

But, Mr. Speaker, children exposed to violence are also more likely to abuse drugs and alcohol. They are more likely to suffer from depression and anxiety and other post-traumatic disorders.

The standards in this bill mirror existing national requirements for non-tribal foster care placements, ensuring that tribal children receive care at least equal to that in the protections afforded non-tribal children.

It is bipartisan, as you can tell. It is noncontroversial, as you can tell. It was reported out of the Natural Resources Committee by unanimous consent both this Congress and the last Congress.

But I want to add this word of thanks to other folks who were very helpful. I want to thank the National Indian Child Welfare Association, the National Congress of American Indians, the Bureau of Indian Affairs, and the Department of Health and Human Services, all of whom provided insights and suggestions for this bill.

Their counsel proved valuable in providing the flexibility to the tribes without hampering, stepping on their sovereignty, so that they could transition to these uniform standards and help save perhaps many, many lives on our reservations.

I thank my colleagues. I urge a “yes” vote.

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

□ 1515

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

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the motion offered by the gentleman from California (Mr. COOK) that the House suspend the rules and pass the bill, S. 184.

The question was taken; and (two-thirds being in the affirmative) the rules were suspended and the bill was passed.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

INTELLIGENCE AUTHORIZATION ACT FOR FISCAL YEAR 2017

Mr. NUNES. Mr. Speaker, I move to suspend the rules and pass the bill (H.R. 5077) to authorize appropriations for fiscal year 2017 for intelligence and intelligence-related activities of the United States Government, the Community Management Account, and the Central Intelligence Agency Retirement and Disability System, and for other purposes, as amended.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The text of the bill is as follows:

H.R. 5077

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 “Intelligence Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2017”.

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

Sec. 1. Short title; table of contents.

Sec. 2. Definitions.

TITLE I—INTELLIGENCE ACTIVITIES

Sec. 101. Authorization of appropriations.

Sec. 102. Classified schedule of authorizations.

Sec. 103. Personnel ceiling adjustments.

Sec. 104. Intelligence Community Management Account.

TITLE II—CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE AGENCY RETIREMENT AND DIS- ABILITY SYSTEM

Sec. 201. Authorization of appropriations.

TITLE III—GENERAL PROVISIONS

Sec. 301. Increase in employee compensation and benefits authorized by law.

Sec. 302. Restriction on conduct of intelligence activities.

Sec. 303. Authorization of appropriations for Privacy and Civil Liberties Oversight Board.

Sec. 304. Modification of certain whistleblowing procedures.

Sec. 305. Reports on major defense intelligence acquisition programs.

Sec. 306. Modifications to certain requirements for construction of facilities.

Sec. 307. Information on activities of Privacy and Civil Liberties Oversight Board.

Sec. 308. Clarification of authorization of certain activities of the Department of Energy.

Sec. 309. Technical correction to Executive Schedule.

Sec. 310. Maximum amount charged for declassification reviews.

TITLE IV—MATTERS RELATING TO ELE- MENTS OF THE INTELLIGENCE COMMU- NITY

Subtitle A—Office of the Director of National Intelligence

Sec. 401. Analyses and impact statements by Director of National Intelligence regarding actions by Committee on Foreign Investment in the United States.

Sec. 402. National Counterintelligence and Security Center.

Sec. 403. Assistance for governmental entities and private entities in recognizing online violent extremist content.

Subtitle B—Central Intelligence Agency and Other Elements

Sec. 411. Enhanced death benefits for personnel of the Central Intelligence Agency.

Sec. 412. Pay and retirement authorities of the Inspector General of the Central Intelligence Agency.

Sec. 413. Clarification of authority, direction, and control over the information assurance directorate of the National Security Agency.

Sec. 414. Living quarters allowance for employees of the Defense Intelligence Agency.

Sec. 415. Plan on assumption of certain weather missions by the National Reconnaissance Office.

Sec. 416. Modernization of security clearance information technology architecture.

TITLE V—MATTERS RELATING TO UNITED STATES NAVAL STATION, GUANTANAMO BAY, CUBA

Sec. 501. Declassification of information on past terrorist activities of detainees transferred from United States Naval Station, Guantanamo Bay, Cuba, after signing of Executive Order 13492.

TITLE VI—REPORTS AND OTHER MATTERS

Sec. 601. Report on intelligence community employees detailed to National Security Council.

Sec. 602. Intelligence community reporting to Congress on foreign fighter flows.

Sec. 603. Report on information relating to academic programs, scholarships, fellowships, and internships sponsored, administered, or used by the intelligence community.

Sec. 604. Report on cybersecurity threats to seaports of the United States and maritime shipping.

Sec. 605. Report on counter-messaging activities.

Sec. 606. Report on reprisals against contractors of the intelligence community.

SEC. 2. DEFINITIONS.

In this Act:

(1) **CONGRESSIONAL INTELLIGENCE COMMITTEES.**—The term “congressional intelligence committees” means—

(A) the Select Committee on Intelligence of the Senate; and

(B) the Permanent Select Committee on Intelligence of the House of Representatives.

(2) **INTELLIGENCE COMMUNITY.**—The term “intelligence community” has the meaning given that term in section 3(4) of the National Security Act of 1947 (50 U.S.C. 3003(4)).

TITLE I—INTELLIGENCE ACTIVITIES

SEC. 101. AUTHORIZATION OF APPROPRIATIONS.

Funds are hereby authorized to be appropriated for fiscal year 2017 for the conduct of the intelligence and intelligence-related activities of the following elements of the United States Government:

(1) The Office of the Director of National Intelligence.

(2) The Central Intelligence Agency.

(3) The Department of Defense.

(4) The Defense Intelligence Agency.

(5) The National Security Agency.

(6) The Department of the Army, the Department of the Navy, and the Department of the Air Force.

(7) The Coast Guard.

(8) The Department of State.

(9) The Department of the Treasury.

(10) The Department of Energy.

(11) The Department of Justice.

(12) The Federal Bureau of Investigation.

(13) The Drug Enforcement Administration.

(14) The National Reconnaissance Office.

(15) The National Geospatial-Intelligence Agency.

(16) The Department of Homeland Security.

SEC. 102. CLASSIFIED SCHEDULE OF AUTHORIZATIONS.

(a) **SPECIFICATIONS OF AMOUNTS AND PERSONNEL LEVELS.**—The amounts authorized to be appropriated under section 101 and, subject to section 103, the authorized personnel ceilings as of September 30, 2017, for the conduct of the intelligence activities of the elements listed in paragraphs (1) through (16) of section 101, are those specified in the classified Schedule of Authorizations prepared to accompany this Act.

(b) **AVAILABILITY OF CLASSIFIED SCHEDULE OF AUTHORIZATIONS.**—

(1) **AVAILABILITY.**—The classified Schedule of Authorizations referred to in subsection (a) shall be made available to the Committee on Appropriations of the Senate, the Committee on Appropriations of the House of Representatives, and to the President.

(2) **DISTRIBUTION BY THE PRESIDENT.**—Subject to paragraph (3), the President shall provide for suitable distribution of the classified

Schedule of Authorizations, or of appropriate portions of the Schedule, within the executive branch.

(3) LIMITS ON DISCLOSURE.—The President shall not publicly disclose the classified Schedule of Authorizations or any portion of such Schedule except—

(A) as provided in section 601(a) of the Implementing Recommendations of the 9/11 Commission Act of 2007 (50 U.S.C. 3306(a));

(B) to the extent necessary to implement the budget; or

(C) as otherwise required by law.

SEC. 103. PERSONNEL CEILING ADJUSTMENTS.

(a) AUTHORITY FOR INCREASES.—The Director of National Intelligence may authorize employment of civilian personnel in excess of the number authorized for fiscal year 2017 by the classified Schedule of Authorizations referred to in section 102(a) if the Director of National Intelligence determines that such action is necessary to the performance of important intelligence functions, except that the number of personnel employed in excess of the number authorized under such section may not, for any element of the intelligence community, exceed 3 percent of the number of civilian personnel authorized under such schedule for such element.

(b) TREATMENT OF CERTAIN PERSONNEL.—The Director of National Intelligence shall establish guidelines that govern, for each element of the intelligence community, the treatment under the personnel levels authorized under section 102(a), including any exemption from such personnel levels, of employment or assignment in—

(1) a student program, trainee program, or similar program;

(2) a reserve corps or as a reemployed annuitant; or

(3) details, joint duty, or long-term, full-time training.

(c) NOTICE TO CONGRESSIONAL INTELLIGENCE COMMITTEES.—The Director of National Intelligence shall notify the congressional intelligence committees in writing at least 15 days prior to each exercise of an authority described in subsection (a).

SEC. 104. INTELLIGENCE COMMUNITY MANAGEMENT ACCOUNT.

(a) AUTHORIZATION OF APPROPRIATIONS.—There is authorized to be appropriated for the Intelligence Community Management Account of the Director of National Intelligence for fiscal year 2017 the sum of \$518,596,000. Within such amount, funds identified in the classified Schedule of Authorizations referred to in section 102(a) for advanced research and development shall remain available until September 30, 2018.

(b) AUTHORIZED PERSONNEL LEVELS.—The elements within the Intelligence Community Management Account of the Director of National Intelligence are authorized 787 positions as of September 30, 2017. Personnel serving in such elements may be permanent employees of the Office of the Director of National Intelligence or personnel detailed from other elements of the United States Government.

