

Lujan Grisham (NM)	Pascrell	Scott, David
Lujan, Ben Ray (NM)	Pastor (AZ)	Serrano
Lynch	Payne	Sewell (AL)
Maffei	Pelosi	Shea-Porter
Maloney,	Perlmutter	Sherman
Carolyn	Peters (CA)	Sires
Maloney, Sean	Peters (MI)	Slaughter
Matheson	Peterson	Smith (WA)
Matsui	Pingree (ME)	Speier
McCollum	Pocan	Swalwell (CA)
McDermott	Polis	Takano
McGovern	Price (NC)	Thompson (CA)
McIntyre	Quigley	Thompson (MS)
McNerney	Rahall	Tierney
Meeks	Rangel	Titus
Meng	Richmond	Tonko
Michaud	Roybal-Allard	Van Hollen
Miller, George	Ruiz	Vargas
Moore	Ruppersberger	Veasey
Moran	Rush	Vela
Murphy (FL)	Ryan (OH)	Velázquez
Nadler	Sánchez, Linda	Visclosky
Napolitano	T.	Walz
Neal	Sanchez, Loretta	Wasserman
Negrete McLeod	Sarbanes	Schultz
Nolan	Schakowsky	Waters
O'Rourke	Schiff	Watt
Owens	Schneider	Waxman
Pallone	Schrader	Welch
	Schwartz	Wilson (FL)
	Scott (VA)	

NOT VOTING—13

Campbell	Holt	Neugebauer
Coble	Horsford	Tsongas
DeGette	Joyce	Yarmuth
Grimm	McCarthy (NY)	
Herrera Beutler	Miller, Gary	

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

□ 1414

So the resolution was agreed to.

The result of the vote was announced as above recorded.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

REPORT ON H.R. 2787, COMMERCE, JUSTICE, SCIENCE, AND RELATED AGENCIES APPROPRIATIONS ACT, 2014

Mr. WOLF, from the Committee on Appropriations, submitted a privileged report (Rept. No. 113-171) on the bill making appropriations for the Departments of Commerce and Justice, Science, and Related Agencies for the fiscal year ending September 30, 2014, and for other purposes, which was referred to the Union Calendar and ordered to be printed.

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

REPORT ON H.R. 2786, FINANCIAL SERVICES AND GENERAL GOVERNMENT APPROPRIATIONS ACT, 2014

Mr. CRENSHAW, from the Committee on Appropriations, submitted a privileged report (Rept. No. 113-172) on the bill making appropriations for financial services and general government for the fiscal year ending September 30, 2014, and for other purposes, which was referred to the Union Calendar and ordered to be printed.

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

PERMISSION FOR MEMBER TO BE CONSIDERED AS FIRST SPONSOR OF H.R. 1012

Mrs. CAPPS. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that I may hereafter be considered to be the first sponsor of H.R. 1012, a bill originally introduced by Representative MARKEY of Massachusetts, for the purposes of adding cosponsors and requesting re-printings pursuant to clause 7 of rule XII.

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

There was no objection.

DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE APPROPRIATIONS ACT, 2014

GENERAL LEAVE

Mr. YOUNG of Florida. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that all Members may have 5 legislative days in which to revise and extend their remarks and include extraneous material on the consideration of H.R. 2397, and that I may include tabular material on the same.

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

There was no objection.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to House Resolution 312 and rule XVIII, the Chair declares the House in the Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union for the consideration of the bill, H.R. 2397.

The Chair appoints the gentlewoman from Michigan (Mrs. MILLER) to preside over the Committee of the Whole.

□ 1418

IN THE COMMITTEE OF THE WHOLE

Accordingly, the House resolved itself into the Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union for the consideration of the bill (H.R. 2397) making appropriations for the Department of Defense for the fiscal year ending September 30, 2014, and for other purposes, with Mrs. MILLER in the chair.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The CHAIR. Pursuant to the rule, the bill is considered read the first time.

The gentleman from Florida (Mr. YOUNG) and the gentleman from Indiana (Mr. VISCLOSKEY) each will control 30 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Florida.

Mr. YOUNG of Florida. Madam Chairman, I yield myself 5 minutes.

Madam Chairman, the subcommittee has produced this bill after months of bipartisan cooperation, months of hearings, and months of classified briefings. We present a bill today that includes a base funding of \$512.5 billion—\$3.4 billion below the CBO estimate of the President's request and approximately \$28.1 billion above the estimated fiscal year 2013 sequestration level. For Overseas Contingencies Operations, OCO, the bill includes \$85.8 billion, which is \$1.5 billion below last year's level.

We have worked closely with all parties. Mr. VISCLOSKEY has been involved in every step of the way on producing this legislation. Our committee staff is unrivaled anywhere in this Congress, and they have done a tremendous job for the subcommittee.

These are some highlights of the bill:

There is \$580 million to fully fund the authorized military pay raise; \$536 million to fully fund the anticipated fuel costs; \$950 million to fully fund the 2nd Virginia class submarine; \$922 million to restore Facility Sustainment, Modernization and Restoration funding; and \$692 million for military medical research, including \$246 million for cancer research and \$125 million for traumatic brain injury research.

During the next couple of days we are going to consider 100 amendments. So everybody be prepared: it's going to be a long day and a long night. And Madam Chair, to get us started off on the right track, I'm going to reserve the balance of my time.

Department of Defense Appropriations Act - FY 2014 (H.R. 2397)
(Amounts in thousands)

*Enacted level does not include the 251A sequester or Sec. 3004 OMB ATB

	FY 2013 Enacted	FY 2014 Request	Bill	Bill vs. Enacted	Bill vs. Request

TITLE I					
MILITARY PERSONNEL					
Military Personnel, Army.....	40,199,263	41,037,790	40,908,919	+709,656	-128,871
Military Personnel, Navy.....	26,902,346	27,824,444	27,671,555	+769,209	-152,889
Military Personnel, Marine Corps.....	12,531,549	12,905,216	12,826,857	+295,308	-78,359
Military Personnel, Air Force.....	28,052,826	28,519,877	28,382,963	+330,137	-136,914
Reserve Personnel, Army.....	4,456,823	4,565,261	4,483,343	+26,520	-81,918
Reserve Personnel, Navy.....	1,874,023	1,891,936	1,875,536	+1,513	-16,400
Reserve Personnel, Marine Corps.....	658,251	677,499	665,499	+7,248	-12,000
Reserve Personnel, Air Force.....	1,722,425	1,758,629	1,745,579	+23,154	-13,050
National Guard Personnel, Army.....	7,981,577	8,041,268	7,958,568	-23,009	-82,700
National Guard Personnel, Air Force.....	3,153,990	3,177,961	3,130,361	-23,629	-47,600

Total, Title I, Military Personnel.....	127,533,073	130,399,881	129,649,180	+2,116,107	-750,701
=====					
TITLE II					
OPERATION AND MAINTENANCE					
Operation and Maintenance, Army.....	35,409,260	35,073,077	35,183,796	-225,464	+110,719
Operation and Maintenance, Navy.....	41,614,453	39,945,237	40,127,402	-1,487,051	+182,165
Operation and Maintenance, Marine Corps.....	6,034,963	6,254,650	6,298,757	+263,794	+44,107
Operation and Maintenance, Air Force.....	34,780,406	37,270,842	37,438,701	+2,658,295	+167,859
Operation and Maintenance, Defense-Wide.....	31,862,980	32,997,693	32,301,685	+438,705	-696,008
Operation and Maintenance, Army Reserve.....	3,182,923	3,095,036	3,199,151	+16,228	+104,115
Operation and Maintenance, Navy Reserve.....	1,256,347	1,197,752	1,200,283	-56,064	+2,531
Operation and Maintenance, Marine Corps Reserve.....	277,377	263,317	266,561	-10,816	+3,244
Operation and Maintenance, Air Force Reserve.....	3,261,324	3,164,607	3,149,046	-112,278	-15,561
Operation and Maintenance, Army National Guard.....	7,154,161	7,054,196	7,102,113	-52,048	+47,917
Operation and Maintenance, Air National Guard.....	6,494,326	6,566,004	6,675,999	+181,673	+109,995
Overseas Contingency Operations Transfer Account.....	---	5,000	---	---	-5,000
United States Court of Appeals for the Armed Forces...	13,516	13,606	13,606	+90	---
Environmental Restoration, Army.....	335,921	298,815	298,815	-37,106	---
Environmental Restoration, Navy.....	310,594	316,103	316,103	+5,509	---
Environmental Restoration, Air Force.....	529,263	439,820	439,820	-89,443	---
Environmental Restoration, Defense-Wide.....	11,133	10,757	10,757	-376	---
Environmental Restoration, Formerly Used Defense Sites	287,543	237,443	262,443	-25,100	+25,000
Overseas Humanitarian, Disaster, and Civic Aid.....	108,759	109,500	109,500	+741	---
Cooperative Threat Reduction Account.....	519,111	528,455	528,455	+9,344	---
Department of Defense Acquisition Workforce					
Development Fund.....	50,198	256,031	51,031	+833	-205,000

Total, Title II, Operation and maintenance.....	173,494,558	175,097,941	174,974,024	+1,479,466	-123,917
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Department of Defense Appropriations Act - FY 2014 (H.R. 2397)

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	FY 2013 Enacted	FY 2014 Request	Bill	Bill vs. Enacted	Bill vs. Request

