason, therefore, that we should even consider moving such an asset into a closed laboratory.

Madam Chair, I believe this is a commonsense amendment and that it preserves the strategic asset, and it is, ultimately, in the best interests of the national security of the United States of America.

I thank the committee for its time and support of this amendment, and I thank the chairman especially for his indulgence.

I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. VISCOSKY. Madam Chair, I claim the time in opposition to the gentleman’s amendment.

The Acting CHAIR. The gentleman from Indiana is recognized for 5 minutes.

Mr. VISCLOSESKY. At the outset of my remarks, Madam Chair, I would not in any way dispute the value or the good work done at the proving grounds in Arizona or the good work of the military and civilian personnel who are there. I would concur in the gentleman's remarks. That is true, though, of the military and civilian employees throughout the Department of Defense, both in our country and around the world.

I would remind our colleagues that, despite the fact of including the overseas contingency account, this bill contains \$569.6 billion, which is an astronomical amount of money. It is a finite amount of money despite, as I have also said repeatedly over the last 3 days, infinite amounts of demand.

I do think the gentleman's amendment is contrary to what we are doing as far as conceptually in the bill in that we are trying to stay out of some of these decisions that the Department must make. In the committee, we had discussions about whether or not KC-10s should be moved or retired. We declined to become involved as far as the movement of one airlift wing from a State to another State. Also, I couldn't dispute the gentleman's assertion that we would save money if we didn't spend it on transferring, but I might parenthetically ask the question: perhaps we will save more in the long run in that the Department of Defense may not be wrong in its assertion.

For those reasons, I would respectfully oppose the gentleman's amendment.

Mr. FRELINGHUYSEN. Will the gentleman yield?

Mr. VISCLOSESKY. I yield to the gentleman from New Jersey.

Mr. FRELINGHUYSEN. Madam Chair, let me join with the ranking member. Reluctantly, I do oppose it.

I agree that Fort Huachuca is a national asset, and we want to commend you for, obviously, reacting to, perhaps, news that might be on the wire service that there is oftentimes. Sometimes, actually, if there are people who are of the impression that they might be doing something, this is a pretty good way of bringing it to a halt. Traditionally, we oppose these, and, furthermore, there are no funds in the budget for anybody to accomplish this.

For that reason, I am opposing it, but we salute your bringing this to our attention, and I think a message has probably been sent by your strong advocacy.

Mr. VISCLOSESKY. I appreciate the gentleman's remarks.

Madam Chair, I yield back the balance of my time.

Mr. FRANKS of Arizona. I appreciate the comments of both the ranking member and the chairman.

I suppose, Madam Chair, it is important for me just to point out that the underlying predicate of this amendment is the need, in my mind, to protect this country against the potential use of the electromagnetic pulse as an

offensive weapon against this country, and this facility in Fort Huachuca is one of our best ways to ascertain the dangers that are involved and to try to find ways to protect this country against that danger.

It is very possible, Madam Chair, that the electromagnetic pulse has become one of the more significant short-term national security threats to this Nation. Enemies across the world are now starting to develop this capability, and I think it is very important for us to make sure that we understand it and that we have the kinds of facilities that can test our vulnerability to the electromagnetic pulse in real-world situations; and even though there are a few others, the Fort Huachuca facility is one of the few that can do that. I believe, in terms of the long-term costs, a major electromagnetic pulse attack on this country could prove astronomically expensive. For that reason, I would encourage a "yes" vote.

I yield back the balance of my time.

□ 1015

The Acting CHAIR. The question is on the amendment offered by the gentleman from Arizona (Mr. FRANKS).

The question was taken; and the Acting Chair announced that the noes appeared to have it.

Mr. FRANKS of Arizona. 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 Arizona will be postponed.

AMENDMENT OFFERED BY MR. HUIZENGA OF MICHIGAN

Mr. HUIZENGA of Michigan. Madam Chair, I have an amendment at the desk.

The Acting CHAIR. The Clerk will report the amendment.

The Clerk read as follows:

At the end of the bill (before the short title), insert the following:

SEC. 10002. None of the funds made available by this Act may be used by the Defense Logistics Agency to implement the Small Business Administration interim final rule titled "Small Business Size Standards; Adoption of 2012 North American Industry Classification System" (published August 20, 2012, in the Federal Register) with respect to the procurement of footwear.

The Acting CHAIR. Pursuant to House Resolution 628, the gentleman from Michigan and a Member opposed each will control 5 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Michigan.

Mr. HUIZENGA of Michigan. Madam Chair, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

I rise today to offer an amendment that will ensure a fair and open bidding process to supply our men and women on the front lines one of the most indispensable pieces of equipment that they use every day: their boots, their footwear.

My amendment would prohibit the use of funds by the Defense Logistics Agency to implement the 2012 Small

Business Administration's interim rule in regards to footwear, preventing the Defense Logistics Agency from bidding the contract as a small business set-aside.

When the SBA released this new rule back in 2012, there was significant concern that they did not go through the normal rulemaking and public comment processes, and, therefore, more specifically, did not perform due diligence on how the changes would actually affect the footwear industry and the military supply base, which the SBA has even acknowledged.

This rule dramatically changed the competitive landscape amongst companies supplying those Berry-compliant footwear to the U.S. military.

There are very few footwear manufacturers actually located in the United States, and even fewer that manufacturer Berry-compliant footwear for our troops. Any reduction in this industrial base calls for immediate action to rectify the unintended consequences resulting from the SBA's changes to the small business size standards categories governing domestic footwear manufacturing for the U.S. military.

Congress has addressed the rule's impacts on defense procurement in the House report to the fiscal year '14 National Defense Authorization, which expressed concern that the SBA did not follow the normal rulemaking and public comment procedures and has not subsequently addressed the issue with footwear manufacturers.

It then called on the Defense Logistics Agency to use its discretion to maintain the manufacturer base.

This amendment would essentially codify the report language, ensuring that all businesses capable of supplying high-quality footwear to the Defense Department still can.

This amendment promotes competition, and it promotes fairness and consistency in the defense procurement process. And most importantly, it ensures that our men and women in uniform have access, regardless of who makes it, to the best equipment available.

I urge my colleagues to support this vital amendment.

Madam Chair, I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. VISCLOSESKY. Madam Chair, I ask unanimous consent to claim time in opposition to the gentleman's amendment, despite the fact that I do not object to his amendment.

The Acting CHAIR. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Indiana?

There was no objection.

The Acting CHAIR. The gentleman from Indiana is recognized for 5 minutes.

Mr. VISCLOSESKY. I appreciate the recognition, and I appreciate the gentleman's emphasis on competition.

I also appreciate the fact that he is concerned about the industrial base and manufacturing in the United

States of America. We have seen a collapse in manufacturing employment.

I would just point out for my colleagues, though, that the emphasis relative to the standards the gentleman is concerned about is to try to build that small business base.

I remain disappointed in the Department of Defense because, while they talk about building small businesses, improving that manufacturing base, I don't see many discernible results. In my own district, I had a firm that does very sophisticated technology work, a very small firm. They had to spend more than \$1 million cash to go through the evaluation process so they could start to bid on military contracts.

There are not many small businesses with less than 20 employees that have \$1 million in cash to go through an approval process so they can start doing business with the Department of Defense, so I share his concerns.

But I also just want to make note that we have to draw the Department's attention to small business manufacturing development in the United States.

Madam Chair, I yield back the balance of my time.

Mr. HUIZENGA of Michigan. Madam Chair, I would agree with that, those sentiments of my colleague. We do need to make sure that we are maintaining a manufacturing base of not just large, not just medium size, but small companies as well.

I think, in this particular situation though, what we are trying to do is codify report language that identified a problem. The problem is that there is not a manufacturer that is going to be adequately able to supply that vital need of boots to our men and women in uniform, and that is why I put forward this amendment, and I urge passage of it as well.

Madam Chair, I yield back the balance of my time.

The Acting CHAIR. The question is on the amendment offered by the gentleman from Michigan (Mr. HUIZENGA).

The amendment was agreed to.

Mr. FRELINGHUYSEN. Madam Chairman, I move that the Committee do now rise.

The motion was agreed to.

Accordingly, the Committee rose; and the Speaker pro tempore (Mr. HOLDING) 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. 4870) making appropriations for the Department of Defense for the fiscal year ending September 30, 2015, and for other purposes, had come to no resolution thereon.

RECESS

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

Accordingly (at 10 o'clock and 22 minutes a.m.), the House stood in recess.

□ 1120

AFTER RECESS

The recess having expired, the House was called to order by the Speaker pro tempore (Mr. TERRY) at 11 o'clock and 20 minutes a.m.

REPORT ON H.R. 4923, ENERGY AND WATER DEVELOPMENT AND RELATED AGENCIES APPROPRIATIONS ACT, 2015

Mr. SIMPSON, from the Committee on Appropriations, submitted a privileged report (Rept. No. 113-486) on the bill making appropriations for energy and water development and related agencies for fiscal year ending September 30, 2015, and for other purposes, which was referred to the Union Calendar and ordered to be printed.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to clause 1, rule XXI, all points of order are reserved on the bill.

DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE APPROPRIATIONS ACT, 2015

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to House Resolution 628 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, 4870.

Will the gentleman from North Carolina (Mr. HOLDING) kindly take the chair.

□ 1121

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. 4870) making appropriations for the Department of Defense for the fiscal year ending September 30, 2015, and for other purposes, with Mr. HOLDING in the chair.

The Acting CHAIR. When the Committee of the Whole rose earlier today, an amendment offered by the gentleman from Michigan (Mr. HUIZENGA) had been disposed of, and the bill had been read through page 141, line 4.

ANNOUNCEMENT BY THE ACTING CHAIR

The Acting CHAIR. Pursuant to clause 6 of rule XVIII, proceedings will now resume on those amendments on which further proceedings were postponed, in the following order:

Amendment No. 32 by Ms. LEE of California.

An amendment by Mr. ROHRABACHER of California.

An amendment by Mr. GOSAR of Arizona.

An amendment by Mr. GOSAR of Arizona.

An amendment by Mr. FRANKS of Arizona.

The Chair will reduce to 2 minutes the time for any electronic vote after the first vote in this series.

AMENDMENT NO. 32 OFFERED BY MS. LEE OF CALIFORNIA

The Acting CHAIR. The unfinished business is the demand for a recorded vote on the amendment offered by the gentlewoman from California (Ms. LEE) 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 vote was taken by electronic device, and there were—ayes 153, noes 260, not voting 18, as follows:

[Roll No. 332]

AYES—153

Amash	Grijalva	Napolitano
Bass	Hahn	Negrete McLeod
Beatty	Hanabusa	Nolan
Becerra	Hastings (FL)	O'Rourke
Benishek	Heck (WA)	Pallone
Bentivolio	Higgins	Pascarella
Blumenauer	Himes	Pastor (AZ)
Bonamici	Hinojosa	Pelosi
Brady (PA)	Holt	Perlmutter
Braley (IA)	Honda	Peters (MI)
Brown (GA)	Horsford	Petri
Burgess	Huelskamp	Pingree (ME)
Capps	Huffman	Pocan
Capuano	Jackson Lee	Posey
Cárdenas	Jeffries	Quigley
Carney	Johnson (GA)	Rahall
Castor (FL)	Jones	Rigell
Castro (TX)	Kaptur	Rohrabacher
Chu	Keating	Royal-Allard
Cicilline	Kelly (IL)	Sánchez, Linda T.
Clark (MA)	Kildee	Sanchez, Loretta
Clarke (NY)	Kilmer	Sanford
Clay	Kuster	Sarbanes
Cleaver	Labrador	Schakowsky
Clyburn	Larsen (WA)	Schiff
Cohen	Larson (CT)	Schrader
Conyers	Lee (CA)	Scott (VA)
Courtney	Levin	Scott, David
Crowley	Lewis	Sensenbrenner
Cummings	Loebssack	Serrano
DeFazio	Lofgren	Shea-Porter
DeGette	Lowenthal	Sires
DeLauro	Luján, Ben Ray (NM)	Slaughter
DelBene	Maffei	Stockman
Deutch	Maloney	Swalwell (CA)
Dingell	Maloney, Carolyn	Takano
Doggett	Maloney, Sean	Thompson (CA)
Doyle	Massie	Thompson (MS)
Duncan (TN)	Matsui	Tierney
Edwards	McClintock	Titus
Ellison	McCullom	Tonko
Engel	McDermott	Tsangas
Eshoo	McGovern	Van Hollen
Esty	McNerney	Veasey
Farr	Meeks	Velázquez
Fattah	Meng	Waters
Frankel (FL)	Michaud	Waxman
Garamendi	Miller, George	Welch
Garcia	Moore	Wilson (FL)
Gibson	Murphy (FL)	Yarmuth
Grayson	Nadler	Yoho
Green, Al		

NOES—260

Aderholt	Bishop (NY)	Bucshon
Amodei	Bishop (UT)	Bustos
Bachmann	Black	Butterfield
Bachus	Blackburn	Byrne
Barber	Boustany	Calvert
Barletta	Brady (TX)	Camp
Barr	Bridenstine	Campbell
Barrow (GA)	Brooks (AL)	Cantor
Barton	Brooks (IN)	Capito
Bera (CA)	Brown (FL)	Carson (IN)
Bilirakis	Brownley (CA)	Carter
Bishop (GA)	Buchanan	Cartwright

Cassidy	Huijenga (MI)	Reed
Chabot	Hultgren	Reichert
Chaffetz	Hunter	Renacci
Coble	Hurt	Ribble
Coffman	Israel	Rice (SC)
Cole	Issa	Roby
Collins (GA)	Jenkins	Roe (TN)
Collins (NY)	Johnson (OH)	Rogers (AL)
Conaway	Johnson, E. B.	Rogers (KY)
Connolly	Johnson, Sam	Rogers (MI)
Cook	Jolly	Rokita
Cooper	Jordan	Rooney
Costa	Joyce	Ros-Lehtinen
Cotton	Kelly (PA)	Roskam
Cramer	Kennedy	Ross
Crawford	Kind	Rothfus
Crenshaw	King (IA)	Royce
Cuellar	King (NY)	Ruiz
Culberson	Kingston	Ryan
Daines	Kinzingier (IL)	Ruppersberger
Davis (CA)	Kline	Ryan (WI)
Davis, Rodney	LaMalfa	Salmon
Delaney	Lamborn	Scalise
Denham	Lance	Schneider
Dent	Langevin	Schneider
DeSantis	Latham	Schrock
DesJarlais	Latta	Schwartz
Diaz-Balart	Lipinski	Schweikert
Duckworth	LoBiondo	Scott, Austin
Duffy	Long	Sessions
Duncan (SC)	Lowey	Sewell (AL)
Ellmers	Lucas	Sherman
Enyart	Luetkemeyer	Shimkus
Farenthold	Lummis	Shuster
Fincher	Lynch	Simpson
Fitzpatrick	Marchant	Sinema
Fleischmann	Marino	Smith (MO)
Fleming	Matheson	Smith (NE)
Flores	McAllister	Smith (NJ)
Forbes	McCarthy (CA)	Smith (TX)
Fortenberry	McCarthy (NY)	Smith (WA)
Foster	McCaul	Southerland
Foxx	McHenry	Stewart
Franks (AZ)	McIntyre	Stivers
Frelinghuysen	McKeon	Stutzman
Gabbard	McKinley	Terry
Gallego	McMorris	Thompson (PA)
Gardner	Rodgers	Thornberry
Garrett	Meadows	Tiberi
Gerlach	Meehan	Turner
Gibbs	Messer	Upton
Gingrey (GA)	Mica	Valadao
Gohmert	Miller (FL)	Vargas
Goodlatte	Miller (MI)	Velazquez
Gosar	Miller, Gary	Visclosky
Gowdy	Moran	Walberg
Granger	Mullin	Walberg
Graves (GA)	Murphy (PA)	Walder
Graves (MO)	Neal	Walder
Green, Gene	Neugebauer	Walorski
Griffin (AR)	Nugent	Wasserman
Griffith (VA)	Nunes	Schultz
Grimm	Olson	Weber (TX)
Guthrie	Owens	Webster (FL)
Hall	Palazzo	Wenstrup
Hanna	Paulsen	Westmoreland
Harper	Pearce	Whitfield
Harris	Perry	Williams
Hartzler	Peters (CA)	Wilson (SC)
Hastings (WA)	Peterson	Wittman
Heck (NV)	Pittenger	Wolf
Hensarling	Pitts	Womack
Herrera Beutler	Poe (TX)	Woodall
Holding	Pompeo	Yoder
Hoyer	Price (GA)	Young (AK)
Hudson	Price (NC)	Young (IN)

NOT VOTING—18

Davis, Danny	Mulvaney	Rush
Fudge	Noem	Ryan (OH)
Gutiérrez	Nunelee	Speier
Kirkpatrick	Payne	Tipton
Lankford	Polis	Walz
Lujan Grisham (NM)	Rangel	
	Richmond	

□ 1147

Messrs. AUSTIN SCOTT of Georgia, KELLY of Pennsylvania, GARDNER, WALBERG, Mrs. DAVIS of California, and Mr. CONNOLLY changed their vote from “aye” to “no.”

Mr. BENTIVOLIO changed his vote from “no” to “aye.”

So the amendment was rejected.

The result of the vote was announced as above recorded.

AMENDMENT OFFERED BY MR. ROHRABACHER

The Acting CHAIR. The unfinished business is the demand for a recorded vote on the amendment offered by the gentleman from California (Mr. ROHRABACHER) 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—ayes 92, noes 320, not voting 19, as follows:

[Roll No. 333]

AYES—92

Amash	Gosar	Neugebauer	Israel	Neal
Benishek	Graves (MO)	Nolan	Issa	Negrete McLeod
Bentivolio	Green, Gene	Pallone	Jackson Lee	Stewart
Bilirakis	Hahn	Petri	Jeffries	Stivers
Black	Hall	Pingree (ME)	Johnson (GA)	Nunes
Blumenauer	Herrera Beutler	Poe (TX)	Johnson (OH)	Stockman
Braley (IA)	Hudson	Posey	Johnson, E. B.	Takano
Brooks (AL)	Huelskamp	Price (GA)	Jolly	Terry
Broun (GA)	Huizinga (MI)	Ribble	Kaptur	Thompson (MS)
Bucshon	Hultgren	Rice (SC)	Kelly (IL)	Thompson (PA)
Burgess	Jenkins	Rohrabacher	Kelly (PA)	Thornberry
Clay	Johnson, Sam	Rokita	Paulsen	Tierney
Cohen	Jones	Salmon	Kennedy	Titus
Collins (GA)	Jordan	Sanford	Kilmer	Tonko
Culberson	Joyce	Schrader	Kind	Tsongas
Daines	Keating	Schweikert	King (NY)	Turner
DeFazio	King (IA)	Sensenbrenner	Kingston	Valadao
Denham	LaBrador	Smith (MO)	Peters (CA)	Van Hollen
DesJarlais	LaMalfa	Southerland	Peters (MI)	Vargas
DeTiberi	LoBiondo	Stutzman	Peterson	Veasey
Duffy	Luettkemeyer	Thompson (CA)	Pittenger	Vela
Dummitt	Lummis	Tiberti	Pelosi	Velázquez
Duncan (SC)	Lynch	Upton	Perlmutter	Visclosky
Duncan (TN)	Maffei	Updegraff	Turner	Walberg
Farenthold	Marchant	Weber (TX)	Walden	Walorski
Finch	Massie	Welch	Rahall	Wasserman
Fitzpatrick	McAllister	Westmoreland	Reichert	Schultz
Fleischmann	McClintock	Woodall	Renacci	Waters
Fleming	McCrory	Yoder	Lewis	Rigell
Flores	McDermott	Yoho	Rigoberto	Waxman
Forbes	McFaul	Young (AK)	Loebsack	Webster (FL)
Fortenberry	McGrath		Lofgren	Wenstrup
Foster	McGrath		Long	Whitfield
Fox	McGrath		Lowenthal	Williams
Fox, H.	McGrath		Lowey	Wilson (FL)
Gardner	McGrath		Lucas	Wilson (SC)
Garcia	McGrath		Ros-Lehtinen	Wittman
Gibbs	McGrath		Luján, Ben Ray (NM)	Wolf
Gingrey (GA)	McGrath		Roskam	Womack
Gohmert	McGrath		Dingell	Maloney, Carolyn
Goodlatte	McGrath		Doyle	Rothfus
Gosar	McGrath		Barton	Maloney, Sean
Gowdy	McGrath		Chaffetz	Roybal-Allard
Granger	McGrath		Edwards	Royce
Graves (GA)	McGrath		Ellison	Young (IN)
Graves (MO)	McGrath		Eilmers	NOT VOTING—19
Green, Gene	McGrath		Cárdenas	Coble
Griffin (AR)	McGrath		DeLauro	Lujan Grisham
Grimm	McGrath		Carney	Davis, Danny
Guthrie	McGrath		DelBene	Fudge
Hall	McGrath		Carson (IN)	Gutiérrez
Hanna	McGrath		Carter	Kirkpatrick
Harper	McGrath		DeSantis	Lankford
Harris	McGrath		Deutch	Rangel
Hartzler	McGrath		Diaz-Balart	□ 1153
Hastings (WA)	McGrath		Castor (FL)	Mr. WELCH changed his vote from “no” to “aye.”
Heck (NV)	McGrath		Dingell	Mrs. BACHMANN changed her vote from “aye” to “no.”
Hensarling	McGrath		Doyle	So the amendment was rejected.
Herrera Beutler	McGrath		Duckworth	The result of the vote was announced as above recorded.
Holding	McGrath		Edwards	AMENDMENT OFFERED BY MR. GOSAR
Hoyer	McGrath		Ellison	The Acting CHAIR. The unfinished business is the demand for a recorded vote on the amendment offered by the gentleman from Arizona (Mr. GOSAR)
Hudson	McGrath		Eilmers	

Gowdy	Matheson	Ruiz
Granger	Graves (GA)	Runyan
Grayson	Green, Al	Ruppersberger
Grayson	McCarthy (CA)	Ryan (WI)
Green, Al	McCarthy (NY)	Sánchez, Linda
Griffin (AR)	McCaull	T.
Griffith (VA)	McCollum	Sanchez, Loretta
Grijalva	McDermott	Sarbanes
Grimm	McGovern	Scalise
Guthrie	McHenry	Schakowsky
Hanabusa	McIntyre	Schiff
Hanna	McKeon	Harper
Harper	McKinley	McKinley
Harris	McMorris	Schwartz
Hartzler	Rodgers	Scott (VA)
Hastings (FL)	McNerney	Scott, Austin
Hastings (WA)	Meadows	Scott, David
Heck (NV)	Meehan	Serrano
Heck (WA)	Meeks	Sessions
Hensarling	Meng	Sewell (AL)
Higgins	Messer	Shea-Porter
Himes	Mica	Sherman
Hinojosa	Miller (FL)	Shimkus
Holding	Miller (MI)	Shuster
Holt	Miller, Gary	Simpson
Honda	Miller, George	Sinema
Horsford	Moore	Sires
Hoyer	Moran	Slaughter
Huffman	Murphy (FL)	Smith (NE)
Hunter	Murphy (PA)	Smith (NJ)
Hurt	Nadler	Smith (TX)
Israel	Neal	Smith (WA)
Issa	Negrete McLeod	Stewart
Jackson Lee	Nugent	Stivers
Jeffries	Nunes	Stockman
Johnson (GA)	O'Rourke	Takano
Johnson (OH)	Olson	Terry
Johnson, E. B.	Owens	Thompson (MS)
Jolly	Palazzo	Thompson (PA)
Kaptur	Pascrall	Thornberry
Kelly (IL)	Pastor (AZ)	Tierney
Kelly (PA)	Paulsen	Titus
Kingston	Pau	Titus
Kinzingier (IL)	Pearce	Tonko
Kline	Pelosi	Tsangas
Kilmer	Perlmutter	Turner
Kilmer	Perry	Valadao
Kinzingier (IL)	Peters (CA)	Peters (MI)
Kline	Peters (PA)	Van Hollen
Kilmer	Pitts	Vargas
Kilmer	Pocan	Veasey
Kinzingier (IL)	Pompeo	Velázquez
King (NY)	Wagner	Walden
Kingston	Walberg	Walorski
Kinzingier (IL)	Walder	Wasserman
Kline	Walder	Schultz
Kline	Walder	Waters
Kline	Walder	Waxman
Kline	Walder	Webster (FL)
Kline	Walder	Wenstrup
Kline	Walder	Whitfield
Kline	Walder	Williams
Kline	Walder	Wilson (FL)
Kline	Walder	Wilson (SC)
Kline	Walder	Wittman
Kline	Walder	Womack
Kline	Walder	Yarmuth
Kline	Walder	Young (IN)
Kline	Walder	NOT VOTING—19
Kline	Walder	Coble
Kline	Walder	Lujan Grisham
Kline	Walder	Richmond
Kline	Walder	(NM)
Kline	Walder	Rush
Kline	Walder	Ryan (OH)
Kline	Walder	Schock
Kline	Walder	Noem
Kline	Walder	Speier
Kline	Walder	Tipton
Kline	Walder	Walz

□ 1153

Mr. WELCH changed his vote from “no” to “aye.”

Mrs. BACHMANN changed her vote from “aye” to “no.”

