

highly expensive programs, with significant implications for national security. These individuals also play a vital role in ensuring that intelligence activities carried out by the NSA and NRO are conducted in full compliance with the law and in a manner that protects the privacy and civil liberties of Americans. By requiring Presidential appointment and Senate confirmation of these four positions, Congress will be better able to fulfill its responsibility for providing oversight of the activities of these intelligence agencies.

A separate Senate resolution will govern the process for handling the confirmation of individuals nominated to these four positions. I am cognizant that the confirmation process in the Senate is time consuming, and it is my intention to continue the intelligence committee's practice of considering nominees quickly and moving them through the Senate on a swift and bipartisan basis.

Title V of the bill includes a number of provisions that are intended to improve the process for investigating persons who are proposed for access to classified information and adjudicating whether such persons satisfy the criteria for obtaining and retaining access to such information. Recent events, including the Snowden disclosures and the navy yard shooting, have highlighted the shortcomings of existing security clearance processes. The provisions in title V continue the committee's practice of seeking improvements to these processes. In particular, section 501 requires the DNI to ensure that the background of each employee or officer of the intelligence community, each intelligence community contractor, and each individual employee of such a contractor who has been determined to be eligible for access to classified information is monitored on a continual basis under standards developed by the Director.

Finally, section 309 continues Congress's push for financial auditability within the intelligence community by requiring key agencies to undergo full financial audits, beginning with their fiscal year 2014 financial statements and to take all reasonable steps to achieve an unqualified opinion on financial statements by fiscal year 2016.

With the budget reductions of the past couple of years, we simply cannot afford to mismanage Federal funds. Achieving financial auditability is a key tool to identify and eliminate wasted funding, and I am pleased to say that intelligence agencies are making progress in this regard—though they still have work to do.

In addition, I want to note one provision that does not appear in the bill as passed by the Senate. During the intelligence committee's consideration of this legislation, I moved an amendment, which was adopted by the committee, regarding U.S. counterterrorism operations. Specifically, the provision would have required that the

President issue an annual public report that sets forth the total number of combatants and noncombatant civilians killed or injured during the preceding year through the use of targeted lethal force outside the United States by remotely piloted aircraft.

While the amendment was approved in committee, there was sufficient opposition to its inclusion in both the Senate and the House that the bill would not have passed with the provision included. I agreed to remove the provision from the bill but have engaged with the executive branch on the issue. I received a letter from Director of National Intelligence Clapper, dated April 18, 2014, that says the executive branch is "currently exploring ways in which it can provide the American people more information about the United States' use of force outside areas of active hostilities" and is "committed to . . . sharing as much information as possible with the American people and the Congress."

I continue to believe that it is important to release these figures concerning the number of people killed or injured by the use of targeted lethal force outside the United States by remotely piloted aircraft, as the public estimates of the number of casualties are so different from the official figures we have received. This will continue to be of interest, and I will continue to address the issue in the Senate and with the administration.

Today, though, I am very pleased that the Fiscal Year 2014 Intelligence Authorization Act has been approved by the Senate and is on its way to the House of Representatives. I believe that the bill includes a number of important measures and that by continuing to enact legislation, the intelligence committee will further strengthen its oversight role of U.S. intelligence activities.

Finally, I would like to thank, as always, the vice chairman of the committee, Senator SAXBY CHAMBLISS. We have worked together on this bill, and both of us support the package. We have also had to work both sides of the aisle to achieve unanimous support for the measure, and I thank him for his work and partnership.

I would also like to thank the staff who put the bill together. On the Democratic side, that is principally Eric Losick, SSCI counsel, Jon Rosenwasser, SSCI budget director, deputy staff director Lorenzo Goco, and counsel Mike Buchwald.

On the Republican side, I thank Jack Livingston and Kathleen Rice, our minority counsels, and Hayden Milberg, minority budget director.

I thank my colleagues for their support.

REMEMBERING WILLIAM MACK WATKINS

Mr. HATCH. Madam President, the world lost an amazing man last week. William Mack Watkins was a wonder-

ful husband, father, brother, grandfather and friend. After a lengthy battle with progressive supranuclear palsy, PSP, Mack passed away peacefully on Thursday, June 5, 2014, with his beloved wife Julia and other family by his side.

Mack was born in Tremonton, UT, on May 30, 1936, to Clifford Charles and Lois Oswald Watkins. Rising from humble beginnings, Mack was proud of his rural Northern Utah roots, often saying he was "just a poor peach picker from Brigham City." Those who had the privilege of knowing Mack knew that he was so much more.

Mack was a stern believer in the power of education, evidenced by his own studies at Box Elder High School and his degree in history from the University of Utah, where he was a member of the Sigma Chi fraternity.

A proud and loyal member of The Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints, Mack served in a variety of capacities including a proselyting mission in the Swiss-Austrian Mission from 1956–1959. Later, he was called to serve as president alongside his wife over the Czech-Prague mission from 1998–2001. He undoubtedly left a lasting legacy at both missions.

Mack had a unique ability to bring people together, and he connected with people of all walks of life. He continued and valued continuing relationships. He created lifelong friendships with missionaries he served with, the Austrian people, business partners and members of the LDS church and community. Mack's keen insight in finances led to his professional success in the finance industry. After working for two renowned Utah companies, Mack formed his own financial services business, WMW Management Inc.

But for all his professional success, Mack's proudest achievements came as a loving husband and proud father of nine children whom he loved dearly.

Mack's love for music and fine arts was evident through the 10 years he sang in the Mormon Tabernacle Choir as well as his talents with the trumpet and guitar. He served as president of the Utah Opera Company and enjoyed his season tickets to the Utah Symphony and The Pioneer Theater Company. And his patience and perseverance was displayed in his love for one of the most humbling hobbies any person can enjoy—golf.

While Mack was taken from us, his legacy will live on. It is my honor to stand with the Watkins family this week and pay tribute to this remarkable Utahn we are so proud of, and who we all loved. He will never be forgotten.

CELEBRATING THE ARMY'S 239TH BIRTHDAY AND FLAG DAY

Mr. CARDIN. Madam President, this Saturday—June 14—marks the Army's 239th birthday. For 239 years, the Nation has entrusted the Army with preserving freedom and defending our