(c) CLASSIFIED AUTHORIZATIONS.—

(1) AUTHORIZATION OF APPROPRIATIONS.—In addition to amounts authorized to be appropriated for the Intelligence Community Management Account by subsection (a), there are authorized to be appropriated for the Community Management Account for fiscal year 2017 such additional amounts as are specified in the classified Schedule of Authorizations referred to in section 102(a). Such additional amounts for advanced research and development shall remain available until September 30, 2018.

(2) AUTHORIZATION OF PERSONNEL.—In addition to the personnel authorized by subsection (b) for elements of the Intelligence

Community Management Account as of September 30, 2017, there are authorized such additional personnel for the Community Management Account as of that date as are specified in the classified Schedule of Authorizations referred to in section 102(a).

TITLE II—CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE AGENCY RETIREMENT AND DISABILITY SYSTEM

SEC. 201. AUTHORIZATION OF APPROPRIATIONS.

There is authorized to be appropriated for the Central Intelligence Agency Retirement and Disability Fund for fiscal year 2017 the sum of \$514,000,000.

TITLE III—GENERAL PROVISIONS

SEC. 301. INCREASE IN EMPLOYEE COMPENSATION AND BENEFITS AUTHORIZED BY LAW.

Appropriations authorized by this Act for salary, pay, retirement, and other benefits for Federal employees may be increased by such additional or supplemental amounts as may be necessary for increases in such compensation or benefits authorized by law.

SEC. 302. RESTRICTION ON CONDUCT OF INTELLIGENCE ACTIVITIES.

The authorization of appropriations by this Act shall not be deemed to constitute authority for the conduct of any intelligence activity which is not otherwise authorized by the Constitution or the laws of the United States.

SEC. 303. AUTHORIZATION OF APPROPRIATIONS FOR PRIVACY AND CIVIL LIBERTIES OVERSIGHT BOARD.

(a) REQUIREMENT FOR AUTHORIZATIONS.—Subsection (m) of section 1061 of the Intelligence Reform and Terrorism Prevention Act of 2004 (42 U.S.C. 2000ee(m)) is amended to read as follows:

“(m) FUNDING.—

“(1) SPECIFIC AUTHORIZATION REQUIRED.—Appropriated funds available to the Board may be obligated or expended to carry out activities under this section only if such funds were specifically authorized by Congress for use for such activities for such fiscal year.

“(2) DEFINITION.—In this subsection, the term ‘specifically authorized by Congress’ has the meaning given that term in section 504(e) of the National Security Act of 1947 (50 U.S.C. 3094(e)).”

(b) AUTHORIZATION OF APPROPRIATIONS.—There is authorized to be appropriated to the Privacy and Civil Liberties Oversight Board for fiscal year 2017 the sum of \$10,081,000 to carry out the activities of the Board under section 1061 of the Intelligence Reform and Terrorism Prevention Act of 2004 (42 U.S.C. 2000ee(m)).

SEC. 304. MODIFICATION OF CERTAIN WHISTLE-BLOWING PROCEDURES.

(a) CLARIFICATION OF WHISTLEBLOWING PROCEDURES AVAILABLE TO CERTAIN PERSONNEL.—Subsection (a)(1)(A) of section 8H of the Inspector General Act of 1978 (5 U.S.C. App.) is amended by inserting after “Security Agency,” the following: “including any such employee who is assigned or detailed to a combatant command or other element of the Federal Government.”

(b) CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE AGENCY.—

(1) ROLE OF DIRECTOR.—Section 17(d)(5) of the Central Intelligence Agency Act of 1949 (50 U.S.C. 3517(d)(5)) is amended—

(A) in subparagraph (B)—

(i) by striking clause (i);

(ii) by striking “(i) Not” and inserting “Not”; and

(iii) by striking “to the Director” and inserting “to the intelligence committees”; and

(B) in subparagraph (D)—

(i) in clause (1), by striking “the Director” and inserting “the intelligence committees”; and

(ii) in clause (ii)—

(I) in subclause (I), by striking “the Director, through the Inspector General,” and inserting “the Inspector General”; and

(II) in subclause (II), by striking “the Director, through the Inspector General,” and inserting “the Inspector General, in consultation with the Director.”

(2) CONFORMING AMENDMENTS.—

(A) Section 17(d)(5) of such Act is further amended—

(i) by striking subparagraph (C); and

(ii) by redesignating subparagraphs (D) through (H) as subparagraphs (C) through (G), respectively.

(B) Section 3001(j)(1)(C)(ii) of the Intelligence Reform and Terrorism Prevention Act of 2004 (50 U.S.C. 3341(j)(1)(C)(ii)) is amended by striking “subparagraphs (A), (D), and (H)” and inserting “subparagraphs (A), (C), and (G)”.

(c) OTHER ELEMENTS OF INTELLIGENCE COMMUNITY.—

(1) ROLE OF HEADS.—Section 8H of the Inspector General Act of 1978 (5 U.S.C. App.) is amended—

(A) in subsection (b)—

(i) by striking paragraph (2);

(ii) by striking “(1) Not” and inserting “Not”; and

(iii) by striking “to the head of the establishment” and inserting “to the intelligence committees”; and

(B) in subsection (d)—

(i) in paragraph (1), by striking “the head of the establishment” and inserting “the intelligence committees”; and

(ii) in paragraph (2)—

(I) in subparagraph (A), by striking “the head of the establishment, through the Inspector General,” and inserting “the Inspector General”; and

(II) in subparagraph (B), by striking “the head of the establishment, through the Inspector General,” and inserting “the Inspector General, in consultation with the head of the establishment.”

(2) CONFORMING AMENDMENTS.—Section 8H of such Act is further amended—

(A) by striking subsection (c);

(B) by redesignating subsections (d) through (i) as subsections (c) through (h), respectively; and

(C) in subsection (e), as so redesignated, by striking “subsections (a) through (e)” and inserting “subsections (a) through (d)”.

(d) OFFICE OF THE DIRECTOR OF NATIONAL INTELLIGENCE.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—Section 103H(k)(5) of the National Security Act of 1947 (50 U.S.C. 3033(k)(5)) is amended—

(A) in subparagraph (B), by striking “to the Director” and inserting “to the congressional intelligence committees”; and

(B) in subparagraph (D)—

(i) in clause (i), by striking “the Director” and inserting “the congressional intelligence committees”; and

(ii) in clause (ii)—

(I) in subclause (I), by striking “the Director, through the Inspector General,” and inserting “the Inspector General”; and

(II) in subclause (II), by striking “the Director, through the Inspector General,” and inserting “the Inspector General, in consultation with the Director.”

(2) CONFORMING AMENDMENTS.—Section 103H(k)(5) of such Act is further amended—

(A) by striking subparagraph (C); and

(B) by redesignating subparagraphs (D) through (I) as subparagraphs (C) through (H), respectively.

(e) RULE OF CONSTRUCTION.—None of the amendments made by this section may be construed to prohibit or otherwise affect the authority of an Inspector General of an element of the intelligence community, the Inspector General of the Central Intelligence

Agency, or the Inspector General of the Intelligence Community to notify the head of the element of the intelligence community, the Director of the Central Intelligence Agency, or the Director of National Intelligence, as the case may be, of a complaint or information otherwise authorized by law.

SEC. 305. REPORTS ON MAJOR DEFENSE INTELLIGENCE ACQUISITION PROGRAMS.

(a) IN GENERAL.—The National Security Act of 1947 (50 U.S.C. 3001 et seq.) is amended by inserting after section 506J the following new section:

“SEC. 506K. REPORTS ON MAJOR DEFENSE INTELLIGENCE ACQUISITION PROGRAMS AT EACH MILESTONE APPROVAL.

“(a) REPORT ON MILESTONE A.—Not later than 15 days after granting Milestone A or equivalent approval for a major defense intelligence acquisition program, the milestone decision authority for the program shall submit to the appropriate congressional committees a report containing a brief summary of the following:

“(1) The estimated cost and schedule for the program established by the military department concerned, including—

“(A) the dollar values estimated for the program acquisition unit cost and total life-cycle cost; and

“(B) the planned dates for each program milestone and initial operational capability.

“(2) The independent estimated cost for the program established pursuant to section 2334(a)(6) of title 10, United States Code, and any independent estimated schedule for the program, including—

“(A) the dollar values estimated for the program acquisition unit cost and total life-cycle cost; and

“(B) the planned dates for each program milestone and initial operational capability.

“(3) A summary of the technical risks, including cybersecurity risks and supply chain risks, associated with the program, as determined by the military department concerned, including identification of any critical technologies that need to be matured.

“(4) A summary of the sufficiency review conducted by the Director of Cost Assessment and Program Evaluation of the Department of Defense of the analysis of alternatives performed for the program (as referred to in section 2366a(b)(6) of such title).

“(5) Any other information the milestone decision authority considers relevant.

“(b) REPORT ON MILESTONE B.—Not later than 15 days after granting Milestone B or equivalent approval for a major defense intelligence acquisition program, the milestone decision authority for the program shall submit to the appropriate congressional committees a report containing a brief summary of the following:

“(1) The estimated cost and schedule for the program established by the military department concerned, including—

“(A) the dollar values estimated for the program acquisition unit cost, average procurement unit cost, and total life-cycle cost; and

“(B) the planned dates for each program milestone, initial operational test and evaluation, and initial operational capability.

“(2) The independent estimated cost for the program established pursuant to section 2334(a)(6) of title 10, United States Code, and any independent estimated schedule for the program, including—

“(A) the dollar values estimated for the program acquisition unit cost, average procurement unit cost, and total life-cycle cost; and

“(B) the planned dates for each program milestone, initial operational test and evaluation, and initial operational capability.