TITLE III					
PROCUREMENT					
Aircraft Procurement, Army.....	6,028,754	5,024,387	5,236,653	-792,101	+212,266
Missile Procurement, Army.....	1,535,433	1,334,083	1,628,083	+92,650	+294,000
Procurement of Weapons and Tracked Combat Vehicles, Army.....	1,857,823	1,597,267	1,545,560	-312,263	-51,707
Procurement of Ammunition, Army.....	1,641,306	1,540,437	1,465,937	-175,369	-74,500
Other Procurement, Army.....	5,741,664	6,465,218	6,467,751	+726,087	+2,533
Aircraft Procurement, Navy.....	17,382,152	17,927,651	17,092,784	-289,368	-834,867
Weapons Procurement, Navy.....	3,036,871	3,122,193	3,017,646	-19,225	-104,547
Procurement of Ammunition, Navy and Marine Corps.....	659,897	589,267	544,116	-115,781	-45,151
Shipbuilding and Conversion, Navy.....	15,584,212	14,077,804	15,000,704	-583,508	+922,900
Advanced appropriation FY 2015.....	---	952,739	---	---	-952,739
Other Procurement, Navy.....	5,955,078	6,310,257	6,824,824	+869,746	+514,567
Procurement, Marine Corps.....	1,411,411	1,343,511	1,271,311	-140,100	-72,200
Aircraft Procurement, Air Force.....	11,774,019	11,398,901	10,860,606	-913,413	-538,295
Coast Guard (by transfer).....	---	---	---	---	---
Missile Procurement, Air Force.....	4,962,376	5,343,286	5,267,119	+304,743	-76,167
Procurement of Ammunition, Air Force.....	594,694	759,442	743,442	+148,748	-16,000
Other Procurement, Air Force.....	17,082,508	16,760,581	16,791,497	-291,011	+30,916
Procurement, Defense-Wide	4,878,985	4,534,083	4,522,990	-355,995	-11,093
Defense Production Act Purchases	223,531	25,135	75,135	-148,396	+50,000

Total, Title III, Procurement.....	100,350,714	99,106,242	98,356,158	-1,994,556	-750,084
FY 2014.....	(100,350,714)	(98,153,503)	(98,356,158)	(-1,994,556)	(+202,655)
=====					
TITLE IV					
RESEARCH, DEVELOPMENT, TEST AND EVALUATION					
Research, Development, Test and Evaluation, Army.....	8,676,627	7,989,102	7,961,486	-715,141	-27,616
Research, Development, Test and Evaluation, Navy.....	16,963,398	15,974,780	15,368,352	-1,595,046	-606,428
Research, Development, Test and Evaluation, Air Force.....	25,432,738	25,702,946	24,947,354	-485,384	-755,592
Research, Development, Test and Evaluation, Defense-Wide	18,631,946	17,667,108	17,885,538	-746,408	+218,430
Operational Test and Evaluation, Defense.....	223,768	186,300	246,800	+23,032	+60,500

Total, Title IV, Research, Development, Test and Evaluation.....	69,928,477	67,520,236	66,409,530	-3,518,947	-1,110,706
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TITLE V					
REVOLVING AND MANAGEMENT FUNDS					
Defense Working Capital Funds.....	1,516,184	1,545,827	1,545,827	+29,643	---
National Defense Sealift Fund.....	697,840	730,700	595,700	-102,140	-135,000

Total, Title V, Revolving and Management Funds..	2,214,024	2,276,527	2,141,527	-72,497	-135,000
=====					
Blended CBO Outlay Rates for House Latest:					
CSBA Line 6300 Shipbuilding: \$626M is set aside					
for prior year programs at 65.5%; all other 10% rate					
CSBA Line 8700 DE WCFs: \$1,413M set aside for					
commissary salaries at 85%; all other 75% rate					
CSBA Line 8850 Natl Sealift Fund: \$299M set aside for					
Ready Reserve Force at 90%; all other at 66% rate.					
TITLE VI					
OTHER DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE PROGRAMS					
Defense Health Program:					
Operation and maintenance.....	30,885,165	31,653,734	31,566,688	+681,523	-87,046
Procurement.....	521,762	671,181	671,181	+149,419	---
Research, development, test and evaluation.....	1,308,377	729,613	1,335,713	+27,336	+606,100

Total, Defense Health Program 1/.....	32,715,304	33,054,528	33,573,582	+858,278	+519,054

Chemical Agents and Munitions Destruction, Defense:					
Operation and maintenance.....	635,843	451,572	451,572	-184,271	---
Procurement.....	18,592	1,368	1,368	-17,224	---
Research, development, test and evaluation.....	647,351	604,183	604,183	-43,168	---

Total, Chemical Agents 2/.....	1,301,786	1,057,123	1,057,123	-244,663	---

Drug Interdiction and Counter-Drug Activities, Defense	1,159,263	938,545	1,007,762	-151,501	+69,217
Joint Urgent Operational Needs Fund.....	---	98,800	---	---	-98,800
Office of the Inspector General 1/.....	350,321	312,131	347,000	-3,321	+34,869

Total, Title VI, Other Department of Defense					
Programs.....	35,526,674	35,461,127	35,985,467	+458,793	+524,340
=====					
TITLE VII					
RELATED AGENCIES					
Central Intelligence Agency Retirement and Disability					
System Fund.....	514,000	514,000	514,000	---	---
Intelligence Community Management Account (ICMA).....	534,421	568,271	552,535	+18,114	-15,736

Total, Title VII, Related agencies.....	1,048,421	1,082,271	1,066,535	+18,114	-15,736
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Department of Defense Appropriations Act - FY 2014 (H.R. 2397)

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	FY 2013 Enacted	FY 2014 Request	Bill	Bill vs. Enacted	Bill vs. Request

TITLE VIII					
GENERAL PROVISIONS					
Additional transfer authority (Sec.8005).....	(4,000,000)	(4,000,000)	(4,000,000)	---	---
Indian Financing Act incentives (Sec.8019).....	15,000	---	15,000	---	+15,000
FFRDC (Sec.8023).....	---	---	-40,000	-40,000	-40,000
Rescissions (Sec.8040).....	-2,142,447	---	-3,043,571	-901,124	-3,043,571
O&M, Defense-wide transfer authority (Sec.8051).....	(30,000)	(30,000)	(30,000)	---	---
O&M, Army transfer authority.....	(133,381)	---	---	(-133,381)	---
Global Security Contingency Fund (O&M, Defense-wide transfer) (Sec.8068).....	(200,000)	(200,000)	(200,000)	---	---
Fisher House Foundation (Sec.8069).....	4,000	---	4,000	---	+4,000
National grants (Sec.8077).....	44,000	---	44,000	---	+44,000
Shipbuilding & conversion funds, Navy (Sec.8082).....	8,000	8,000	8,000	---	---
ICMA transfer authority (Sec.8088).....	(20,000)	(20,000)	(20,000)	---	---
Fisher House transfer authority (Sec.8093).....	(11,000)	(11,000)	(11,000)	---	---
Defense Health O&M transfer authority (Sec.8098).....	(139,204)	(143,087)	(143,087)	(+3,883)	---
Ship Modernization, Operations and Sustainment Fund.....	2,382,100	---	---	-2,382,100	---
Operation and Maintenance, Defense-Wide (Sec.8102)....	270,000	---	---	-270,000	---
(transfer authority).....	---	(273,300)	(146,568)	(+146,568)	(-126,732)
Civilian pay reduction (Sec.8116).....	-72,718	---	-437,000	-364,282	-437,000
Special Victims Program implementation (Sec.8122).....	---	---	25,000	+25,000	+25,000
A-12 Aircraft litigation in-kind settlement.....	---	150,000	---	---	-150,000
Military pay raise (Sec. 8126).....	---	---	580,000	+580,000	+580,000
Total, Title VIII, General Provisions.....	507,935	158,000	-2,844,571	-3,352,506	-3,002,571
=====					
TITLE IX					
OVERSEAS CONTINGENCY OPERATIONS (OCO) 3/					
Military Personnel					
Military Personnel, Army (OCO).....	9,790,082	6,747,515	6,703,006	-3,087,076	-44,509
Military Personnel, Navy (OCO).....	774,225	558,344	558,344	-215,881	---
Military Personnel, Marine Corps (OCO).....	1,425,156	1,019,322	1,019,322	-405,834	---
Military Personnel, Air Force (OCO).....	1,286,783	867,087	867,087	-419,696	---
Reserve Personnel, Army (OCO).....	156,893	40,952	40,952	-115,941	---
Reserve Personnel, Navy (OCO).....	39,335	20,238	20,238	-19,097	---
Reserve Personnel, Marine Corps (OCO).....	24,722	15,134	15,134	-9,588	---
Reserve Personnel, Air Force (OCO).....	25,348	20,432	20,432	-4,916	---
National Guard Personnel, Army (OCO).....	583,804	393,364	393,364	-190,440	---
National Guard Personnel, Air Force (OCO).....	10,473	6,919	6,919	-3,554	---
Total, Military Personnel.....	14,116,821	9,689,307	9,644,798	-4,472,023	-44,509

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Operation and Maintenance					
Operation & Maintenance, Army (OCO).....	28,452,018	29,279,633	30,929,633	+2,477,615	+1,650,000
Operation & Maintenance, Navy (OCO).....	5,839,934	6,067,993	6,255,993	+416,059	+188,000
Coast Guard (by transfer) (OCO).....	---	(227,033)	(227,033)	(+227,033)	---
Operation & Maintenance, Marine Corps (OCO).....	4,116,340	2,669,815	2,669,815	-1,446,525	---
Operation & Maintenance, Air Force (OCO).....	9,249,736	10,005,224	10,605,224	+1,355,488	+600,000
Operation & Maintenance, Defense-Wide (OCO).....	7,714,079	6,435,078	6,240,437	-1,473,642	-194,641
Coalition support funds (OCO).....	(1,650,000)	(1,500,000)	(1,500,000)	(-150,000)	---
Operation & Maintenance, Army Reserve (OCO).....	157,887	42,935	42,935	-114,952	---
Operation & Maintenance, Navy Reserve (OCO).....	55,924	55,700	55,700	-224	---
Operation & Maintenance, Marine Corps Reserve (OCO).....	25,477	12,534	12,534	-12,943	---
Operation & Maintenance, Air Force Reserve (OCO).....	60,618	32,849	32,849	-27,769	---
Operation & Maintenance, Army National Guard (OCO).....	392,448	199,371	199,371	-193,077	---
Operation & Maintenance, Air National Guard (OCO).....	34,500	22,200	22,200	-12,300	---
Overseas Contingency Operations Transfer Fund (OCO)...	582,884	---	1,073,800	+490,916	+1,073,800
Subtotal, Operation and Maintenance.....	56,681,845	54,823,332	58,140,491	+1,458,646	+3,317,159
Afghanistan Infrastructure Fund (OCO).....	325,000	279,000	279,000	-46,000	---
Afghanistan Security Forces Fund (OCO).....	5,124,167	7,726,720	7,726,720	+2,602,553	---
Total, Operation and Maintenance.....	62,131,012	62,829,052	66,146,211	+4,015,199	+3,317,159
Procurement					
Aircraft Procurement, Army (OCO).....	550,700	771,788	771,788	+221,088	---
Missile Procurement, Army (OCO).....	67,951	128,645	154,532	+86,581	+25,887
Procurement of Weapons and Tracked Combat Vehicles, Army (OCO).....	15,422	---	15,422	---	+15,422
Procurement of Ammunition, Army (OCO).....	338,493	180,900	190,382	-148,111	+9,482
Other Procurement, Army (OCO).....	1,740,157	603,123	909,825	-830,332	+306,702
Aircraft Procurement, Navy (OCO).....	215,698	240,696	240,696	+24,998	---
Weapons Procurement, Navy (OCO).....	22,500	86,500	86,500	+64,000	---
Procurement of Ammunition, Navy and Marine Corps..... (OCO).....	283,059	206,821	169,362	-113,697	-37,459
Other Procurement, Navy (OCO).....	98,882	17,968	17,968	-80,914	---
Procurement, Marine Corps (OCO).....	822,054	129,584	125,984	-696,070	-3,600
Aircraft Procurement, Air Force (OCO).....	305,600	115,668	188,868	-116,732	+73,200
Missile Procurement, Air Force (OCO).....	34,350	24,200	24,200	-10,150	---
Procurement of Ammunition, Air Force (OCO).....	116,203	159,965	137,826	+21,623	-22,139
Other Procurement, Air Force (OCO).....	2,680,270	2,574,846	2,524,846	-155,424	-50,000
Procurement, Defense-Wide (OCO).....	188,099	111,275	128,947	-59,152	+17,672
National Guard and Reserve Equipment (OCO).....	1,500,000	---	1,500,000	---	+1,500,000
Total, Procurement.....	8,979,438	5,351,979	7,187,146	-1,792,292	+1,835,167