So the amendment was rejected.

The result of the vote was announced as above recorded.

AMENDMENT OFFERED BY MR. GOSAR

The Acting CHAIR. The unfinished business is the demand for a recorded vote on the amendment offered by the gentleman from Arizona (Mr. GOSAR)

Whole, with the recommendation that the amendments be agreed to and that the bill, as amended, do pass.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Under House Resolution 628, the previous question is ordered.

Is a separate vote demanded on any amendment reported from the Committee of the Whole? If not, the Chair will put them en gros.

The amendments were agreed to.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the engrossment and third reading of the bill.

The bill was ordered to be engrossed and read a third time, and was read the third time.

MOTION TO RECOMMIT

Mrs. BUSTOS. Mr. Speaker, I have a motion to recommit.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is the gentleman opposed to the bill?

Mrs. BUSTOS. I am opposed in its current form.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The Clerk will report the motion to recommit.

The Clerk read as follows:

Mrs. Bustos moves to recommit the bill H.R. 4870 to the Committee on Appropriations with instructions to report the same back to the House forthwith, with the following amendment:

Page 9, line 6, after the dollar amount insert the following: “(increased by \$5,000,000)”.

Page 31, line 18, after the dollar amount insert the following: “(reduced by \$15,000,000)”.

Page 33, line 11, after the dollar amount insert the following: “(increased by \$10,000,000)”.

Page 33, line 17, after the dollar amount insert the following: “(increased by \$5,000,000)”.

Page 33, line 19, after the dollar amount insert the following: “(increased by \$5,000,000)”.

Mrs. BUSTOS (during the reading). Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to dispense with the reading.

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

There was no objection.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The gentleman from Illinois is recognized for 5 minutes.

Mrs. BUSTOS. Mr. Speaker, this is the final amendment to the bill. It will not delay or kill the bill or send it back to committee. If adopted, the bill will proceed immediately to final passage, as amended.

My amendment would increase funding levels by \$5 million each for the following critical programs: electronic health records to help ease the shamefully long VA backlog; military sexual assault prevention and response to keep our servicemen and -women safe from harm; and, thirdly, research into posttraumatic stress disorder and traumatic brain injury to care for our veterans' mental well-being. These added investments honor the sacred commitment our Nation has made to our brave men and women in uniform.

For too long, we have failed to systematically implement electronic

health records to coordinate our veterans' care. By keeping electronic records, critical care can be coordinated between the Department of Defense and the Department of Veterans Affairs. This will help reduce the claims backlog and allow our Nation's heroes to receive care in a more timely fashion. In recent weeks, we have all heard from veterans back home on the need for us to work together to deliver more timely care. This amendment is an opportunity to reduce this backlog and make good on the promise we have made to our heroes.

Additionally, more than 70 members of the U.S. military encounter unwanted sexual contact, sexual assault, or are raped each day. That is every day. This is absolutely shocking and sickening. It is evident that we must do far more to protect the men and women who are serving to protect our Nation. My amendment would do just that by providing badly needed funding to keep our men and women in uniform safer from sexual assault.

Finally, many young women and men have returned home from Iraq and Afghanistan with posttraumatic stress disorder and traumatic brain injury. There have been more than 400,000 of these cases documented by the military since the year 2000, which is another shocking number I am sharing with you today. My amendment would expand our ability to care for these veterans and provide for their mental health. This amendment would not add to the national deficit. Every single cent allocated in this bill is fully offset by a designated funding source.

I urge my colleagues to support this amendment. We owe our Nation's heroes nothing short of the very best. We must make sure to keep our promises to them as they fight for our safety and our freedom and when they return home.

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

□ 1215

Mr. FRELINGHUYSEN. Mr. Speaker, I rise in opposition to the motion to recommit.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The gentleman from New Jersey is recognized for 5 minutes.

Mr. FRELINGHUYSEN. Mr. Speaker, with strong leadership from Chairman ROGERS and Ranking Member LOWEY, our bill already funds the administration's request for electronic health records. This includes \$124 million for interoperability efforts for the two current systems of both the Department of Defense and the Department of Veterans Affairs. Efforts are already underway to allow clinicians and users now to have operable records.

In regard to sexual assaults, our recommendation provides approximately \$275 million, an increase of \$50 million over fiscal year 2014, which fully funds the President's request for sexual assault prevention.

Mr. Speaker, with regards to traumatic brain injury funding, this bill,

our bill, also includes over \$400 million in research and development funds for traumatic brain injury and psychological health, and over \$600 million in operation and maintenance funding to care for our wounded servicemembers, not to mention the amendments we have already accepted on the floor over the last couple of days.

These are important programs. They are supported by Republicans and Democrats, and I may say, they are adequately supported in this bill.

Mr. Speaker, I ask for a “no” vote on the motion to recommit and a big “yes” vote on the underlying bill.

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

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Without objection, the previous question is ordered on the motion to recommit.

There was no objection.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the motion to recommit.

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

RECORDED VOTE

Mrs. BUSTOS. Mr. Speaker, I demand a recorded vote.

A recorded vote was ordered.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to clause 9 of rule XX, this 5-minute vote on the motion to recommit will be followed by a 5-minute vote on passage of the bill.

The vote was taken by electronic device, and there were—ayes 190, noes 220, not voting 21, as follows:

[Roll No. 337]

AYES—190

Barber	DelBene	Kildee
Barrow (GA)	Deutch	Kilmer
Bass	Dingell	Kind
Beatty	Doggett	Kuster
Becerra	Doyle	Langevin
Bera (CA)	Duckworth	Larsen (WA)
Bishop (GA)	Edwards	Larson (CT)
Bishop (NY)	Ellison	Lee (CA)
Blumenauer	Engel	Levin
Bonamici	Enyart	Lewis
Brady (PA)	Eshoo	Lipinski
Braley (IA)	Espy	Loebssack
Brown (FL)	Farr	Lofgren
Brownley (CA)	Fattah	Lowenthal
Bustos	Foster	Lowey
Butterfield	Frankel (FL)	Luján, Ben Ray (NM)
Capps	Gabbard	Lynch
Capuano	Gallego	Maffei
Cárdenas	Garamendi	Maloney, Carolyn
Carney	Garcia	Maloney, Sean
Carson (IN)	Grayson	Matheson
Cartwright	Green, Al	Matsui
Castor (FL)	Green, Gene	McCarthy (NY)
Castro (TX)	Grijalva	McCormick
Chu	Hahn	McCollum
Cicilline	Hanabusa	McDermott
Clark (MA)	Hastings (FL)	McGovern
Clarke (NY)	Heck (WA)	McIntyre
Clay	Higgins	McNerney
Cleaver	Himes	Meeks
Clyburn	Hinojosa	Meng
Cohen	Holt	Michaud
Connolly	Honda	Miller, George
Conyers	Horsford	Moore
Cooper	Hoyer	Moran
Costa	Huffman	Murphy (FL)
Courtney	Israel	Nadler
Crowley	Jackson Lee	Napolitano
Cuellar	Jeffries	Neal
Cummings	Johnson (GA)	Negrete McLeod
Davis (CA)	Johnson, E. B.	Nolan
Davis, Danny	Jones	O'Rourke
DeFazio	Kaptur	Owens
DeGette	Keating	Pallone
Delaney	Kelly (IL)	Pascrall
DeLauro	Kennedy	

Richmond	Ryan (OH)	Tipton
Rush	Speier	Walz

□ 1231

So the bill was passed.

The result of the vote was announced as above recorded.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

REMOVAL OF NAME OF MEMBER AS COSPONSOR OF H.R. 809

Mr. DEFAZIO. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to remove my name as a cosponsor of H.R. 809.

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

There was no objection.

REMOVAL OF NAME OF MEMBER AS COSPONSOR OF H.R. 809

Ms. BONAMICI. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to remove my name as a cosponsor from H.R. 809.

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

There was no objection.

COMMUNICATION FROM THE CLERK OF THE HOUSE

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

OFFICE OF THE CLERK,
HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,
Washington, DC, June 20, 2014.

Hon. JOHN A. BOEHNER,
The Speaker, U.S. Capitol, House of Representatives, Washington, DC.

DEAR MR. SPEAKER: Pursuant to the permission granted in Clause 2(h) of Rule II of the Rules of the U.S. House of Representatives, the Clerk received the following message from the Secretary of the Senate on June 20, 2014 at 10:42 a.m.

That the Senate passed S. 1603.

That the Senate agreed to request by the House to return papers to the House H.R. 4412.

With best wishes, I am

Sincerely,

KAREN L. HAAS.

AUTHORIZING THE CLERK TO MAKE CORRECTIONS IN EN-GROSSMENT OF H.R. 4412, NA-TIONAL AERONAUTICS AND SPACE ADMINISTRATION AU-THORIZATION ACT OF 2014

Mr. PALAZZO. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that the Clerk be authorized to en gros the bill, H.R. 4412, in the form I have placed at the desk.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The Clerk will report the title of the bill.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The text of the bill is as follows:

H.R. 4412

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

SECTION 1. SHORT TITLE; TABLE OF CONTENTS.

(a) SHORT TITLE.—This Act may be cited as the “National Aeronautics and Space Administration Authorization Act of 2014”.

(b) TABLE OF CONTENTS.—The table of contents for this Act is as follows:	Sec. 409. Transformative aeronautics research.
Sec. 1. Short title; table of contents.	Sec. 410. Study of United States leadership in aeronautics research.
Sec. 2. Definitions.	TITLE V—SPACE TECHNOLOGY
TITLE I—AUTHORIZATION OF APPROPRIATIONS	Sec. 501. Sense of Congress.
Sec. 101. Fiscal year 2014.	Sec. 502. Space Technology Program.
TITLE II—HUMAN SPACE FLIGHT	Sec. 503. Utilization of the International Space Station for technology demonstrations.
Subtitle A—Exploration	TITLE VI—EDUCATION
Sec. 201. Space exploration policy.	Sec. 601. Education.
Sec. 202. Stepping stone approach to exploration.	Sec. 602. Independent review of the National Space Grant College and Fellowship Program.
Sec. 203. Space Launch System.	Sec. 603. Sense of Congress.
Sec. 204. Orion crew capsule.	TITLE VII—POLICY PROVISIONS
Sec. 205. Space radiation.	Sec. 701. Asteroid Retrieval Mission.
Sec. 206. Planetary protection for human exploration missions.	Sec. 702. Termination liability sense of Congress.
Subtitle B—Space Operations	Sec. 703. Baseline and cost controls.
Sec. 211. International Space Station.	Sec. 704. Project and program reserves.
Sec. 212. Barriers impeding enhanced utilization of the ISS’s National Laboratory by commercial companies.	Sec. 705. Independent reviews.
Sec. 213. Utilization of International Space Station for science missions.	Sec. 706. Commercial technology transfer program.
Sec. 214. International Space Station cargo resupply services lessons learned.	Sec. 707. National Aeronautics and Space Administration Advisory Council.
Sec. 215. Commercial crew program.	Sec. 708. Cost estimation.
Sec. 216. Space communications.	Sec. 709. Avoiding organizational conflicts of interest in major Administration acquisition programs.
TITLE III—SCIENCE	Sec. 710. Facilities and infrastructure.
Subtitle A—General	Sec. 711. Detection and avoidance of counterfeit electronic parts.
Sec. 301. Science portfolio.	Sec. 712. Space Act Agreements.
Sec. 302. Radioisotope power systems.	Sec. 713. Human spaceflight accident investigations.
Sec. 303. Congressional declaration of policy and purpose.	Sec. 714. Fullest commercial use of space.
Sec. 304. University class science missions.	Sec. 715. Orbital debris.
Sec. 305. Assessment of science mission extensions.	Sec. 716. Review of orbital debris removal concepts.
Subtitle B—Astrophysics	Sec. 717. Use of operational commercial suborbital vehicles for research, development, and education.
Sec. 311. Decadal cadence.	Sec. 718. Fundamental space life and physical sciences research.
Sec. 312. Extrasolar planet exploration strategy.	Sec. 719. Restoring commitment to engineering research.
Sec. 313. James Webb Space Telescope.	Sec. 720. Liquid rocket engine development program.
Sec. 314. National Reconnaissance Office telescope donation.	Sec. 721. Remote satellite servicing demonstrations.
Sec. 315. Wide-Field Infrared Survey Telescope.	Sec. 722. Information technology governance.
Sec. 316. Stratospheric Observatory for Infrared Astronomy.	Sec. 723. Strengthening Administration security.
Subtitle C—Planetary Science	Sec. 724. Prohibition on use of funds for contractors that have committed fraud or other crimes.
Sec. 321. Decadal cadence.	Sec. 725. Protection of Apollo landing sites.
Sec. 322. Near-Earth objects.	Sec. 726. Astronaut occupational healthcare.
Sec. 323. Near-Earth objects public-private partnerships.	Sec. 727. Sense of Congress on access to observational data sets.
Sec. 324. Research on near-earth object tsunami effects.	SEC. 2. DEFINITIONS.
Sec. 325. Astrobiology strategy.	In this Act:
Sec. 326. Astrobiology public-private partnerships.	(1) ADMINISTRATION.—The term “Administration” means the National Aeronautics and Space Administration.
Sec. 327. Assessment of Mars architecture.	(2) ADMINISTRATOR.—The term “Administrator” means the Administrator of the Administration.
Subtitle D—Heliophysics	(3) ORION CREW CAPSULE.—The term “Orion crew capsule” means the multipurpose crew vehicle described in section 303 of the National Aeronautics and Space Administration Authorization Act of 2010 (42 U.S.C. 18323).
Sec. 331. Decadal cadence.	(4) SPACE ACT AGREEMENT.—The term “Space Act Agreement” means an agreement created under the authority to enter into “other transactions” under section 20113(e) of title 51, United States Code.
Sec. 332. Review of space weather.	(5) SPACE LAUNCH SYSTEM.—The term “Space Launch System” means the follow-on Government-owned civil launch system developed, managed, and operated by the Administration to serve as a key component to
Subtitle E—Earth Science	
Sec. 341. Goal.	
Sec. 342. Decadal cadence.	
Sec. 343. Venture class missions.	
Sec. 344. Assessment.	
TITLE IV—AERONAUTICS	
Sec. 401. Sense of Congress.	
Sec. 402. Aeronautics research goals.	
Sec. 403. Unmanned aerial systems research and development.	
Sec. 404. Research program on composite materials used in aeronautics.	
Sec. 405. Hypersonic research.	
Sec. 406. Supersonic research.	
Sec. 407. Research on NextGen airspace management concepts and tools.	
Sec. 408. Rotorcraft research.	

expand human presence beyond low-Earth orbit, as described in section 302 of the National Aeronautics and Space Administration Authorization Act of 2010 (42 U.S.C. 18322).

TITLE I—AUTHORIZATION OF APPROPRIATIONS

SEC. 101. FISCAL YEAR 2014.

There are authorized to be appropriated to the Administration for fiscal year 2014 \$17,646,500,000 as follows:

(1) For Space Exploration, \$4,113,200,000, of which—

(A) \$1,918,200,000 shall be for the Space Launch System, of which \$318,200,000 shall be for Exploration Ground Systems;

(B) \$1,197,000,000 shall be for the Orion crew capsule;

(C) \$302,000,000 shall be for Exploration Research and Development; and

(D) \$696,000,000 shall be for Commercial Crew Development activities.

(2) For Space Operations, \$3,778,000,000, of which \$2,984,100,000 shall be for the International Space Station Program.

(3) For Science, \$5,151,200,000, of which—

(A) \$1,826,000,000 shall be for Earth Science;

(B) \$1,345,000,000 shall be for Planetary Science, with up to \$30,000,000 for the Astrobiology Institute;

(C) \$668,000,000 shall be for Astrophysics;

(D) \$658,200,000 shall be for the James Webb Space Telescope; and

(E) \$654,000,000 shall be for Heliophysics.

(4) For Aeronautics, \$566,000,000.

(5) For Space Technology, \$576,000,000.

(6) For Education, \$116,600,000.

(7) For Cross-Agency Support, \$2,793,000,000.

(8) For Construction and Environmental Compliance and Restoration, \$515,000,000.

(9) For Inspector General, \$37,500,000.

TITLE II—HUMAN SPACE FLIGHT

Subtitle A—Exploration

SEC. 201. SPACE EXPLORATION POLICY.

(a) POLICY.—Human exploration deeper into the solar system shall be a core mission of the Administration. It is the policy of the United States that the goal of the Administration's exploration program shall be to successfully conduct a crewed mission to the surface of Mars to begin human exploration of that planet. The use of the surface of the Moon, cis-lunar space, near-Earth asteroids, Lagrangian points, and Martian moons may be pursued provided they are properly incorporated into the Human Exploration Roadmap described in section 70504 of title 51, United States Code.

(b) VISION FOR SPACE EXPLORATION.—Section 20302 of title 51, United States Code, is amended by adding at the end the following:

“(c) DEFINITIONS.—In this section:

“(1) ORION CREW CAPSULE.—The term ‘Orion crew capsule’ means the multipurpose crew vehicle described in section 303 of the National Aeronautics and Space Administration Authorization Act of 2010 (42 U.S.C. 18323).

“(2) SPACE LAUNCH SYSTEM.—The term ‘Space Launch System’ means the follow-on Government-owned civil launch system developed, managed, and operated by the Administration to serve as a key component to expand human presence beyond low-Earth orbit, as described in section 302 of the National Aeronautics and Space Administration Authorization Act of 2010 (42 U.S.C. 18322).”

(c) KEY OBJECTIVES.—Section 202(b) of the National Aeronautics and Space Administration Authorization Act of 2010 (42 U.S.C. 18312(b)) is amended—

(1) in paragraph (3), by striking “and” after the semicolon;

(2) in paragraph (4), by striking the period at the end and inserting “; and”; and

(3) by adding at the end the following:

“(5) to accelerate the development of capabilities to enable a human exploration mission to the surface of Mars and beyond through the prioritization of those technologies and capabilities best suited for such a mission in accordance with the Human Exploration Roadmap under section 70504 of title 51, United States Code.”

(d) USE OF NON-UNITED STATES HUMAN SPACE FLIGHT TRANSPORTATION CAPABILITIES.—Section 201(a) of the National Aeronautics and Space Administration Authorization Act of 2010 (42 U.S.C. 18311(a)) is amended to read as follows:

“(a) USE OF NON-UNITED STATES HUMAN SPACE FLIGHT TRANSPORTATION CAPABILITIES.—

“(1) IN GENERAL.—NASA may not obtain non-United States human space flight capabilities unless no domestic commercial or public-private partnership provider that the Administrator has determined to meet safety and affordability requirements established by NASA for the transport of its astronauts is available to provide such capabilities.

“(2) DEFINITION.—For purposes of this subsection, the term ‘domestic commercial provider’ means a person providing space transportation services or other space-related activities, the majority control of which is held by persons other than a Federal, State, local, or foreign government, foreign company, or foreign national.”

(e) REPEAL OF SPACE SHUTTLE CAPABILITY ASSURANCE.—Section 203 of the National Aeronautics and Space Administration Authorization Act of 2010 (42 U.S.C. 18313) is amended—

(1) by striking subsection (b);

(2) in subsection (d), by striking “subsection (c)” and inserting “subsection (b)”; and

(3) by redesignating subsections (c) and (d) as subsections (b) and (c), respectively.

SEC. 202. STEPPING STONE APPROACH TO EXPLORATION.

(a) IN GENERAL.—Section 70504 of title 51, United States Code, is amended to read as follows:

“§ 70504. Stepping stone approach to exploration

“(a) IN GENERAL.—In order to maximize the cost effectiveness of the long-term space exploration and utilization activities of the United States, the Administrator shall direct the Human Exploration and Operations Mission Directorate, or its successor division, to develop a Human Exploration Roadmap to define the specific capabilities and technologies necessary to extend human presence to the surface of Mars and the sets and sequences of missions required to demonstrate such capabilities and technologies.

“(b) INTERNATIONAL PARTICIPATION.—The President should invite the United States partners in the International Space Station program and other nations, as appropriate, to participate in an international initiative under the leadership of the United States to achieve the goal of successfully conducting a crewed mission to the surface of Mars.

“(c) ROADMAP REQUIREMENTS.—In developing the Human Exploration Roadmap, the Administrator shall—

“(1) include the specific set of capabilities and technologies that contribute to extending human presence to the surface of Mars and the sets and sequences of missions necessary to demonstrate the proficiency of these capabilities and technologies with an emphasis on using or not using the International Space Station, lunar landings, cis-lunar space, trans-lunar space, Lagrangian points, and the natural satellites of Mars, Phobos and Deimos, as testbeds, as nec-

essary, and shall include the most appropriate process for developing such capabilities and technologies;

“(2) include information on the phasing of planned intermediate destinations, Mars mission risk areas and potential risk mitigation approaches, technology requirements and phasing of required technology development activities, the management strategy to be followed, related International Space Station activities, and planned international collaborative activities, potential commercial contributions, and other activities relevant to the achievement of the goal established in section 201(a) of the National Aeronautics and Space Administration Authorization Act of 2014;

“(3) describe those technologies already under development across the Federal Government or by nongovernment entities which meet or exceed the needs described in paragraph (1);

“(4) provide a specific process for the evolution of the capabilities of the fully integrated Orion crew capsule with the Space Launch System and how these systems demonstrate the capabilities and technologies described in paragraph (1);

“(5) provide a description of the capabilities and technologies that need to be demonstrated or research data that could be gained through the utilization of the International Space Station and the status of the development of such capabilities and technologies;

“(6) describe a framework for international cooperation in the development of all technologies and capabilities required in this section, as well as an assessment of the risks posed by relying on international partners for capabilities and technologies on the critical path of development;

“(7) describe a process for utilizing non-governmental entities for future human exploration beyond lunar landings and cis-lunar space and specify what, if any, synergy could be gained from—

“(A) partnerships using Space Act Agreements (as defined in section 2 of the National Aeronautics and Space Administration Authorization Act of 2014); or

“(B) other acquisition instruments;

“(8) include in the Human Exploration Roadmap an addendum from the National Aeronautics and Space Administration Advisory Council, and an addendum from the Aerospace Safety Advisory Panel, each with a statement of review of the Human Exploration Roadmap that shall include—

“(A) subjects of agreement;

“(B) areas of concern; and

“(C) recommendations; and

“(9) include in the Human Exploration Roadmap an examination of the benefits of utilizing current Administration launch facilities for trans-lunar missions.

“(d) UPDATES.—The Administrator shall update such Human Exploration Roadmap as needed but no less frequently than every 2 years and include it in the budget for that fiscal year transmitted to Congress under section 1105(a) of title 31, and describe—

“(1) the achievements and goals reached in the process of developing such capabilities and technologies during the 2-year period prior to the submission of the update to Congress; and

“(2) the expected goals and achievements in the following 2-year period.

“(e) DEFINITIONS.—In this section, the terms ‘Orion crew capsule’ and ‘Space Launch System’ have the meanings given such terms in section 20302.”

(b) REPORT.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—Not later than 180 days after the date of enactment of this Act, the Administrator shall transmit a copy of the Human Exploration Roadmap developed

under section 70504 of title 51, United States Code, to the Committee on Science, Space, and Technology of the House of Representatives and the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation of the Senate.

(2) UPDATES.—The Administrator shall transmit a copy of each updated Human Exploration Roadmap to the Committee on Science, Space, and Technology of the House of Representatives and the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation of the Senate not later than 7 days after such Human Exploration Roadmap is updated.

SEC. 203. SPACE LAUNCH SYSTEM.

(a) FINDINGS.—Congress finds that—

(1) the Space Launch System is the most practical approach to reaching the Moon, Mars, and beyond, and Congress reaffirms the policy and minimum capability requirements for the Space Launch System contained in section 302 of the National Aeronautics and Space Administration Authorization Act of 2010 (42 U.S.C. 18322);

(2) the primary goal for the design of the fully integrated Space Launch System, including an upper stage needed to go beyond low-Earth orbit, is to safely carry a total payload to enable human space exploration of the Moon, Mars, and beyond over the course of the next century as required in section 302(c) of the National Aeronautics and Space Administration Authorization Act of 2010 (42 U.S.C. 18322(c)); and

(3) In order to promote safety and reduce programmatic risk, the Administrator shall budget for and undertake a robust ground test and uncrewed and crewed flight test and demonstration program for the Space Launch System and the Orion crew capsule and shall budget for an operational flight rate sufficient to maintain safety and operational readiness.

(b) SENSE OF CONGRESS.—It is the sense of Congress that the President's annual budget requests for the Space Launch System and Orion crew capsule development, test, and operational phases should strive to accurately reflect the resource requirements of each of those phases, consistent with the policy established in section 201(a) of this Act.

(c) IN GENERAL.—Given the critical importance of a heavy-lift launch vehicle and crewed spacecraft to enable the achievement of the goal established in section 201(a) of this Act, as well as the accomplishment of intermediate exploration milestones and the provision of a backup capability to transfer crew and cargo to the International Space Station, the Administrator shall make the expeditious development, test, and achievement of operational readiness of the Space Launch System and the Orion crew capsule the highest priority of the exploration program.