“(3) A summary of the technical risks, including cybersecurity risks and supply chain

risks, associated with the program, as determined by the military department concerned, including identification of any critical technologies that have not been successfully demonstrated in a relevant environment.

“(4) A summary of the sufficiency review conducted by the Director of Cost Assessment and Program Evaluation of the analysis of alternatives performed for the program pursuant to section 2366a(b)(6) of such title.

“(5) A statement of whether the preliminary design review for the program described in section 2366b(a)(1) of such title has been completed.

“(6) Any other information the milestone decision authority considers relevant.

“(c) REPORT ON MILESTONE C.—Not later than 15 days after granting Milestone C or equivalent approval for a major defense intelligence acquisition program, the milestone decision authority for the program shall submit to the appropriate congressional committees a report containing a brief summary of the following:

“(1) The estimated cost and schedule for the program established by the military department concerned, including—

“(A) the dollar values estimated for the program acquisition unit cost, average procurement unit cost, and total life-cycle cost; and

“(B) the planned dates for initial operational test and evaluation and initial operational capability.

“(2) The independent estimated cost for the program established pursuant to section 2334(a)(6) of title 10, United States Code, and any independent estimated schedule for the program, including—

“(A) the dollar values estimated for the program acquisition unit cost, average procurement unit cost, and total life-cycle cost; and

“(B) the planned dates for initial operational test and evaluation and initial operational capability.

“(3) The cost and schedule estimates approved by the milestone decision authority for the program.

“(4) A summary of the production, manufacturing, and fielding risks, including cybersecurity risks and supply chain risks, associated with the program.

“(5) Any other information the milestone decision authority considers relevant.

“(d) INITIAL OPERATING CAPABILITY OR FULL OPERATING CAPABILITY.—Not later than 15 days after a major defense intelligence acquisition program reaches initial operating capability or full operating capability, the milestone decision authority for the program shall notify the appropriate congressional committees of the program reaching such capability.

“(e) ADDITIONAL INFORMATION.—At the request of any of the appropriate congressional committees, the milestone decision authority shall submit to the appropriate congressional committees further information or underlying documentation for the information in a report submitted under subsection (a), (b), or (c), including the independent cost and schedule estimates and the independent technical risk assessments referred to in those subsections.

“(f) NONDUPLICATION OF EFFORT.—If any information required under this section has been included in another report or assessment previously submitted to the congressional intelligence committees under sections 506A, 506C, or 506E, the milestone decision authority may provide a list of such reports and assessments at the time of submitting a report required under this section instead of including such information in such report.

“(g) DEFINITIONS.—In this section:

“(1) The term ‘appropriate congressional committees’ means the congressional intelligence committees and the congressional defense committees (as defined in section 101(a)(16) of title 10, United States Code).

“(2) The term ‘major defense intelligence acquisition program’ means a major defense acquisition program (as defined in section 2430 of title 10, United States Code) that relates to intelligence or intelligence-related activities.

“(3) The term ‘Milestone A approval’ has the meaning given that term in section 2366a(d) of title 10, United States Code.

“(4) The terms ‘Milestone B approval’ and ‘Milestone C approval’ have the meaning given those terms in section 2366(e) of such title.

“(5) The term ‘milestone decision authority’ has the meaning given that term in section 2366a(d) of such title.”

(b) CLERICAL AMENDMENT.—The table of contents in the first section of the National Security Act of 1947 is amended by inserting after the item relating to section 506J the following new item:

“Sec. 506K. Reports on major defense intelligence acquisition programs at each milestone approval.”

SEC. 306. MODIFICATIONS TO CERTAIN REQUIREMENTS FOR CONSTRUCTION OF FACILITIES.

(a) INCLUSION IN BUDGET REQUESTS OF CERTAIN PROJECTS.—Section 8131 of the Department of Defense Appropriations Act, 1995 (Public Law 103-335; 50 U.S.C. 3303) is repealed.

(b) NOTIFICATION.—Section 602(a)(2) of the Intelligence Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 1995 (Public Law 103-359; 50 U.S.C. 3304(a)(2)) is amended by striking “improvement project to” and inserting “project for the improvement, repair, or modification of”.

SEC. 307. INFORMATION ON ACTIVITIES OF PRIVACY AND CIVIL LIBERTIES OVERSIGHT BOARD.

Section 1061(d) of the Intelligence Reform and Terrorism Prevention Act of 2004 (42 U.S.C. 2000ee(d)) is further amended by adding at the end the following new paragraph:

“(5) INFORMATION.—

“(A) ACTIVITIES.—In addition to the reports submitted to Congress under subsection (e)(1)(B), the Board shall ensure that each official and congressional committee specified in subparagraph (B) is kept fully and currently informed of the activities of the Board, including any significant anticipated activities.

“(B) OFFICIALS AND CONGRESSIONAL COMMITTEES SPECIFIED.—The officials and congressional committees specified in this subparagraph are the following:

“(i) The Director of National Intelligence.

“(ii) The head of any element of the intelligence community (as defined in section 3(4) of the National Security Act of 1947 (50 U.S.C. 3003(4))) the activities of which are, or are anticipated to be, the subject of the review or advice of the Board.

“(iii) The Permanent Select Committee on Intelligence of the House of Representatives and the Select Committee on Intelligence of the Senate.”

SEC. 308. CLARIFICATION OF AUTHORIZATION OF CERTAIN ACTIVITIES OF THE DEPARTMENT OF ENERGY.

Funds appropriated for fiscal year 2016 for intelligence and intelligence-related activities of the Department of Energy shall be deemed to be authorized to be appropriated for such activities, including for purposes of section 504 of the National Security Act of 1947 (50 U.S.C. 3094).

SEC. 309. TECHNICAL CORRECTION TO EXECUTIVE SCHEDULE.

Section 5313 of title 5, United States Code, is amended by striking the item relating to “Director of the National Counter Proliferation Center.”.

SEC. 310. MAXIMUM AMOUNT CHARGED FOR DECLASSIFICATION REVIEWS.

In reviewing and processing a request by a person for the mandatory declassification of information pursuant to Executive Order 13526, a successor executive order, or any other provision of law, the head of an element of the intelligence community—

(1) may not charge the person reproduction fees in excess of the amount of fees that the head would charge the person for reproduction required in the course of processing a request for information under section 552 of title 5, United States Code (commonly referred to as the “Freedom of Information Act”); and

(2) may waive or reduce any processing fees in the same manner as the head waives or reduces fees under such section 552.

TITLE IV—MATTERS RELATING TO ELEMENTS OF THE INTELLIGENCE COMMUNITY**Subtitle A—Office of the Director of National Intelligence****SEC. 401. ANALYSES AND IMPACT STATEMENTS BY DIRECTOR OF NATIONAL INTELLIGENCE REGARDING ACTIONS BY COMMITTEE ON FOREIGN INVESTMENT IN THE UNITED STATES.**

Section 721(b)(4) of the Defense Production Act of 1950 (50 U.S.C. 4565) is amended by adding at the end the following new subparagraphs:

“(E) SUBMISSION TO CONGRESSIONAL INTELLIGENCE COMMITTEES.—Not later than 5 days after the completion of a review or an investigation of a covered transaction under this subsection that concludes action under this section, the Director shall submit to the Permanent Select Committee on Intelligence of the House of Representatives and the Select Committee on Intelligence of the Senate an analysis under subparagraph (A) relating to such covered transaction previously provided to the Committee, including any supplements or amendments to such analysis made by the Director.

“(F) IMPACT STATEMENTS.—Not later than 60 days after the completion of a review or an investigation of a covered transaction under this subsection that concludes action under this section, the Director shall determine whether the covered transaction will have an operational impact on the intelligence community, and, if so, shall submit a report on such impact to the Permanent Select Committee on Intelligence of the House of Representatives and the Select Committee on Intelligence of the Senate. Each such report shall—

“(i) describe the operational impact of the covered transaction on the intelligence community; and

“(ii) describe any actions that have been or will be taken to mitigate such impact.”.

SEC. 402. NATIONAL COUNTERINTELLIGENCE AND SECURITY CENTER.

(a) REDESIGNATION OF OFFICE OF NATIONAL COUNTERINTELLIGENCE EXECUTIVE.—Section 904 of the Counterintelligence Enhancement Act of 2002 (50 U.S.C. 3383) is amended—

(1) by striking “Office of the National Counterintelligence Executive” each place it appears (including in the section heading) and inserting “National Counterintelligence and Security Center”;

(2) by striking “National Counterintelligence Executive” each place it appears and inserting “Director of the National Counterintelligence and Security Center”;

(3) in the headings of subsections (b) and (c), by striking “of Office” both places it appears and inserting “Center”;

(4) in subsection (d)—

(A) in paragraph (5)(C), by striking “by the Office” and inserting “by the Center”; and

(B) in paragraph (6), by striking “that the Office” and inserting “that the Center”;

(5) in subsection (f)(1), by striking “by the Office” and inserting “by the Center”;

(6) in subsection (g), by striking “of the Office” and inserting “of the Center”; and

(7) in subsection (h), by striking “of the Office” each place it appears and inserting “of the Center”.