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Research, Development, Test and Evaluation					
Research, Development, Test & Evaluation, Army (OCO).....	29,660	7,000	7,000	-22,660	---
Research, Development, Test & Evaluation, Navy (OCO).....	52,519	34,426	34,426	-18,093	---
Research, Development, Test & Evaluation, Air Force (OCO).....	53,150	9,000	9,000	-44,150	---
Research, Development, Test and Evaluation, Defense-Wide (OCO).....	112,387	66,208	66,208	-46,179	---
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Total, Research, Development, Test and Evaluation.....	247,716	116,634	116,634	-131,082	---
Revolving and Management Funds					
Defense Working Capital Funds (OCO).....	243,600	264,910	264,910	+21,310	---
Other Department of Defense Programs					
Defense Health Program:					
Operation and maintenance (OCO).....	993,898	904,201	904,201	-89,697	---
Drug Interdiction and Counter-Drug Activities, Defense (OCO).....	469,025	376,305	376,305	-92,720	---
Joint IED Defeat Fund (OCO) 2/.....	1,622,614	1,000,000	1,000,000	-622,614	---
Joint Urgent Operational Needs Fund (OCO).....	---	15,000	---	---	-15,000
Office of the Inspector General (OCO).....	10,766	10,766	10,766	---	---
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Total, Other Department of Defense Programs.....	3,096,303	2,306,272	2,291,272	-805,031	-15,000
TITLE IX General Provisions					
Additional transfer authority (OCO) (Sec.9002).....	(3,500,000)	(4,000,000)	(4,000,000)	(+500,000)	---
Rescissions (OCO) (Sec.9013).....	-1,860,052	-1,279,252	-46,022	+1,814,030	+1,233,230
<hr/>					
Total, General Provisions.....	-1,860,052	-1,279,252	-46,022	+1,814,030	+1,233,230
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Total, Title IX	86,954,838	79,278,902	85,604,949	-1,349,889	+6,326,047
<hr/>					
Total for the bill (net).....	597,558,714	590,381,127	591,342,799	-6,215,915	+961,672
Less appropriations for subsequent years....	---	-952,739	---	---	+952,739
<hr/>					
Total for the bill (net).....	597,558,714	589,428,388	591,342,799	-6,215,915	+1,914,411

Department of Defense Appropriations Act - FY 2014 (H.R. 2397)
(Amounts in thousands)

*Enacted level does not include the 251A sequester or Sec. 3004 OMB ATB

	FY 2013 Enacted	FY 2014 Request	Bill	Bill vs. Enacted	Bill vs. Request

OTHER APPROPRIATIONS					
DISASTER RELIEF APPROPRIATIONS ACT, 2013					
Operation and Maintenance (emergency).....	62,825	---	---	-62,825	---
Procurement (emergency).....	1,310	---	---	-1,310	---
Defense working capital funds (emergency).....	24,200	---	---	-24,200	---

Total, FY 2013 Disaster Relief (PL 113-2).....	88,335	---	---	-88,335	---

Total, Other Appropriations.....	88,335	---	---	-88,335	---
=====					
Net grand total.....	597,647,049	589,428,388	591,342,799	-6,304,250	+1,914,411
=====					
CONGRESSIONAL BUDGET RECAP					
Scorekeeping adjustments:					
Lease of defense real property (permanent).....	22,000	30,000	30,000	+8,000	---
Disposal of defense real property (permanent).....	9,000	10,000	10,000	+1,000	---
DHP, O&M to DOD-VA Joint Incentive Fund:					
Defense function.....	-15,000	-15,000	-15,000	---	---
Non-defense function.....	15,000	15,000	15,000	---	---
DHP, O&M to Joint DOD-VA Medical Facility					
Demonstration Fund:					
Defense function.....	-139,204	-143,087	-143,087	-3,883	---
Non-defense function.....	139,204	143,087	143,087	+3,883	---
O&M, Defense-wide transfer to Department of State:					
Defense function.....	-100,000	-50,000	-50,000	+50,000	---
Non-defense function.....	100,000	50,000	50,000	-50,000	---
Tricare accrual (permanent, indefinite auth.) 4/..	8,026,000	7,258,000	7,258,000	-768,000	---
(OCO) 3/.....	271,000	164,000	164,000	-107,000	---
Title IX rescissions (CBO adjustment).....	---	257,681	---	---	-257,681
OCO appropriations.....	---	1,021,571	---	---	-1,021,571
Base appropriations.....	---	-1,021,571	---	---	+1,021,571
Less emergency appropriations	-88,335	---	---	+88,335	---
ATB security (DivD Sec3001) (CBO adjustment).....	-515,000	---	---	+515,000	---

Total, scorekeeping adjustments.....	7,724,665	7,719,681	7,462,000	-262,665	-257,681
=====					
Adjusted total (includ. scorekeeping adjustments)	605,371,714	597,148,069	598,804,799	-6,566,915	+1,656,730
Appropriations.....	(607,514,161)	(598,169,640)	(601,848,370)	(-5,665,791)	(+3,678,730)
Rescissions.....	(-2,142,447)	(-1,021,571)	(-3,043,571)	(-901,124)	(-2,022,000)
=====					
Total mandatory and discretionary.....	605,371,714	597,148,069	598,804,799	-6,566,915	+1,656,730

Department of Defense Appropriations Act - FY 2014 (H.R. 2397)
(Amounts in thousands)

*Enacted level does not include the 251A sequester or Sec. 3004 OMB ATB

	FY 2013 Enacted	FY 2014 Request	Bill	Bill vs. Enacted	Bill vs. Request

RECAPITULATION					
Title I - Military Personnel.....	127,533,073	130,399,881	129,649,180	+2,116,107	-750,701
Title II - Operation and Maintenance.....	173,494,558	175,097,941	174,974,024	+1,479,466	-123,917
Title III - Procurement.....	100,350,714	99,106,242	98,356,158	-1,994,556	-750,084
Title IV - Research, Development, Test and Evaluation.....	69,928,477	67,520,236	66,409,530	-3,518,947	-1,110,706
Title V - Revolving and Management Funds.....	2,214,024	2,276,527	2,141,527	-72,497	-135,000
Title VI - Other Department of Defense Programs.....	35,526,674	35,461,127	35,985,467	+458,793	+524,340
Title VII - Related Agencies.....	1,048,421	1,082,271	1,066,535	+18,114	-15,736
Title VIII - General Provisions (net).....	507,935	158,000	-2,844,571	-3,352,506	-3,002,571
Title IX - Overseas Contingency Operations (OCO).....	86,954,838	79,278,902	85,604,949	-1,349,889	+6,326,047

Total, Department of Defense.....	597,558,714	590,381,127	591,342,799	-6,215,915	+961,672
Scorekeeping adjustments.....	7,724,665	7,719,681	7,462,000	-262,665	-257,681
Less appropriations for subsequent years....	---	-952,739	---	---	+952,739

Total mandatory and discretionary.....	605,371,714	597,148,069	598,804,799	-6,566,915	+1,656,730

FOOTNOTES:

- 1/ Included in Budget under Operation and Maintenance
- 2/ Included in Budget under Procurement
- 3/ Global War on Terrorism (GWOT)
- 4/ Contributions to Department of Defense Retiree Health Care Fund (Sec. 725, P.L. 108-375)(CBO est) permanent appropriations.

Mr. VISCLOSKEY. Madam Chair, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

I would like to begin by expressing my appreciation to Chairman YOUNG, and to congratulate him on the bipartisan and transparent manner in which he has crafted the fiscal year 2014 Defense bill.

I also want to express my gratitude to Chairman ROGERS, Ranking Member LOWEY, and all of the members of the Defense Subcommittee for their efforts. We would not be here today but for their outstanding effort.

I would also note that this will be the last Defense appropriations bill we bring to the floor with the membership of Mr. BONNER from Alabama. With his leaving this institution, we are losing a very serious and thoughtful Member who has worked assiduously every day to leave the world better, and I certainly want to recognize his individual contribution.

The bill also could not have been written without the dedication, hard work, and sound judgment of the staff that Mr. YOUNG has already referenced. I do want to thank Tom McLemore, Sherry Young, Tim Prince, Jennifer Miller, Walter Hearne, Paul Terry, BG Wright, Brooke Boyer, Ann Reese, Adrienne Ramsey, Megan Rosenbusch, Maureen Holohan, Paul Juola, Rebecca Leggieri, Kent Clark, Michael Rigney, and Joe DeVooght.