(d) GOVERNMENT ACCOUNTABILITY OFFICE REVIEW.—Not later than 270 days after the date of enactment of this Act, the Comptroller General shall transmit to the Committee on Science, Space, and Technology of the House of Representatives and the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation of the Senate a report on the Administration's acquisition of ground systems in support of the Space Launch System. The report shall assess the extent to which ground systems acquired in support of the Space Launch System are focused on the direct support of the Space Launch System and shall identify any ground support projects or activities that the Administration is undertaking that do not solely or primarily support the Space Launch System.

(e) UTILIZATION REPORT.—The Administrator, in consultation with the Secretary of Defense and the Director of National Intelligence, shall prepare a report that addresses the effort and budget required to enable and

utilize a cargo variant of the 130-ton Space Launch System configuration described in section 302(c) of the National Aeronautics and Space Administration Authorization Act of 2010 (42 U.S.C. 18322(c)). This report shall also include consideration of the technical requirements of the scientific and national security communities related to such Space Launch System and shall directly assess the utility and estimated cost savings obtained by using such Space Launch System for national security and space science missions. The Administrator shall transmit such report to the Committee on Science, Space, and Technology of the House of Representatives and the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation of the Senate not later than 180 days after the date of enactment of this Act.

(f) NAMING COMPETITION.—Beginning not later than 180 days after the date of enactment of this Act and concluding not later than 1 year after such date of enactment, the Administrator shall conduct a well-publicized competition among students in elementary and secondary schools to name the elements of the Administration's exploration program, including—

(1) a name for the deep space human exploration program as a whole, which includes the Space Launch System, the Orion crew capsule, and future missions; and

(2) a name for the Space Launch System.

(g) ADVANCED BOOSTER COMPETITION.—

(1) REPORT.—Not later than 90 days after the date of enactment of this Act, the Associate Administrator of the Administration shall transmit to the Committee on Science, Space, and Technology of the House of Representatives and the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation of the Senate a report that—

(A) describes the estimated total development cost of an advanced booster for the Space Launch System;

(B) details any reductions or increases to the development cost of the Space Launch System which may result from conducting a competition for an advanced booster; and

(C) outlines any potential schedule delay to the Space Launch System 2017 Exploration Mission-1 launch as a result of increased costs associated with conducting a competition for an advanced booster.

(2) COMPETITION.—If the Associate Administrator reports reductions pursuant to paragraph (1)(B), and no adverse schedule impact pursuant to paragraph (1)(C), then the Administration shall conduct a full and open competition for an advanced booster for the Space Launch System to meet the requirements described in section 302(c) of the National Aeronautics and Space Administration Authorization Act of 2010 (42 U.S.C. 18322(c)), to begin as soon as practicable after the development of the upper stage has been initiated.

SEC. 204. ORION CREW CAPSULE.

(a) IN GENERAL.—The Orion crew capsule shall meet the practical needs and the minimum capability requirements described in section 303 of the National Aeronautics and Space Administration Authorization Act of 2010 (42 U.S.C. 18323).

(b) REPORT.—Not later than 60 days after the date of enactment of this Act, the Administrator shall transmit a report to the Committee on Science, Space, and Technology of the House of Representatives and the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation of the Senate—

(1) detailing those components and systems of the Orion crew capsule that ensure it is in compliance with section 303(b) of such Act (42 U.S.C. 18323(b));

(2) detailing the expected date that the Orion crew capsule will be available to trans-

port crew and cargo to the International Space Station; and

(3) certifying that the requirements of section 303(b)(3) of such Act (42 U.S.C. 18323(b)(3)) will be met by the Administration.

SEC. 205. SPACE RADIATION.

(a) STRATEGY AND PLAN.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—The Administrator shall develop a space radiation mitigation and management strategy and implementation plan to enable the achievement of the goal established in section 201 that includes key research and monitoring requirements, milestones, a timetable, and an estimate of facility and budgetary requirements.

(2) COORDINATION.—The strategy shall include a mechanism for coordinating Administration research, technology, facilities, engineering, operations, and other functions required to support the strategy and plan.

(3) TRANSMITTAL.—Not later than 1 year after the date of enactment of this Act, the Administrator shall transmit the strategy and plan to the Committee on Science, Space, and Technology of the House of Representatives and the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation of the Senate.

(b) SPACE RADIATION RESEARCH FACILITIES.—The Administrator, in consultation with the heads of other appropriate Federal agencies, shall assess the national capabilities for carrying out critical ground-based research on space radiation biology and shall identify any issues that could affect the ability to carry out that research.

SEC. 206. PLANETARY PROTECTION FOR HUMAN EXPLORATION MISSIONS.

(a) STUDY.—The Administrator shall enter into an arrangement with the National Academies for a study to explore the planetary protection ramifications of potential future missions by astronauts such as to the lunar polar regions, near-Earth asteroids, the moons of Mars, and the surface of Mars.

(b) SCOPE.—The study shall—

(1) collate and summarize what has been done to date with respect to planetary protection measures to be applied to potential human missions such as to the lunar polar regions, near-Earth asteroids, the moons of Mars, and the surface of Mars;

(2) identify and document planetary protection concerns associated with potential human missions such as to the lunar polar regions, near-Earth asteroids, the moons of Mars, and the surface of Mars;

(3) develop a methodology, if possible, for defining and classifying the degree of concern associated with each likely destination;

(4) assess likely methodologies for addressing planetary protection concerns; and

(5) identify areas for future research to reduce current uncertainties.

(c) COMPLETION DATE.—Not later than 2 years after the date of enactment of this Act, the Administrator shall provide the results of the study to the Committee on Science, Space, and Technology of the House of Representatives and the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation of the Senate.

Subtitle B—Space Operations

SEC. 211. INTERNATIONAL SPACE STATION.

(a) FINDINGS.—Congress finds the following:

(1) The International Space Station is an ideal testbed for future exploration systems development, including long-duration space travel.

(2) The use of the private market to provide cargo and crew transportation services is currently the most expeditious process to restore domestic access to the International Space Station and low-Earth orbit.

(3) Government access to low-Earth orbit is paramount to the continued success of the

International Space Station and National Laboratory.

(b) IN GENERAL.—The following is the policy of the United States:

(1) The United States International Space Station program shall have two primary objectives: supporting achievement of the goal established in section 201 of this Act and pursuing a research program that advances knowledge and provides benefits to the Nation. It shall continue to be the policy of the United States to, in consultation with its international partners in the International Space Station program, support full and complete utilization of the International Space Station.

(2) The International Space Station shall be utilized to the maximum extent practicable for the development of capabilities and technologies needed for the future of human exploration beyond low-Earth orbit and shall be considered in the development of the Human Exploration Roadmap developed under section 70504 of title 51, United States Code.

(3) The Administrator shall, in consultation with the International Space Station partners—

(A) take all necessary measures to support the operation and full utilization of the International Space Station; and

(B) seek to minimize, to the extent practicable, the operating costs of the International Space Station.

(4) Reliance on foreign carriers for crew transfer is unacceptable, and the Nation's human space flight program must acquire the capability to launch United States astronauts on United States rockets from United States soil as soon as is safe and practically possible, whether on Government-owned and operated space transportation systems or privately owned systems that have been certified for flight by the appropriate Federal agencies.

(c) REAFFIRMATION OF POLICY.—Congress reaffirms—

(1) its commitment to the development of a commercially developed launch and delivery system to the International Space Station for crew missions as expressed in the National Aeronautics and Space Administration Authorization Act of 2005 (Public Law 109-155), the National Aeronautics and Space Administration Authorization Act of 2008 (Public Law 110-422), and the National Aeronautics and Space Administration Authorization Act of 2010 (Public Law 111-267);

(2) that the Administration shall make use of United States commercially provided International Space Station crew transfer and crew rescue services to the maximum extent practicable;

(3) that the Orion crew capsule shall provide an alternative means of delivery of crew and cargo to the International Space Station, in the event other vehicles, whether commercial vehicles or partner-supplied vehicles, are unable to perform that function; and

(4) the policy stated in section 501(b) of the National Aeronautics and Space Administration Authorization Act of 2010 (42 U.S.C. 18351(b)) that the Administration shall pursue international, commercial, and intragovernmental means to maximize International Space Station logistics supply, maintenance, and operational capabilities, reduce risks to International Space Station systems sustainability, and offset and minimize United States operations costs relating to the International Space Station.

(d) ASSURED ACCESS TO LOW-EARTH ORBIT.—Section 70501(a) of title 51, United States Code, is amended to read as follows:

“(a) POLICY STATEMENT.—It is the policy of the United States to maintain an uninterrupted capability for human space flight and

operations in low-Earth orbit, and beyond, as an essential instrument of national security and the capability to ensure continued United States participation and leadership in the exploration and utilization of space.”.

(e) REPEALS.—

(1) USE OF SPACE SHUTTLE OR ALTERNATIVES.—Chapter 701 of title 51, United States Code, and the item relating to such chapter in the table of chapters for such title, are repealed.

(2) SHUTTLE PRICING POLICY FOR COMMERCIAL AND FOREIGN USERS.—Chapter 703 of title 51, United States Code, and the item relating to such chapter in the table of chapters for such title, are repealed.

(3) SHUTTLE PRIVATIZATION.—Section 50133 of title 51, United States Code, and the item relating to such section in the table of sections for chapter 501 of such title, are repealed.

(f) EXTENSION CRITERIA REPORT.—Not later than 1 year after the date of enactment of this Act, the Administrator shall submit to the Committee on Science, Space, and Technology of the House of Representatives and the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation of the Senate a report on the feasibility of extending the operation of the International Space Station that includes—

(1) criteria for defining the International Space Station as a research success;

(2) any necessary contributions to enabling execution of the Human Exploration Roadmap developed under section 70504 of title 51, United States Code;

(3) cost estimates for operating the International Space Station to achieve the criteria required under paragraph (1);

(4) cost estimates for extending operations to 2024 and 2030;

(5) an assessment of how the defined criteria under paragraph (1) respond to the National Academies Decadal Survey on Biological and Physical Sciences in Space; and

(6) an identification of the actions and cost estimate needed to deorbit the International Space Station once a decision is made to deorbit the laboratory.

(g) STRATEGIC PLAN FOR INTERNATIONAL SPACE STATION RESEARCH.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—The Director of the Office of Science and Technology Policy, in consultation with the Administrator, academia, other Federal agencies, the International Space Station National Laboratory Advisory Committee, and other potential stakeholders, shall develop and transmit to the Committee on Science, Space, and Technology of the House of Representatives and the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation of the Senate a strategic plan for conducting competitive, peer-reviewed research in physical and life sciences and related technologies on the International Space Station through at least 2020.

(2) PLAN REQUIREMENTS.—The strategic plan shall—

(A) be consistent with the priorities and recommendations established by the National Academies in its Decadal Survey on Biological and Physical Sciences in Space;

(B) provide a research timeline and identify resource requirements for its implementation, including the facilities and instrumentation necessary for the conduct of such research; and

(C) identify—

(i) criteria for the proposed research, including—

(I) a justification for the research to be carried out in the space microgravity environment;

(II) the use of model systems;

(III) the testing of flight hardware to understand and ensure its functioning in the microgravity environment;

(IV) the use of controls to help distinguish among the direct and indirect effects of microgravity, among other effects of the flight or space environment;

(V) approaches for facilitating data collection, analysis, and interpretation;

(VI) procedures to ensure repetition of experiments, as needed;

(VII) support for timely presentation of the peer-reviewed results of the research;

(VIII) defined metrics for the success of each study; and

(IX) how these activities enable the Human Exploration Roadmap described in section 70504 of title 51, United States Code;

(ii) instrumentation required to support the measurements and analysis of the research to be carried out under the strategic plan;

(iii) the capabilities needed to support direct, real-time communications between astronauts working on research experiments onboard the International Space Station and the principal investigator on the ground;

(iv) a process for involving the external user community in research planning, including planning for relevant flight hardware and instrumentation, and for utilization of the International Space Station, free flyers, or other research platforms;

(v) the acquisition strategy the Administration plans to use to acquire any new support capabilities which are not operational on the International Space Station as of the date of enactment of this Act, and the criteria the Administration will apply if less than full and open competition is selected; and

(vi) defined metrics for success of the research plan.

(3) REPORT.—

(A) IN GENERAL.—Not later than 1 year after the date of enactment of this Act, the Comptroller General of the United States shall transmit to the Committee on Science, Space, and Technology of the House of Representatives and the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation of the Senate a report on the progress of the organization chosen for the management of the International Space Station National Laboratory as directed in section 504 of the National Aeronautics and Space Administration Authorization Act of 2010 (42 U.S.C. 18354).

(B) SPECIFIC REQUIREMENTS.—The report shall assess the management, organization, and performance of such organization and shall include a review of the status of each of the 7 required activities listed in section 504(c) of such Act (42 U.S.C. 18354(c)).

SEC. 212. BARRIERS IMPEDED ENHANCED UTILIZATION OF THE ISS'S NATIONAL LABORATORY BY COMMERCIAL COMPANIES.

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

(1) enhanced utilization of the International Space Station's National Laboratory requires a full understanding of the barriers impeding such utilization and actions needed to be taken to remove or mitigate them to the maximum extent practicable; and

(2) doing so will allow the Administration to encourage commercial companies to invest in microgravity research using National Laboratory research facilities.

(b) ASSESSMENT.—The Administrator shall enter into an arrangement with the National Academies for an assessment to—

(1) identify barriers impeding enhanced utilization of the International Space Station's National Laboratory;

(2) recommend ways to encourage commercial companies to make greater use of the

International Space Station's National Laboratory, including corporate investment in microgravity research; and

(3) identify any legislative changes that may be required.

(c) TRANSMITTAL.—Not later than one year after the date of enactment of this Act, the Administrator shall transmit to the Committee on Science, Space, and Technology of the House of Representatives and the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation of the Senate the results of the assessment described in subsection (b).

SEC. 213. UTILIZATION OF INTERNATIONAL SPACE STATION FOR SCIENCE MISSIONS.

The Administrator shall utilize the International Space Station for Science Mission Directorate missions in low-Earth orbit wherever it is practical and cost effective to do so.

SEC. 214. INTERNATIONAL SPACE STATION CARGO RESUPPLY SERVICES LESSONS LEARNED.

Not later than 120 days after the date of enactment of this Act, the Administrator shall transmit a report to the Committee on Science, Space, and Technology of the House of Representatives and the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation of the Senate that—

(1) identifies the lessons learned to date from the Commercial Resupply Services contract;

(2) indicates whether changes are needed to the manner in which the Administration procures and manages similar services upon the expiration of the existing Commercial Resupply Services contract; and

(3) identifies any lessons learned from the Commercial Resupply Services contract that should be applied to the procurement and management of commercially provided crew transfer services to and from the International Space Station.

SEC. 215. COMMERCIAL CREW PROGRAM.

(a) SENSE OF CONGRESS.—It is the sense of Congress that once developed and certified to meet the Administration's safety and reliability requirements, United States commercially provided crew transportation systems offer the potential of serving as the primary means of transporting American astronauts and international partner astronauts to and from the International Space Station and serving as International Space Station emergency crew rescue vehicles. At the same time, the budgetary assumptions used by the Administration in its planning for the Commercial Crew Program have consistently assumed significantly higher funding levels than have been authorized and appropriated by Congress. It is the sense of Congress that credibility in the Administration's budgetary estimates for the Commercial Crew Program can be enhanced by an independently developed cost estimate. Such credibility in budgetary estimates is an important factor in understanding program risk.

(b) OBJECTIVE.—The objective of the Administration's Commercial Crew Program shall be to assist the development of at least one crew transportation system to carry Administration astronauts safely, reliably, and affordably to and from the International Space Station and to serve as an emergency crew rescue vehicle as soon as practicable within the funding levels authorized. The Administration shall not use any considerations beyond this objective in the overall acquisition strategy.

(c) SAFETY.—Consistent with the findings and recommendations of the Columbia Accident Investigation Board, the Administration shall—

(1) ensure that, in its evaluation and selection of contracts for the development of

commercial crew transportation capabilities, safety is the highest priority; and

(2) seek to ensure that minimization of the probability of loss of crew shall be an important selection criterion of the Commercial Crew Transportation Capability Contract.

(d) COST MINIMIZATION.—The Administrator shall strive through the competitive selection process to minimize the life cycle cost to the Administration through the planned period of commercially provided crew transportation services.

(e) TRANSPARENCY.—Transparency is the cornerstone of ensuring a safe and reliable commercial crew transportation service to the International Space Station. The Administrator shall, to the greatest extent practicable, ensure that every commercial crew transportation services provider has provided evidence-based support for their costs and schedule.

(f) INDEPENDENT COST AND SCHEDULE ESTIMATE.—

(1) REQUIREMENT.—Not later than 30 days after the Federal Acquisition Regulation-based contract for the Commercial Crew Transportation Capability Contract is awarded, the Administrator shall arrange for the initiation of an Independent Cost and Schedule Estimate for—

(A) all activities associated with the development, test, demonstration, and certification of commercial crew transportation systems;

(B) transportation and rescue services required by the Administration for International Space Station operations through calendar year 2020 or later if Administration requirements so dictate; and

(C) the estimated date of operational readiness for the program each assumption listed in paragraph (2) of this subsection.

(2) ASSUMPTIONS.—The Independent Cost and Schedule Estimate shall provide an estimate for each of the following scenarios:

(A) An appropriation of \$600,000,000 over the next 3 fiscal years.

(B) An appropriation of \$700,000,000 over the next 3 fiscal years.

(C) An appropriation of \$800,000,000 over the next 3 fiscal years.

(D) The funding level assumptions over the next 3 fiscal years that are included as part of commercial crew transportation capability contract awards.

(3) TRANSMITTAL.—Not later than 180 days after initiation of the Independent Cost and Schedule Estimate under paragraph (1), the Administrator shall transmit the results of the Independent Cost and Schedule Estimate to the Committee on Science, Space, and Technology of the House of Representatives and the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation of the Senate.

(g) IMPLEMENTATION STRATEGIES.—

(1) REPORT.—Not later than 60 days after the completion of the Independent Cost and Schedule Estimate under subsection (f), the Administrator shall transmit to the Committee on Science, Space, and Technology of the House of Representatives and the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation of the Senate a report containing 4 distinct implementation strategies based on such Independent Cost and Schedule Estimate for the final stages of the commercial crew program.

(2) REQUIREMENTS.—These options shall include—

(A) a strategy that assumes an appropriation of \$600,000,000 over the next 3 fiscal years;

(B) a strategy that assumes an appropriation of \$700,000,000 over the next 3 fiscal years;

(C) a strategy that assumes an appropriation of \$800,000,000 over the next 3 fiscal years; and

(D) a strategy that has yet to be considered previously in any budget submission but that the Administration believes could ensure the flight readiness date of 2017 for at least one provider.

(3) INCLUSIONS.—Each strategy shall include the contracting instruments the Administration will employ to acquire the services in each phase of development or acquisition and the number of commercial providers the Administration will include in the program.

SEC. 216. SPACE COMMUNICATIONS.

(a) PLAN.—The Administrator shall develop a plan, in consultation with relevant Federal agencies, for updating the Administration's space communications and navigation architecture for low-Earth orbital and deep space operations so that it is capable of meeting the Administration's communications needs over the next 20 years. The plan shall include lifecycle cost estimates, milestones, estimated performance capabilities, and 5-year funding profiles. The plan shall also include an estimate of the amounts of any reimbursements the Administration is likely to receive from other Federal agencies during the expected life of the upgrades described in the plan. At a minimum, the plan shall include a description of the following:

(1) Steps to sustain the existing space communications and navigation network and infrastructure and priorities for how resources will be applied and cost estimates for the maintenance of existing space communications network capabilities.

(2) Upgrades needed to support space communications and navigation network and infrastructure requirements, including cost estimates and schedules and an assessment of the impact on missions if resources are not secured at the level needed.

(3) Projected space communications and navigation network requirements for the next 20 years, including those in support of human space exploration missions.

(4) Projected Tracking and Data Relay Satellite System requirements for the next 20 years, including those in support of other relevant Federal agencies, and cost and schedule estimates to maintain and upgrade the Tracking and Data Relay Satellite System to meet projected requirements.

(5) Steps the Administration is taking to meet future space communications requirements after all Tracking and Data Relay Satellite System third-generation communications satellites are operational.

(6) Steps the Administration is taking to mitigate threats to electromagnetic spectrum use.

(b) SCHEDULE.—The Administrator shall transmit the plan developed under this section to the Committee on Science, Space, and Technology of the House of Representatives and the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation of the Senate not later than 1 year after the date of enactment of this Act.

TITLE III—SCIENCE

Subtitle A—General

SEC. 301. SCIENCE PORTFOLIO.

(a) BALANCED AND ADEQUATELY FUNDED ACTIVITIES.—Section 803 of the National Aeronautics and Space Administration Authorization Act of 2010 (124 Stat. 2832) is amended to read as follows:

SEC. 803. OVERALL SCIENCE PORTFOLIO—SENSE OF THE CONGRESS.

“Congress reaffirms its sense, expressed in the National Aeronautics and Space Administration Authorization Act of 2010, that a balanced and adequately funded set of activities, consisting of research and analysis grants programs, technology development, small, medium, and large space missions,

and suborbital research activities, contributes to a robust and productive science program and serves as a catalyst for innovation and discovery.”.

(b) DECADAL SURVEYS.—In proposing the funding of programs and activities for the Administration for each fiscal year, the Administrator shall to the greatest extent practicable follow guidance provided in the current decadal surveys from the National Academies’ Space Studies Board.

SEC. 302. RADIOISOTOPE POWER SYSTEMS.

(a) SENSE OF CONGRESS.—It is the sense of Congress that conducting deep space exploration requires radioisotope power systems, and establishing continuity in the production of the material needed to power these systems is paramount to the success of these future deep space missions. It is further the sense of Congress that Federal agencies supporting the Administration through the production of such material should do so in a cost effective manner so as not to impose excessive reimbursement requirements on the Administration.

(b) ANALYSIS OF REQUIREMENTS AND RISKS.—The Director of the Office of Science and Technology Policy and the Administrator, in consultation with other Federal agencies, shall conduct an analysis of—

(1) the requirements of the Administration for radioisotope power system material that is needed to carry out planned, high priority robotic missions in the solar system and other surface exploration activities beyond low-Earth orbit; and

(2) the risks to missions of the Administration in meeting those requirements, or any additional requirements, due to a lack of adequate radioisotope power system material.

(c) CONTENTS OF ANALYSIS.—The analysis conducted under subsection (b) shall—

(1) detail the Administration’s current projected mission requirements and associated timeframes for radioisotope power system material;

(2) explain the assumptions used to determine the Administration’s requirements for the material, including—

(A) the planned use of advanced thermal conversion technology such as advanced thermocouples and Stirling generators and converters; and

(B) the risks and implications of, and contingencies for, any delays or unanticipated technical challenges affecting or related to the Administration’s mission plans for the anticipated use of advanced thermal conversion technology;

(3) assess the risk to the Administration’s programs of any potential delays in achieving the schedule and milestones for planned domestic production of radioisotope power system material;

(4) outline a process for meeting any additional Administration requirements for the material;

(5) estimate the incremental costs required to increase the amount of material produced each year, if such an increase is needed to support additional Administration requirements for the material;

(6) detail how the Administration and other Federal agencies will manage, operate, and fund production facilities and the design and development of all radioisotope power systems used by the Administration and other Federal agencies as necessary;

(7) specify the steps the Administration will take, in consultation with the Department of Energy, to preserve the infrastructure and workforce necessary for production of radioisotope power systems and ensure that its reimbursements to the Department of Energy associated with such preservation are equitable and justified; and

(8) detail how the Administration has implemented or rejected the recommendations from the National Research Council’s 2009 report titled “Radioisotope Power Systems: An Imperative for Maintaining U.S. Leadership in Space Exploration”.

(d) TRANSMITTAL.—Not later than 180 days after the date of enactment of this Act, the Administrator shall transmit the results of the analysis to the Committee on Science, Space, and Technology of the House of Representatives and the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation of the Senate.

SEC. 303. CONGRESSIONAL DECLARATION OF POLICY AND PURPOSE.

Section 20102(d) of title 51, United States Code, is amended by adding at the end the following new paragraph:

“(10) The direction of the unique competence of the Administration to the search for life’s origin, evolution, distribution, and future in the Universe. In carrying out this objective, the Administration may use any practicable ground-based, airborne, or space-based technical means and spectra of electromagnetic radiation.”.

SEC. 304. UNIVERSITY CLASS SCIENCE MISSIONS.

(a) SENSE OF CONGRESS.—It is the sense of Congress that principal investigator-led small orbital science missions, including CubeSat class, University Explorer (UNEX) class, Small Explorer (SMEX) class, and Venture class, offer valuable opportunities to advance science at low cost, train the next generation of scientists and engineers, and enable participants in the program to acquire skills in systems engineering and systems integration that are critical to maintaining the Nation’s leadership in space and to enhancing the United States innovation and competitiveness abroad.

(b) REVIEW OF PRINCIPAL INVESTIGATOR-LED SMALL ORBITAL SCIENCE MISSIONS.—The Administrator shall conduct a review of the science missions described in subsection (a). The review shall include—

(1) the status, capability, and availability of existing small orbital science mission programs and the extent to which each program enables the participation of university scientists and students;

(2) the opportunities such mission programs provide for scientific research;

(3) the opportunities such mission programs provide for training and education, including scientific and engineering workforce development, including for the Administration’s scientific and engineering workforce; and

(4) the extent to which commercial applications such as hosted payloads, free flyers, and data buys could provide measurable benefits for such mission programs, while preserving the principle of independent peer review as the basis for mission selection.