(b) REDESIGNATION OF NATIONAL COUNTERINTELLIGENCE EXECUTIVE.—Section 902 of such Act (50 U.S.C. 3382) is amended—

(1) by striking subsection (a) and inserting the following new subsection:

“(a) ESTABLISHMENT.—There shall be a Director of the National Counterintelligence and Security Center (referred to in this section as ‘the Director’), who shall be appointed by the President, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate.”;

(2) by striking “National Counterintelligence Executive” each place it appears (including the section heading) and inserting “Director of the National Counterintelligence and Security Center”; and

(3) by striking “Office of the National Counterintelligence Executive” each place it appears and inserting “National Counterintelligence and Security Center”.

(c) CONFORMING AMENDMENTS.—

(1) NATIONAL SECURITY ACT OF 1947.—The National Security Act of 1947 (50 U.S.C. 3001 et seq.) is amended—

(A) in section 102A(f)(2), by inserting after “Counterterrorism Center” the following: “, the National Counterproliferation Center, and the National Counterintelligence and Security Center.”;

(B) in section 103(c)(8), by striking “National Counterintelligence Executive (including the Office of the National Counterintelligence Executive)” and inserting “Director of the National Counterintelligence and Security Center”;

(C) in section 103F, by striking “National Counterintelligence Executive” each place it appears (including in the headings) and inserting “Director of the National Counterintelligence and Security Center”.

(2) INTELLIGENCE AUTHORIZATION ACT FOR FISCAL YEAR 1995.—Section 811 of the Counterintelligence and Security Enhancements Act of 1994 (title VIII of Public Law 103-359; 50 U.S.C. 3381) is amended—

(A) in subsections (b) and (c)(1), by striking “The National Counterintelligence Executive” and inserting “The Director of the National Counterintelligence and Security Center”;

(B) in subsection (d)(1)(B)(ii)—

(i) by striking “to the National Counterintelligence Executive” and inserting “to the Director of the National Counterintelligence and Security Center”; and

(ii) by striking “Office of the National Counterintelligence Executive” and inserting “National Counterintelligence and Security Center”.

(3) INTELLIGENCE AUTHORIZATION ACT FOR FISCAL YEAR 2004.—Section 341(b) of the Intelligence Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2004 (Public Law 108-177; 28 U.S.C. 519 note) is amended by striking “Office of the National Counterintelligence Executive” and inserting “National Counterintelligence and Security Center”.

(d) CLERICAL AMENDMENT.—The table of sections in the first section of the National Security Act of 1947 is amended by striking the item relating to section 103F and inserting the following:

“Sec. 103F. Director of the National Counterintelligence and Security Center.”.

(e) CONFORMING STYLE.—Any new language inserted or added to a provision of law by the amendments made by this section shall conform to the typeface and typestyle of the matter in which the language is so inserted or added.

(f) TECHNICAL EFFECTIVE DATE.—The amendment made by subsection (a) of section 401 of the Intelligence Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2016 (division M of Public Law 114-113) shall not take effect, or, if the date of the enactment of this Act is on or after the effective date specified in subsection (b) of such section, such amendment shall be deemed to not have taken effect.

SEC. 403. ASSISTANCE FOR GOVERNMENTAL ENTITIES AND PRIVATE ENTITIES IN RECOGNIZING ONLINE VIOLENT EXTREMIST CONTENT.

(a) ASSISTANCE TO RECOGNIZE ONLINE VIOLENT EXTREMIST CONTENT.—Not later than 180 days after the date of the enactment of this Act, the Director of National Intelligence shall publish on a publicly available Internet website a list of all logos, symbols, insignia, and other markings commonly associated with, or adopted by, an organization designated by the Secretary of State as a foreign terrorist organization under section 219(a) of the Immigration and Nationality Act (8 U.S.C. 1189(a)).

(b) UPDATES.—The Director shall update the list published under subsection (a) every 180 days or more frequently as needed.

Subtitle B—Central Intelligence Agency and Other Elements**SEC. 411. ENHANCED DEATH BENEFITS FOR PERSONNEL OF THE CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE AGENCY.**

Section 11 of the Central Intelligence Agency Act of 1949 (50 U.S.C. 3511) is amended to read as follows:

“BENEFITS AVAILABLE IN EVENT OF THE DEATH OF PERSONNEL

“SEC. 11. (a) AUTHORITY.—The Director may pay death benefits substantially similar to those authorized for members of the Foreign Service pursuant to the Foreign Service Act of 1980 (22 U.S.C. 3901 et seq.) or any other provision of law. The Director may adjust the eligibility for death benefits as necessary to meet the unique requirements of the mission of the Agency.

“(b) REGULATIONS.—Regulations issued pursuant to this section shall be submitted to the Permanent Select Committee on Intelligence of the House of Representatives and the Select Committee on Intelligence of the Senate before such regulations take effect.”.

SEC. 412. PAY AND RETIREMENT AUTHORITIES OF THE INSPECTOR GENERAL OF THE CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE AGENCY.

(a) IN GENERAL.—Section 17(e)(7) of the Central Intelligence Agency Act of 1949 (50 U.S.C. 3517(e)(7)) is amended by adding at the end the following new subparagraph:

“(C)(i) The Inspector General may designate an officer or employee appointed in accordance with subparagraph (A) as a law enforcement officer solely for purposes of subchapter III of chapter 83 or chapter 84 of title 5, United States Code, if such officer or employee is appointed to a position with responsibility for investigating suspected offenses against the criminal laws of the United States.

“(ii) In carrying out clause (i), the Inspector General shall ensure that any authority under such clause is exercised in a manner consistent with section 3307 of title 5, United States Code, as it relates to law enforcement officers.

“(iii) For purposes of applying sections 3307(d), 8335(b), and 8425(b) of title 5, United States Code, the Inspector General may exercise the functions, powers, and duties of an agency head or appointing authority with respect to the Office.”.

(b) **RULE OF CONSTRUCTION.**—Subparagraph (C) of section 17(e)(7) of the Central Intelligence Agency Act of 1949 (50 U.S.C. 3517(e)(7)), as added by subsection (a), may not be construed to confer on the Inspector General of the Central Intelligence Agency, or any other officer or employee of the Agency, any police or law enforcement or internal security functions or authorities.

SEC. 413. CLARIFICATION OF AUTHORITY, DIRECTION, AND CONTROL OVER THE INFORMATION ASSURANCE DIRECTORATE OF THE NATIONAL SECURITY AGENCY.

Section 142(b)(1) of title 10, United States Code, is amended—

(1) in subparagraph (B), by striking the semicolon and inserting “; and”;

(2) in subparagraph (C), by striking “; and” and inserting a period; and

(3) by striking subparagraph (D).

SEC. 414. LIVING QUARTERS ALLOWANCE FOR EMPLOYEES OF THE DEFENSE INTELLIGENCE AGENCY.

(a) **PROHIBITION.**—Notwithstanding sections 1603 and 1605 of title 10, United States Code, and subchapter III of chapter 59 of title 5, a civilian employee of the Defense Intelligence Agency who is assigned to a directorate of a geographic combatant command that is headquartered outside of the United States may not receive a living quarters allowance.

(b) **APPLICATION.**—Subsection (a) shall apply with respect to a pay period beginning on or after the date that is one year after the date of the enactment of this Act.

SEC. 415. PLAN ON ASSUMPTION OF CERTAIN WEATHER MISSIONS BY THE NATIONAL RECONNAISSANCE OFFICE.

(a) **PLAN.**—

(1) **IN GENERAL.**—The Director of the National Reconnaissance Office shall develop a plan for the National Reconnaissance Office to address how to carry out covered space-based environmental monitoring missions. Such plan shall include—

(A) a description of the related national security requirements for such missions;

(B) a description of the appropriate manner to meet such requirements; and

(C) the amount of funds that would be necessary to be transferred from the Air Force to the National Reconnaissance Office during fiscal years 2018 through 2022 to carry out such plan.

(2) **ACTIVITIES.**—In developing the plan under paragraph (1), the Director may conduct pre-acquisition activities, including with respect to requests for information, analyses of alternatives, study contracts, modeling and simulation, and other activities the Director determines necessary to develop such plan.

(3) **SUBMISSION.**—Not later than the date on which the President submits to Congress the budget for fiscal year 2018 under section 1105(a) of title 31, United States Code, the Director shall submit to the appropriate congressional committees the plan under paragraph (1).

(b) **INDEPENDENT COST ESTIMATE.**—The Director of the Cost Assessment Improvement Group of the Office of the Director of National Intelligence, in coordination with the Director of Cost Assessment and Program Evaluation of the Department of Defense, shall certify to the appropriate congressional committees that the amounts of funds identified under subsection (a)(1)(C) as being necessary to transfer are appropriate and include funding for positions and personnel to support program office costs.

(c) **DEFINITIONS.**—In this section:

(1) The term “appropriate congressional committees” means—

(A) the congressional intelligence committees; and

(B) the congressional defense committees (as defined in section 101(a)(16) of title 10, United States Code).

(2) The term “covered space-based environmental monitoring missions” means the acquisition programs necessary to meet the national security requirements for cloud characterization and theater weather imagery.

SEC. 416. MODERNIZATION OF SECURITY CLEARANCE INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY ARCHITECTURE.

(a) **IN GENERAL.**—The Director of National Intelligence shall support the Director of the Office of Personnel Management and the Secretary of Defense in the efforts of the Secretary to develop and implement an information technology system (in this section referred to as the “System”) to—

(1) modernize and sustain the security clearance information architecture of the National Background Investigations Bureau and the Department of Defense;

(2) support decisionmaking processes for the evaluation and granting of personnel security clearances;

(3) improve cybersecurity capabilities with respect to sensitive security clearance data and processes;

(4) reduce the complexity and cost of the security clearance process;

(5) provide information to managers on the financial and administrative costs of the security clearance process;

(6) strengthen the ties between counterintelligence and personnel security communities; and

(7) improve system standardization in the security clearance process.