The bill at hand is fundamentally aimed at restoring readiness and training for the services to areas that have suffered greatly in the budgetary upset of the current year.

While Chairman YOUNG has noted that the bill's \$212 billion in funding is approximately \$28 billion more than the fiscal year 2013 post-sequestration level, it does contain a number of significant reductions. The bill cuts \$617.8 million from the Joint Strike Fighter program to address unjustified cost growth and unjustified concurrency estimates for the program. It cuts another \$112 million due to an overstatement of Army travel requirements. The bill rescinds \$443 million for C-27-J aircraft.

The bill and report contain a significant amount of language and robust funding for initiatives to respond to sexual assault in the armed services. Sexual assault in any circumstance is unacceptable and maddening. The fact that it is prevalent within the military is even more so because of the standard to which our men and women in uniform hold themselves. These are individuals who are committed to give their "last full measure of devotion" to our Nation, who, in order to be effective, need to unconditionally trust each other. Sexual assault undermines all of this.

Though I strongly support the efforts contained in this bill, they are aimed mainly at offender accountability and caring for victims. Even though the comprehensive solution to this issue lies outside the services, it is impera-

tive that the proper attitudes and training start during the recruitment process for the officers and enlisted and continue throughout each servicemembers' career.

I would also note that the bill includes \$20 million above the request for suicide prevention and outreach, consistent with the funding level of the past 2 years. Suicides are another disheartening problem within the services, especially given the emphasis that the Department and Congress have placed on the issue over the past few years. But money is not the only solution. We need to spend the appropriated dollars as wisely and as effectively as possible.

I was taken aback in a hearing earlier this year to learn that the Navy has a collection of 123 programs aimed at addressing suicide and resiliency. While I am sure that each one of these programs is well-intentioned, the sheer number spreads resources too thin and creates confusion. To their credit, the Navy is in the process of implementing task force recommendations to dedicate more resources to the programs that truly work.

Additionally, I would like to express my support for a solution that benefits all future users of the Integrated Electronic Health Record program. I am proud of the efforts of our subcommittee and of the Military Construction-Veterans Affairs Subcommittee to effectuate this long-awaited improvement to medical care for our still-serving military members and our veterans. Additionally, the cooperation between our subcommittees and with our corresponding authorization committees demonstrates the importance Congress places on the issue.

I am pleased that the bill report contains provisions that enhance oversight at the Department. The Office of the Inspector General is funded at \$347 million, which is nearly \$35 million above the administration's request. This office plays a vital role in moving the Department towards auditable financial statements, which are long overdue and which I attach great importance to.

Also, while the committee increased funding relative to the budget request for environmental cleanup at Formerly Used Defense Sites, this increase is accompanied by additional reporting requirements. In the same vein as my prior comments, the money in this program must be spent more effectively going forward to ensure that we complete cleanup projects, not just continue them.

Regarding missile defense, the bill increases advance procurement funding for additional Ground-Based Interceptors. This funding is accompanied by a requirement to document the adequacy of the testing plan for the Ground-Based Interceptors.

In light of the program's recent test failure, I continue to be very concerned about the concurrency of this program. I believe it is essential to maintain rig-

orous standards to ensure that the weapons we pursue are fully developed before we begin fielding them, and once fielded, that these weapons effectively perform their missions.

Further, should the review to determine the cause of the latest test failure reveal significant problems, and if we understand that this program needs to be changed, we should reevaluate our position in conference.

While I support the bill, there are a few provisions that I have concerns with, in particular, the three general provisions regarding detainees at Guantanamo Bay.

I believe that the continued operation of Guantanamo Bay reduces our Nation's credibility and weakens our national security by providing terrorist organizations with recruitment material. I do regret that this bill and other relevant appropriations bills continue to thwart any attempts to close Guantanamo by prohibiting viable alternatives.

Further, I am concerned that the bill essentially prohibits a pay raise for civilian employees at the Department of Defense. We rely on the Department of Defense civilians working side by side with our military personnel to provide medical care for our troops, to perform vital logistics, maintenance and acquisition services, and to provide many other essential services within the Department. Even a modest raise that maintains pay equity between civilian and military personnel sends a critical message of support to these employees.

Looking ahead, I am concerned that if the shadows of the future remain unaltered, we will experience serious problems ensuring the continued defense of our Nation.

□ 1430

As Todd Harrison of the Center for Strategic and Budgetary Assessments has noted:

Rather than getting larger and more expensive over the past decade, the military just grew more expensive.

This reality makes our future choices even more difficult, and it is imperative that Congress join with the Department in working through these decisions at arm's length and also as a partner.

The Department of Defense did recommend some very difficult reductions in the budget submitted to us earlier this year, as they have done in previous years. We, as legislators, can no longer afford to reflexively reject those recommendations because they affect a specific company, a specific region of the country, or are simply not the most politic of choices to be made.

Our military is at a familiar crossroad, one they have been at before as the end of combat operations nears. The additions and subtractions to Defense funding made today must be carried out with an eye to the future, with a sense of the strategic impact on America's future ability to muster a force of successfully defending and protecting our country.

In closing, I again want to reiterate my appreciation to Chairman YOUNG for his cooperation and assistance in addressing the interests we have expressed. He and his staff have ensured that the subcommittee continues its long tradition of operating collaboratively and effectively and transparently. I am pleased that we are finally considering this bill on the floor and look forward to the debate.

I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. YOUNG of Florida. Madam Chairman, first, I would like to thank Mr. VISCLOSKY for his much more detailed description of this legislation.

I would now yield 5 minutes to the chairman of the full Committee on Appropriations, who has strongly committed to making sure that we pass all of our appropriations bills, the gentleman from Kentucky (Mr. ROGERS).

Mr. ROGERS of Kentucky. Thank you, Mr. Chairman, for yielding this time.

Madam Chairman, I rise in support of this, the DOD appropriations bill.

This bill provides more than \$512 billion in base funding for our national security and military efforts, and \$85.8 billion in Overseas Contingency Operations war funding. This is a base funding decrease of \$5.1 billion below fiscal 2013, but is about \$28.1 billion above the current level caused by automatic sequestration spending cuts.

This total reflects an appropriate, thorough analysis of what is needed to keep this country safe. Freedom isn't free. Our liberties, our rights, our property are preserved by our national defense, but at a cost.

Sufficient funding for the Pentagon and our military is of the utmost importance to the continued prosperity of the United States of America. It is, and should be, our top priority.

We have already seen the distressing toll that the heavy-handed, indiscriminate cuts of sequestration have taken on our military—from grounded planes, to reduced training time, to postponed maintenance—all of which contribute to the loss of readiness of our troops.

As we saw all this month as Department of Defense civilian furloughs began, our economy is also taking a significant hit.

The funding level in this bill strikes a balance between fiscal responsibility and sufficient support for our military. Within this total, we prioritize funding to advance our missions abroad, to prepare and equip our troops, and to ensure the readiness and effectiveness of our military. This includes adequate funding to purchase the equipment, weapons, and vehicles needed to keep our military protected, at the ready, and able to conduct successful operations.

The bill also provides funding for ongoing operations and maintenance of military facilities, equipment, and bases—fundamental to the successful missions of our Armed Forces. Essential funding is proposed to develop new defense technologies, to advance the

success of current military operations, and to plan for whatever new threats may arise in the future.

A well-equipped military is not as effective without strong and well-prepared troops. This funding supports readiness programs that prepare our troops for both combat and peacetime missions, giving them flight time and battle training.

In addition, the bill funds the authorized 1.8 percent pay raise for the military—above the 1 percent the President requested. To keep our troops healthy before and after battle, the Defense Health Program receives an increase above last year's level, funding medical facility upgrades, traumatic brain injury and psychological health research, and suicide prevention outreach.

The bill also addresses what has been a black mark on our military, Madam Chairman—the problem with sexual assault. The legislation fully funds Sexual Assault Prevention and Response programs and adds \$25 million in funding for sexual assault victim assistance to preserve trust in our military and ensure that members of our Armed Forces are not sacrificing more than they already have to serve this Nation.

But a balanced budget—one that does not put us into massive debt to other governments or threaten our economic stability—is also paramount to our national security. Even these critical national security programs cannot spend precious tax dollars unchecked.

The bill has implemented commonsense reductions wherever possible, including rescinding unused, prior-year funding, nixing a proposed civilian pay raise, and saving \$1 billion in anticipated excess funding. We have also prohibited funding to modify facilities in the U.S. to house Guantanamo detainees or to allow their transfer into the U.S. or its territories.

When all is said and done, this bill cuts more than \$5 billion below last year's enacted level; but I must emphasize that these reductions will in no way harm or negatively affect our national defense or the troops that fight to protect this great country.

Madam Chairman, some will complain that the bill breaks the cap placed on Defense spending under the sequester level for fiscal year 2014 put into place by the Budget Control Act. To this I say, of course it does.

The CHAIR. The time of the gentleman has expired.

Mr. YOUNG of Florida. I yield the gentleman an additional 2 minutes.

Mr. ROGERS of Kentucky. The massive, irresponsible, dangerous reductions to Defense spending under the sequestration cap is completely beyond the pale.

For example, if nothing is done to cancel the next round of sequestration cuts that are scheduled to take effect when this Congress adjourns, this bill would be cut to a total of \$468 billion.

Before I close, Madam Chairman, I would like to take this time to thank the venerable chairman of the sub-

committee, BILL YOUNG. He is a national asset. He has shown again the skill that he has in putting together a great bill.

To Mr. VISCLOSKY, thank you for being a great partner to our chairman throughout this process.

To the staff and the entire subcommittee members, without your hard work we would not have this bill on the floor. I salute you and endorse this bill wholeheartedly.

Mr. VISCLOSKY. Madam Chair, I would yield such time as she may consume to the ranking member of the Appropriations Committee, the gentlewoman from New York (Mrs. LOWEY).

Mrs. LOWEY. Madam Chair, I thank Chairman YOUNG, Ranking Member VISCLOSKY, and Chairman ROGERS for working across the aisle on the bill before us today in keeping with the Defense Subcommittee's long bipartisan tradition. I also want to recognize and thank the Defense Subcommittee staff for working tirelessly on the nuts and bolts of this bill.