(c) REPORT.—Not later than 270 days after the date of enactment of this Act, the Administrator shall transmit to the Committee on Science, Space, and Technology of the House of Representatives and the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation of the Senate a report on the review required under subsection (b) and on recommendations to enhance principal investigator-led small orbital science missions conducted by the Administration in accordance with the results of the review required by subsection (b).

SEC. 305. ASSESSMENT OF SCIENCE MISSION EXTENSIONS.

Section 30504 of title 51, United States Code, is amended to read as follows:

“§ 30504. Assessment of science mission extensions

“(a) ASSESSMENT.—The Administrator shall carry out biennial reviews within each

of the Science divisions to assess the cost and benefits of extending the date of the termination of data collection for those missions that exceed their planned missions’ lifetime. The assessment shall take into consideration how extending missions impacts the start of future missions.

“(b) CONSULTATION AND CONSIDERATION OF POTENTIAL BENEFITS OF INSTRUMENTS ON MISSIONS.—When deciding whether to extend a mission that has an operational component, the Administrator shall consult with any affected Federal agency and shall take into account the potential benefits of instruments on missions that are beyond their planned mission lifetime.

“(c) REPORT.—The Administrator shall transmit to the Committee on Science, Space, and Technology of the House of Representatives and the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation of the Senate, at the same time as the submission to Congress of the Administration’s annual budget request for each fiscal year, a report detailing any assessment required by subsection (a) that was carried out during the previous year.”.

Subtitle B—Astrophysics

SEC. 311. DECADAL CADENCE.

In carrying out section 301(b), the Administrator shall seek to ensure to the extent practicable a steady cadence of large, medium, and small astrophysics missions.

SEC. 312. EXTRASOLAR PLANET EXPLORATION STRATEGY.

(a) STRATEGY.—The Administrator shall enter into an arrangement with the National Academies to develop a science strategy for the study and exploration of extrasolar planets, including the use of the Transiting Exoplanet Survey Satellite, the James Webb Space Telescope, a potential Wide-Field Infrared Survey Telescope mission, or any other telescope, spacecraft, or instrument as appropriate. Such strategy shall—

(1) outline key scientific questions;

(2) identify the most promising research in the field;

(3) indicate the extent to which the mission priorities in existing decadal surveys address the key extrasolar planet research goals;

(4) identify opportunities for coordination with international partners, commercial partners, and other not-for-profit partners; and

(5) make recommendations on the above as appropriate.

(b) USE OF STRATEGY.—The Administrator shall use the strategy to—

(1) inform roadmaps, strategic plans, and other activities of the Administration as they relate to extrasolar planet research and exploration; and

(2) provide a foundation for future activities and initiatives.

(c) REPORT TO CONGRESS.—Not later than 18 months after the date of enactment of this Act, the National Academies shall transmit a report to the Administrator, and to the Committee on Science, Space, and Technology of the House of Representatives and the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation of the Senate, containing the strategy developed under subsection (a).

SEC. 313. JAMES WEBB SPACE TELESCOPE.

It is the sense of Congress that—

(1) the James Webb Space Telescope will revolutionize our understanding of star and planet formation and how galaxies evolved, and advance the search for the origins of the universe;

(2) the James Webb Space Telescope will enable American scientists to maintain their leadership in astrophysics and other disciplines;

(3) the James Webb Space Telescope program is making steady progress towards a launch in 2018;

(4) the on-time and on-budget delivery of the James Webb Space Telescope is a high congressional priority; and

(5) maintaining this progress will require the Administrator to ensure that integrated testing is appropriately timed and sufficiently comprehensive to enable potential issues to be identified and addressed early enough to be handled within the James Webb Space Telescope's development schedule prior to launch.

SEC. 314. NATIONAL RECONNAISSANCE OFFICE TELESCOPE DONATION.

Not later than 90 days after the date of enactment of this Act, the Administrator shall transmit a report to the Committee on Science, Space, and Technology of the House of Representatives and the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation of the Senate outlining the cost of the Administration's potential plan for developing the Wide-Field Infrared Survey Telescope as described in the 2010 National Academies' astronomy and astrophysics decadal survey, including an alternative plan for the Wide-Field Infrared Survey Telescope 2.4, which includes the donated 2.4-meter aperture National Reconnaissance Office telescope. Due to the budget constraints on the Administration's science programs, this report shall include—

(1) an assessment of cost efficient approaches to develop the Wide-Field Infrared Survey Telescope;

(2) a comparison to the development of mission concepts that exclude the utilization of the donated asset;

(3) an assessment of how the Administration's existing science missions will be affected by the utilization of the donated asset described in this section; and

(4) a description of the cost associated with storing and maintaining the donated asset.

SEC. 315. WIDE-FIELD INFRARED SURVEY TELESCOPE.

(a) SENSE OF CONGRESS.—It is the sense of Congress that the Administrator, to the extent practicable, should make progress on the technologies and capabilities needed to position the Administration to meet the objectives of the Wide-Field Infrared Survey Telescope mission, as outlined in the 2010 National Academies' astronomy and astrophysics decadal survey, in a way that maximizes the scientific productivity of meeting those objectives for the resources invested. It is further the sense of Congress that the Wide-Field Infrared Survey Telescope mission has the potential to enable scientific discoveries that will transform our understanding of the universe.

(b) CONTINUITY OF DEVELOPMENT.—The Administrator shall ensure that the concept definition and pre-formulation activities of a Wide-Field Infrared Survey Telescope mission continue while the James Webb Space Telescope is being completed.

SEC. 316. STRATOSPHERIC OBSERVATORY FOR INFRARED ASTRONOMY.

The Administrator shall not use any funding appropriated to the Administration for fiscal year 2014 for the shutdown of the Stratospheric Observatory for Infrared Astronomy or for the preparation therefor.

Subtitle C—Planetary Science

SEC. 321. DECADAL CADENCE.

In carrying out section 301(b), the Administrator shall seek to ensure to the greatest extent practicable that the Administration carries out a balanced set of planetary science programs in accordance with the priorities established in the most recent decadal survey for planetary science. Such programs shall include, at a minimum—

(1) a Discovery-class mission at least once every 24 months;

(2) a New Frontiers-class mission at least once every 60 months; and

(3) at least one Flagship-class mission per decadal survey period, including a Europa mission with a goal of launching by 2021.

SEC. 322. NEAR-EARTH OBJECTS.

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

(1) Near-Earth objects pose a serious and credible threat to humankind, as many scientists believe that a major asteroid or comet was responsible for the mass extinction of the majority of the Earth's species, including the dinosaurs, approximately 65,000,000 years ago.

(2) Similar objects have struck the Earth or passed through the Earth's atmosphere several times in the Earth's history and pose a similar threat in the future.

(3) Several such near-Earth objects have only been discovered within days of the objects' closest approach to Earth, and recent discoveries of such large objects indicate that many large near-Earth objects remain to be discovered.

(4) The efforts undertaken by the Administration for detecting and characterizing the hazards of near-Earth objects should continue to seek to fully determine the threat posed by such objects to cause widespread destruction and loss of life.

(b) DEFINITION.—For purposes of this section, the term “near-Earth object” means an asteroid or comet with a perihelion distance of less than 1.3 Astronomical Units from the Sun.

(c) NEAR-EARTH OBJECT SURVEY.—The Administrator shall continue to detect, track, catalogue, and characterize the physical characteristics of near-Earth objects equal to or greater than 140 meters in diameter in order to assess the threat of such near-Earth objects to the Earth, pursuant to the George E. Brown, Jr. Near-Earth Object Survey Act (42 U.S.C. 16691). It shall be the goal of the Survey program to achieve 90 percent completion of its near-Earth object catalogue (based on statistically predicted populations of near-Earth objects) by 2020.

(d) WARNING AND MITIGATION OF POTENTIAL HAZARDS OF NEAR-EARTH OBJECTS.—Congress reaffirms the policy set forth in section 20102(g) of title 51, United States Code (relating to detecting, tracking, cataloguing, and characterizing asteroids and comets).

(e) PROGRAM REPORT.—The Director of the Office of Science and Technology Policy and the Administrator shall transmit to the Committee on Science, Space, and Technology of the House of Representatives and the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation of the Senate, not later than 1 year after the date of enactment of this Act, an initial report that provides—

(1) recommendations for carrying out the Survey program and an associated proposed budget;

(2) analysis of possible options that the Administration could employ to divert an object on a likely collision course with Earth; and

(3) a description of the status of efforts to coordinate and cooperate with other countries to discover hazardous asteroids and comets, plan a mitigation strategy, and implement that strategy in the event of the discovery of an object on a likely collision course with Earth.

(f) ANNUAL REPORTS.—Subsequent to the initial report the Administrator shall annually transmit to the Committee on Science, Space, and Technology of the House of Representatives and the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation of the Senate a report that provides—

(1) a summary of all activities carried out pursuant to subsection (c) since the date of enactment of this Act, including the progress toward achieving 90 percent completion of the survey described in subsection (c); and

(2) a summary of expenditures for all activities carried out pursuant to subsection (c) since the date of enactment of this Act.

(g) STUDY.—The Administrator, in collaboration with other relevant Federal agencies, shall carry out a technical and scientific assessment of the capabilities and resources to—

(1) accelerate the survey described in subsection (c); and

(2) expand the Administration's Near-Earth Object Program to include the detection, tracking, cataloguing, and characterization of potentially hazardous near-Earth objects less than 140 meters in diameter.

(h) TRANSMITTAL.—Not later than 270 days after the date of enactment of this Act, the Administrator shall transmit the results of the assessment carried out under subsection (g) to the Committee on Science, Space, and Technology of the House of Representatives and the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation of the Senate.

SEC. 323. NEAR-EARTH OBJECTS PUBLIC-PRIVATE PARTNERSHIPS.

(a) SENSE OF CONGRESS.—It is the sense of Congress that the Administration should seek to leverage the capabilities of the private sector and philanthropic organizations to the maximum extent practicable in carrying out the Near-Earth Object Survey program in order to meet the goal of the Survey program.

(b) REPORT.—Not later than 180 days after the date of enactment of this Act, the Administrator shall transmit to the Committee on Science, Space, and Technology of the House of Representatives and the Committee on Commerce, Science, Transportation of the Senate a report describing how the Administration can expand collaborative partnerships to detect, track, catalogue, and categorize near-Earth objects.

SEC. 324. RESEARCH ON NEAR-EARTH OBJECT TSUNAMI EFFECTS.

(a) REPORT ON POTENTIAL TSUNAMI EFFECTS FROM NEAR-EARTH OBJECT IMPACT.—The Administrator, in collaboration with the Administrator of the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration and other relevant agencies, shall prepare a report identifying and describing existing research activities and further research objectives that would increase our understanding of the nature of the effects of potential tsunamis that could occur if a near-Earth object were to impact an ocean of Earth.

(b) TRANSMITTAL.—Not later than 180 days after the date of enactment of this Act, the Administrator shall transmit the report required and prepared under subsection (a) to the Committee on Science, Space, and Technology of the House of Representatives and the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation of the Senate.

SEC. 325. ASTROBIOLOGY STRATEGY.

(a) STRATEGY.—The Administrator shall enter into an arrangement with the National Academies to develop a science strategy for astrobiology that would outline key scientific questions, identify the most promising research in the field, and indicate the extent to which the mission priorities in existing decadal surveys address the search for life's origin, evolution, distribution, and future in the Universe. The strategy shall include recommendations for coordination with international partners.

(b) USE OF STRATEGY.—The Administrator shall use the strategy developed under subsection (a) in planning and funding research

and other activities and initiatives in the field of astrobiology.

(c) REPORT TO CONGRESS.—Not later than 18 months after the date of enactment of this Act, the National Academies shall transmit a report to the Administrator, and to the Committee on Science, Space, and Technology of the House of Representatives and the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation of the Senate, containing the strategy developed under subsection (a).

SEC. 326. ASTROBIOLOGY PUBLIC-PRIVATE PARTNERSHIPS.

Not later than 180 days after the date of enactment of this Act, the Administrator shall transmit to the Committee on Science, Space, and Technology of the House of Representatives and the Committee on Commerce, Science, Transportation of the Senate a report describing how the Administration can expand collaborative partnerships to study life's origin, evolution, distribution, and future in the Universe.

SEC. 327. ASSESSMENT OF MARS ARCHITECTURE.

(a) ASSESSMENT.—The Administrator shall enter into an arrangement with the National Academies to assess—

(1) the Administration's revised post-2016 Mars exploration architecture and its responsiveness to the strategies, priorities, and guidelines put forward by the National Academies' planetary science decadal surveys and other relevant National Academies Mars-related reports;

(2) the long-term goals of the Administration's Mars Exploration Program and such program's ability to optimize the science return, given the current fiscal posture of the program;

(3) the Mars architecture's relationship to Mars-related activities to be undertaken by agencies and organizations outside of the United States; and

(4) the extent to which the Mars architecture represents a reasonably balanced mission portfolio.

(b) TRANSMITTAL.—Not later than 18 months after the date of enactment of this Act, the Administrator shall transmit the results of the assessment to the Committee on Science, Space, and Technology of the House of Representatives and the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation of the Senate.

Subtitle D—Heliophysics

SEC. 331. DECADAL CADENCE.

In carrying out section 301(b), the Administrator shall seek to ensure to the extent practicable a steady cadence of large, medium, and small heliophysics missions.

SEC. 332. REVIEW OF SPACE WEATHER.

(a) REVIEW.—The Director of the Office of Science and Technology Policy, in consultation with the Administrator, the Administrator of the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration, the Director of the National Science Foundation, and heads of other relevant Federal agencies, shall enter into an arrangement with the National Academies to provide a comprehensive study that reviews current and planned ground-based and space-based space weather monitoring requirements and capabilities, identifies gaps, and identifies options for a robust and resilient capability. The study shall inform the process of identifying national needs for future space weather monitoring, forecasts, and mitigation. The National Academies shall give consideration to international and private sector efforts and collaboration that could potentially contribute to national space weather needs. The study shall also review the current state of research capabilities in observing, modeling, and prediction and provide recommendations to ensure future advancement of predictive capability.

(b) REPORT TO CONGRESS.—Not later than 14 months after the date of enactment of this Act, the National Academies shall transmit a report containing the results of the study provided under subsection (a) to the Director of the Office of Science and Technology Policy, and to the Committee on Science, Space, and Technology of the House of Representatives and the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation of the Senate, and Transportation of the Senate.

Subtitle E—Earth Science

SEC. 341. GOAL.

(a) SENSE OF CONGRESS.—It is the sense of Congress that the Administration is being asked to undertake important Earth science activities in an environment of increasingly constrained fiscal resources, and that any transfer of additional responsibilities to the Administration, such as climate instrument development and measurements that are currently part of the portfolio of the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration, should be accompanied by the provision of additional resources to allow the Administration to carry out the increased responsibilities without adversely impacting its implementation of its existing Earth science programs and priorities.

(b) GENERAL.—The Administrator shall continue to carry out a balanced Earth science program that includes Earth science research, Earth systematic missions, competitive Venture class missions, other missions and data analysis, mission operations, technology development, and applied sciences, consistent with the recommendations and priorities established in the National Academies' Earth Science Decadal Survey.

(c) COLLABORATION.—The Administrator shall collaborate with other Federal agencies, including the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration, non-government entities, and international partners, as appropriate, in carrying out the Administration's Earth science program. The Administration shall continue to develop first-of-a-kind instruments that, once proved, can be transitioned to other agencies for operations.

(d) REIMBURSEMENT.—Whenever responsibilities for the development of sensors or for measurements are transferred to the Administration from another agency, the Administration shall seek, to the extent possible, to be reimbursed for the assumption of such responsibilities.

SEC. 342. DECADAL CADENCE.

In carrying out section 341(b), the Administrator shall seek to ensure to the extent practicable a steady cadence of large, medium, and small Earth science missions.

SEC. 343. VENTURE CLASS MISSIONS.

It is the sense of Congress that the Administration's Venture class missions provide opportunities for innovation in the Earth science program, offer low-cost approaches for high-quality competitive science investigations, enable frequent flight opportunities to engage the Earth science and applications community, and serve as a training ground for students and young scientists. It is further the sense of Congress that the Administration should seek to increase the number of Venture class projects to the extent practicable as part of a balanced Earth science program.

SEC. 344. ASSESSMENT.

The Administrator shall carry out a scientific assessment of the Administration's Earth science global datasets for the purpose of identifying those datasets that are useful for understanding regional changes and variability, and for informing applied science research. The Administrator shall complete and transmit the assessment to the Com-

mittee on Science, Space, and Technology in the House of Representatives and the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation of the Senate not later than 180 days after the date of enactment of this Act.

TITLE IV—AERONAUTICS

SEC. 401. SENSE OF CONGRESS.

It is the sense of Congress that—

(1) a robust aeronautics research portfolio will help maintain the United States status as a leader in aviation, enhance the competitiveness of the United States in the world economy and improve the quality of life of all citizens;

(2) aeronautics research is essential to the Administration's mission, continues to be an important core element of the Administration's mission and should be supported;

(3) the Administrator should coordinate and consult with relevant Federal agencies and the private sector to minimize duplication and leverage resources; and

(4) carrying aeronautics research to a level of maturity that allows the Administration's research results to be transitioned to the users, whether private or public sector, is critical to their eventual adoption.

SEC. 402. AERONAUTICS RESEARCH GOALS.

The Administrator shall ensure that the Administration maintains a strong aeronautics research portfolio ranging from fundamental research through integrated systems research with specific research goals, including the following:

(1) ENHANCE AIRSPACE OPERATIONS AND SAFETY.—The Administration's Aeronautics Research Mission Directorate shall address research needs of the Next Generation Air Transportation System and identify critical gaps in technology which must be bridged to enable the implementation of the Next Generation Air Transportation System so that safety and productivity improvements can be achieved as soon as possible.

(2) IMPROVE AIR VEHICLE PERFORMANCE.—The Administration's Aeronautics Research Mission Directorate shall conduct research to improve aircraft performance and minimize environmental impacts. The Associate Administrator for the Aeronautics Research Mission Directorate shall consider and pursue concepts to reduce noise, emissions, and fuel consumption while maintaining high safety standards, and shall conduct research related to the impact of alternative fuels on the safety, reliability and maintainability of current and new air vehicles.

(3) STRENGTHEN AVIATION SAFETY.—The Administration's Aeronautics Research Mission Directorate shall proactively address safety challenges associated with current and new air vehicles and with operations in the Nation's current and future air transportation system.

(4) DEMONSTRATE CONCEPTS AT THE SYSTEM LEVEL.—The Administration's Aeronautics Research Mission Directorate shall mature the most promising technologies to the point at which they can be demonstrated in a relevant environment and shall integrate individual components and technologies as appropriate to ensure that they perform in an integrated manner as well as they do when operated individually.

SEC. 403. UNMANNED AERIAL SYSTEMS RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT.

(a) IN GENERAL.—The Administrator, in consultation with the Administrator of the Federal Aviation Administration and other Federal agencies, shall carry out research and technological development to facilitate the safe integration of unmanned aerial systems into the National Airspace System, including—

(1) positioning and navigation systems;

(2) sense and avoid capabilities;

(3) secure data and communication links;

(4) flight recovery systems; and
 (5) human systems integration.

(b) ROADMAP.—The Administrator shall update a roadmap for unmanned aerial systems research and development and transmit this roadmap to the Committee on Science, Space, and Technology of the House of Representatives and the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation of the Senate not later than 180 days after the date of enactment of this Act.

(c) COOPERATIVE UNMANNED AERIAL VEHICLE ACTIVITIES.—Section 31504 of title 51, United States Code, is amended by inserting “Operational flight data derived from these cooperative agreements shall be made available, in appropriate and usable formats, to the Administration and the Federal Aviation Administration for the development of regulatory standards.” after “in remote areas.”.

SEC. 404. RESEARCH PROGRAM ON COMPOSITE MATERIALS USED IN AERONAUTICS.

(a) PURPOSE OF RESEARCH.—The Administrator shall continue the Administration’s cooperative research program with industry to identify and demonstrate more effective and safe ways of developing, manufacturing, and maintaining composite materials for use in airframes, subsystems, and propulsion components.

(b) EXPOSURE OF RESEARCH TO NEXT GENERATION OF ENGINEERS AND TECHNICIANS.—To the extent practicable, the Administration’s cooperative research program with industry on composite materials shall provide timely access to that research to the next generation of engineers and technicians at universities, community colleges, and vocational schools, thereby helping to develop a workforce ready to take on the development, manufacture, and maintenance of components reliant on advanced composite materials.

(c) CONSULTATION.—The Administrator, in overseeing the Administration’s work on composite materials, shall consult with relevant Federal agencies and partners in industry to accelerate safe development and certification processes for new composite materials and design methods while maintaining rigorous inspection of new composite materials.

(d) REPORT.—Not later than 1 year after the date of enactment of this Act, the Administrator shall transmit a report to the Committee on Science, Space, and Technology of the House of Representatives and the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation of the Senate detailing the Administration’s work on new composite materials and the coordination efforts among Federal agencies and industry partners.

SEC. 405. HYPERSONIC RESEARCH.

Not later than 1 year after the date of enactment of this Act, the Administrator, in consultation with other Federal agencies, shall develop and transmit to the Committee on Science, Space, and Technology of the House of Representatives and the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation of the Senate a research and development roadmap for hypersonic aircraft research with the objective of exploring hypersonic science and technology using air-breathing propulsion concepts, through a mix of theoretical work, basic and applied research, and development of flight research demonstration vehicles. The roadmap shall prescribe appropriate agency contributions, coordination efforts, and technology milestones.

SEC. 406. SUPERSONIC RESEARCH.

(a) FINDINGS.—Congress finds that—

(1) the ability to fly commercial aircraft over land at supersonic speeds without adverse impacts on the environment or on local communities could open new global markets

and enable new transportation capabilities; and

(2) continuing the Administration’s research program is necessary to assess the impact in a relevant environment of commercial supersonic flight operations and provide the basis for establishing appropriate sonic boom standards for such flight operations.

(b) ROADMAP FOR SUPERSONIC RESEARCH.—Not later than 1 year after the date of enactment of this Act, the Administrator shall develop and transmit to the Committee on Science, Space, and Technology of the House of Representatives and the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation of the Senate a roadmap that allows for flexible funding profiles for supersonic aeronautics research and development with the objective of developing and demonstrating, in a relevant environment, airframe and propulsion technologies to minimize the environmental impact, including noise, of supersonic overland flight in an efficient and economical manner. The roadmap shall include—

(1) the baseline research as embodied by the Administration’s existing research on supersonic flight;

(2) a list of specific technological, environmental, and other challenges that must be overcome to minimize the environmental impact, including noise, of supersonic overland flight;

(3) a research plan to address such challenges, as well as a project timeline for accomplishing relevant research goals;

(4) a plan for coordination with stakeholders, including relevant government agencies and industry; and

(5) a plan for how the Administration will ensure that sonic boom research is coordinated as appropriate with relevant Federal agencies.

SEC. 407. RESEARCH ON NEXTGEN AIRSPACE MANAGEMENT CONCEPTS AND TOOLS.

(a) IN GENERAL.—The Administrator shall, in consultation with other Federal agencies, review at least annually the alignment and timing of the Administration’s research and development activities in support of the NextGen airspace management modernization initiative, and shall make any necessary adjustments by reprioritizing or retargeting the Administration’s research and development activities in support of the NextGen initiative.

(b) ANNUAL REPORTS.—The Administrator shall report to the Committee on Science, Space, and Technology of the House of Representatives and the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation of the Senate annually regarding the progress of the Administration’s research and development activities in support of the NextGen airspace management modernization initiative, including details of technologies transferred to relevant Federal agencies for eventual operation implementation, consultation with other Federal agencies, and any adjustments made to research activities.

SEC. 408. ROTORCRAFT RESEARCH.

Not later than 1 year after the date of enactment of this Act, the Administrator, in consultation with other Federal agencies, shall prepare and transmit to the Committee on Science, Space, and Technology of the House of Representatives and the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation of the Senate a roadmap for research relating to rotorcraft and other runway-independent air vehicles, with the objective of developing and demonstrating improved safety, noise, and environmental impact in a relevant environment. The roadmap shall include specific goals for the research, a timeline for implementation, metrics for

success, and guidelines for collaboration and coordination with industry and other Federal agencies.

SEC. 409. TRANSFORMATIVE AERONAUTICS RESEARCH.

It is the sense of Congress that the Administrator, in looking strategically into the future and ensuring that the Administration’s Center personnel are at the leading edge of aeronautics research, should encourage investigations into the early-stage advancement of new processes, novel concepts, and innovative technologies that have the potential to meet national aeronautics needs. The Administrator shall continue to ensure that awards for the investigation of these concepts and technologies are open for competition among Administration civil servants at its Centers, separate from other awards open only to non-Administration sources.

SEC. 410. STUDY OF UNITED STATES LEADERSHIP IN AERONAUTICS RESEARCH.