(b) **GUIDANCE.**—The Director of National Intelligence shall support the Director of the Office of Personnel Management and the Secretary of Defense in the efforts of the Director of the Office of Personnel Management and the Secretary to issue guidance establishing the respective roles, responsibilities, and obligations of the Director of the Office of Personnel Management, the Secretary, and the Director of National Intelligence, with respect to the development and implementation of the System.

TITLE V—MATTERS RELATING TO UNITED STATES NAVAL STATION, GUANTANAMO BAY, CUBA

SEC. 501. DECLASSIFICATION OF INFORMATION ON PAST TERRORIST ACTIVITIES OF DETAINEES TRANSFERRED FROM UNITED STATES NAVAL STATION, GUANTANAMO BAY, CUBA, AFTER SIGNING OF EXECUTIVE ORDER 13492.

(a) **IN GENERAL.**—Not later than 120 days after the date of the enactment of this Act, the Director of National Intelligence shall—

(1) in the manner described in the classified annex that accompanies this Act—

(A) complete a declassification review of intelligence reports prepared by the National Counterterrorism Center prior to Periodic Review Board sessions or detainee transfers on the past terrorist activities of individuals detained at United States Naval Station, Guantanamo Bay, Cuba, who were transferred or released from United States Naval Station, Guantanamo Bay, Cuba, after the signing of Executive Order 13492 (relating to the closure of the detention facility at United States Naval Station, Guantanamo Bay, Cuba); and

(B) make available to the public any information declassified as a result of the declassification review; and

(2) submit to the congressional intelligence committees a report setting forth—

(A) the results of the declassification review; and

(B) if any information covered by the declassification review was not declassified pursuant to the review, a justification for the determination not to declassify such information.

(b) **PAST TERRORIST ACTIVITIES.**—For purposes of this section, the past terrorist activities of an individual shall include the terrorist activities conducted by the individual before the transfer of the individual to the detention facility at United States Naval Station, Guantanamo Bay, Cuba, including, at a minimum, the following:

(1) The terrorist organization, if any, with which affiliated.

(2) The terrorist training, if any, received.

(3) The role in past terrorist attacks against the interests or allies of the United States.

(4) The direct responsibility, if any, for the death of citizens of the United States or members of the Armed Forces.

(5) Any admission of any matter specified in paragraphs (1) through (4).

TITLE VI—REPORTS AND OTHER MATTERS

SEC. 601. REPORT ON INTELLIGENCE COMMUNITY EMPLOYEES DETAILED TO NATIONAL SECURITY COUNCIL.

Not later than 60 days after the date of the enactment of this Act, the Director of National Intelligence shall submit to the congressional intelligence committees a report listing, by year, the number of employees of an element of the intelligence community who have been detailed to the National Security Council during the 10-year period preceding the date of the report.

SEC. 602. INTELLIGENCE COMMUNITY REPORTING TO CONGRESS ON FOREIGN FIGHTER FLOWS.

(a) **REPORTS REQUIRED.**—Not later than 60 days after the date of the enactment of this Act, and every 180 days thereafter, the Director of National Intelligence, consistent with the protection of intelligence sources and methods, shall submit to the appropriate congressional committees a report on foreign fighter flows to and from terrorist safe havens abroad.

(b) **CONTENTS.**—Each report submitted under subsection (a) shall include, with respect to each terrorist safe haven, the following:

(1) The total number of foreign fighters who have traveled or are suspected of having traveled to the terrorist safe haven since 2011, including the countries of origin of such foreign fighters.

(2) The total number of United States citizens present in the terrorist safe haven.

(3) The total number of foreign fighters who have left the terrorist safe haven or whose whereabouts are unknown.

(c) **FORM.**—The reports submitted under subsection (a) may be submitted in classified form. If such a report is submitted in classified form, such report shall also include an unclassified summary.

(d) **SUNSET.**—The requirement to submit reports under subsection (a) shall terminate on the date that is two years after the date of the enactment of this Act.

(e) **APPROPRIATE CONGRESSIONAL COMMITTEES DEFINED.**—In this section, the term “appropriate congressional committees” means—

(1) in the Senate—

(A) the Committee on Armed Services;

(B) the Select Committee on Intelligence;

(C) the Committee on the Judiciary;

(D) the Committee on Homeland Security and Governmental Affairs;

(E) the Committee on Banking, Housing, and Urban Affairs;

(F) the Committee on Foreign Relations; and

(G) the Committee on Appropriations; and
(2) in the House of Representatives—
(A) the Committee on Armed Services;
(B) the Permanent Select Committee on Intelligence;

(C) the Committee on the Judiciary;
(D) the Committee on Homeland Security;
(E) the Committee on Financial Services;
(F) the Committee on Foreign Affairs; and
(G) the Committee on Appropriations.

SEC. 603. REPORT ON INFORMATION RELATING TO ACADEMIC PROGRAMS, SCHOLARSHIPS, FELLOWSHIPS, AND INTERNSHIPS SPONSORED, ADMINISTERED, OR USED BY THE INTELLIGENCE COMMUNITY.

(a) REPORT.—Not later than 90 days after the date of the enactment of this Act, the Director of National Intelligence shall submit to Congress a report by the intelligence community regarding covered academic programs. Such report shall include—

(1) a description of the extent to which the Director and the heads of the elements of the intelligence community independently collect information on covered academic programs, including with respect to—

(A) the number of applicants for such programs;

(B) the number of individuals who have participated in such programs; and

(C) the number of individuals who have participated in such programs and were hired by an element of the intelligence community after completing such program;

(2) to the extent that the Director and the heads independently collect the information described in paragraph (1), a chart, table, or other compilation illustrating such information for each covered academic program and element of the intelligence community, as appropriate, during the three-year period preceding the date of the report; and

(3) to the extent that the Director and the heads do not independently collect the information described in paragraph (1) as of the date of the report—

(A) whether the Director and the heads can begin collecting such information during fiscal year 2017; and

(B) the personnel, tools, and other resources required by the Director and the heads to independently collect such information.

(b) COVERED ACADEMIC PROGRAMS DEFINED.—In this section, the term “covered academic programs” means—

(1) the Federal Cyber Scholarship-for-Service Program under section 302 of the Cybersecurity Enhancement Act of 2014 (15 U.S.C. 7442);

(2) the National Security Education Program under the David L. Boren National Security Education Act of 1991 (50 U.S.C. 1901 et seq.);

(3) the Science, Mathematics, and Research for Transformation Defense Education Program under section 2192a of title 10, United States Code;

(4) the National Centers of Academic Excellence in Information Assurance and Cyber Defense of the National Security Agency and the Department of Homeland Security; and

(5) any other academic program, scholarship program, fellowship program, or internship program sponsored, administered, or used by an element of the intelligence community.

SEC. 604. REPORT ON CYBERSECURITY THREATS TO SEAPORTS OF THE UNITED STATES AND MARITIME SHIPPING.

(a) REPORT.—Not later than 180 days after the date of the enactment of this Act, the Under Secretary of Homeland Security for Intelligence and Analysis, in consultation with the Director of National Intelligence,

and consistent with the protection of sources and methods, shall submit to the appropriate congressional committees a report on the cybersecurity threats to, and the cyber vulnerabilities within, the software, communications networks, computer networks, or other systems employed by—

(1) entities conducting significant operations at seaports in the United States;

(2) the maritime shipping concerns of the United States; and

(3) entities conducting significant operations at transshipment points in the United States.

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

(1) A description of any recent and significant cyberattacks or cybersecurity threats directed against software, communications networks, computer networks, or other systems employed by the entities and concerns described in paragraphs (1) through (3) of subsection (a).

(2) An assessment of—

(A) any planned cyberattacks directed against such software, networks, and systems;

(B) any significant vulnerabilities to such software, networks, and systems; and

(C) how such entities and concerns are mitigating such vulnerabilities.

(3) An update on the status of the efforts of the Coast Guard to include cybersecurity concerns in the National Response Framework, Emergency Support Functions, or both, relating to the shipping or ports of the United States.

(c) APPROPRIATE CONGRESSIONAL COMMITTEES DEFINED.—In this section, the term “appropriate congressional committees” means—

(1) the congressional intelligence committees; and

(2) the Committee on Homeland Security of the House of Representatives and the Committee on Homeland Security and Governmental Affairs of the Senate.

SEC. 605. REPORT ON COUNTER-MESSAGING ACTIVITIES.

(a) REPORT.—Not later than 60 days after the date of the enactment of this Act, the Under Secretary of Homeland Security for Intelligence and Analysis, consistent with the protection of sources and methods, shall submit to the appropriate congressional committees a report on the counter-messaging activities of the Department of Homeland Security with respect to the Islamic State and other extremist groups.

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

(1) A description of whether, and to what extent, the Secretary of Homeland Security, in conducting counter-messaging activities with respect to the Islamic State and other extremist groups, consults or coordinates with the Secretary of State, regarding the counter-messaging activities undertaken by the Department of State with respect to the Islamic State and other extremist groups, including counter-messaging activities conducted by the Global Engagement Center of the Department of State.

(2) Any criteria employed by the Secretary of Homeland Security for selecting, developing, promulgating, or changing the counter-messaging approach of the Department of Homeland Security, including any counter-messaging narratives, with respect to the Islamic State and other extremist groups.