Sadly, however, the appropriations process has become a quandary that could easily have been avoided with good old-fashioned compromise. Instead, we have disparate House and Senate allocations. House bills follow the Ryan budget, which endorses sequestration and is unrealistic, unworkable, and economically misguided, while the Senate and White House budgets are based on the higher level agreed upon in the Budget Control Act. With only 18 days of session left in the House before the end of the fiscal year, we are racing toward a government shutdown that is irresponsible.

Assuming the sequester is turned off, this is a good bill. It includes additional funding and tougher penalties to address the epidemic of sexual assault plaguing our military, an increase for Active Duty pay by 1.8 percent, enhancements to embassy security by increasing the presence of Marine Corps security guards, substantial investments in health services and suicide prevention, maintenance of all the National Guard weapons of mass destruction/civil support teams, and continued support for the Israeli Cooperative Program.

However, the bill also contains serious shortcomings. On July 8, I was at Camp Smith in my district in New York where 48 of the more than 600,000 Defense civilian employees nationwide are being furloughed. Each will lose \$2,706, a 20 percent reduction to their fourth-quarter earnings, on top of 3 years without a pay increase. Yet this bill does nothing to fix the pay freeze or furloughs resulting from the sequester.

In fact, the majority simply ignores sequestration when it suits their purpose, including in the spending allocations for MilCon-VA, Homeland Security, and Defense bills. While the Republicans are steadfast in sticking to the post-sequester overall discretionary allocation they included in the

Ryan budget, they are comfortable breaking the Budget Control Act's cap on Defense spending by \$47.7 billion.

Of course, they may not tell you that, unless we end the sequester, on January 15 those funds will be lost, creating a gaping hole in the Defense budget. They don't have the courage of their convictions to admit that breaking the Defense cap further shortchanges vital domestic priorities like medical research, Head Start, teachers for military families, energy efficiency, disaster preparedness, and other vital investments, all of which create jobs.

We have already achieved \$2.5 trillion in deficit reduction since 2011, including \$1.5 trillion in discretionary cuts. It is time for Congress to buckle down to reach a bipartisan agreement to replace sequestration with a balanced approach that protects critical services and investments.

As I did for MilCon-VA and Homeland Security, I support the overall funding level in Defense because it was written as though Congress will turn off sequestration, as we should.

But on the remaining bills, as with the Energy and Water bill, I will not support slashing investments in our families and workforce. If we are to remain a global leader, we need a strong national defense and a strong economy.

I thank you again to the chairman and the ranking member, who have worked so hard in a bipartisan way, maintaining the tradition of this committee. As we move forward, I do hope that we can go to conference and work together with the Senate to come up with a bill that can really pass and sequestration be eliminated.

Mr. YOUNG of Florida. Madam Chairman, I am very pleased to yield 4 minutes to an important member of our subcommittee, the very distinguished gentleman from New Jersey (Mr. FRELINGHUYSEN).

Mr. FRELINGHUYSEN. Mr. Chairman, thank you for yielding me the time.

Madam Chair, I rise in strong support of our Defense appropriations bill. Under Chairman YOUNG's leadership and collaboration and strong support from Mr. VISCLOSKY, our committee held a lengthy series of hearings examining varied topics: our operations in Afghanistan, the so-called pivot to the Asia-Pacific, the Army and Air Force's need for modernization, Navy shipbuilding, marine end strength, military health care, acquisition reform, sexual assaults, among other important issues, and, of course, the impact of the sequester, the negative impact.

□ 1445

Most of our hearings related to reducing risk in the defense budget and the new strategic guidance from the Department of Defense—protecting our gains as well as preparing for current and future threats—China's growing military capability; continued uncertainty in North Korea and that peninsula; the destabilizing civil war in

Syria; Iran's race to develop a nuclear weapons capability and their threat to close the Straits of Hormuz, among others.

Our goal throughout this bill is to provide the resources to support our warfighters now and in the future, whenever the next crisis arises.

Madam Chairman, our subcommittee, like other Appropriations subcommittees, clearly recognizes the Nation's debt and deficit and found areas and programs where reductions are possible without adversely impacting our Armed Forces and our modernization efforts. Frankly, it is important that we find savings without harming readiness or increasing the risks incurred by our warfighters.

Under Chairman YOUNG's leadership, our committee has had a close examination of military needs and very necessary oversight, so our legislation before us includes funding for critical national security and intelligence needs based on a very strong hearing process. In addition, the bill provides essential funding for health and quality of life programs for all of our men and women in uniform—all volunteers—and their families. They deserve nothing less.

I want to thank the chairman and the ranking member for their leadership, and I strongly support the bill.

Mr. VISCLOSKY. Madam Chair, I yield myself such time as I may consume, and I yield to the gentleman from California (Mr. FARR) for the purpose of entering into a colloquy.

Mr. FARR. Madam Chairman, I wish to engage in a colloquy with the chairman and the gentleman from Indiana on an issue regarding timeliness, accuracy, and the review of security clearance processing.

As the chairman is aware, security clearances are necessary to protect our national security and are required for thousands of jobs. However, the length of time it takes to conduct the investigations, the quality of the investigations, and the continuous review of approved security clearances are three areas that could be improved. I believe that there is a solution to all three of these concerns, and it involves the leveraging of automated investigation tools already in existence.

The Defense Department has within its subordinate activities the Defense Personnel Security Research Center, known as PERSEREC. It has researched and developed a number of automated toolsets that can reduce the time it takes to adjudicate investigations, to grade the quality of the investigations, to measure human error, and to provide a way to monitor and reaffirm granted clearances based on an analysis of human behavior.

These computer programs could dramatically increase the quality of the investigations while at the same time saving money and shortening the time it takes to both approve and reinvestigate security clearances. These tools are already available today, but they have not been leveraged. Instead, the

majority of security clearances is being investigated by an antiquated analog adjudication process that just doesn't reflect the best research and development readily available to the Department of Defense by PERSEREC.

I greatly appreciate that the chairman and ranking member of the Defense Subcommittee have included report language encouraging the Department of Defense and the Office of Personnel Management to use these automated tools and systems readily available for the security clearance process.

Would my colleagues agree that the security clearance process should incorporate proven tools that ensure increased efficiency and quality?

Mr. VISCLOSKY. I would note to the gentleman from California that, with the recent concerns regarding security clearance processes for the Department of Defense and intelligence communities, I appreciate his bringing to our attention that the Department can increase the timeliness and quality of investigations and reinvestigations by using the Defense Personnel Security Research Center tools.

Mr. FARR. I thank the gentleman for his response.

Mr. YOUNG of Florida. Will the gentleman from Indiana yield?

Mr. VISCLOSKY. I yield to the gentleman.

Mr. YOUNG of Florida. Madam Chair, I am aware of the gentleman from California's deep interest, and I appreciate his proposed solution in finding ways to address this issue.

Like my good friend from Indiana, I agree that we should work with our friend Mr. FARR to ensure that the Department of Defense and the Director of National Intelligence leverage the security clearance research at PERSEREC in order to improve the precision and speed of investigations, and that is exactly why we included it in our report.

Mr. FARR. Will the gentleman yield?

Mr. VISCLOSKY. I yield to the gentleman from California.

Mr. FARR. I thank both of you for your friendship, your leadership, and your cooperation.

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

Mr. YOUNG of Florida. Madam Chairman, I yield 3 minutes to the gentleman from Ohio (Mr. TURNER) for the purpose of engaging in a colloquy.

Mr. TURNER. I appreciate the gentleman's commitment to enter into a colloquy.

Madam Chair, I rise to speak about the Abrams tank. The Appropriations Committee has wisely included funding in the last 2 years for continuing to upgrade the Abrams tank. That action kept the Abrams production line warm and preserved a critical industrial capability. However, there is no funding, as I understand it, in the FY 2014 Defense appropriations bill for additional tank upgrades.

Mr. YOUNG of Florida. Will the gentleman yield?

Mr. TURNER. I yield to the gentleman.

Mr. YOUNG of Florida. Madam Chairman, the gentleman is correct. The administration's budget request for fiscal year 2014 includes no funds for the production of Abrams tanks, and the committee bill provides none. The Army is only now addressing the funds added for fiscal year '13, and production of the M1A2s will actually continue until December of 2014.

Mr. TURNER. Madam Chair, in reclaiming my time, I understand that, earlier in the year, both the administration and others believed that foreign military sales alone may be sufficient to keep this production line running. Those sales have not yet materialized, and I remain concerned that we are risking a critical national asset based solely on the anticipation of foreign sales.

Mr. YOUNG of Florida. Will the gentleman yield?

Mr. TURNER. I yield to the gentleman.

Mr. YOUNG of Florida. Foreign military sales have helped sustain a warm tank production line. Despite the delays and uncertainties in the FMS process, it is very likely that FMS sales will continue to play an important part in sustaining the tank line.

Mr. TURNER. In reclaiming my time, I understand that the committee intends to wait until the Army announces its force structure changes and then will assess the need for additional upgraded tanks. While I respect that position, I think that, with whatever changes the Army makes, we will still need to keep that smaller force as effective as possible. The way to ensure that is to provide all remaining Armored Brigade Combat Teams with M1A2 SEP tanks.

Mr. YOUNG of Florida. Will the gentleman yield?

Mr. TURNER. I yield to the gentleman.

Mr. YOUNG of Florida. Madam Chairman, I appreciate the points raised by my colleague.

We will continue to monitor the overall requirement for tanks in both the active Army and the Army National Guard. We intend to relook at the issue of additional Abrams upgrades as we move forward in the appropriations process. We will have the benefit of more complete information on foreign military sales and of the Army's force structure analysis. Protecting the industrial base will remain a critical issue.

Mr. TURNER. In reclaiming my time, Mr. Chairman, I thank the chairman for his continued interest and for his support in this matter.

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

Mr. YOUNG of Florida. Madam Chairman, I yield 3 minutes to the gentleman from Utah (Mr. BISHOP) for the purpose of a colloquy.