(a) STUDY.—The Administrator shall enter into an arrangement with the National Academies for a study to benchmark the position of the United States in civil aeronautics research compared to the rest of the world. The study shall—

(1) seek to define metrics by which relative leadership in civil aeronautics research can be determined;

(2) ascertain how the United States compares to other countries in the field of civil aeronautics research and any relevant trends; and

(3) provide recommendations on what can be done to regain or retain global leadership, including—

(A) identifying research areas where United States expertise has been or is at risk of being overtaken;

(B) defining appropriate roles for the Administration;

(C) identifying public-private partnerships that could be formed; and

(D) estimating the impact on the Administration’s budget should such recommendations be implemented.

(b) REPORT.—Not later than 18 months after the date of enactment of this Act, the Administrator shall provide the results of the study to the Committee on Science, Space, and Technology of the House of Representatives and the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation of the Senate.

TITLE V—SPACE TECHNOLOGY

SEC. 501. SENSE OF CONGRESS.

It is the sense of Congress that space technology is critical to—

(1) enabling a new class of Administration missions beyond low-Earth orbit;

(2) developing technologies and capabilities that will make the Administration’s missions more affordable and more reliable; and

(3) improving technological capabilities and promoting innovation for the Administration and the Nation.

SEC. 502. SPACE TECHNOLOGY PROGRAM.

(a) AMENDMENT.—Section 70507 of title 51, United States Code, is amended to read as follows:

“§ 70507. Space Technology Program authorized

“(a) PROGRAM AUTHORIZED.—The Administrator shall establish a Space Technology Program to pursue the research and development of advanced space technologies that have the potential of delivering innovative solutions and to support human exploration of the solar system or advanced space science. The program established by the Administrator shall take into consideration the recommendations of the National Academies’ review of the Administration’s Space Technology roadmaps and priorities, as well

as applicable enabling aspects of the Human Exploration Roadmap specified in section 70504. In conducting the space technology program established under this section, the Administrator shall—

“(1) to the maximum extent practicable, use a competitive process to select projects to be supported as part of the program;

“(2) make use of small satellites and the Administration’s suborbital and ground-based platforms, to the extent practicable and appropriate, to demonstrate space technology concepts and developments; and

“(3) undertake partnerships with other Federal agencies, universities, private industry, and other spacefaring nations, as appropriate.

“(b) SMALL BUSINESS PROGRAMS.—The Administrator shall organize and manage the Administration’s Small Business Innovation Research program and Small Business Technology Transfer Program within the Space Technology Program.

“(c) NONDUPLICATION CERTIFICATION.—The Administrator shall include in the budget for each fiscal year, as transmitted to Congress under section 1105(a) of title 31, a certification that no project, program, or mission undertaken by the Space Technology Program is duplicative of any other project, program, or mission conducted by another office or directorate of the Administration.”.

(b) COLLABORATION, COORDINATION, AND ALIGNMENT.—The Administrator shall ensure that the Administration’s projects, programs, and activities in support of technology research and development of advanced space technologies are fully coordinated and aligned and that results from such work are shared and leveraged within the Administration. Projects, programs, and activities being conducted by the Human Exploration and Operations Mission Directorate in support of research and development of advanced space technologies and systems focusing on human space exploration should continue in that Directorate. The Administrator shall ensure that organizational responsibility for research and development activities in support of human space exploration not initiated as of the date of enactment of this Act is established on the basis of a sound rationale. The Administrator shall provide the rationale in the report specified in subsection (d).

(c) REPORT.—Not later than 180 days after the date of enactment of this Act, the Administrator shall provide to the Committee on Science, Space, and Technology of the House of Representatives and the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation of the Senate a report comparing the Administration’s space technology investments with the high-priority technology areas identified by the National Academies in the National Research Council’s report on the Administration’s Space Technology Roadmaps. The Administrator shall identify how the Administration will address any gaps between the agency’s investments and the recommended technology areas, including a projection of funding requirements.

(d) ANNUAL REPORT.—The Administrator shall include in the Administration’s annual budget request for each fiscal year the rationale for assigning organizational responsibility for, in the year prior to the budget fiscal year, each initiated project, program, and mission focused on research and development of advanced technologies for human space exploration.

(e) TABLE OF SECTIONS AMENDMENT.—The item relating to section 70507 in the table of sections for chapter 705 of title 51, United States Code, is amended to read as follows:

“70507. Space Technology Program authorized.”.

SEC. 503. UTILIZATION OF THE INTERNATIONAL SPACE STATION FOR TECHNOLOGY DEMONSTRATIONS.

The Administrator shall utilize the International Space Station and commercial services for space technology demonstration missions in low-Earth orbit whenever it is practical and cost effective to do so.

TITLE VI—EDUCATION

SEC. 601. EDUCATION.

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

(1) the Administration’s missions are an inspiration for Americans and in particular for the next generation, and that this inspiration has a powerful effect in stimulating interest in science, technology, engineering, and mathematics (in this section referred to as “STEM”) education and careers;

(2) the Administration’s Office of Education and mission directorates have been effective in delivering Administration educational content because of the strong engagement of Administration scientists and engineers in the Administration’s education and outreach activities; and

(3) the Administration should be a central partner in contributing to the goals of the National Science and Technology Council’s Federal Science, Technology, Engineering, and Mathematics (STEM) Education 5-Year Strategic Plan.

(b) IN GENERAL.—The Administration shall continue its education and outreach efforts to—

(1) increase student interest and participation in STEM education;

(2) improve public literacy in STEM;

(3) employ proven strategies for improving student learning and teaching;

(4) provide curriculum support materials; and

(5) create and support opportunities for professional development for STEM teachers.

(c) ORGANIZATION.—In order to ensure the inspiration and engagement of children and the general public, the Administration shall continue its STEM education and outreach activities within the Science, Aeronautics Research, Space Operations, and Exploration Mission Directorates.

(d) CONTINUATION OF EDUCATION AND OUTREACH ACTIVITIES AND PROGRAMS.—The Administrator shall continue to carry out education and outreach programs and activities through the Office of Education and the Administration mission directorates and shall continue to engage, to the maximum extent practicable, Administration and Administration-supported researchers and engineers in carrying out those programs and activities.

(e) CONTINUATION OF SPACE GRANT PROGRAM.—The Administrator shall continue to operate the National Space Grant College and Fellowship program through a national network consisting of a State-based consortium in each State that provides flexibility to the States, with the objective of providing hands-on research, training, and education programs, with measurable outcomes, to enhance America’s STEM education and workforce.

(f) REAFFIRMATION OF POLICY.—Congress reaffirms its commitment to informal science education at science centers and planetariums as set forth in section 616 of the National Aeronautics and Space Administration Authorization Act of 2005 (51 U.S.C. 40907).

SEC. 602. INDEPENDENT REVIEW OF THE NATIONAL SPACE GRANT COLLEGE AND FELLOWSHIP PROGRAM.

(a) SENSE OF CONGRESS.—It is the sense of Congress that the National Space Grant College and Fellowship Program, which was established in the National Aeronautics and

Space Administration Authorization Act of 1988 (42 U.S.C. 2486 et seq.), has been an important program by which the Federal Government has partnered with State and local governments, universities, private industry, and other organizations to enhance the understanding and use of space and aeronautics activities and their benefits through education, fostering of interdisciplinary and multidisciplinary space research and training, and supporting Federal funding for graduate fellowships in space-related fields, among other purposes.

(b) REVIEW.—The Administrator shall enter into an arrangement with the National Academies for—

(1) a review of the National Space Grant College and Fellowship Program, including its structure and capabilities for supporting science, technology, engineering, and mathematics education and training consistent with the National Science and Technology Council’s Federal Science, Technology, Engineering, and Mathematics (STEM) Education 5-Year Strategic Plan; and

(2) recommendations on measures, if needed, to enhance the Program’s effectiveness and mechanisms by which any increases in funding appropriated by Congress can be applied.

(c) NATIONAL SPACE GRANT COLLEGE AND FELLOWSHIP PROGRAM AMENDMENTS.

(1) PURPOSES.—Section 40301 of title 51, United States Code, is amended—

(A) by striking “and” at the end of paragraph (5);

(B) by striking the period at the end of paragraph (6) and inserting “; and”; and

(C) by adding at the end the following new paragraph:

“(7) support outreach to primary and secondary schools to help support STEM engagement and learning at the K-12 level and to encourage K-12 students to pursue postsecondary degrees in fields related to space.”.

(2) REGIONAL CONSORTIUM.—Section 40306 of title 51, United States Code, is amended—

(A) in subsection (a)—

(i) by redesignating paragraphs (2) and (3) as paragraphs (3) and (4), respectively; and

(ii) by inserting after paragraph (1) the following new paragraph:

“(2) INCLUSION OF 2-YEAR INSTITUTIONS.—A space grant regional consortium designated in paragraph (1)(B) may include one or more 2-year institutions of higher education.”; and

(B) in subsection (b)(1), by striking “paragraphs (2)(C) and (3)(D)” and inserting “paragraphs (3)(C) and (4)(D)”.

SEC. 603. SENSE OF CONGRESS.

It is the sense of Congress that the Administrator should make the continuation of the Administration’s Minority University Research and Education Program a priority in order to further STEM education for underrepresented students.

TITLE VII—POLICY PROVISIONS

SEC. 701. ASTEROID RETRIEVAL MISSION.

(a) ASTEROID RETRIEVAL REPORT.—Not later than 180 days after the date of enactment of this Act, the Administrator shall provide to the Committee on Science, Space, and Technology of the House of Representatives and the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation of the Senate a report on the proposed Asteroid Retrieval Mission. Such report shall include—

(1) a detailed budget profile, including cost estimates for the development of all necessary technologies and spacecraft required for the mission;

(2) a detailed technical plan that includes milestones and a specific schedule;

(3) a description of the technologies and capabilities anticipated to be gained from the

proposed mission that will enable future human missions to Mars which could not be gained by lunar missions;

(4) a description of the technologies and capabilities anticipated to be gained from the proposed mission that will enable future planetary defense missions, against impact threats from near-Earth objects equal to or greater than 140 meters in diameter, which could not be gained by robotic missions; and

(5) a complete assessment by the Small Bodies Assessment Group and the National Aeronautics and Space Administration Advisory Council of how the proposed mission is in the strategic interests of the United States in space exploration.

(b) MARS FLYBY REPORT.—Not later than 60 days after the date of enactment of this Act, an independent, private systems engineering and technical assistance organization contracted by the Human Exploration Operations Mission Directorate shall transmit to the Administrator, the Committee on Science, Space, and Technology of the House of Representatives, and the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation of the Senate a report analyzing the proposal for a Mars Flyby human spaceflight mission to be launched in 2021. Such report shall include—

(1) a technical development, test, fielding, and operations plan using the Space Launch System and other systems to successfully mount a Mars Flyby mission by 2021;

(2) a description of the benefits in scientific knowledge and technologies demonstrated by a Mars Flyby mission to be launched in 2021 suitable for future Mars missions; and

(3) an annual budget profile, including cost estimates, for the development test, fielding, and operations plan to carry out a Mars Flyby mission through 2021 and comparison of that budget profile to the 5-year budget profile contained in the President's Budget request for fiscal year 2015.

(c) ASSESSMENT.—Not later than 60 days after transmittal of the report specified in subsection (b), the Administrator shall transmit to the Committee on Science, Space, and Technology of the House of Representatives and the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation of the Senate an assessment by the National Aeronautics and Space Administration Advisory Council of whether the proposal for a Mars Flyby Mission to be launched in 2021 is in the strategic interests of the United States in space exploration.

(d) CREWED MISSION.—The report transmitted under subsection (b) may consider a crewed mission with the Space Launch System in cis-lunar space prior to the Mars Flyby mission in 2021.

SEC. 702. TERMINATION LIABILITY SENSE OF CONGRESS.

It is the sense of Congress that:

(1) The International Space Station, the Space Launch System, and the Orion crew capsule will enable the Nation to continue operations in low-Earth orbit and to send its astronauts to deep space. The James Webb Space Telescope will revolutionize our understanding of star and planet formation and how galaxies evolved and advance the search for the origins of our universe. As a result of their unique capabilities and their critical contribution to the future of space exploration, these systems have been designated by Congress and the Administration as priority investments.

(2) In addition, contractors are currently holding program funding, estimated to be in the hundreds of millions of dollars, to cover the potential termination liability should the Government choose to terminate a program for convenience. As a result, hundreds of millions of taxpayer dollars are unavailable for meaningful work on these programs.

(3) According to the Government Accountability Office, the Administration procures most of its goods and services through contracts, and it terminates very few of them. In fiscal year 2010, the Administration terminated 28 of 16,343 active contracts and orders—a termination rate of about 0.17 percent.

(4) The Administration should vigorously pursue a policy on termination liability that maximizes the utilization of its appropriated funds to make maximum progress in meeting established technical goals and schedule milestones on these high-priority programs.

SEC. 703. BASELINE AND COST CONTROLS.

Section 30104 of title 51, United States Code, is amended—

(1) in subsection (a)(1), by striking “Procedural Requirements 7120.5c, dated March 22, 2005” and inserting “Procedural Requirements 7120.5E, dated August 14, 2012”; and

(2) in subsection (f), by striking “beginning 18 months after the date the Administrator transmits a report under subsection (e)(1)(A)” and inserting “beginning 18 months after the Administrator makes such determination”.

SEC. 704. PROJECT AND PROGRAM RESERVES.

(a) SENSE OF CONGRESS.—It is the sense of Congress that the judicious use of program and project reserves provides the Administration's project and program managers with the flexibility needed to manage projects and programs to ensure that the impacts of contingencies can be mitigated.

(b) REPORT.—Not later than 180 days after the date of enactment of this Act the Administrator shall transmit to the Committee on Science, Space, and Technology of the House of Representatives and the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation of the Senate a report describing—

(1) the Administration's criteria for establishing the amount of reserves held at the project and program levels;

(2) how such criteria relate to the agency's policy of budgeting at a 70-percent confidence level; and

(3) the Administration's criteria for waiving the policy of budgeting at a 70-percent confidence level and alternative strategies and mechanisms aimed at controlling program and project costs when a waiver is granted.

SEC. 705. INDEPENDENT REVIEWS.

Not later than 270 days after the date of enactment of this Act, the Administrator shall transmit to the Committee on Science, Space, and Technology of the House of Representatives and the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation of the Senate a report describing—

(1) the Administration's procedures for conducting independent reviews of projects and programs at lifecycle milestones and how the Administration ensures the independence of the individuals who conduct those reviews prior to their assignment;

(2) the internal and external entities independent of project and program management that conduct reviews of projects and programs at life cycle milestones; and

(3) how the Administration ensures the independence of such entities and their members.

SEC. 706. COMMERCIAL TECHNOLOGY TRANSFER PROGRAM.

Section 50116(a) of title 51, United States Code, is amended by inserting “, while protecting national security” after “research community”.

SEC. 707. NATIONAL AERONAUTICS AND SPACE ADMINISTRATION ADVISORY COUNCIL.

(a) STUDY.—The Administrator shall enter into an arrangement with the National Academy of Public Administration to assess

the effectiveness of the NASA Advisory Council and to make recommendations to Congress for any change to—

(1) the functions of the Council;

(2) the appointment of members to the Council;

(3) qualifications for members of the Council;

(4) duration of terms of office for members of the Council;

(5) frequency of meetings of the Council;

(6) the structure of leadership and Committees of the Council; and

(7) levels of professional staffing for the Council.

In carrying out the assessment, the Academy shall also assess the impacts of broadening the Council's role to advising Congress, and any other issues that the Academy determines could potentially impact the effectiveness of the Council. The Academy shall consider the past activities of the NASA Advisory Council, as well as the activities of other analogous federal advisory bodies in conducting its assessment. The results of the assessment, including any recommendations, shall be transmitted to the Committee on Science, Space, and Technology of the House of Representatives and the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation of the Senate.

(b) CONSULTATION AND ADVICE.—Section 20113(g) of title 51, United States Code, is amended by inserting “and Congress” after “advice to the Administration”.

(c) SUNSET.—Subsection (b) shall expire on September 30, 2014.

SEC. 708. COST ESTIMATION.

(a) SENSE OF CONGRESS.—It is the sense of Congress that realistic cost estimating is critically important to the ultimate success of major space development projects. The Administration has devoted significant efforts over the past five years to improving its cost estimating capabilities, but it is important that the Administration continue its efforts to develop and implement guidance in establishing realistic cost estimates.

(b) GUIDANCE AND CRITERIA.—The Administrator shall provide to programs and projects and in a manner consistent with the Administration's Space Flight Program and Project Management Requirements—

(1) guidance on when an Independent Cost Estimate and Independent Cost Assessment should be used; and

(2) the criteria to be used to make such a determination.

(c) REPORT.—Not later than 270 days after the date of enactment of this Act, the Administrator shall transmit to the Committee on Science, Space, and Technology of the House of Representatives and the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation of the Senate a report—

(1) describing efforts to enhance internal cost estimation and assessment expertise;

(2) describing the mechanisms the Administration is using and will continue to use to ensure that adequate resources are dedicated to cost estimation;

(3) listing the steps the Administration is undertaking to advance consistent implementation of the joint cost and schedule process;

(4) identifying criteria used by programs and projects in determining when to conduct an Independent Cost Estimate and Independent Cost Assessment; and

(5) listing—

(A) the costs of each individual Independent Cost Estimate or Independent Cost Assessment activity conducted in fiscal year 2011, fiscal year 2012, and fiscal year 2013;

(B) the purpose of the activity;

(C) identification of the primary Administration unit or outside body that conducted the activity; and

(D) key findings and recommendations.

(d) UPDATED REPORT.—Subsequent to submission of the report under subsection (c), for each subsequent year, the Administrator shall provide an update of listed elements in conjunction with subsequent congressional budget justifications.

SEC. 709. AVOIDING ORGANIZATIONAL CONFLICTS OF INTEREST IN MAJOR ADMINISTRATION ACQUISITION PROGRAMS.

(a) REVISED REGULATIONS REQUIRED.—Not later than 270 days after the date of enactment of this Act, the Administrator shall revise the Administration Supplement to the Federal Acquisition Regulation to provide uniform guidance and recommend revised requirements for organizational conflicts of interest by contractors in major acquisition programs in order to address elements identified in subsection (b).

(b) ELEMENTS.—The revised regulations required by subsection (a) shall, at a minimum—

(1) address organizational conflicts of interest that could potentially arise as a result of—

(A) lead system integrator contracts on major acquisition programs and contracts that follow lead system integrator contracts on such programs, particularly contracts for production;

(B) the ownership of business units performing systems engineering and technical assistance functions, professional services, or management support services in relation to major acquisition programs by contractors who simultaneously own business units competing to perform as either the prime contractor or the supplier of a major subsystem or component for such programs;

(C) the award of major subsystem contracts by a prime contractor for a major acquisition program to business units or other affiliates of the same parent corporate entity, and particularly the award of subcontracts for software integration or the development of a proprietary software system architecture; or

(D) the performance by, or assistance of, contractors in technical evaluations on major acquisition programs;

(2) ensure that the Administration receives advice on systems architecture and systems engineering matters with respect to major acquisition programs from objective sources independent of the prime contractor;

(3) require that a contract for the performance of systems engineering and technical assistance functions for a major acquisition program contains a provision prohibiting the contractor or any affiliate of the contractor from participating as a prime contractor or a major subcontractor in the development of a system under the program; and

(4) establish such limited exceptions to the requirement in paragraphs (2) and (3) as may be necessary to ensure that the Administration has continued access to advice on systems architecture and systems engineering matters from highly-qualified contractors with domain experience and expertise, while ensuring that such advice comes from sources that are objective and unbiased.

SEC. 710. FACILITIES AND INFRASTRUCTURE.

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

(1) the Administration must reverse the deteriorating condition of its facilities and infrastructure, as this condition is hampering the effectiveness and efficiency of research performed by both the Administration and industry participants making use of Administration facilities, thus reducing the competitiveness of the United States aerospace industry;

(2) the Administration has a role in providing laboratory capabilities to industry

participants that are economically viable as commercial entities and thus are not available elsewhere;

(3) to ensure continued access to reliable and efficient world-class facilities by researchers, the Administration should seek to establish strategic partnerships with other Federal agencies, academic institutions, and industry, as appropriate; and

(4) decisions on whether to dispose of, maintain, or modernize existing facilities must be made in the context of meeting future Administration and other Federal agencies' laboratory needs, including those required to meet the activities supporting the Human Exploration Roadmap required by section 70504 of title 51, United States Code.

(b) POLICY.—It is the policy of the United States that the Administration maintain reliable and efficient facilities and that decisions on whether to dispose of, maintain, or modernize existing facilities be made in the context of meeting future Administration needs.

(c) PLAN.—The Administrator shall develop a plan that has the goal of positioning the Administration to have the facilities, laboratories, tools, and approaches necessary to address future Administration requirements. Such plan shall identify—

(1) future Administration research and development and testing needs;

(2) a strategy for identifying facilities that are candidates for disposal, that is consistent with the national strategic direction set forth in—

(A) the National Space Policy;

(B) the National Aeronautics Research, Development, Test, and Evaluation Infrastructure Plan;

(C) National Aeronautics and Space Administration Authorization Acts; and

(D) the Human Exploration Roadmap specified in section 70504 of title 51, United States Code;

(3) a strategy for the maintenance, repair, upgrading, and modernization of the Administration's laboratories, facilities, and equipment;

(4) criteria for prioritizing deferred maintenance tasks and also for upgrading or modernizing laboratories, facilities, and equipment and implementing processes, plans, and policies for guiding the Administration's Centers on whether to maintain, repair, upgrade, or modernize a facility and for determining the type of instrument to be used;

(5) an assessment of modifications needed to maximize usage of facilities that offer unique and highly specialized benefits to the aerospace industry and the American public; and

(6) implementation steps, including a timeline, milestones, and an estimate of resources required for carrying out the plan.

(d) POLICY.—Not later than 180 days after the date of enactment of this Act, the Administrator shall establish and make publicly available a policy that guides the Administration's use of existing authorities to out-grant, lease, excess to the General Services Administration, sell, decommission, demolish, or otherwise transfer property, facilities, or infrastructure. This policy shall establish criteria for the use of authorities, best practices, standardized procedures, and guidelines for how to appropriately manage property, infrastructure, and facilities.

(e) TRANSMITTAL.—Not later than one year after the date of enactment of this Act, the Administrator shall transmit the plan developed under subsection (c) to the Committee on Science, Space, and Technology of the House of Representatives and the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation of the Senate.

(f) ESTABLISHMENT OF CAPITAL FUND.—The Administrator shall establish a capital fund

for the modernization of facilities and laboratories. The Administrator shall ensure to the maximum extent practicable that all financial savings achieved by closing outdated or surplus facilities at an Administration Center shall be made available to that Center for the purpose of modernizing the Center's facilities and laboratories and for upgrading the infrastructure at the Center.

(g) REPORT ON CAPITAL FUND.—Expenditures and other activities of the fund established under subsection (f) shall require review and approval by the Administrator and the status, including the amounts held in the capital fund, shall be reported to the Committee on Science, Space, and Technology of the House of Representatives and the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation of the Senate in conjunction with the Administration's annual budget request justification for each fiscal year.

SEC. 711. DETECTION AND AVOIDANCE OF COUNTERFEIT ELECTRONIC PARTS.

(a) REGULATIONS.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—Not later than 270 days after the date of enactment of this Act, the Administrator shall revise the National Aeronautics and Space Administration Supplement to the Federal Acquisition Regulation to address the detection and avoidance of counterfeit electronic parts.

(2) CONTRACTOR RESPONSIBILITIES.—The revised regulations issued pursuant to paragraph (1) shall provide that—

(A) Administration contractors who supply electronic parts or products that include electronic parts are responsible for detecting and avoiding the use or inclusion of counterfeit electronic parts or suspect counterfeit electronic parts in such products and for any rework or corrective action that may be required to remedy the use or inclusion of such parts; and

(B) the cost of counterfeit electronic parts and suspect counterfeit electronic parts and the cost of rework or corrective action that may be required to remedy the use or inclusion of such parts are not allowable costs under Administration contracts, unless—

(i) the covered contractor has an operational system to detect and avoid counterfeit parts and suspect counterfeit electronic parts that has been reviewed and approved by the Administration or the Department of Defense;

(ii) the covered contractor provides timely notice to the Administration pursuant to paragraph (4); or

(iii) the counterfeit electronic parts or suspect counterfeit electronic parts were provided to the contractor as Government property in accordance with part 45 of the Federal Acquisition Regulation.