(c) APPROPRIATE CONGRESSIONAL COMMITTEES DEFINED.—In this section, the term “appropriate congressional committees” means—

(1) the congressional intelligence committees; and

(2) the Committee on Homeland Security of the House of Representatives and the

Committee on Homeland Security and Governmental Affairs of the Senate.

SEC. 606. REPORT ON REPRISALS AGAINST CONTRACTORS OF THE INTELLIGENCE COMMUNITY.

(a) REPORT.—Not later than 180 days after the date of the enactment of this Act, the Inspector General of the Intelligence Community, consistent with the protection of sources and methods, shall submit to the appropriate congressional committees a report on reprisals made against covered contractor employees.

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

(1) Identification of the number of known or suspected reprisals made against covered contractor employees during the five-year period preceding the date of the report.

(2) An evaluation of the usefulness of establishing in law a prohibition on reprisals against covered contractor employees as a means of encouraging such contractors to make protected disclosures.

(3) A description of any challenges associated with establishing in law such a prohibition, including with respect to the nature of the relationship between the Federal Government, the contractor, and the covered contractor employee.

(4) A description of any approaches taken by the Federal Government to account for reprisals against non-intelligence community contractors who make protected disclosures, including pursuant to section 2409 of title 10, United States Code, and sections 4705 and 4712 of title 41, United States Code.

(5) Any recommendations the Inspector General determines appropriate.

(c) DEFINITIONS.—In this section:

(1) The term “appropriate congressional committees” means—

(A) the congressional intelligence committees; and

(B) the Committee on Oversight and Government Reform of the House of Representatives and the Committee on Homeland Security and Governmental Affairs of the Senate.

(2) The term “covered contractor employee” means an employee of a contractor of an element of the intelligence community.

(3) The term “reprisal” means the discharge, demotion, or other discriminatory personnel action made against a covered contractor employee for making a disclosure of information that would be a disclosure protected by law if the contractor were an employee of the Federal Government.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to the rule, the gentleman from California (Mr. NUNES) and the gentleman from California (Mr. SCHIFF) each will control 20 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from California (Mr. NUNES).

GENERAL LEAVE

Mr. NUNES. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that all Members may have 5 legislative days to revise and extend their remarks and include extraneous material on the bill, H.R. 5077.

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

There was no objection.

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

Passing an annual intelligence authorization bill is the most important tool Congress has to conduct effective oversight of the intelligence activities of the U.S. Government. Today, Ranking Member SCHIFF and I are bringing the seventh consecutive intelligence

authorization bill to the floor. I am pleased to say that, as in past years, this bill is a bipartisan product that reflects the contributions of all of the committee's members. It was reported out of the committee by a unanimous voice vote.

Because most of the intelligence budget involves highly classified programs, the bulk of the committee's schedule of authorization and direction are found in the classified annex to the bill. The classified annex has been available in HVC-304 for all Members to review since Friday, April 29.

At the unclassified level, I can report that the overall funding authorized by this bill is slightly above the President's budget request, but still below last year's enacted level. The overall funding is also consistent with the Bipartisan Budget Act of 2015. Furthermore, the bill funds the Military Intelligence Program in line with the levels of the House-passed National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2017.

The bill funds high-priority initiatives not included in the President's request, trims requested increases that lack clear justifications, and reflects the committee's determinations of which programs represent the best value for intelligence dollars in a challenging budget environment.

Mr. Speaker, today the threat level facing America is higher than at any time since 9/11. ISIL has established safe havens in Syria, Iraq, and Libya, and the group hopes to create caliphates stretching from Lebanon to Iraq, including Jordan and Israel. The goal of our counterterrorism strategy should be to deny safe havens from which terrorists can plot attacks against the United States and our allies. Regrettably, we have not prevented ISIL from establishing a safe haven, and the group has become skilled at hiding from Western intelligence services. ISIL members have used that breathing room to plan attacks in Europe, North Africa, and the Middle East, and they are undoubtedly planning attacks against the homeland here in the United States.

This bill will ensure that the dedicated men and women of our intelligence community have the funding, authorities, and support they need to carry out their mission and to keep us safe.

Before closing, I want to take a moment to thank the men and women of this country who serve in our intelligence community. I am honored to get to know so many of them in the course of the committee's oversight work.

I would like to thank all of the committee's members—majority and minority—for their contributions to our oversight over the past year, and especially our subcommittee chairmen and ranking members for their expertise on the programs within their subcommittees' jurisdiction. The many hearings, briefings, and oversight visits our members carry out during the year

provide the inputs for the authorization and direction in this annual bill.

I would also like to thank the staff of the committee for their hard work on the bill and for their daily oversight of the intelligence community.

In particular, I would like to thank Shannon Stuart, Nick Ciarlante, Scott Glabe, Bill Flanigan, Lisa Major, Geof Kahn, Chelsey Campbell, Andrew House, Doug Presley, Steve Keith, George Pappas, Jack Langer, Crystal Weeks, Jake Crisp, and Diane Rinaldo. I would also like to thank our two fellows from the Los Alamos National Laboratory, Alex Kent and Philip Tubesing. All of these staff members spent long hours working on the legislative text and its classified annex, and the bill is stronger for it.

Mr. Speaker, I urge passage of H.R. 5077, as amended.

I reserve the balance of my time.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,
COMMITTEE ON HOMELAND SECURITY,
Washington, DC, May 20, 2016.

Hon. DEVIN NUNES,
Chairman, Permanent Select Committee on Intelligence, Washington, DC.

DEAR CHAIRMAN NUNES: I am writing to you concerning the jurisdictional interest of the Committee on Homeland Security in H.R. 5077, the "Intelligence Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2016." The bill includes provisions that fall within the jurisdiction of the Committee on Homeland Security.

I recognize and appreciate the desire to bring this legislation before the House of Representatives in an expeditious manner, and accordingly, the Committee on Homeland Security will forego action on this bill. However, this is conditional based on our mutual understanding that foregoing consideration of H.R. 5077 at this time does not prejudice this Committee with respect to the appointment of conferees or any fixture jurisdictional claim over the subject matter contained in this bill or similar legislation.

This waiver is also given with the understanding that the Committee on Homeland Security expressly reserves its authority to seek conferees on any provision within its jurisdiction during any House-Senate conference that may be convened on this or any similar legislation, and requests your support for such a request.

I would appreciate your response to this letter confirming this understanding with respect to H.R. 5077, and ask that a copy of this letter and your response be included in the Congressional Record during consideration of this bill on the House floor. I look forward to working with the Permanent Select Committee on Intelligence as this bill moves through the legislative process.

Sincerely,

MICHAEL T. MCCAUL,
Chairman.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, PERMANENT SELECT COMMITTEE ON INTELLIGENCE, WASHINGTON, DC,
MAY 23, 2016.

Hon. MICHAEL MCCAUL,
Chairman, Committee on Homeland Security,
Washington, DC.

DEAR CHAIRMAN MCCAUL: Thank you for your letter regarding H.R. 5077, the Intelligence Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2017. As you noted, certain provisions of the bill are related to the jurisdictional interests of the Committee on Homeland Security. I agree that your letter in no way diminishes or alters the jurisdiction of the Committee on the Homeland Security with respect to

the appointment of conferees or any future jurisdictional claim over the subject matters contained in the bill or any similar legislation.

I appreciate your willingness to assist in expediting this legislation for floor consideration. I will include a copy of your letter and this response in the Congressional Record during consideration of the legislation on the House floor. Thank you for your assistance with this matter.

Sincerely,

DEVIN NUNES,
Chairman.

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

First, I would like to thank Chairman NUNES, who has once again proven an invaluable partner on the Permanent Select Committee on Intelligence.

The Intelligence Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2017 is the fourth major piece of bipartisan legislation that we advanced together in less than 18 months. That is no small feat. Working together, we have proven yet again what this body can achieve when the country's interests are put first: solving real problems for each and every American, as well as for people around the world; supporting the men and women of the largest and most capable intelligence community—who work day and night to keep us safe—while ensuring strict oversight of even the most highly classified activities.

Chairman NUNES and I do not agree on everything, nor should we. We have different perspectives and speak for an even broader group of Representatives in the body as a whole. There are provisions I wish had been in this bill and some I wish were not in the bill. I know my majority colleagues feel the same way about other provisions. I also believe we could have done this bill under a more open rule. But because we all rolled up our sleeves and worked together, the bill before us today is an exceptional work product, and I am very proud to support it.

It is also an honest bill. There are no budget gimmicks to evade spending commitments. While the bill contains a classified annex and schedule of authorizations, each and every page has been available, and will remain available, to every Member for review.

This bill also reaffirms one of my core convictions, borne out by the other three bills our committee has passed: that privacy and security can and must coexist.

The bill funds and authorizes vital programs and activities of the U.S. intelligence community, including the Department of Defense intelligence elements. At the same time, the IAA's several hundred pages provide detailed guidance, strict authorization, and clear limitations on the IC's activities.

Turning to more specifics, this year's IAA authorizes intelligence funding nearly equivalent to the President's budget request, which is about the same level as fiscal year 2016's enacted budget level. The base budget authorization is nearly equal to the President's request, and the overseas contingency operations authorization is roughly 1.5 percent above the request.

The bill trims some unnecessary funding and reprioritizes resource allocations, adds money to underfunded programs, and provides congressional direction to ensure greater accountability, transparency, and efficiency within the IC. It also fences, or restricts the spending of, significant amounts of money to better ensure continuous IC accountability throughout the year.