Mr. BISHOP of Utah. Mr. Chairman, I know my friend from Florida shares

my concerns regarding our Nation's nuclear deterrents and specifically in preserving the sea-based leg of the Nuclear Triad in the Trident II D5 submarine launched ballistic missiles, which are carried on the Ohio-class submarine.

The current fleet of ballistic missile submarines is planned for service through the year 2042, and the D5 missile they carry is expected to remain viable much longer and will see service on the replacement platform. I hope the chairman agrees.

Mr. YOUNG of Florida. Will the gentleman yield?

Mr. BISHOP of Utah. I yield to the gentleman.

Mr. YOUNG of Florida. I do agree and the gentleman is correct.

Mr. BISHOP of Utah. In reclaiming my time, the original design life of the D5 missile rocket motors was 25 years. Some of the currently deployed motors are reaching that age, and the missiles require a life extension to maintain viability.

Does the chairman agree that the life extension program for the D5 missile is critical to ensure the missile will remain the highest level of reliability for as long as our Nation requires it?

Mr. YOUNG of Florida. Will the gentleman yield?

Mr. BISHOP of Utah. I yield to the gentleman.

Mr. YOUNG of Florida. I will tell the gentleman that I do agree. I would add that the ending of the Space Shuttle Program has also exacerbated the hardships of the industrial base, and I agree that the Navy's D5 program is now the cornerstone of the Nation's solid rocket motor production.

I feel that it is essential that the Navy sustain a steady production rate of 12 rocket motors per year as the minimum level to ensure that replacement motors are available to replace aged-out motors as well as to keep this unique and highly skilled engineering and workforce viable into the future. The industrial base has done a Herculean effort in downsizing and in becoming more efficient in the face of the declining workload as enhanced by the attractive pricing they provided the Navy on a recent motor contract.

I will work to ensure that the Navy has sufficient funding to maintain at least the minimum production required to sustain this critical industrial base.

Mr. BISHOP of Utah. In reclaiming my time, I thank the chairman and compliment him on his great work on this issue.

I yield back the balance of my time. Mr. VISCLOSKY. As we have no further speakers, Madam Chair, I yield back the balance of my time.

Mr. YOUNG of Florida. Madam Chairman, I am happy to yield back the balance of my time.

The CHAIR. All time for general debate has expired.

Pursuant to the rule, the bill shall be considered for amendment under the 5-minute rule, and the bill shall be considered read through page 157, line 2.

The text of that portion of the bill is as follows:

H.R. 2397

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the following sums are appropriated, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, for the fiscal year ending September 30, 2014, for military functions administered by the Department of Defense and for other purposes, namely:

TITLE I

MILITARY PERSONNEL

MILITARY PERSONNEL, ARMY

For pay, allowances, individual clothing, subsistence, interest on deposits, gratuities, permanent change of station travel (including all expenses thereof for organizational movements), and expenses of temporary duty travel between permanent duty stations, for members of the Army on active duty, (except members of reserve components provided for elsewhere), cadets, and aviation cadets; for members of the Reserve Officers' Training Corps; and for payments pursuant to section 156 of Public Law 97-377, as amended (42 U.S.C. 402 note), and to the Department of Defense Military Retirement Fund, \$40,908,919,000.

MILITARY PERSONNEL, NAVY

For pay, allowances, individual clothing, subsistence, interest on deposits, gratuities, permanent change of station travel (including all expenses thereof for organizational movements), and expenses of temporary duty travel between permanent duty stations, for members of the Navy on active duty (except members of the Reserve provided for elsewhere), midshipmen, and aviation cadets; for members of the Reserve Officers' Training Corps; and for payments pursuant to section 156 of Public Law 97-377, as amended (42 U.S.C. 402 note), and to the Department of Defense Military Retirement Fund, \$27,671,555,000.

MILITARY PERSONNEL, MARINE CORPS

For pay, allowances, individual clothing, subsistence, interest on deposits, gratuities, permanent change of station travel (including all expenses thereof for organizational movements), and expenses of temporary duty travel between permanent duty stations, for members of the Marine Corps on active duty (except members of the Reserve provided for elsewhere); and for payments pursuant to section 156 of Public Law 97-377, as amended (42 U.S.C. 402 note), and to the Department of Defense Military Retirement Fund, \$12,826,857,000.

MILITARY PERSONNEL, AIR FORCE

For pay, allowances, individual clothing, subsistence, interest on deposits, gratuities, permanent change of station travel (including all expenses thereof for organizational movements), and expenses of temporary duty travel between permanent duty stations, for members of the Air Force on active duty (except members of reserve components provided for elsewhere), cadets, and aviation cadets; for members of the Reserve Officers' Training Corps; and for payments pursuant to section 156 of Public Law 97-377, as amended (42 U.S.C. 402 note), and to the Department of Defense Military Retirement Fund, \$28,382,963,000.

RESERVE PERSONNEL, ARMY

For pay, allowances, clothing, subsistence, gratuities, travel, and related expenses for personnel of the Army Reserve on active duty under sections 10211, 10302, and 3038 of title 10, United States Code, or while serving on active duty under section 12301(d) of title 10, United States Code, in connection with

performing duty specified in section 12310(a) of title 10, United States Code, or while undergoing reserve training, or while performing drills or equivalent duty or other duty, and expenses authorized by section 16131 of title 10, United States Code; and for payments to the Department of Defense Military Retirement Fund, \$4,483,343,000.

RESERVE PERSONNEL, NAVY

For pay, allowances, clothing, subsistence, gratuities, travel, and related expenses for personnel of the Navy Reserve on active duty under section 10211 of title 10, United States Code, or while serving on active duty under section 12301(d) of title 10, United States Code, in connection with performing duty specified in section 12310(a) of title 10, United States Code, or while undergoing reserve training, or while performing drills or equivalent duty, and expenses authorized by section 16131 of title 10, United States Code; and for payments to the Department of Defense Military Retirement Fund, \$1,875,536,000.

RESERVE PERSONNEL, MARINE CORPS

For pay, allowances, clothing, subsistence, gratuities, travel, and related expenses for personnel of the Marine Corps Reserve on active duty under section 10211 of title 10, United States Code, or while serving on active duty under section 12301(d) of title 10, United States Code, in connection with performing duty specified in section 12310(a) of title 10, United States Code, or while undergoing reserve training, or while performing drills or equivalent duty, and for members of the Marine Corps platoon leaders class, and expenses authorized by section 16131 of title 10, United States Code; and for payments to the Department of Defense Military Retirement Fund, \$665,499,000.

RESERVE PERSONNEL, AIR FORCE

For pay, allowances, clothing, subsistence, gratuities, travel, and related expenses for personnel of the Air Force Reserve on active duty under sections 10211, 10305, and 8038 of title 10, United States Code, or while serving on active duty under section 12301(d) of title 10, United States Code, in connection with performing duty specified in section 12310(a) of title 10, United States Code, or while undergoing reserve training, or while performing drills or equivalent duty or other duty, and expenses authorized by section 16131 of title 10, United States Code; and for payments to the Department of Defense Military Retirement Fund, \$1,745,579,000.

NATIONAL GUARD PERSONNEL, ARMY

For pay, allowances, clothing, subsistence, gratuities, travel, and related expenses for personnel of the Army National Guard while on duty under section 10211, 10302, or 12402 of title 10 or section 708 of title 32, United States Code, or while serving on duty under section 12301(d) of title 10 or section 502(f) of title 32, United States Code, in connection with performing duty specified in section 12310(a) of title 10, United States Code, or while undergoing training, or while performing drills or equivalent duty or other duty, and expenses authorized by section 16131 of title 10, United States Code; and for payments to the Department of Defense Military Retirement Fund, \$7,958,568,000.

NATIONAL GUARD PERSONNEL, AIR FORCE

For pay, allowances, clothing, subsistence, gratuities, travel, and related expenses for personnel of the Air National Guard on duty under section 10211, 10305, or 12402 of title 10 or section 708 of title 32, United States Code, or while serving on duty under section 12301(d) of title 10 or section 502(f) of title 32, United States Code, in connection with performing duty specified in section 12310(a) of title 10, United States Code, or while undergoing training, or while performing drills or

equivalent duty or other duty, and expenses authorized by section 16131 of title 10, United States Code; and for payments to the Department of Defense Military Retirement Fund, \$3,130,361,000.

TITLE II

OPERATION AND MAINTENANCE

OPERATION AND MAINTENANCE, ARMY

For expenses, not otherwise provided for, necessary for the operation and maintenance of the Army, as authorized by law; and not to exceed \$12,478,000 can be used for emergencies and extraordinary expenses, to be expended on the approval or authority of the Secretary of the Army, and payments may be made on his certificate of necessity for confidential military purposes, \$35,183,796,000.

OPERATION AND MAINTENANCE, NAVY

For expenses, not otherwise provided for, necessary for the operation and maintenance of the Navy and the Marine Corps, as authorized by law; and not to exceed \$15,055,000 can be used for emergencies and extraordinary expenses, to be expended on the approval or authority of the Secretary of the Navy, and payments may be made on his certificate of necessity for confidential military purposes, \$40,127,402,000.

OPERATION AND MAINTENANCE, MARINE CORPS

For expenses, not otherwise provided for, necessary for the operation and maintenance of the Marine Corps, as authorized by law, \$6,298,757,000.

OPERATION AND MAINTENANCE, AIR FORCE

For expenses, not otherwise provided for, necessary for the operation and maintenance of the Air Force, as authorized by law; and not to exceed \$7,699,000 can be used for emergencies and extraordinary expenses, to be expended on the approval or authority of the Secretary of the Air Force, and payments may be made on his certificate of necessity for confidential military purposes, \$37,438,701,000.