(3) SUPPLIERS OF ELECTRONIC PARTS.—The revised regulations issued pursuant to paragraph (1) shall—

(A) require that the Administration and Administration contractors and subcontractors at all tiers—

(i) obtain electronic parts that are in production or currently available in stock from the original manufacturers of the parts or their authorized dealers, or from suppliers who obtain such parts exclusively from the original manufacturers of the parts or their authorized dealers; and

(ii) obtain electronic parts that are not in production or currently available in stock from suppliers that meet qualification requirements established pursuant to subparagraph (C);

(B) establish documented requirements consistent with published industry standards or Government contract requirements for—

(i) notification of the Administration; and

(ii) inspection, testing, and authentication of electronic parts that the Administration

or an Administration contractor or subcontractor obtains from any source other than a source described in subparagraph (A);

(C) establish qualification requirements, consistent with the requirements of section 2319 of title 10, United States Code, pursuant to which the Administration may identify suppliers that have appropriate policies and procedures in place to detect and avoid counterfeit electronic parts and suspect counterfeit electronic parts; and

(D) authorize Administration contractors and subcontractors to identify and use additional suppliers beyond those identified pursuant to subparagraph (C) provided that—

(i) the standards and processes for identifying such suppliers comply with established industry standards;

(ii) the contractor or subcontractor assumes responsibility for the authenticity of parts provided by such suppliers as provided in paragraph (2); and

(iii) the selection of such suppliers is subject to review and audit by appropriate Administration officials.

(4) **TIMELY NOTIFICATION.**—The revised regulations issued pursuant to paragraph (1) shall require that any Administration contractor or subcontractor who becomes aware, or has reason to suspect, that any end item, component, part, or material contained in supplies purchased by the Administration, or purchased by a contractor or subcontractor for delivery to, or on behalf of, the Administration, contains counterfeit electronic parts or suspect counterfeit electronic parts, shall provide notification to the applicable Administration contracting officer within 30 calendar days.

(b) **REPORT.**—Not later than 120 days after the revised regulations specified in subsection (a) have been implemented, the Administrator shall submit to the Committee on Science, Space, and Technology of the House of Representatives and the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation of the Senate a report updating the Administration's actions to prevent counterfeit electronic parts from entering the supply chain as described in its October 2011 report pursuant to section 1206(d) of the National Aeronautics and Space Administration Authorization Act of 2010 (42 U.S.C. 18444(d)).

(c) **DEFINITION.**—In this section, the term “electronic part” means a discrete electronic component, including a microcircuit, transistor, capacitor, resistor, or diode that is intended for use in a safety or mission critical application.

SEC. 712. SPACE ACT AGREEMENTS.

(a) **COST SHARING.**—To the extent that the Administrator determines practicable, the funds provided by the Government under a funded Space Act Agreement shall not exceed the total amount provided by other parties to the Space Act Agreement.

(b) **NEED.**—A funded Space Act Agreement may be used only when the use of a standard contract, grant, or cooperative agreement is not feasible or appropriate, as determined by the Associate Administrator for Procurement.

(c) **PUBLIC NOTICE AND COMMENT.**—The Administrator shall make available for public notice and comment each proposed Space Act Agreement at least 30 days before entering into such agreement, with appropriate redactions for proprietary, sensitive, or classified information.

(d) **TRANSPARENCY.**—The Administrator shall publicly disclose on the Administration's website and make available in a searchable format each Space Act Agreement, with appropriate redactions for proprietary, sensitive, or classified information, not later than 60 days after such agreement is signed.

(e) ANNUAL REPORT.

(1) **REQUIREMENT.**—Not later than 90 days after the end of each fiscal year, the Administrator shall submit to the Committee on Science, Space, and Technology of the House of Representatives and the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation of the Senate a report on the use of Space Act Agreement authority by the Administration during the previous fiscal year.

(2) **CONTENTS.**—The report shall include for each Space Act Agreement in effect at the time of the report—

(A) an indication of whether the agreement is a reimbursable, nonreimbursable, or funded Space Act Agreement;

(B) a description of—

(i) the subject and terms;

(ii) the parties;

(iii) the responsible—

(I) mission directorate;

(II) center; or

(III) headquarters element;

(iv) the value;

(v) the extent of the cost sharing among Federal Government and non-Federal sources;

(vi) the time period or schedule; and

(vii) all milestones; and

(C) an indication of whether the agreement was renewed during the previous fiscal year.

(3) **ANTICIPATED AGREEMENTS.**—The report shall also include a list of all anticipated reimbursable, nonreimbursable, and funded Space Act Agreements for the upcoming fiscal year.

(4) **CUMULATIVE PROGRAM BENEFITS.**—The report shall also include, with respect to the Space Act Agreements covered by the report, a summary of—

(A) the technology areas in which research projects were conducted under such agreements;

(B) the extent to which the use of the Space Act Agreements—

(i) has contributed to a broadening of the technology and industrial base available for meeting Administration needs; and

(ii) has fostered within the technology and industrial base new relationships and practices that support the United States; and

(C) the total amount of value received by the Federal Government during the fiscal year pursuant to such Space Act Agreements.

SEC. 713. HUMAN SPACEFLIGHT ACCIDENT INVESTIGATIONS.

Section 70702(a) of title 51, United States Code, is amended by striking paragraph (3) and inserting the following:

“(3) any other orbital or suborbital space vehicle carrying humans—

“(A) that is owned by the Federal Government; or

“(B) that is being used pursuant to a contract or Space Act Agreement, as defined in section 2 of the National Aeronautics and Space Administration Authorization Act of 2014, with the Federal Government for carrying a researcher or payload funded by the Federal Government; or”.

SEC. 714. FULLEST COMMERCIAL USE OF SPACE.

(a) **REPORT.**—Not later than 90 days after the date of enactment of this Act, the Administrator shall transmit to the Committee on Science, Space, and Technology of the House of Representatives and the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation of the Senate a report on current and continuing efforts by the Administration to “seek and encourage, to the maximum extent possible, the fullest commercial use of space,” as described in section 20102(c) of title 51, United States Code.

(b) **ELEMENTS.**—The report required under subsection (a) shall include—

(1) an assessment of the Administration's efforts to comply with the policy;

(2) an explanation of criteria used to define compliance;

(3) a description of programs, policies, and activities the Administration is using, and will continue to use, to ensure compliance;

(4) an explanation of how the Administration could expand on the efforts to comply; and

(5) a summary of all current and planned activities pursuant to this policy.

(c) BARRIERS TO FULLEST COMMERCIAL USE OF SPACE.

Not later than 90 days after the date of enactment of this Act, the Administrator shall transmit to the Committee on Science, Space, and Technology of the House of Representatives and the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation of the Senate a report on current and continuing efforts by the Administration to reduce impediments, bureaucracy, redundancy, and burdens to ensure the fullest commercial use of space as required by section 20102(c) of title 51, United States Code.

SEC. 715. ORBITAL DEBRIS.

(a) **FINDINGS.**—Congress finds that orbital debris poses serious risks to the operational space capabilities of the United States and that an international commitment and integrated strategic plan are needed to mitigate the growth of orbital debris wherever possible. Congress finds the delay in the Office of Science and Technology Policy's submission of a report on the status of international coordination and development of mitigation strategies to be inconsistent with such risks.

(b) REPORTS.

(1) **COORDINATION.**—Not later than 90 days after the date of enactment of this Act, the Administrator shall provide the Committee on Science, Space, and Technology of the House of Representatives and the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation of the Senate with a report on the status of efforts to coordinate with countries within the Inter-Agency Space Debris Coordination Committee to mitigate the effects and growth of orbital debris as required by section 1202(b)(1) of the National Aeronautics and Space Administration Authorization Act of 2010 (42 U.S.C. 18441(b)(1)).

(2) **MITIGATION STRATEGY.**—Not later than 90 days after the date of enactment of this Act, the Director of the Office of Science and Technology Policy shall provide the Committee on Science, Space, and Technology of the House of Representatives and the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation of the Senate with a report on the status of the orbital debris mitigation strategy required under section 1202(b)(2) of the National Aeronautics and Space Administration Authorization Act of 2010 (42 U.S.C. 18441(b)(2)).

SEC. 716. REVIEW OF ORBITAL DEBRIS REMOVAL CONCEPTS.

(a) **SENSE OF CONGRESS.**—It is the sense of Congress that the amount of orbital debris in low-Earth orbit poses risks for human activities and robotic spacecraft and that this debris may increase due to collisions between existing debris objects. Understanding options to address and remove orbital debris is important for ensuring safe and effective spacecraft operations in low-Earth orbit.

(b) **REVIEW.**—The Administrator, in collaboration with other relevant Federal agencies, shall solicit and review concepts and technological options for removing orbital debris from low-Earth orbit. The solicitation and review shall also address the requirements for and feasibility of developing and implementing each of the options.

(c) **TRANSMITTAL.**—Not later than 270 days after the date of enactment of this Act, the Administrator shall provide a report to the Committee on Science, Space, and Technology of the House of Representatives and

the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation of the Senate on the solicitation and review required under subsection (b).

SEC. 717. USE OF OPERATIONAL COMMERCIAL SUBORBITAL VEHICLES FOR RESEARCH, DEVELOPMENT, AND EDUCATION.

(a) **POLICY.**—The Administrator shall develop a policy on the use of operational commercial reusable suborbital flight vehicles for carrying out scientific and engineering investigations and educational activities.

(b) **PLAN.**—The Administrator shall prepare a plan on the Administration's use of operational commercial reusable suborbital flight vehicles for carrying out scientific and engineering investigations and educational activities. The plan shall—

(1) describe the purposes for which the Administration intends to use such vehicles;

(2) describe the processes required to support such use, including the criteria used to determine which scientific and engineering investigations and educational activities are selected for a suborbital flight;

(3) describe Administration, space flight operator, and supporting contractor responsibilities for developing standard payload interfaces and conducting payload safety analyses, payload integration and processing, payload operations, and safety assurance for Administration-sponsored space flight participants, among other functions required to fly Administration-sponsored payloads and space flight participants on operational commercial suborbital vehicles;

(4) identify Administration-provided hardware, software, or services that may be provided to commercial reusable suborbital space flight operators on a cost-reimbursable basis, through agreements or contracts entered into under section 20113(e) of title 51, United States Code; and

(5) describe the United States Government and space flight operator responsibilities for liability and indemnification with respect to commercial suborbital vehicle flights that involve Administration-sponsored payloads or activities, Administration-supported space flight participants, or other Administration-related contributions.

(c) **ASSESSMENT OF CAPABILITIES AND RISKS.**—The Administrator shall assess and characterize the potential capabilities and performance of commercial reusable suborbital vehicles for addressing scientific research, including research requiring access to low-gravity and microgravity environments, for carrying out technology demonstrations related to science, exploration, or space operations requirements, and for providing opportunities for educating and training space scientists and engineers, once those vehicles become operational. The assessment shall also characterize the risks of using potential commercial reusable suborbital flights to Administration-sponsored researchers and scientific investigations and flight hardware.

(d) **TRANSMITTAL.**—Not later than 1 year after the date of enactment of this Act, the Administrator shall transmit the plan and assessment described in subsections (b) and (c) to the Committee on Science, Space, and Technology of the House of Representatives and the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation of the Senate.

(e) **ANNUAL PROGRESS REPORTS.**—In conjunction with the Administration's annual budget request justification for each fiscal year, the Administrator shall transmit a report to the Committee on Science, Space, and Technology of the House of Representatives and the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation of the Senate describing progress in carrying out the Commercial Reusable Suborbital Research Pro-

gram, including the number and type of suborbital missions planned in each fiscal year.

(f) **INDEMNIFICATION AND LIABILITY.**—The Administrator shall not proceed with a request for proposals, award any contract, commit any United States Government funds, or enter into any other agreement for the provision of a commercial reusable suborbital vehicle launch service for an Administration-sponsored spaceflight participant until transmittal of the plan and assessment specified in subsections (b) and (c), the liability issues associated with the use of such systems by the United States Government have been addressed, and the liability and indemnification provisions that are planned to be included in such contracts or agreements have been provided to the Committee on Science, Space, and Technology of the House of Representatives and the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation of the Senate.

SEC. 718. FUNDAMENTAL SPACE LIFE AND PHYSICAL SCIENCES RESEARCH.

(a) **SENSE OF CONGRESS.**—It is the sense of Congress that fundamental, discovery-based space life and physical sciences research is critical for enabling space exploration, protecting humans in space, and providing societal benefits, and that the space environment facilitates the advancement of understanding of the life sciences and physical sciences. Space life and physical science research contributes to advancing science, technology, engineering, and mathematics research, and provides careers and training opportunities in academia, Federal laboratories, and commercial industry. Congress encourages the Administrator to augment discovery-based fundamental research and to establish requirements reflecting the importance of such research in keeping with the priorities established in the National Academies' decadal survey entitled "Recapturing a Future for Space Exploration: Life and Physical Sciences Research for a New Era".

(b) **BUDGET REQUEST.**—The Administrator shall include as part of the Administration's annual budget request for each fiscal year a budget line for fundamental space life and physical sciences research, devoted to competitive, peer-reviewed grants, that is separate from the International Space Station Operations account.

(c) **STRATEGIC PLAN.**—

(1) **DEVELOPMENT.**—The Administrator, in consultation with academia, other Federal agencies, and other potential stakeholders, shall develop a strategic plan for carrying out competitive, peer-reviewed fundamental space life science and physical sciences and related technology research, among other activities, consistent with the priorities in the National Academies' decadal survey described in subsection (a).

(2) **TRANSMITTAL.**—Not later than 270 days after the date of enactment of this Act, the Administrator shall transmit the strategic plan developed under paragraph (1) to the Committee on Science, Space, and Technology of the House of Representatives and the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation of the Senate.

SEC. 719. RESTORING COMMITMENT TO ENGINEERING RESEARCH.

(a) **SENSE OF CONGRESS.**—It is the sense of Congress that engineering excellence has long been a hallmark of the Administration's ability to make significant advances in aeronautics and space exploration. However, as has been noted in recent National Academies reports, increasingly constrained funding and competing priorities have led to an erosion of the Administration's commitment to basic engineering research. This research provides the basis for the technology development that enables the Administration's

many challenging missions to succeed. If current trends continue, the Administration's ability to attract and maintain the best and brightest engineering workforce at its Centers as well as its ability to remain on the cutting edge of aeronautical and space technology will continue to erode and will threaten the Administration's ability to be a world leader in aeronautics research and development and space exploration.

(b) **PLAN.**—The Administrator shall develop a plan for restoring a meaningful basic engineering research program at the Administration's Centers, including, as appropriate, collaborations with industry, universities, and other relevant organizations. The plan shall identify the organizational approach to be followed, an initial set of basic research priorities, and a proposed budget.

(c) **REPORT.**—Not later than 180 days after the date of enactment of this Act, the Administrator shall transmit the plan specified in subsection (b) to the Committee on Science, Space, and Technology of the House of Representatives and the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation of the Senate.

SEC. 720. LIQUID ROCKET ENGINE DEVELOPMENT PROGRAM.

The Administrator shall consult with the Secretary of Defense to ensure that any next generation liquid rocket engine made in the United States for national security space launch objectives can contribute, to the extent practicable, to the space programs and missions carried out by the Administration.

SEC. 721. REMOTE SATELLITE SERVICING DEMONSTRATIONS.

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

(1) the Administration plays a key role in demonstrating the feasibility of using robotic technologies for a spacecraft that could autonomously access, inspect, repair, and refuel satellites;

(2) demonstrating this feasibility would both assist the Administration in its future missions and provide other Federal agencies and private sector entities with enhanced confidence in the feasibility to robotically refuel, inspect, repair, and maintain their satellites in both near and distant orbits; and

(3) the capability to refuel, inspect, repair, and maintain satellites robotically could add years of functional life to satellites.

(b) **REPORT.**—Not later than 120 days after the date of enactment of this Act, the Administrator shall transmit a report to the Committee on Science, Space, and Technology of the House of Representatives and the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation of the Senate describing the Administration's—

(1) activities, tools, and techniques associated with the ultimate goal of autonomously servicing satellites using robotic spacecraft;

(2) efforts to coordinate its technology development and demonstrations with other Federal agencies and private sector entities that conduct programs, projects, or activities on on-orbit satellite inspection and servicing capabilities;

(3) efforts to leverage the work of these Federal agencies and private sector entities into the Administration's plans;

(4) accomplishments to date in demonstrating various servicing technologies;

(5) major technical and operational challenges encountered and mitigation measures taken; and

(6) demonstrations needed to increase confidence in the use of the technologies for operational missions, and the timeframe for these demonstrations.

SEC. 722. INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY GOVERNANCE.

(a) SENSE OF CONGRESS.—It is the sense of Congress that information security is central to the Administration's ability to protect information and information systems vital to its mission.

(b) STUDY.—The Comptroller General of the United States shall conduct a study to assess the effectiveness of the Administration's Information Technology Governance. The study shall include an assessment of—

(1) the resources available for overseeing Administration-wide information technology operations, investments, and security measures and the Chief Information Officer's visibility into and access to those resources;

(2) the effectiveness of the Administration's decentralized information technology structure, decisionmaking processes and authorities and its ability to enforce information security; and

(3) the impact of providing the Chief Information Officer approval authority over information technology investments that exceed a defined monetary threshold and any potential impacts of the Chief Information Officer having such authority on the Administration's missions, flights programs and projects, research activities, and Center operations.

(c) REPORT.—Not later than 1 year after the date of enactment of this Act, the Comptroller General shall transmit a report detailing the results of the study conducted under subsection (b) to the Committee on Science, Space, and Technology of the House of Representatives and the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation of the Senate.

SEC. 723. STRENGTHENING ADMINISTRATION SECURITY.

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

(1) Following the public disclosure of security and export control violations at its research centers, the Administration contracted with the National Academy of Public Administration to conduct an independent assessment of how the Administration carried out Foreign National Access Management practices and other security matters.

(2) The assessment by the National Academy of Public Administration concluded that “NASA networks are compromised”, that the Administration lacked a standardized and systematic approach to export compliance, and that individuals within the Administration were not held accountable when making serious, preventable errors in carrying out Foreign National Access Management practices and other security matters.

(b) REPORT.—Not later than 90 days after the date of enactment of this Act, the Administration shall report to the Committee on Science, Space, and Technology of the House of Representatives and the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation of the Senate on how it plans to address each of the recommendations made in the security assessment by the National Academy of Public Administration and the recommendations made by the Government Accountability Office and the Administration's Office of the Inspector General regarding security and safeguarding export control information.

(c) REVIEW.—Within one year of enactment of this Act, the Comptroller General of the United States shall report to the Committee on Science, Space, and Technology of the House of Representatives and the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation of the Senate its assessment of how the Administration has complied with the recommendations described in subsection (b).

SEC. 724. PROHIBITION ON USE OF FUNDS FOR CONTRACTORS THAT HAVE COMMITTED FRAUD OR OTHER CRIMES.

None of the funds authorized to be appropriated or otherwise made available for fiscal year 2014 or any fiscal year thereafter for the Administration may be used to enter into a contract with any offeror or any of its principals if the offeror certifies, pursuant to the Federal Acquisition Regulation, that the offeror or any of its principals—

(1) within a three-year period preceding this offer has been convicted of or had a civil judgment rendered against it for—

(A) commission of fraud or a criminal offense in connection with obtaining, attempting to obtain, or performing a public (Federal, State, or local) contract or subcontract;

(B) violation of Federal or State antitrust statutes relating to the submission of offers; or

(C) commission of embezzlement, theft, forgery, bribery, falsification or destruction of records, making false statements, tax evasion, violating Federal criminal tax laws, or receiving stolen property;

(2) are presently indicted for, or otherwise criminally or civilly charged by a governmental entity with, commission of any of the offenses enumerated in paragraph (1); or

(3) within a three-year period preceding this offer, has been notified of any delinquent Federal taxes in an amount that exceeds \$3,000 for which the liability remains unsatisfied.

SEC. 725. PROTECTION OF APOLLO LANDING SITES.

(a) ASSESSMENT.—The Director of the Office of Science and Technology Policy, in consultation with all relevant agencies of the Federal Government and other appropriate entities and individuals, shall carry out a review and assessment of the issues involved in protecting and preserving historically important Apollo Program lunar landing sites and Apollo program artifacts residing on the lunar surface, including those pertaining to Apollo 11 and Apollo 17. The review and assessment shall, at a minimum, include determination of what risks to the protection and preservation of those sites and artifacts exist or may exist in the future, what measures are required to ensure such protection and preservation, the extent to which additional domestic legislation or international treaties or agreements will be required, and specific recommendations for protecting and preserving those lunar landing sites and artifacts.

(b) REPORT.—Not later than one year after the date of enactment of this Act, the Director shall transmit to the Committee on Science, Space, and Technology of the House of Representatives and the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation of the Senate the results of the assessment required under subsection (a).

SEC. 726. ASTRONAUT OCCUPATIONAL HEALTHCARE.

(a) IN GENERAL.—The National Academies' Institute of Medicine report “Health Standards for Long Duration and Exploration Spaceflight: Ethics Principles, Responsibilities, and Decision Framework” found that the Administration has ethical responsibilities for and should adopt policies and processes related to health standards for long duration and exploration spaceflights that recognize those ethical responsibilities. In particular, the report recommended that the Administration “provide preventative long-term health screening and surveillance of astronauts and lifetime health care to protect their health, support ongoing evaluation of health standards, improve mission safety, and reduce risks for current and future astronauts.”

(b) RESPONSE.—The Administration shall prepare a response to the National Acad-

emies report recommendation described in subsection (a). The response shall include the estimated budgetary resources required for the implementation of those recommendations, and any options that might be considered as part of the response.

(c) TRANSMITTAL.—The response required under subsection (b) shall be transmitted to the Committee on Science, Space, and Technology of the House of Representatives and the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation of the Senate not later than 6 months after the date of enactment of this Act.

SEC. 727. SENSE OF CONGRESS ON ACCESS TO OBSERVATIONAL DATA SETS.

It is the sense of Congress that the Administration should prioritize the development of tools and interfaces that make publicly available observational data sets more easy to access, analyze, manipulate, and understand for students, teachers, and the American public at large, with a particular focus on K-12 and undergraduate STEM education settings.

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

There was no objection.

GENERAL LEAVE

Mr. PALAZZO. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that all Members have 5 legislative days in which to revise and extend their remarks and submit extraneous material.

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

There was no objection.

LEGISLATIVE PROGRAM

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

Mr. HOYER. Mr. Speaker, before I inquire of the majority leader about the schedule for the week to come, I want to say, at the outset, I have now and have had great respect for the majority leader.

The majority leader is a person of significant intellect. He cares about this institution. He cares about our country and works hard on behalf of the principles which he believes in and which his party believes in, and I have enjoyed having the opportunity to work with him. We obviously, as people have seen from the colloquies from time to time, have not always agreed on what we ought to be doing.

The gentleman from the State of Virginia (Mr. CANTOR) served in his House of Delegates, in his general assembly, for 8 years. He served there with distinction and then was elected to the House of Representatives in 2000, succeeding a good friend of mine, the former mayor of Richmond, Tom Biley, who Mr. CANTOR chaired his campaign for at least three cycles—obviously successfully.

He has served in the House of Representatives since 2001 and was selected early on as the chief deputy whip and then became the whip; and then after one Congress serving as whip, his party took the majority, and he was elected as the majority leader.

It has been my experience during that period of time that he has worked hard, has been attentive to his Members, and attentive, also, to the interests of our country.

Again, because we do not agree with one another on how to get to a destination, it does not diminish in any way the commitment of either side to the welfare and best interests of their country and the people that we serve.

So I wanted to say at the outset that I have enjoyed working with Mr. CANTOR, and at times—not always—we have worked very productively and in tandem with one another for the interests of our country.

I want to say to the Members of the House of Representatives that I expect Mr. CANTOR to continue to be, over the next 5 months, an influential and effective Member of the Congress of the United States.

I want to say to my Members, to his Members, and, Mr. Speaker, to those who might be listening, that I intend to continue to work over the next 5 or 6 months with Mr. CANTOR on things that he and I can agree on because I believe that he will remain an influential and effective Member of the Republican Conference and a person dedicated to the best interests of this country.

I want to also say to his wife, Diana, it is tough being a spouse. I lost my spouse, Judy, 17 years ago; and the gentleman from Virginia is blessed by having an extraordinarily wonderful wife, not only extraordinary in terms of her partnership with Mr. CANTOR, but also extraordinary in terms of her own talents and intellect and successes that she has had in business and in life.

They have three wonderful children who follow in their parents' success: Evan, a recent graduate of the University of Virginia, he could have gone to the University of Maryland, but he chose Virginia—such is life; Jenna, who is a senior at the University of Michigan; and Michael, a second-year student at the University of Virginia.

I know that their father will be continually successful, as he has been thus far in life, and will continue to contribute to his country in whatever capacity he might serve.

I congratulate him on his service in this House. I thank him for the opportunity to work with him as a partner from time to time and as a respectful opponent from time to time, always realizing that there are 435 of us elected around this country by our people.

They elect us because they have some faith and trust that we will represent their views and the best interests of their communities, our States, and our country. So I thank him for his service.

I am now pleased to yield to the gentleman from Virginia, the majority leader.

Mr. CANTOR. Mr. Speaker, before I talk about today's schedule, I just want to thank the gentleman from Maryland for his very kind and generous remarks.

I, too, have enjoyed the ability to get to know the gentleman from Maryland. STENY HOYER, the Democratic whip, is a tenacious advocate for his cause. I know that these colloquies have, at times, become heated and long, much to the dismay of some who would like to make their word known on the floor.

I do want to say that it has been a privilege. I respect the gentleman from Maryland as a friend and as a colleague who has been elected over the years by his constituents to be here to advocate on their behalf and for the good of the country.