The IAA also addresses the key strategic questions that we have been asking over the course of the year: First, are we focusing too much on the threats of the day at the expense of the threats of tomorrow?

We do not have the luxury of choosing our challenges. Over the years, we have spent significant resources on counterterrorism priorities in the Middle East and South Asia, and, of course, we must continue to focus on counterterrorism, particularly with the enduring threat of ISIL.

But at the same time, we cannot disregard our near-peer competitors, such as China and Russia, whose increasing adventurism challenges our interests and influence abroad and threatens our allies and partners. I am pleased this year's IAA strikes a better balance between the near-term threats and longer term challenges that we face.

Second, are we sufficiently protecting what we currently have, whether in space, at sea, or in the cyber realm?

Our space, cyber, and sea assets are the most advanced in the world, but unless we are careful, they will become increasingly vulnerable. To better secure them, this bill wisely invests in cyber and supply chain security, as well as in resilience and other means of protection.

Third, are we leveraging commercial products and services while, at the same time, making investments in revolutionary technologies that do not yet have commercial application?

We have the world's most productive and innovative private sector, particularly when it comes to space. We must leverage and support it wherever we can, which I am pleased the IAA does. At the same time, this bill recognizes that government must invest in the most advanced, game-changing technologies that do not yet have a market.

Fourth, are we recruiting, training, and developing the most effective and diverse workforce, as well as leveraging foreign intelligence relationships and building foreign partner capacity?

The U.S. has the most advanced, capable, and reliable intelligence community in the world. Wherever I travel, I am continually impressed and inspired when I meet these brave and talented women and men. This bill identifies ways to further support and improve the workforce by expanding diversity in the IC, promoting travel, and supporting language training. It also provides critical support to build the ca-

capacity of foreign partner services and does so strategically, in a way that helps ensure the utmost professionalism and respect for the rule of law.

As is the case in nearly all legislation, as I mentioned at the outset, this bill is not perfect.

For years, I have pushed the administration and Congress to support the publication of an annual report on the number of combatants and noncombatants killed in lethal strikes. Despite our best efforts to ensure to a near certainty that no civilians will be killed or injured, sometimes strikes do result in civilian casualties, and it is important that we acknowledge these accidents, learn from them, and be open about them. At the same time, greater transparency can help narrow the perception gap between what really happens and what is reported or sent out as propaganda.

Soon, the administration will release the first accountability report on non-combatant casualties and injuries. This is a good thing. But I also believe that there is a value and a statutory requirement to make this executive action permanent, ensuring that our commitment to transparency extends beyond the term of the current administration. This is an issue that I believe the IAA or NDAA should have addressed, and I will continue to work with my colleagues to push for this change to be codified into law.

As I said at the outset, this bill is truly bipartisan, carefully refined, and an honest effort to secure our Nation while safeguarding privacy and civil liberties. I am proud to support this year's Intelligence Authorization Act, and I urge my colleagues to do the same.

Once again, I want to thank Chairman NUNES and all of the members of HPSCI. I look forward to working with the Senate, the administration, and with all my colleagues throughout the remainder of this Congress to further improve the bill as it progresses to the President's desk.

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

Mr. NUNES. Mr. Speaker, I yield 3 minutes to the gentleman from Utah (Mr. STEWART).

Mr. STEWART. Mr. Speaker, I thank the chairman for allowing me to speak in support of the Intelligence Authorization Act.

Fifteen years or so ago, I was piloting the B-1, which is one of the most sophisticated aircraft or weapons systems ever developed. At the time, I was preparing to take on the global threats that we were dealing with, but I was reminded that we live in a dangerous world and that the fundamental responsibility of the Federal Government is to protect Americans and to provide for our mutual defense.

In the many years since then, I would argue that our Nation faces even greater threats than those I faced during the times that I flew in the Air Force.

□ 1530

Russia is, again, increasing its role in Eurasia through formulating strategic partnerships, co-opting local officials, and utilizing its military to establish strongholds in ways we really haven't seen since the height of the cold war.

China has dramatically expanded its militaristic sphere in the South China Sea and in other locations.

Rogue states like Iran and North Korea continue to develop and expand their weapons of mass destruction programs.

And, of course, there is always the Middle East, a thing that we often think about and that we spend so much time worrying about, that requires so much of our resources.

It is only through the intelligence community that we are able to identify and then respond to these threats. In fact, as we all know, just yesterday we learned of a U.S. air strike that killed Mullah Mansoor, the head of the Taliban. Successful operations like this are made possible because of the great work of our intelligence community.

That is why we must pass the Intelligence Authorization Act. This bill continues to authorize critical national security programs at a time when we face the most significant threat levels since World War II.

In my travels around the world, I have this great blessing of working with members from the intelligence community. I see what they do is dangerous. It is exhausting. It is the dirty work down in the trenches, but it is critical to our national security.

That is why I ask my colleagues to join with me in supporting this important legislation.

Mr. SCHIFF. Mr. Speaker, I yield 2 minutes to the gentleman from California (Mr. SWALWELL), who is one of our subcommittee ranking members.

Mr. SWALWELL of California. Mr. Speaker, I thank my esteemed colleague, the ranking member from California, for yielding the time today, and for leading and presiding on our side over this bill.

I would also like to thank the staff on both sides for their hard work on this year's Intelligence Authorization Act, or the IAA.

I also appreciate the opportunity to stand here in support of this year's bipartisan IAA. We ask a lot of our intelligence community when it comes to collaboration. When they collaborate, they best keep us safe. What we are doing today is we are sending to the floor a bill that reflects our own collaboration and shows that what we expect of them, we can also deliver to the House floor.

I am pleased that this bill promotes our national security around the globe and, in particular, our human intelligence capabilities, which still, I believe, remain at risk and could benefit from an even greater focus within the IC.

I am also pleased that the IAA includes, as a stand-alone provision, the

Tracking Foreign Fighters in Terrorist Safe Havens Act that Representative LOBIONDO and I brought to the floor earlier this year, which passed the House unanimously and helps track the foreign fighter flows to and from terrorist safe havens abroad, a growing problem in today's world.

This year's IAA committee report also includes a provision I added requiring a report from the Office of the Director of National Intelligence, analyzing the status of student loan forgiveness and debt counseling programs across the IC and the viability of IC-wide programs. As student debt continues to cripple this generation, we must determine the best incentive packages available to young intelligence officers abroad and here at home in order to continue to recruit and retain the best, brightest, and most diverse to public service, regardless of their financial situation because they went to college.

I am also pleased that this bill calls for a report from the Department of Homeland Security and the Department of Energy on their current utilization of national labs expertise, and opportunities for areas of expansion. My own congressional district is home to two of these labs—Lawrence Livermore and Sandia. I have seen firsthand how they work to strengthen our national security. Just as we must train and retain the best and brightest of the IC, we must continue to leverage the great talent found in our national labs.

I encourage all of our Members to support this year's collaborative bipartisan IAA.

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

Mr. SCHIFF. Mr. Speaker, I yield 2 minutes to the gentlewoman from Alabama (Ms. SEWELL), also one of our subcommittee ranking members.

Ms. SEWELL of Alabama. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to support this year's Intelligence Authorization Act.

Our national security is truly a bipartisan issue, and this legislation is a reflection of both parties' shared commitment to the safety and security of all Americans. This bill helps provide our intelligence community with the necessary resources and capabilities to defend our Nation against ongoing and emerging threats around the world.

As a ranking member on the DOD Intelligence and Overhead Architecture Subcommittee, I am pleased that the language and direction in this bill continues to advance our capabilities on the ground and in space, and provides necessary oversight of many critical DOD, NRO, and NGA programs. Additionally, this legislation takes important steps towards enhancing thorough oversight of our surveillance capabilities while continuing to make calculated investments in critically important strategic efforts.

In the IAA, we also invest in our greatest national resource—our people. By accepting provisions that I drafted to promote diversity in the IC work-

force, we are now able to provide a summer internship program to students from the existing Centers of Academic Excellence. We also now hold the IC more accountable for doing a better job of developing a matrix to assess how minority fellowship and internship programs actually achieve their desired results.

This past weekend I had the pleasure, along with Congressman ANDRÉ CARSON, to attend and be honored at the 3rd Annual African American National Security and Intelligence Leadership Summit. This annual event serves as a rare opportunity for African Americans in the IC to gain leadership insights from top national security officials. It was also a great occasion and further reaffirmed my commitment to helping ensure robust diversity throughout the entire IC.

We were also successful in this year's IAA to include bipartisan language that promotes accountability and transparency in all IC federally funded academic programs by requiring agencies to report on their recruitment and retention efforts. Increasing diversity and accountability in the IC is a good governance issue and makes all of us better because it ensures unique and creative ways of problem-solving, which is increasingly necessary as we face more complex intelligence challenges.

As a committee, I am extremely proud of the work we did. We took great pains to cut unnecessary funding while prioritizing the need to improve upon processes and promote efficiencies in the IC. The reality is that we live in a world where potential threats to our Nation are constantly developing and changing. As our military missions and intelligence objectives continue to evolve, we need an intelligence community that is diverse, agile, and adequately funded.

I am proud to support this year's Intelligence Authorization Act. I want to commend my chairman and ranking member and all of the staff for all of their hard work on this bill.

I urge my colleagues to support this critically important piece of legislation.

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

Mr. SCHIFF. Mr. Speaker, I yield 2 minutes to the gentleman from Connecticut (Mr. HIMES), also a subcommittee ranking member, and one of the leaders on many issues in the committee but, in particular, on privacy issues related to the Privacy and Civil Liberties Oversight Board.