OPERATION AND MAINTENANCE, DEFENSE-WIDE (INCLUDING TRANSFER OF FUNDS)

For expenses, not otherwise provided for, necessary for the operation and maintenance of activities and agencies of the Department of Defense (other than the military departments), as authorized by law, \$32,301,685,000: *Provided*, That not more than \$25,000,000 may be used for the Combatant Commander Initiative Fund authorized under section 166a of title 10, United States Code: *Provided further*, That not to exceed \$36,000,000 can be used for emergencies and extraordinary expenses, to be expended on the approval or authority of the Secretary of Defense, and payments may be made on his certificate of necessity for confidential military purposes: *Provided further*, That of the funds provided under this heading, not less than \$36,262,000 shall be made available for the Procurement Technical Assistance Cooperative Agreement Program, of which not less than \$3,600,000 shall be available for centers defined in 10 U.S.C. 2411(1)(D): *Provided further*, That none of the funds appropriated or otherwise made available by this Act may be used to plan or implement the consolidation of a budget or appropriations liaison office of the Office of the Secretary of Defense, the office of the Secretary of a military department, or the service headquarters of one of the Armed Forces into a legislative affairs or legislative liaison office: *Provided further*, That \$8,721,000, to remain available until expended, is available only for expenses relating to certain classified activities, and may be transferred as necessary by the Secretary of Defense to operation and maintenance appropriations or research, development, test

and evaluation appropriations, to be merged with and to be available for the same time period as the appropriations to which transferred: *Provided further*, That any ceiling on the investment item unit cost of items that may be purchased with operation and maintenance funds shall not apply to the funds described in the preceding proviso: *Provided further*, That the transfer authority provided under this heading is in addition to any other transfer authority provided elsewhere in this Act.

OPERATION AND MAINTENANCE, ARMY RESERVE

For expenses, not otherwise provided for, necessary for the operation and maintenance, including training, organization, and administration, of the Army Reserve; repair of facilities and equipment; hire of passenger motor vehicles; travel and transportation; care of the dead; recruiting; procurement of services, supplies, and equipment; and communications, \$3,199,151,000.

OPERATION AND MAINTENANCE, NAVY RESERVE

For expenses, not otherwise provided for, necessary for the operation and maintenance, including training, organization, and administration, of the Navy Reserve; repair of facilities and equipment; hire of passenger motor vehicles; travel and transportation; care of the dead; recruiting; procurement of services, supplies, and equipment; and communications, \$1,200,283,000.

OPERATION AND MAINTENANCE, MARINE CORPS RESERVE

For expenses, not otherwise provided for, necessary for the operation and maintenance, including training, organization, and administration, of the Marine Corps Reserve; repair of facilities and equipment; hire of passenger motor vehicles; travel and transportation; care of the dead; recruiting; procurement of services, supplies, and equipment; and communications, \$266,561,000.

OPERATION AND MAINTENANCE, AIR FORCE RESERVE

For expenses, not otherwise provided for, necessary for the operation and maintenance, including training, organization, and administration, of the Air Force Reserve; repair of facilities and equipment; hire of passenger motor vehicles; travel and transportation; care of the dead; recruiting; procurement of services, supplies, and equipment; and communications, \$3,149,046,000.

OPERATION AND MAINTENANCE, ARMY NATIONAL GUARD

For expenses of training, organizing, and administering the Army National Guard, including medical and hospital treatment and related expenses in non-Federal hospitals; maintenance, operation, and repairs to structures and facilities; hire of passenger motor vehicles; personnel services in the National Guard Bureau; travel expenses (other than mileage), as authorized by law for Army personnel on active duty, for Army National Guard division, regimental, and battalion commanders while inspecting units in compliance with National Guard Bureau regulations when specifically authorized by the Chief, National Guard Bureau; supplying and equipping the Army National Guard as authorized by law; and expenses of repair, modification, maintenance, and issue of supplies and equipment (including aircraft), \$7,102,113,000.

OPERATION AND MAINTENANCE, AIR NATIONAL GUARD

For expenses of training, organizing, and administering the Air National Guard, including medical and hospital treatment and related expenses in non-Federal hospitals; maintenance, operation, and repairs to structures and facilities; transportation of

things, hire of passenger motor vehicles; supplying and equipping the Air National Guard, as authorized by law; expenses for repair, modification, maintenance, and issue of supplies and equipment, including those furnished from stocks under the control of agencies of the Department of Defense; travel expenses (other than mileage) on the same basis as authorized by law for Air National Guard personnel on active Federal duty, for Air National Guard commanders while inspecting units in compliance with National Guard Bureau regulations when specifically authorized by the Chief, National Guard Bureau, \$6,675,999,000.

UNITED STATES COURT OF APPEALS FOR THE ARMED FORCES

For salaries and expenses necessary for the United States Court of Appeals for the Armed Forces, \$13,606,000, of which not to exceed \$5,000 may be used for official representation purposes.

ENVIRONMENTAL RESTORATION, ARMY
(INCLUDING TRANSFER OF FUNDS)

For the Department of the Army, \$298,815,000, to remain available until transferred: *Provided*, That the Secretary of the Army shall, upon determining that such funds are required for environmental restoration, reduction and recycling of hazardous waste, removal of unsafe buildings and debris of the Department of the Army, or for similar purposes, transfer the funds made available by this appropriation to other appropriations made available to the Department of the Army, to be merged with and to be available for the same purposes and for the same time period as the appropriations to which transferred: *Provided further*, That upon a determination that all or part of the funds transferred from this appropriation are not necessary for the purposes provided herein, such amounts may be transferred back to this appropriation: *Provided further*, That the transfer authority provided under this heading is in addition to any other transfer authority provided elsewhere in this Act.

ENVIRONMENTAL RESTORATION, NAVY
(INCLUDING TRANSFER OF FUNDS)

For the Department of the Navy, \$316,103,000, to remain available until transferred: *Provided*, That the Secretary of the Navy shall, upon determining that such funds are required for environmental restoration, reduction and recycling of hazardous waste, removal of unsafe buildings and debris of the Department of the Navy, or for similar purposes, transfer the funds made available by this appropriation to other appropriations made available to the Department of the Navy, to be merged with and to be available for the same purposes and for the same time period as the appropriations to which transferred: *Provided further*, That upon a determination that all or part of the funds transferred from this appropriation are not necessary for the purposes provided herein, such amounts may be transferred back to this appropriation: *Provided further*, That the transfer authority provided under this heading is in addition to any other transfer authority provided elsewhere in this Act.

ENVIRONMENTAL RESTORATION, AIR FORCE
(INCLUDING TRANSFER OF FUNDS)

For the Department of the Air Force, \$439,820,000, to remain available until transferred: *Provided*, That the Secretary of the Air Force shall, upon determining that such funds are required for environmental restoration, reduction and recycling of hazardous waste, removal of unsafe buildings and debris of the Department of the Air Force, or for similar purposes, transfer the funds made available by this appropriation

to other appropriations made available to the Department of the Air Force, to be merged with and to be available for the same purposes and for the same time period as the appropriations to which transferred: *Provided further*, That upon a determination that all or part of the funds transferred from this appropriation are not necessary for the purposes provided herein, such amounts may be transferred back to this appropriation: *Provided further*, That the transfer authority provided under this heading is in addition to any other transfer authority provided elsewhere in this Act.

ENVIRONMENTAL RESTORATION, DEFENSE-WIDE
(INCLUDING TRANSFER OF FUNDS)

For the Department of Defense, \$10,757,000, to remain available until transferred: *Provided*, That the Secretary of Defense shall, upon determining that such funds are required for environmental restoration, reduction and recycling of hazardous waste, removal of unsafe buildings and debris of the Department of Defense, or for similar purposes, transfer the funds made available by this appropriation to other appropriations made available to the Department of Defense, to be merged with and to be available for the same purposes and for the same time period as the appropriations to which transferred: *Provided further*, That upon a determination that all or part of the funds transferred from this appropriation are not necessary for the purposes provided herein, such amounts may be transferred back to this appropriation: *Provided further*, That the transfer authority provided under this heading is in addition to any other transfer authority provided elsewhere in this Act.

ENVIRONMENTAL RESTORATION, FORMERLY USED DEFENSE SITES
(INCLUDING TRANSFER OF FUNDS)

For the Department of the Army, \$262,443,000, to remain available until transferred: *Provided*, That the Secretary of the Army shall, upon determining that such funds are required for environmental restoration, reduction and recycling of hazardous waste, removal of unsafe buildings and debris at sites formerly used by the Department of Defense, transfer the funds made available by this appropriation to other appropriations made available to the Department of the Army, to be merged with and to be available for the same purposes and for the same time period as the appropriations to which transferred: *Provided further*, That upon a determination that all or part of the funds transferred from this appropriation are not necessary for the purposes provided herein, such amounts may be transferred back to this appropriation: *Provided further*, That the transfer authority provided under this heading is in addition to any other transfer authority provided elsewhere in this Act.

OVERSEAS HUMANITARIAN, DISASTER, AND CIVIC AID

For expenses relating to the Overseas Humanitarian, Disaster, and Civic Aid programs of the Department of Defense (consisting of the programs provided under sections 401, 402, 404, 407, 2557, and 2561 of title 10, United States Code), \$109,500,000, to remain available until September 30, 2015.

COOPERATIVE THREAT REDUCTION ACCOUNT

For assistance to the republics of the former Soviet Union and, with appropriate authorization by the Department of Defense and Department of State, to countries outside of the former Soviet Union, including assistance provided by contract or by grants, for facilitating the elimination and the safe and secure transportation and storage of nuclear, chemical and other weapons; for establishing programs to prevent the proliferation

of weapons, weapons components, and weapon-related technology and expertise; for programs relating to the training and support of defense and military personnel for demilitarization and protection of weapons, weapons components and weapons technology and expertise, and for defense and military contacts, \$528,455,000, to remain available until September 30, 2016.

DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE ACQUISITION
WORKFORCE DEVELOPMENT FUND

For the Department of Defense Acquisition Workforce Development Fund, \$51,031,000.

TITLE III
PROCUREMENT

AIRCRAFT PROCUREMENT, ARMY

For construction, procurement, production, modification, and modernization of aircraft, equipment, including ordnance, ground handling equipment, spare parts, and accessories therefor; specialized equipment and training devices; expansion of public and private plants, including the land necessary therefor, for the foregoing purposes, and such lands and interests therein, may be acquired, and construction prosecuted thereon prior to approval of title; and procurement and installation of equipment, appliances, and machine tools in public and private plants; reserve plant and Government and contractor-owned equipment layaway; and other expenses necessary for the foregoing purposes, \$5,236,653,000, to remain available for obligation until September 30, 2016.