As the gentleman from Maryland said, Mr. HOYER and I do not always agree, but I think we do share a love of this country. I think there are plenty of things, frankly, that we have found the ability to work towards in the fashion that I believe is the best way forward for this institution, which is to look for ways to set aside differences to find areas that we have in common, so that we can produce results for the American people.

Again, the Democratic whip, Mr. HOYER, my friend from Maryland, has been a very engaged individual on the issues, and it has been my and my team's honor to get to work with STENY and his team on some of the issues that come before this House that have to be addressed, and I thank him for that.

I look forward to a continuing relationship here, as I intend to stay as the majority leader until the end of July and then for the rest of my term as a Member. Again, I want to thank him for the courtesies, and I look forward to continuing to nurture the relationship.

Mr. HOYER. Reclaiming my time, the gentleman mentioned his staff. I am not going to mention them by name because I would leave out somebody, perhaps, but I will say, Mr. Speaker, that Mr. CANTOR's staff and my staff—no matter what the differences might have been—have been able to work together in a collegial, effective, and productive manner on behalf of this House, I think.

I want to thank the members of Mr. CANTOR's staff for that. They have always been receptive to our discussions. We haven't always agreed, as no one would expect, but they have always been cordial and effective and have worked closely with my staff, and we appreciate that, and I appreciate that.

I will now yield to the majority leader for the schedule.

Mr. CANTOR. Mr. Speaker, on Monday, the House will meet at noon for morning-hour and 2 p.m. for legislative business. Votes will be postponed until 6:30 p.m.

On Tuesday and Wednesday, the House will meet at 10 a.m. for morning-hour and noon for legislative business.

On Thursday, the House will meet at 9 a.m. for legislative business. Last votes of the week are expected no later than 3 p.m.

On Friday, no votes are expected.

Mr. Speaker, the House will consider a few suspensions next week, a complete list of which will be announced by the close of business today.

In addition, the House will consider H.R. 4413, the Customer Protection and End User Relief Act, sponsored by Chairman FRANK LUCAS of the Committee on Agriculture.

Members are advised that debate on the bill and the eight amendments made in order by the rule will occur Monday night after the 6:30 p.m. vote series. However, votes on amendments and passage will occur on Tuesday afternoon.

For the remainder of the week, the House will consider three bills to lower the price of gas and lessen the middle class squeeze caused by higher energy prices. These three bills are: H.R. 6, the Domestic Prosperity and Global Freedom Act, authored by Representative CORY GARDNER; H.R. 3301, the North American Energy Infrastructure Act, sponsored by Chairman FRED UPTON; and H.R. 4899, the Lowering Gasoline Prices to Fuel an America That Works Act of 2014, authored by Chairman DOC HASTINGS.

Mr. HOYER. Mr. Speaker, this is the last colloquy that I think I will be having with the gentleman from Virginia (Mr. CANTOR), which is why I spent the time to recognize him, because the American public, I am sure, thinks that we are all at one another's throats all the time, and that is very discouraging and very depressing for them.

□ 1245

Frankly, it is a problem for us here in the House because we don't like that atmosphere, either.

But I wanted him to know that there is respect on each side, I think, for the other in many—in most instances. I hope that is the case. But I do have respect and appreciation to Mr. CANTOR for his service.

But because it is the last colloquy, not for the purposes of necessarily debate or discussion, but simply I want to articulate some of those things that I know we need to address and I hope we address in the coming weeks before the August break. We clearly need to fund the highway trust fund with a sustainable funding source. Running out of money—I think every Member of the House does not want that to happen, does not want to have Governors around this country shutting down the letting of contracts for needed infrastructure improvement.

We need to reauthorize the Export-Import Bank. We still believe very strongly that we need to pass comprehensive immigration reform, which we think will be a positive for our economy and the morally right thing to do. We are still very concerned, Mr. Speaker, with unemployment insurance and the minimum wage. The Senate has passed an Employment Non-Discrimination Act that we would like and hope would be considered on this floor. The terrorism risk insurance will

expire in the not-too-distant future. We think both for our economy and for the private sector's growth we need to pass that. And, of course, we want to complete the appropriations bills before the end of the fiscal year.

Lastly, let me say, Mr. Speaker, we will celebrate next week the 50th anniversary of the signing of the Civil Rights Act of 1964. And we will celebrate this summer with that which is being called Freedom Summer to celebrate that move towards a freer and more just nation. We are very hopeful that we can pass in the not-too-distant-future the Voting Rights Amendment Act, which will deal with ensuring that all people in our country not only have the right to vote but have access to voting and are facilitated in casting their vote.

Again, we don't need to debate those issues, but I did want to set them forth, Mr. Speaker, because this is our last colloquy before our July Fourth break.

Again, I want to close, unless the gentleman wants to say something, with thanks to Mr. CANTOR for his service and for his working together when we saw that as possible, and when we disagreed to disagree as coworkers on behalf of this country.

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

ADJOURNMENT TO MONDAY, JUNE 23, 2014

Mr. CANTOR. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that when the House adjourns today, it adjourn to meet on Monday, June 23, 2014, when it shall convene at noon for morning-hour debate and 2 p.m. for legislative business.

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

There was no objection.

RECOGNIZING ALLEGHENY WATER-SHED IMPROVEMENT NEEDS (WINS) COALITION

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

Mr. THOMPSON of Pennsylvania. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to recognize the Allegheny Watershed Improvement Needs WINS Coalition. This is a group of local, State, and Federal Government agencies, and local leaders of various nonprofit organizations, that promotes ecological health of watersheds and habitats in and around the Allegheny National Forest.

Last month, Allegheny WINS was recognized by the U.S. Forest Service with the Rise to the Future Award for their work in the ANF. The Rise to the Future Award was created by the Forest Service to help enhance fisheries and watersheds on national forests. The award acknowledges collaborative work in areas such as soils management and aquatic restoration.

The Allegheny WINS Coalition was recognized for amassing \$4.8 million in external funding to the ANF and providing more than 5,000 volunteer days toward ANF projects. Overall, the coalition reached over 10,000 students through more than 50 environmental education and outreach events.

Mr. Speaker, I want to thank Allegheny WINS for their creative work to help keep our forests vibrant and healthy. This group of local partners is a model for our national forest system, and they should be praised for their leadership.

KEYSTONE XL PIPELINE MEANS SAFER COMMUNITIES

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

Mr. FITZPATRICK. Mr. Speaker, as U.S. oil production continues to grow, the increased burden of moving these resources is falling upon our Nation's railways. In 2013, American railroads shipped more than 400,000 carloads of crude oil by rail, compared to under 10,000 just 6 years ago.

Increasing the amount of oil being transported has left communities like those I represent in danger of potential accidents. Increased domestic energy production remains a critical part of a strategy to decrease energy costs and reduce our dependency on foreign oil. We must not, however, wait for another accident to take preventative measures.

We need the infrastructure and protections to safely transport these resources across our country. Recent steps to ensure the safety of crude oil transportation through our communities are an improvement, but more can be done. Building the Keystone pipeline will help to safely move resources.

Our Nation is blessed with vast energy potential. We can safely and responsibly take advantage of these resources, and I look forward to working with all involved to making transportation safer for communities in our district and across our Nation.

CONGRATULATING COMMAND SERGEANT MAJOR MARK A. MATHIS ON HIS RETIREMENT FROM THE U.S. ARMY

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

Mr. RODNEY DAVIS of Illinois. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to congratulate Command Sergeant Major Mark A. Mathis on his retirement after 30 years of service to our Nation in the U.S. Army.

Command Sergeant Major Mathis was born in Alton in 1963 and grew up in the small town of Dorchester in Macoupin County in central Illinois. He entered the Army in September of

1984 and is currently serving as the command sergeant major for the 902nd Military Intelligence Group in Fort Meade, Maryland.

He has had a multitude of assignments throughout his 30-year military career, including his deployment to Iraq with the 82nd Airborne Division.

Command Sergeant Major Mathis' awards and badges include the Bronze Star Medal, the Iraq Campaign Medal, the Meritorious Service Medal, the Army Commendation Medal, and many others.

Mr. Speaker, Command Sergeant Major Mark A. Mathis represents the best our country has to offer. His experience and leadership will be greatly missed.

Command Sergeant Major Mathis, thank you for your service to our country, and congratulations on your well-earned retirement.

RETAIN THE U-2 AIRCRAFT PLATFORM

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

Mr. LAMALFA. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to acknowledge the good work of the Defense Appropriations Committee in retaining the U-2 aircraft platform, which is based in northern California's Beale Air Force Base, where 1,000 personnel from Nevada, Yuba, Placer, Sierra, Sutter, and other nearby counties work to ensure that our troops have the most timely and accurate intelligence possible.

As the commander of U.S. forces in Korea recently testified, the U-2 provides intelligence, surveillance, and reconnaissance—ISR—capabilities that do not currently exist in any other platform.

The committee recognized that, while the Global Hawk and unmanned aircraft, in general, bring a number of new and future capabilities to the fight and to the ISR mission, the Global Hawk serves as a complement to the U-2, not as a rival.

While I understand the fiscal constraints that the Air Force is under, I am pleased to see that the Appropriations bill directs the Secretary of the Air Force to present a plan to the committee before taking any action to retire the U-2 fleet.

The capabilities gap that would occur in ISR mission should the U-2 be graveyarded would be both immediate and be felt for years to come.

Mr. Speaker, we need to retain this aircraft for our security.

THOUGHTS AND PRAYERS FOR THE FAMILY OF LITTLE RIVER ACADEMY POLICE CHIEF LEE DIXON

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

Mr. CARTER. Mr. Speaker, last night, tragedy struck a small town in central Texas. Little River Academy is a very small town outside of the largest town of Temple in Bell County, Texas.

The chief of police, Lee Dixon, was killed in the line of duty while responding to a routine disturbance. There is an investigation ongoing, and I am confident, as a former judge and having personal knowledge of the judiciary of that county and the makeup of the juries, that justice will be served in this case.

I ask this House to keep the family of Chief Lee Dixon in their thoughts and prayers as they go through this time in a very small, but important town, in Bell County, Texas.

THE KEYSTONE XL PIPELINE

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mr. HUDSON). Under the Speaker's announced policy of January 3, 2013, the gentleman from Georgia (Mr. WOODALL) is recognized for 60 minutes as the designee of the majority leader.

Mr. WOODALL. Mr. Speaker, it is a big burden of responsibility being the designee of the majority leader because there are issues on which this Congress can lead.

I am not talking about issues about which this Congress can fight. I am talking about issues on which this Congress can lead, things that we can do together in order to make a difference in the lives of folks back home, and for me, one of those is energy security.

I travel from one corner of the State of Georgia to another. I go through liberal districts and conservative districts. I ask: Who is it that wants to keep sending money to people who hate us and want to kill us?

There aren't many hands that go up in the room.

I ask: Who is it who wants to see economic prosperity traded away because energy prices are crushing job creation?

Absolutely no hands go up.

I am perfectly willing, as soon as we get to energy security, Mr. Speaker, as soon as we get to a place where we are energy secure in this country, I am willing to talk about what the mix of that energy is. All folks want to.

I am trying to do my part. I drive an electric car. I have been persuaded in those ways, and those Federal tax credits don't hurt, either, but we need job creation. We are energy rich in this country, and we need to be able to use that energy in order to make a difference in people's lives.

That brings us, Mr. Speaker, to the Keystone pipeline—the Keystone XL pipeline. I am sure it is the same in your district, Mr. Speaker, as it is in mine. I can't go anywhere in my district where folks don't know about the Keystone XL pipeline.

There are dozens upon dozens upon dozens of pipelines running between America and Canada—not one, not two,

not three, not four—dozens upon dozens upon dozens upon dozens. But I promise you, if we took a poll out on the steps of the U.S. Capitol this morning, Americans could not name a single pipeline that runs north and south except for Keystone XL. Why? Because we have been arguing about it for years—not days, not weeks, not months—but years.

You can't see my slides, Mr. Speaker. This one is sunshine and rainbows. It is a lot like what our life is like here on Capitol Hill. Every day it is butterflies and clover. It is absolutely beautiful. And it says this—it says: "Should America prevent Canada's oil resources from being used?" Because the way the Keystone XL pipeline conversation happens, it is framed as if we don't build the pipeline, that means those resources don't get used.

But that is just nonsense. That is a story of sunshine and rainbows. That is a fairytale of butterflies and clover, because if we don't do it and bring those resources to America, those resources are going to go elsewhere.

Now, I know what you are thinking, Mr. Speaker. You are thinking, for Pete's sakes, WOODALL, you have only been in this House for 3 years, you are not an energy expert. How do you know?

Well, I don't have to make this stuff up, Mr. Speaker. Take your pick. Who is the media outlet that you believe? Is it Bloomberg? Because Bloomberg says: "Obama's Keystone Denial Prompts Canada to Look to China for Sales." It is not a choice of, should Canada develop those resources or not? It is a choice of when Canada develops those resources, should it be used to benefit America and the American economy, or should it be shipped overseas?

Don't trust Bloomberg, Mr. Speaker? That is okay. We have got The Week here: "Did Obama Push Canada Into China's Arms By Rejecting the Keystone Pipeline?"

Well, maybe you think these are all American sources and so they are all biased, Mr. Speaker. That is okay. I have got the BBC here. The BBC says: "Oil Spurs Canada's PM, Stephen Harper, to Visit China." National Journal: "Ambassador Rejection of Keystone Would Definitely Strain U.S.-Canada Relations." The Ledger says: "Canada: Harper Looks to Asian Countries to Sell Natural Resources Bounty."

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The question that we have about the Keystone pipeline, Mr. Speaker, is not should Canada's resources be developed; the question is when Canada's resources are developed, who should benefit? Should we benefit here in America, or will those benefits flow overseas?

Well, let's find out what the American media has to say about that. Now, I am just starting with the American media because you know as well as I do that the American media is not the end all be all of common sense in this coun-

try, but occasionally they hit it right on the mark. The Washington Post, no bastion of conservatism—it is not a shill for the Republican Party; it is not out to promote some sort of a conservative agenda—The Washington Post says:

Keystone XL's continued delay is absurd.

I am not cherry picking here. This was just April of this year. They have been saying it for years. They are still saying it now:

Keystone XL's continued delay is absurd.

What about President Obama's hometown newspaper? The Chicago Tribune is not silent on this. The Chicago Tribune, also in April of this year—and why April of this year? Because that is the most recent opportunity the President had to make a difference in the lives of Americans, and he continued denial and delay. The Chicago Tribune says:

The delay is bad for Americans who would like to have a job.

"Bad for Americans who would like to have a job." How many times have we come to this Chamber, packed every seat in this Chamber to talk about the importance of the economy and job creation? It is not once. It is not twice. It is daily, Mr. Speaker, that folks on both sides of the aisle say it is jobs, jobs, jobs. The President's hometown paper says his continued delay is bad for Americans who would like to have jobs.

When I think about folks who really could use some of those jobs, I think about Detroit, Mr. Speaker. Detroit has had a hard time. The people of Detroit are incredibly resilient. They are not quitters. They are not going to give up, but they have had a tough time. The Detroit News says:

Once again, politics trump Keystone XL. With environmental risks put aside, political motives delay shovel-ready project that could create thousands of jobs.

Those are not my words. Those are the words of the Detroit News. "Politics trump . . . With environmental risks put aside"—solved, mitigated, dismissed—"political motives delay shovel-ready project that could create thousands of jobs." Mr. Speaker, delay, denial, its motivation may be political, but its impact is more personal.

Let me go on, Mr. Speaker, to what the President's own team has to say. And by "own team," I mean the folks across the aisle in the United States Senate—not just folks on the other side of the Capitol, but folks on the other side of the political party, because energy security is not a partisan issue. It shouldn't be. Energy security and job creation, not a partisan issue. Bringing Canada's natural resources to the place with the toughest environmental controls on the planet, not a political issue, just good common sense.

I go to my Senate colleagues and my Senate Democratic colleagues now, Mr. Speaker. The Senator from North Dakota:

It is absolutely ridiculous that this well over 5-year-long process is continuing for an undetermined amount of time.

Again, I didn't have to dig back into the history books for these quotes, Mr. Speaker. This comes from April of this year, the last time the President had an opportunity to move America forward with energy security, move America forward with job creation, and provide certainty to our friends to the north, Canada, as they try to utilize their natural resources. The Democratic Senator from North Dakota said "absolutely ridiculous."

Senator MARY LANDRIEU, the Senator from Louisiana, also a Democrat:

This decision is unnecessary and unacceptable.

Mr. Speaker, I don't mean to trot out all of the Senators and all the Democrats, except that I happen to be a House Member and I happen to be a Republican. And so I could understand if someone were to point the finger of blame and say: The only reason you share these positions, Congressman WOODALL, is because you are a conservative Republican, and this is not good for America; this is just conservative Republican mantra.

We all know that is nonsense. It is not conservative. It is not liberal. It is not Democrat. It is not Republican. It is American. It is economic. It is about security.

I will go one more, Mr. Speaker. Senator MARK BEGICH from Alaska:

I am, frankly, appalled at the continued foot-dragging by this administration on the Keystone project.

North Dakota, which would be a competitor—North Dakota has lots of economic resources there, lots of choices they can make, "absolutely ridiculous." Democrat from Louisiana, "unnecessary and unacceptable." Democrat from Alaska, "appalled at the continued foot-dragging."

So why can't we move forward? I don't know what the agenda is at the White House that has caused the 5-year delay that the North Dakota Senator calls ridiculous. I don't know what it is at the White House that has caused the delay that folks call appalling and unacceptable, but we have an opportunity to come together and do this.

We focus so often in this town on issues that divide us. This is an issue that unites us, and it unites us not just across party lines, not just across Chambers back and forth, but also across the divide of politics.

I have labor unions here on the board, Mr. Speaker, because sometimes folks say, and I hear it back home from time to time, they say: Rob, it is probably some of those special interest groups. It is those special interest groups that are preventing the President from doing what he wants to do. You know, those special interest groups have so much power in Washington, D.C. They are always changing things.

Terry O'Sullivan, union president, said, "This is once again politics at its worst," condemning the decision not to move forward on the Keystone XL pipeline. Again, not from 5 years ago, not 4

years ago, not 3 years ago, just this year, Mr. Speaker, folks continue to be frustrated.

Sean McGarvey, union president:

Firstly, it is unbelievable to me why this project is allowed to linger while our Nation's economy struggles to get back on track.

Mr. Speaker, there is no choice that says prohibit Canada from developing their resources. There is no choice that prevents Canada from developing their resources. The question is, once developed, who benefits? If you don't believe that, Mr. Speaker, I encourage you to go look at the Energy Information Agency's Web site, eia.gov. They track all of the energy use in this country, energy production and energy costs, and what you see is as the war on coal has continued at the White House, is that coal consumption in America is on a steady downward slope. You declare war on coal, you use your phone and your pen to prohibit folks from using coal, making it economically unsustainable to use coal, you can absolutely collapse coal consumption in America. We are the Saudi Arabia of coal. We have more coal than any other nation on the planet. The White House absolutely can commit itself to unilaterally disarming America when it comes to energy security, declaring a war on coal.

But if you go to the EIA Web site, the Obama administration Web site, Energy Information Agency, what you will see is, while those regulations have absolutely collapsed U.S. consumption of coal, U.S. exports of coal are going right through the roof. Mr. Speaker, you don't have to look far to find out that India and China are building new coal-fired power plants at the rate of four per week—four per week.

Now, I want you to find the absolute greenest person in your district, Mr. Speaker. I want you to find that person who bleeds green, biggest environmentalist you can find, Mr. Speaker, and I want you to ask him, when it comes to burning coal, when it comes to burning oil, when it comes to using America's fossil fuels, the world's fossil fuels, who is going to burn it cleaner, America, China, or India? Because if the discussion we are having, Mr. Speaker, is how do we protect the planet that we all share, how do we nurture the environment for which we are concerned, the answer is to make sure those resources are utilized here.

If you want to export something, export clean-burning natural gas. It will be tougher for folks to screw that up around the globe. The environment is a global environment, and if you care about doing things in the safest possible way, shipping coal to China or India for consumption is not the right answer.

Billions of dollars are invested in pollution controls on power plants across this country, Mr. Speaker. We will burn it cleaner and better than anyone else on the planet, and yet the regulatory environment is driving that con-

sumption overseas. It is bad for the environment, not good for the environment.

The Keystone XL pipeline, Mr. Speaker, "politics at its worst," say the labor unions. "Unbelievable," say the labor unions. "Absolutely ridiculous," says a Democratic Senator. "Unacceptable," says a Democratic Senator. "Appalled," says a Democratic Senator, and the list goes on and on.

Mr. Speaker, I don't know what you find in your district. My district wants us to stop figuring out who to blame for it and start figuring out how to fix it. My district wants us to focus on those things that we can do together that will make a difference in people's lives back home. My constituents believe it really is jobs, jobs, jobs, not as a political tag line but as a mission statement for how to make America's economy great once again.

The Keystone XL pipeline is supported by the left and by the right, by the House and by the Senate, by the media and by the interest groups. The only place it cannot find support is in the west wing of the United States White House.

Mr. Speaker, I believe that the President will listen to the American people; I believe that the President does want to make this country strong; and I believe, if constituents in each one of our districts across this country apply their collective pressure to the White House, that it will respond. I have to believe that because that is the only way America works. It is the only way America works.

Commentator after commentator after commentator says the Keystone XL delay is politics at its worse. Commentator after commentator after commentator says delay is costing American families much-needed jobs.

We can do better for the American people, Mr. Speaker. We must do better for the American people. Working together, I think we can convince the White House of that message, but that process begins right here.

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

LEAVE OF ABSENCE

By unanimous consent, leave of absence was granted to:

Mr. TIPTON (at the request of Mr. CANTOR) for today on account of the birth of his granddaughter.

SENATE BILL REFERRED

A bill of the Senate of the following title was taken from the Speaker's table and, under the rule, referred as follows:

S. 1603. An act to reaffirm that certain land has been taken into trust for the benefit of the Match-E-Be-Nash-She-Wish Band of Pottawatami Indians, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Natural Resources.

ADJOURNMENT

Mr. WOODALL. Mr. Speaker, I move that the House do now adjourn.

The motion was agreed to; accordingly (at 1 o'clock and 14 minutes p.m.), under its previous order, the House adjourned until Monday, June 23, 2014, at noon for morning-hour debate.

EXECUTIVE COMMUNICATIONS,
ETC.

Under clause 2 of rule XIV, executive communications were taken from the Speaker's table and referred as follows:

6059. A letter from the Acting Assistant General Counsel for Regulatory Services, Department of Education, transmitting the Department's "Major" final rule — Final Priority, National Institute on Disability and Rehabilitation Research — Rehabilitation Research and Training Centers [Docket ID: ED-2014-OSERS-0013] [CFDA Number: 84.133B-4.] received June 12, 2014, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Education and the Workforce.

6060. A letter from the Assistant Secretary, Legislative Affairs, Department of State, transmitting Transmittal No. DDTG 14-027, pursuant to the reporting requirements of Section 36(c) of the Arms Export Control Act; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

6061. A letter from the Assistant Secretary, Legislative Affairs, Department of State, transmitting Transmittal No. DDTG 14-047, pursuant to the reporting requirements of Section 36(c) of the Arms Export Control Act; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

6062. A letter from the Assistant Secretary, Legislative Affairs, Department of State, transmitting Transmittal No. DDTG 14-056, pursuant to the reporting requirements of Section 36(c) of the Arms Export Control Act; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

6063. A letter from the Assistant Secretary, Legislative Affairs, Department of State, transmitting Transmittal No. DDTG 14-007, pursuant to the reporting requirements of Section 36(c) of the Arms Export Control Act; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

6064. A letter from the Assistant Secretary, Legislative Affairs, Department of State, transmitting Transmittal No. DDTG 14-024, pursuant to the reporting requirements of Section 36(c) of the Arms Export Control Act; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

6065. A letter from the Assistant Secretary, Legislative Affairs, Department of State, transmitting Transmittal No. DDTG 14-042, pursuant to the reporting requirements of Section 36(c) of the Arms Export Control Act; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

6066. A letter from the Assistant Secretary, Legislative Affairs, Department of State, transmitting Transmittal No. DDTG 14-046, pursuant to the reporting requirements of Section 36(c) of the Arms Export Control Act; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

6067. A letter from the Assistant Secretary, Legislative Affairs, Department of State, transmitting Transmittal No. DDTG 14-028, pursuant to the reporting requirements of Section 36(d) of the Arms Export Control Act; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

6068. A letter from the Assistant Secretary, Legislative Affairs, Department of State, transmitting Transmittal No. DDTG 14-013, pursuant to the reporting requirements of Section 36(d) of the Arms Export Control Act; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

6069. A letter from the Assistant Secretary, Legislative Affairs, Department of State, transmitting Transmittal No. DDTG 14-045, pursuant to the reporting requirements of

Section 36(c) and 36(d) of the Arms Export Control Act; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

6070. A letter from the Acting 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; 2014 Commercial Accountability Measure and Closure for South Atlantic Gray Triggerfish [Docket No.: 120815345-3525-02] (RIN: 0648-XD271) received June 2, 2014, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Natural Resources.