Mr. HIMES. Mr. Speaker, I would like to start by thanking the chairman and the ranking member of the committee for the terrific, open, and bipartisan process that led to the adoption of this bill in committee, and urge my colleagues here in this room to support it.

I would also like to add my plaudits and thanks to staff on both sides of the aisle without whom this would never have been possible.

I support this bill because, most importantly, it well funds the remarkable work of our intelligence community in all that they do against the ongoing and all-too-present threats of terrorism and all that they do in keeping us apprised and keeping our options available to address the many threats that face, or could face, this Nation coming out of places like Russia, North Korea, Iran, and plenty of other locales around the world.

At the same time, and critical for my own support, this bill is supportive of the essential activities that the intelligence community and that we must do to preserve and defend the civil liberties that are so important to us and, even more importantly, the values, the values embodied in this country that, at the end of the day, are the qualitative difference between this country and our adversaries.

Mr. Speaker, I would note, in particular, some conversation came up, as the ranking member alluded to, with respect to the President's Privacy and Civil Liberties Oversight Board. In committee, I stressed that this is one of a couple of groups that provide oversight for these terribly important activities. When you think about it, internally there are the inspector generals and the checks within the executive agency; there are a couple of dozen Members and Senators of Congress who provide some oversight; and then there is this outside group which produces opinions, which have been cited in FISA court opinions, which have been cited by the amicus that was set up as a result of the good work of this body in doing the USA Freedom Act. I will continue to say that it is an important part of the overall intelligence community.

Maintaining this balance between our national security, which is critical, and, again, those values, which are the qualitative difference that we have with our adversaries, is important. It is enshrined in this bill, and I am delighted to offer my support.

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

Mr. SCHIFF. Mr. Speaker, I yield 2 minutes to the gentleman from Illinois (Mr. QUIGLEY), another one of the leaders on the committee.

Mr. QUIGLEY. Mr. Speaker, I want to join the chorus in thanking the staff on both sides of the aisle, and the ranking member and the chairman for their extraordinary work in support of the Intelligence Authorization Act. Indeed, it is something of a model for how we can work on a bipartisan basis.

This year's Intelligence Authorization Act provides funding and oversight to vital collection and analysis programs. It also provides guidance of how best to support and leverage our partners and allies, which is critical in the world of shrinking budgets and ever-increasing threats.

Specifically, I am pleased that the IAA continues to support security services in Ukraine. I have long advocated

for U.S. assistance to Ukraine given the strategic relationship and shared value between our two countries.

Russia remains a significant threat to its neighbors and to the U.S. Bolstering our partners in Eastern Europe is one key way to check Russia's increasing adventurism.

Looking ahead, we must stay focused on this threat and continue to focus on our national security programs at home. We cannot simply allow ourselves to get lulled into a false sense of security simply because of lack of information about specific threats against soft targets like stadiums and airports.

Since 9/11, we have made significant and important enhancements to U.S. intelligence capabilities, but that was 15 years ago. We must continuously reassess our risks and take appropriate steps to stop terrorist attacks before they occur.

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

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

In closing, to describe the world as dangerous is not an overstatement or a political statement—it is a reality.

Thankfully, we have the world's most talented, capable, and committed intelligence community to warn and defend us. From leaders like Director Clapper, who has served this Nation exceptionally for more than 5 decades, to those men and women just beginning their careers in intelligence; from case officers to analysts; support and logistics personnel to inspectors general; from acquisition professionals to lawyers; seismologists to cryptologists; from mathematicians to linguists; particle physicists to special forces; to all in the IC: You have our most sincere thanks and admiration.

I again thank Chairman NUNES, for his leadership, his hard work, and his commitment to bipartisanship.

To my majority and minority colleagues, I thank you for your unwavering commitment to conduct rigorous and continuous oversight of the IC that helps protect our country as well as our privacy and civil liberties.

And I thank our excellent committee staff, including on the Democratic side, Carly Blake, Linda Cohen, Bob Minehart, Amanda Rogers Thorpe, Wells Bennett, Rheanne Wirkkala, Thomas Eager, as well as our shared staff, Kristin Jepson, Brandon Smith, and Kevin Klein. I also want to thank my staff director, Michael Bahar, deputy staff director, Tim Bergreen, and Patrick Boland.

I urge my colleagues to support this critically important bipartisan bill, and I look forward to improving it further on its way to becoming law.

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

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

In closing, I want to thank all of the members of our committee, and, again, thank the staff from both the minority and the majority side.

As Mr. QUIGLEY said, it would not be possible if it wasn't for the strong Member involvement and engagement that makes a bipartisan work product like this, gives it the ability to come to the House floor, and to be passed overwhelmingly on a bipartisan basis. So I want to thank all of the members on my committee from both sides for their active participation. As the ranking member said, we will continue to try to make this product better; we will work out our differences with the Senate; and hopefully by the end of the year, we will have a product that we can all be proud of.

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

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the motion offered by the gentleman from California (Mr. NUNES) that the House suspend the rules and pass the bill, H.R. 5077, as amended.

The question was taken.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. In the opinion of the Chair, two-thirds being in the affirmative, the ayes have it.

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

The yeas and nays were ordered.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to clause 8 of rule XX, further proceedings on this motion will be postponed.

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S.A.F.E. MORTGAGE LICENSING ACT OF 2008 AMENDMENT

Mr. LUETKEMEYER. Mr. Speaker, I move to suspend the rules and pass the bill (H.R. 2121) to amend the S.A.F.E. Mortgage Licensing Act of 2008 to provide a temporary license for loan originators transitioning between employers, and for other purposes, as amended.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The text of the bill is as follows:

H.R. 2121

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

SECTION 1. ELIMINATING BARRIERS TO JOBS FOR LOAN ORIGINATORS.

(a) IN GENERAL.—The S.A.F.E. Mortgage Licensing Act of 2008 (12 U.S.C. 5101 et seq.) is amended by adding at the end the following:

“SEC. 1518. EMPLOYMENT TRANSITION OF LOAN ORIGINATORS.

“(a) TEMPORARY AUTHORITY TO ORIGINATE LOANS FOR LOAN ORIGINATORS MOVING FROM A DEPOSITORY INSTITUTION TO A NON-DEPOSITORY INSTITUTION.—

“(1) IN GENERAL.—Upon employment by a State-licensed mortgage company, an individual who is a registered loan originator shall be deemed to have temporary authority to act as a loan originator in an application State for the period described in paragraph (2) if the individual—

“(A) has not had an application for a loan originator license denied, or had such a license revoked or suspended in any governmental jurisdiction;

“(B) has not been subject to or served with a cease and desist order in any governmental jurisdiction or as described in section 1514(c);

“(C) has not been convicted of a felony that would preclude licensure under the law of the application State;

“(D) has submitted an application to be a State-licensed loan originator in the application State; and

“(E) was registered in the Nationwide Mortgage Licensing System and Registry as a loan originator during the 12-month period preceding the date of submission of the information required under section 1505(a).

“(2) PERIOD.—The period described in paragraph (1) shall begin on the date that the individual submits the information required under section 1505(a) and shall end on the earliest of—

“(A) the date that the individual withdraws the application to be a State-licensed loan originator in the application State;

“(B) the date that the application State denies, or issues a notice of intent to deny, the application;

“(C) the date that the application State grants a State license; or

“(D) the date that is 120 days after the date on which the individual submits the application, if the application is listed on the Nationwide Mortgage Licensing System and Registry as incomplete.

“(b) TEMPORARY AUTHORITY TO ORIGINATE LOANS FOR STATE-LICENSED LOAN ORIGINATORS MOVING INTERSTATE.—

“(1) IN GENERAL.—A State-licensed loan originator shall be deemed to have temporary authority to act as a loan originator in an application State for the period described in paragraph (2) if the State-licensed loan originator—

“(A) meets the requirements of subparagraphs (A), (B), (C), and (D) of subsection (a)(1);

“(B) is employed by a State-licensed mortgage company in the application State; and

“(C) was licensed in a State that is not the application State during the 30-day period preceding the date of submission of the information required under section 1505(a) in connection with the application submitted to the application State.

“(2) PERIOD.—The period described in paragraph (1) shall begin on the date that the State-licensed loan originator submits the information required under section 1505(a) in connection with the application submitted to the application State and end on the earliest of—

“(A) the date that the State-licensed loan originator withdraws the application to be a State-licensed loan originator in the application State;

“(B) the date that the application State denies, or issues a notice of intent to deny, the application;

“(C) the date that the application State grants a State license; or

“(D) the date that is 120 days after the date on which the State-licensed loan originator submits the application, if the application is listed on the Nationwide Mortgage Licensing System and Registry as incomplete.

“(c) APPLICABILITY.—

“(1) Any person employing an individual who is deemed to have temporary authority to act as a loan originator in an application State pursuant to this section shall be subject to the requirements of this title and to applicable State law to the same extent as if such individual was a State-licensed loan originator licensed by the application State.

“(2) Any individual who is deemed to have temporary authority to act as a loan originator in an application State pursuant to this section and who engages in residential mortgage loan origination activities shall be subject to the requirements of this title and to applicable State law to the same extent as if such individual was a State-licensed loan originator licensed by the application State.

“(d) DEFINITIONS.—In this section, the following definitions shall apply:

“(1) STATE-LICENSED MORTGAGE COMPANY.—The term ‘State-licensed mortgage company’ means an entity licensed or registered under the law of any State to engage in residential mortgage loan origination and processing activities.