6071. A letter from the Director, Office of Sustainable Fisheries, NMFS, National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration, transmitting the Administration's final rule — Reef Fish Fishery of the Gulf of Mexico; 2014 Recreational Accountability Measure and Closure for Gray Triggerfish in the Gulf of Mexico [Docket No.: 121004518-3398-01] (RIN: 0648-XD033) received June 2, 2014, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Natural Resources.

6072. A letter from the Deputy Assistant Administrator for Regulatory Programs, NMFS, National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration, transmitting the Administration's final rule — Magnuson-Stevens Act Provisions; Fisheries of the Northeastern United States; Northeast Multispecies Fishery; 2014 Sector Operations Plans and Contracts and Allocation of Northeast Multispecies Annual Catch Entitlements [Docket No.: 131115971-4345-02] (RIN: 0648-XC995) received June 2, 2014, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Natural Resources.

6073. A letter from the Deputy Assistant Administrator for Operations, 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; Northeast Groundfish Fishery; Framework Adjustment 51 [Docket No.: 140406011-4338-02] (RIN: 0648-BD88) received June 2, 2014, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Natural Resources.

6074. A letter from the Paralegal Specialist, Department of Transportation, transmitting the Department's final rule — Airworthiness Directives; Ballonbau Wörner GmbH Balloons; [Docket No.: FAA-2014-0041; Directorate Identifier 2013-CE-053-AD; Amendment 39-17824; AD 2014-07-10] (RIN: 2120-AA64) received May 12, 2014, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

6075. A letter from the Paralegal Specialist, Department of Transportation, transmitting the Department's final rule — Airworthiness Directives; The Boeing Company Airplanes [Docket No.: FAA-2008-0616; Directorate Identifier 2007-NM-353-AD; Amendment 39-17833; AD 2014-08-06] (RIN: 2120-AA64) received June 6, 2014, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

6076. A letter from the Paralegal Specialist, Department of Transportation, transmitting the Department's final rule — Airworthiness Directives; The Boeing Company Airplanes [Docket No.: FAA-2010-1160; Directorate Identifier 2010-NM-148-AD; Amendment 39-17698; AD 2013-25-02] (RIN: 2120-AA64) received June 6, 2014, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

6077. A letter from the Paralegal Specialist, Department of Transportation, transmitting the Department's final rule — Airworthiness Directives; Alpha Aviation Concept Limited Airplanes [Docket No.: FAA-2014-0130; Directorate Identifier 2014-CE-005-AD; Amendment 39-17847; AD 2014-09-12] (RIN:

2120-AA64) received June 6, 2014, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

6078. A letter from the Paralegal Specialist, Department of Transportation, transmitting the Department's final rule — Airworthiness Directives; GROB-WERKE Airplanes [Docket No.: FAA-2014-0092; Directorate Identifier 2014-CE-002-AD; Amendment 39-17846; AD 2014-09-11] (RIN: 2120-AA64) received June 6, 2014, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

6079. A letter from the Paralegal Specialist, Department of Transportation, transmitting the Department's final rule — Airworthiness Directives; PIAGGIO AERO INDUSTRIES S.p.A. Airplanes [Docket No.: FAA-2013-0967; Directorate Identifier 2013-CE-042-AD; Amendment 39-17839; AD 2014-09-04] (RIN: 2120-AA64) received June 6, 2014, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

6080. A letter from the Paralegal Specialist, Department of Transportation, transmitting the Department's final rule — Airworthiness Directives; The Boeing Company Airplanes [Docket No.: FAA-2013-0686; Directorate Identifier 2013-NM-006-AD; Amendment 39-17843; AD 2014-09-08] (RIN: 2120-AA64) received June 6, 2014, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

6081. A letter from the Paralegal Specialist, Department of Transportation, transmitting the Department's final rule — Airworthiness Directives; The Boeing Company Airplanes [Docket No.: FAA-2013-0869; Directorate Identifier 2013-NM-063-AD; Amendment 39-17845; AD 2014-09-10] (RIN: 2120-AA64) received June 6, 2014, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

6082. A letter from the Paralegal Specialist, Department of Transportation, transmitting the Department's final rule — Airworthiness Directives; Vulcanair S.p.A. Airplanes [Docket No.: FAA-2013-0602; Directorate Identifier 2012-CE-010-AD; Amendment 39-17484; AD 2014-10-01] (RIN: 2120-AA64) received June 6, 2014, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

6083. A letter from the Deputy Director, Department of Health and Human Services, transmitting the Department's "Major" final rule — Medicare Program; Additional Extension of the Payment Adjustment for Low-Volume Hospitals and the Medicare-dependent Hospital (MDH) Program Under the Hospital Inpatient Prospective Payment Systems (IPPS) for Acute Care Hospitals for Fiscal Year 2014 [CMS-1599-N] (RIN: 0938-ZB17) received June 13, 2014, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); jointly to the Committees on Energy and Commerce and Ways and Means.

REPORTS OF COMMITTEES ON
PUBLIC BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS

Under clause 2 of rule XIII, reports of committees were delivered to the Clerk for printing and reference to the proper calendar, as follows:

Mr. SHUSTER: Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure. H.R. 524. A bill to amend the Federal Water Pollution Control Act to clarify that the Administrator of the Environmental Protection Agency does not have the authority to disapprove a permit after it has been issued by the Secretary of the Army under section 404 of such Act (Rept. 113-485). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union.

Mr. SIMPSON: Committee on Appropriations. H.R. 4923. A bill making appropriations for energy and water development and related agencies for the fiscal year ending September 30, 2015, and for other purposes (Rept. 113-486). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union.

Mr. CONAWAY: Committee on Ethics. In the Matter of Allegations Relating to Representative Don Young (Rept. 113-487). Referred to the House Calendar.

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. SCHNEIDER:

H.R. 4922. A bill to amend title 38, United States Code, to authorize veterans who are entitled to educational assistance under the Post-9/11 Educational Assistance Program of the Department of Veterans Affairs to use such entitlement to participate in a career transition internship program for veterans; to the Committee on Veterans' Affairs.

By Mr. SIMPSON:

H.R. 4923. A bill making appropriations for energy and water development and related agencies for the fiscal year ending September 30, 2015, and for other purposes.

By Mr. GOSAR (for himself, Mr. BARBER, Mr. FRANKS of Arizona, Mr. GRIJALVA, Mrs. KIRKPATRICK, Mr. SALMON, Mr. SCHWEIKERT, Ms. SINEMA, and Mr. PASTOR of Arizona):

H.R. 4924. A bill to direct the Secretary of the Interior to enter into the Big Sandy River-Planet Ranch Water Rights Settlement Agreement and the Hualapai Tribe Bill Williams River Water Rights Settlement Agreement, to provide for the lease of certain land located within Planet Ranch on the Bill Williams River in the State of Arizona to benefit the Lower Colorado River Multi-Species Conservation Program, and to provide for the settlement of specific water rights claims in the Bill Williams River watershed in the State of Arizona; to the Committee on Natural Resources.

By Mr. WEBSTER of Florida:

H.R. 4925. A bill to amend title 23, United States Code, to establish a Transportation Infrastructure Finance and Innovation Act Revolving Fund, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

By Mr. NOLAN (for himself, Mr. WALZ, Mr. PAULSEN, Mr. ELLISON, Mrs. BACHMANN, Ms. MCCOLLUM, Mr. PETERSON, and Mr. KLINE):

H.R. 4926. A bill to designate the "James L. Oberstar Memorial Highway" and the "James L. Oberstar National Scenic Byway" in the State of Minnesota; to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

By Mr. NOLAN (for himself, Mr. WALZ, Mr. ELLISON, Mrs. BACHMANN, and Ms. MCCOLLUM):

H.R. 4927. A bill to designate the facility of the United States Postal Service located at 14 3rd Avenue, NW, in Chisholm, Minnesota, as the "James L. Oberstar Memorial Post Office Building"; to the Committee on Oversight and Government Reform.

By Mr. BARROW of Georgia (for himself and Mr. BENISHEK):

H.R. 4928. A bill to prohibit certain closures of Senior Reserve Officers' Training Corps programs of the Army; to the Committee on Armed Services.

By Mr. CARDENAS (for himself, Mr. PAYNE, Mr. VARGAS, Mr. GARCIA, Mr. COSTA, and Mr. VELA):

H.R. 4929. A bill to establish a grant program for career education in computer

science; to the Committee on Education and the Workforce.

By Mr. BARTON (for himself, Ms. CASTOR of Florida, Ms. HERRERA BEUTLER, Mr. GENE GREEN of Texas, and Ms. ESHOO):

H.R. 4930. A bill to amend titles XIX and XXI of the Social Security Act to provide States with the option of providing services to children with medically complex conditions under the Medicaid program and Children's Health Insurance Program through a care coordination program focused on improving health outcomes for children with medically complex conditions and lowering costs, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

By Mr. CHABOT (for himself and Mr. MURPHY of Florida):

H.R. 4931. A bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 to allow a credit against income tax for equity investments by angel investors; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. PAYNE (for himself, Mr. MORAN, Mr. RANGEL, Ms. NORTON, and Mr. CÁRDENAS):

H.R. 4932. A bill to establish a fund consisting of donations from private industry to provide financial support for unemployed individuals to obtain information technology certifications; to the Committee on Education and the Workforce, and in addition to the Committee on Ways and Means, for a period to be subsequently determined by the Speaker, in each case for consideration of such provisions as fall within the jurisdiction of the committee concerned.

By Mr. REED (for himself, Mr. HUDSON, Mr. POSEY, Mr. COLLINS of New York, Mr. WESTMORELAND, Mr. McHENRY, Mrs. ELLMERS, Mr. ROONEY, Mr. ROE of Tennessee, Mr. SESSIONS, Mr. DESANTIS, Mr. DUNCAN of Tennessee, Mr. ROGERS of Alabama, Mr. MICA, Mr. SCHWEIKERT, Mr. WALBERG, Mr. HASTINGS of Washington, Mr. YODER, Mr. COBLE, Mr. THOMPSON of California, Mr. CARSON of Indiana, Mr. LOEBSACK, Mr. PETERS of Michigan, Mr. BISHOP of Georgia, Ms. TITUS, Ms. WASSERMAN SCHULTZ, Mr. DAVID SCOTT of Georgia, Mr. ENYART, Mrs. NEGRETE MCLEOD, Mr. CARTWRIGHT, Mr. GRIJALVA, Ms. KUSTER, Mr. PASTOR of Arizona, Mr. FOSTER, Mrs. NAPOLITANO, Mr. HORSFORD, Mr. LEWIS, and Mr. MAFFEI):

H.R. 4933. A bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 to make permanent the 7-year recovery period for motorsports entertainment complexes; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. CICILLINE (for himself, Mr. LANGEVIN, Mr. MEEKS, Ms. NORTON, Mr. ELLISON, Ms. MCCOLLUM, and Mr. TIERNEY):

H. Con. Res. 102. Concurrent resolution expressing support for designation of June 21 as National ASK (Asking Saves Kids) Day to promote children's health and gun safety; to the Committee on Oversight and Government Reform.

By Mr. BARROW of Georgia (for himself and Mr. CASSIDY):

H. Res. 633. A resolution expressing the sense of the House with respect to accountability for mismanagement at the Department of Veterans Affairs; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Ms. DELBENE (for herself, Mr. LARSEN of Washington, Mr. McDERMOTT, Mr. HECK of Washington, Mr. KILMER, Mr. SMITH of Washington, Mr. HASTINGS of Washington, Ms. HERRERA BEUTLER, Mrs. MCMORRIS RODGERS, and Mr. REICHERT):

H. Res. 634. A resolution expressing the condolences of the House of Representatives

to the victims of the devastating landslide on March 22, 2014, extending the thanks of those who took quick action to provide aid and comfort to the victims of the landslide, commanding the resiliency of the affected communities for their strength, and committing to provide the necessary resources and to stand by the people of the affected communities; to the Committee on Oversight and Government Reform.

By Mr. STOCKMAN:

H. Res. 635. A resolution expressing the sense of the House of Representatives that the Internal Revenue Service (IRS) must allow taxpayers the same lame excuses for missing documentation that the IRS itself is currently proffering; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

MEMORIALS

Under clause 3 of rule XII, memorials were presented and referred as follows:

220. The SPEAKER presented a memorial of the Senate of the State of Idaho, relative to Senate Joint Memorial No. 105 asking the President, the Secretary of Agriculture, and the Congress to give Idaho the flexibility to have control over the foods authorized for purchase with the Supplemental Nutritional Assistance Programs (SNAP) benefits; to the Committee on Agriculture.

221. Also, a memorial of the Senate of the State of Idaho, relative to Senate Joint Memorial No. 103 recommending that the Idaho Delegation to Congress work with representatives of other seafood and fish-producing states to acquire sufficient funding for effectual and maintained domestic marketing of American seafood; to the Committee on Agriculture.

222. Also, a memorial of the Senate of the State of Idaho, relative to Senate Joint Memorial No. 106 urging the President and the Secretary of State to use every opportunity and resource at their disposal to end the unjust imprisonment of Saeed Abedini; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

223. Also, a memorial of the Senate of the State of Alabama, relative to Senate Joint Resolution No. 100 urging the Congress to propose and submit to the states for ratification a federal balanced budget amendment to the United States Constitution; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

224. Also, a memorial of the Senate of the State of Idaho, relative to Senate Joint Memorial No. 104 concurring that Congress shall maintain a record of the Article V application of the states in a form that is open and accessible to the people of the United States; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

CONSTITUTIONAL AUTHORITY STATEMENT

Pursuant to clause 7 of rule XII of the Rules of the House of Representatives, the following statements are submitted regarding the specific powers granted to Congress in the Constitution to enact the accompanying bill or joint resolution.

By Mr. SCHNEIDER:

H.R. 4922. Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article I, Section 8 of the Constitution of the United States.

By Mr. SIMPSON:

H.R. 4923. Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

The principal constitutional authority for this legislation is clause 7 of section 9 of article I of the Constitution of the United

States (the appropriation power), which states: "No Money shall be drawn from the Treasury, but in Consequence of Appropriations made by Law. . . ." In addition, clause 1 of section 8 of article I of the Constitution (the spending power) provides: "The Congress shall have the Power . . . to pay the Debts and provide for the common Defence and general Welfare of the United States. . . ." Together, these specific constitutional provisions establish the congressional power of the purse, granting Congress the authority to appropriate funds, to determine their purpose, amount, and period of availability, and to set forth terms and conditions governing their use.

By Mr. GOSAR:

H.R. 4924.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

This legislation is constitutionally appropriate pursuant to Article I, Section 8, Clause 3 (the Commerce Clause) which grants Congress the power to regulate Commerce with foreign Nations, and among several states and with the Indian Tribes; Article II, Section 2, Clause 2 (the Treaty Clause) which gives the President the Power to make Treaties; Article IV, Section 3, Clause 2 (the Property Clause) which gives Congress the Power to make all Rules and Regulations respecting the Territory or other Property belonging to the United States.

The Supreme Court, in *Winters v. United States* (1901), reasoned that an Indian Tribe's water rights are established when the reservation is created, regardless of whether the Tribe actually uses the water on that reservation at that time. The Act settles water right claims of the Hualapai Tribe and is thus constitutionally permissible.

By Mr. WEBSTER of Florida:

H.R. 4925.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

The authority granted Congress under Article 1, Section 8, Clause 3 and Clause 7 of the United States Constitution establish the basis for Congress providing transportation infrastructure.

By Mr. NOLAN:

H.R. 4926.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article 1, Section 8, Clause 1, and

Article 1, Section 8, Clause 18 of the United States Constitution.

By Mr. NOLAN:

H.R. 4927.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article 1, Section 8, Clause 1, and

Article 1, Section 8, Clause 18 of the United States Constitution.

By Mr. BARROW of Georgia:

H.R. 4928.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article I, Section 8, Clause 12

By Mr. CARDENAS:

H.R. 4929.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article 1, Section 1.

All legislative powers herein granted shall be vested in a Congress of the United States, which shall consist of a Senate and House of Representatives.

By Mr. BARTON:

H.R. 4930.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Section 8 of Article 1 of the U.S. Constitution

By Mr. CHABOT:

H.R. 4931.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to Article I, Section 8, Paragraph 1 of the U.S. Constitution.

By Mr. PAYNE:

H.R. 4932.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

The constitutional authority on which this bill rests is the power of Congress to make rules for the government and regulation of the land and naval forces, as enumerated in Article I, Section 8, Clause 14 of the United States Constitution.

By Mr. REED:

H.R. 4933.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Clause 1 of Section 8 of Article I of the United States Constitution and Amendment XVI of the United States Constitution.

ADDITIONAL SPONSORS

Under clause 7 of rule XII, sponsors were added to public bills and resolutions, as follows:

H.R. 36: Mr. SCHWEIKERT and Mr. ROTHFUS.

H.R. 182: Mr. PRICE of North Carolina.

H.R. 437: Mr. PETERS of California.

H.R. 485: Mr. MCNERNEY.

H.R. 487: Mr. POLIS.

H.R. 717: Mr. BRADY of Pennsylvania.

H.R. 956: Mr. CONAWAY, Mr. COLE, and Mr. RIBBLE.

H.R. 1136: Mr. TIERNEY.

H.R. 1249: Mr. AMODEI.

H.R. 1278: Ms. HANABUSA.

H.R. 1563: Mr. GOWDY.

H.R. 1750: Mr. WITTMAN.

H.R. 1767: Mr. VAN HOLLEN and Mr. GENE GREEN of Texas.

H.R. 1812: Mr. LATHAM.

H.R. 1830: Mr. CRENSHAW.

H.R. 1893: Mr. DOYLE.

H.R. 2453: Mrs. WALORSKI.

H.R. 2502: Mr. DOYLE.

H.R. 2504: Mr. RYAN of Ohio, Mr. THOMPSON of Mississippi, Mr. THOMPSON of California, Mr. YOUNG of Indiana, and Mrs. BEATTY.

H.R. 3040: Mr. LANGEVIN.

H.R. 3303: Mr. HECK of Nevada.

H.R. 3481: Mr. CALVERT.

H.R. 3489: Mr. MCKEON.

H.R. 3518: Ms. LOFGREN.

H.R. 3579: Mr. LONG.

H.R. 3580: Mr. NOLAN.

H.R. 3725: Mr. GINGREY of Georgia.

H.R. 3747: Mr. BARR and Mr. WALBERG.

H.R. 3992: Ms. TITUS and Mr. POCAN.

H.R. 4040: Mr. DELANEY.

H.R. 4060: Mr. WITTMAN.

H.R. 4233: Mr. KING of New York.

H.R. 4316: Mrs. MCMORRIS RODGERS.

H.R. 4320: Mr. LATHAM and Mr. CALVERT.

H.R. 4347: Mr. SIRES, Mr. LOWENTHAL, and Ms. TSONGAS.

H.R. 4361: Ms. PINGREE of Maine.

H.R. 4385: Mr. BENISHEK.

H.R. 4411: Mr. HASTINGS of Washington, Ms. FUDGE, Mr. WEBSTER of Florida, Mr. POLIS, Mr. HURT, Mr. BUCHANAN, Ms. SHEA-PORTER, Mrs. BEATTY, Ms. MICHELLE LUJAN GRISHAM of New Mexico, Mr. TIERNEY, Mr. DESJARLAIS, Mr. DANNY K. DAVIS of Illinois, Mr. ROE of Tennessee, Mr. ROHRABACHER, Mr. WOLF, Mr. KELLY of Pennsylvania, Mr. GUTHRIE, Mr. MCCLINTOCK, Mr. McALLISTER, Mr. BYRNE, Mr. CARTWRIGHT, Mr. VELA, and Mr. WHITFIELD.

H.R. 4450: Mr. LIPINSKI and Mr. KING of New York.

H.R. 4460: Mr. VISCOSKY, Mr. JEFFRIES, Mr. SCHOCK, and Ms. CHU.

H.R. 4472: Mr. ISRAEL and Ms. ROSLEHTINEN.

H.R. 4504: Mr. POCAN, Mrs. NEGRETE MCLEOD, and Mr. McGOVERN.

H.R. 4510: Mr. LARSON of Connecticut and Mr. RIBBLE.

H.R. 4511: Mr. PERLMUTTER.

H.R. 4577: Mr. CRAWFORD, Mr. WALZ, and Mr. LIPINSKI.

H.R. 4578: Ms. MICHELLE LUJAN GRISHAM of New Mexico, Mr. CICILLINE, Ms. FRANKEL of Florida, Ms. NORTON, Mr. RYAN of Ohio, Mr. BISHOP of New York, Mr. PASCRELL, Ms. ESTY, and Ms. DELBENE.

H.R. 4612: Mr. DAINES.

H.R. 4623: Mr. FRANKS of Arizona.

H.R. 4631: Mr. WALZ.

H.R. 4653: Mr. LIPINSKI and Mr. BISHOP of New York.

H.R. 4704: Mr. MORAN.

H.R. 4783: Mr. McGOVERN and Mr. MEEKS.

H.R. 4792: Mr. LAMALFA.

H.R. 4797: Mr. LATTIA.

H.R. 4811: Mr. RIBBLE.

H.R. 4816: Mr. DEFAZIO.

H.R. 4829: Mr. HOLDING.

H.R. 4838: Ms. BROWN of Florida, Ms. NORTON, Ms. EDWARDS, and Mr. CUMMINGS.

H.R. 4882: Mr. MULVANEY and Mr. LONG.

H.R. 4895: Ms. NORTON.

H.R. 4897: Mr. LATHAM and Mr. BYRNE.

H.R. 4904: Mr. PALLONE.

H.R. 4907: Mr. SCHIFF.

H.R. 4909: Ms. CLARKE of New York.

H. Con. Res. 16: Mrs. BEATTY.

H. Res. 480: Mr. CROWLEY.

H. Res. 489: Mr. BLUMENAUER.

H. Res. 525: Ms. WILSON of Florida, Ms. PINGREE of Maine, Ms. MENG, Ms. TSONGAS, and Ms. LOFGREN.

H. Res. 538: Ms. LOFGREN.

H. Res. 587: Mr. LOWENTHAL.

H. Res. 607: Mr. LONG.

H. Res. 619: Mrs. MILLER of Michigan and Mrs. CAROLYN B. MALONEY of New York.

H. Res. 621: Mr. JOHNSON of Ohio, Mr. POMPEO, and Mrs. LUMMIS.

H. Res. 622: Mr. BROUN of Georgia and Mr. LIPINSKI.

H. Res. 630: Ms. VELÁZQUEZ and Ms. SLAUGHTER.

H. Res. 631: Mr. GOWDY, Mr. CHAFFETZ, Mr. LANKFORD, Mr. GOSAR, Mr. CONAWAY, Mr. DUNCAN of Tennessee, Mrs. BLACKBURN, Mr. FLEISCHMANN, Mr. ROE of Tennessee, Mr. MILLER of Florida, Mr. FINCHER, Mr. GARRETT, Mr. WALZ, Mrs. NOEM, Ms. JENKINS, Mr. ISSA, Mr. FLEMING, Mr. COOPER, Mr. MCKEON, Mr. PRICE of Georgia, Mr. LAMALFA, Mr. GARDNER, Mrs. LUMMIS, Mr. GEORGE MILLER of California, Ms. PELOSI, Mr. McCARTHY of California, Mrs. BLACK, Mr. SCALISE, Mr. KINZINGER of Illinois, Mr. HENSARLING, Mr. JORDAN, Mr. ROKITA, Mr. MEADOWS, Mr. BOUSTANY, Mr. HARPER, Mr. McALLISTER, Mrs. BACHMANN, Mr. RIBBLE, Ms. KELLY of Illinois, Mr. BISHOP of Georgia, Mr. CLEAVER, Mr. PAYNE, Mrs. BEATTY, Ms. HANABUSA, Ms. EDDIE BERNICE JOHNSON of Texas, Ms. WILSON of Florida, Ms. SEWELL of Alabama, Mr. WELCH, Mr. ELLISON, Ms. BASS, Mr. KILMER, Ms. KUSTER, Mr. WAXMAN, Mr. McGOVERN, Ms. SLAUGHTER, Mr. MCNERNEY, Mr. KILDEE, Mr. DELANEY, Mr. DANNY K. DAVIS of Illinois, Ms. DELAURIO, Mr. BEN RAY LUJÁN of New Mexico, Mr. HOLT, Mr. SHIMKUS, and Mr. GARAMENDI.

CONGRESSIONAL EARMARKS, LIMITED TAX BENEFITS, OR LIMITED TARIFF BENEFITS

Under clause 9 of rule XXI, lists or statements on congressional earmarks, limited tax benefits, or limited tariff benefits were submitted as follows:

OFFERED BY MR. HASTINGS OF WASHINGTON

H.R. 4899, the Lower Gasoline Prices to Fuel an America That Works Act of 2014, does not contain any congressional earmarks, limited tax benefits, or limited tariff

benefits as defined in clause 9 of House Rule XXI. limited tax benefits, or limited tariff benefits as defined in clause 9 of rule XXI.

OFFERED BY MR. GOODLATTE

The provisions that warranted a referral to the Committee on Judiciary in H.R. 4899 do not contain any congressional earmarks,

DELETIONS OF SPONSORS FROM PUBLIC BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS

Under clause 7 of rule XII, sponsors were deleted from public bills and resolutions, as follows:

H.R. 809: Ms. BONAMICI and Mr. DEFAZIO.