MISSILE PROCUREMENT, ARMY

For construction, procurement, production, modification, and modernization of missiles, equipment, including ordnance, ground handling equipment, spare parts, and accessories therefor; specialized equipment and training devices; expansion of public and private plants, including the land necessary therefor, for the foregoing purposes, and such lands and interests therein, may be acquired, and construction prosecuted thereon prior to approval of title; and procurement and installation of equipment, appliances, and machine tools in public and private plants; reserve plant and Government and contractor-owned equipment layaway; and other expenses necessary for the foregoing purposes, \$1,628,083,000, to remain available for obligation until September 30, 2016.

PROCUREMENT OF WEAPONS AND TRACKED
COMBAT VEHICLES, ARMY

For construction, procurement, production, and modification of weapons and tracked combat vehicles, equipment, including ordnance, spare parts, and accessories therefor; specialized equipment and training devices; expansion of public and private plants, including the land necessary therefor, for the foregoing purposes, and such lands and interests therein, may be acquired, and construction prosecuted thereon prior to approval of title; and procurement and installation of equipment, appliances, and machine tools in public and private plants; reserve plant and Government and contractor-owned equipment layaway; and other expenses necessary for the foregoing purposes, \$1,545,560,000, to remain available for obligation until September 30, 2016.

PROCUREMENT OF AMMUNITION, ARMY

For construction, procurement, production, and modification of ammunition, and accessories therefor; specialized equipment and training devices; expansion of public and private plants, including ammunition facilities authorized by section 2854 of title 10, United States Code, and the land necessary therefor, for the foregoing purposes, and such lands and interests therein, may be acquired, and construction prosecuted thereon prior to approval of title; and procurement

and installation of equipment, appliances, and machine tools in public and private plants; reserve plant and Government and contractor-owned equipment layaway; and other expenses necessary for the foregoing purposes, \$1,465,937,000, to remain available for obligation until September 30, 2016.

OTHER PROCUREMENT, ARMY

For construction, procurement, production, and modification of vehicles, including tactical, support, and non-tracked combat vehicles; the purchase of passenger motor vehicles for replacement only; communications and electronic equipment; other support equipment; spare parts, ordnance, and accessories therefor; specialized equipment and training devices; expansion of public and private plants, including the land necessary therefor, for the foregoing purposes, and such lands and interests therein, may be acquired, and construction prosecuted thereon prior to approval of title; and procurement and installation of equipment, appliances, and machine tools in public and private plants; reserve plant and Government and contractor-owned equipment layaway; and other expenses necessary for the foregoing purposes, \$6,467,751,000, to remain available for obligation until September 30, 2016.

AIRCRAFT PROCUREMENT, NAVY

For construction, procurement, production, modification, and modernization of aircraft, equipment, including ordnance, spare parts, and accessories therefor; specialized equipment; expansion of public and private plants, including the land necessary therefor, and such lands and interests therein, may be acquired, and construction prosecuted thereon prior to approval of title; and procurement and installation of equipment, appliances, and machine tools in public and private plants; reserve plant and Government and contractor-owned equipment layaway, \$17,092,784,000, to remain available for obligation until September 30, 2016.

WEAPONS PROCUREMENT, NAVY

For construction, procurement, production, modification, and modernization of missiles, torpedoes, other weapons, and related support equipment including spare parts, and accessories therefor; expansion of public and private plants, including the land necessary therefor, and such lands and interests therein, may be acquired, and construction prosecuted thereon prior to approval of title; and procurement and installation of equipment, appliances, and machine tools in public and private plants; reserve plant and Government and contractor-owned equipment layaway, \$3,017,646,000, to remain available for obligation until September 30, 2016.

PROCUREMENT OF AMMUNITION, NAVY AND MARINE CORPS

For construction, procurement, production, and modification of ammunition, and accessories therefor; specialized equipment and training devices; expansion of public and private plants, including ammunition facilities authorized by section 2854 of title 10, United States Code, and the land necessary therefor, for the foregoing purposes, and such lands and interests therein, may be acquired, and construction prosecuted thereon prior to approval of title; and procurement and installation of equipment, appliances, and machine tools in public and private plants; reserve plant and Government and contractor-owned equipment layaway; and other expenses necessary for the foregoing purposes, \$544,116,000, to remain available for obligation until September 30, 2016.

SHIPBUILDING AND CONVERSION, NAVY

For expenses necessary for the construction, acquisition, or conversion of vessels as authorized by law, including armor and ar-

mament thereof, plant equipment, appliances, and machine tools and installation thereof in public and private plants; reserve plant and Government and contractor-owned equipment layaway; procurement of critical, long lead time components and designs for vessels to be constructed or converted in the future; and expansion of public and private plants, including land necessary therefor, and such lands and interests therein, may be acquired, and construction prosecuted thereon prior to approval of title, as follows:

Carrier Replacement Program (AP), \$944,866,000;

Virginia Class Submarine, \$3,880,704,000;

Virginia Class Submarine (AP), \$2,354,612,000;

CVN Refuelings, \$1,609,324,000;

CVN Refuelings (AP), \$245,793,000;

DDG-1000 Program, \$231,694,000;

DDG-51 Destroyer, \$1,615,564,000;

DDG-51 Destroyer (AP), \$388,551,000;

Littoral Combat Ship, \$1,793,014,000;

Afloat Forward Staging Base (AP), \$562,000,000;

Joint High Speed Vessel, \$10,332,000;

Moored Training Ship, \$207,300,000;

LCAC Service Life Extension Program, \$80,987,000;

For outfitting, post delivery, conversions, and first destination transportation, \$450,163,000; and

For Completion of Prior Year Shipbuilding Programs, \$625,800,000.

In all: \$15,000,704,000, to remain available for obligation until September 30, 2018: *Provided*, That additional obligations may be incurred after September 30, 2018, for engineering services, tests, evaluations, and other such budgeted work that must be performed in the final stage of ship construction: *Provided further*, That none of the funds provided under this heading for the construction or conversion of any naval vessel to be constructed in shipyards in the United States shall be expended in foreign facilities for the construction of major components of such vessel: *Provided further*, That none of the funds provided under this heading shall be used for the construction of any naval vessel in foreign shipyards.

OTHER PROCUREMENT, NAVY

For procurement, production, and modernization of support equipment and materials not otherwise provided for, Navy ordnance (except ordnance for new aircraft, new ships, and ships authorized for conversion); the purchase of passenger motor vehicles for replacement only; expansion of public and private plants, including the land necessary therefor, and such lands and interests therein, may be acquired, and construction prosecuted thereon prior to approval of title; and procurement and installation of equipment, appliances, and machine tools in public and private plants; reserve plant and Government and contractor-owned equipment layaway, \$6,824,824,000, to remain available for obligation until September 30, 2016.

PROCUREMENT, MARINE CORPS

For expenses necessary for the procurement, manufacture, and modification of missiles, armament, military equipment, spare parts, and accessories therefor; plant equipment, appliances, and machine tools, and installation thereof in public and private plants; reserve plant and Government and contractor-owned equipment layaway; vehicles for the Marine Corps, including the purchase of passenger motor vehicles for replacement only; and expansion of public and private plants, including land necessary therefor, and such lands and interests therein, may be acquired, and construction prosecuted thereon prior to approval of title, \$1,271,311,000, to remain available for obligation until September 30, 2016.

AIRCRAFT PROCUREMENT, AIR FORCE

For construction, procurement, and modification of aircraft and equipment, including armor and armament, specialized ground handling equipment, and training devices, spare parts, and accessories therefor; specialized equipment; expansion of public and private plants, Government-owned equipment and installation thereof in such plants, erection of structures, and acquisition of land, for the foregoing purposes, and such lands and interests therein, may be acquired, and construction prosecuted thereon prior to approval of title; reserve plant and Government and contractor-owned equipment layaway; and other expenses necessary for the foregoing purposes including rents and transportation of things, \$10,860,606,000, to remain available for obligation until September 30, 2016.

MISSILE PROCUREMENT, AIR FORCE

For construction, procurement, and modification of missiles, spacecraft, rockets, and related equipment, including spare parts and accessories therefor, ground handling equipment, and training devices; expansion of public and private plants, Government-owned equipment and installation thereof in such plants, erection of structures, and acquisition of land, for the foregoing purposes, and such lands and interests therein, may be acquired, and construction prosecuted thereon prior to approval of title; reserve plant and Government and contractor-owned equipment layaway; and other expenses necessary for the foregoing purposes including rents and transportation of things, \$5,267,119,000, to remain available for obligation until September 30, 2016.

PROCUREMENT OF AMMUNITION, AIR FORCE

For construction, procurement, production, and modification of ammunition, and accessories therefor; specialized equipment and training devices; expansion of public and private plants, including ammunition facilities, authorized by section 2854 of title 10, United States Code, and the land necessary therefor, for the foregoing purposes, and such lands and interests therein, may be acquired, and construction prosecuted thereon prior to approval of title; and procurement and installation of equipment, appliances, and machine tools in public and private plants; reserve plant and Government and contractor-owned equipment layaway; and other expenses necessary for the foregoing purposes, \$743,442,000, to remain available for obligation until September 30, 2016.

OTHER PROCUREMENT, AIR FORCE

For procurement and modification of equipment (including ground guidance and electronic control equipment, and ground electronic and communication equipment), and supplies, materials, and spare parts therefor, not otherwise provided for; the purchase of passenger motor vehicles for replacement only; lease of passenger motor vehicles; and expansion of public and private plants, Government-owned equipment and installation thereof in such plants, erection of structures, and acquisition of land, for the foregoing purposes, and such lands and interests therein, may be acquired, and construction prosecuted thereon, prior to approval of title; reserve plant and Government and contractor-owned equipment layaway, \$16,791,497,000, to remain available for obligation until September 30, 2016.

PROCUREMENT, DEFENSE-WIDE

For expenses of activities and agencies of the Department of Defense (other than the military departments) necessary for procurement, production, and modification of equipment, supplies, materials, and spare parts

therefor, not otherwise provided for; the purchase of passenger motor vehicles for replacement only; expansion of public and private plants, equipment, and installation thereof in such plants, erection of structures, and acquisition of land for the foregoing purposes, and such lands and interests therein, may be acquired, and construction prosecuted thereon prior to approval of title; reserve plant and Government and contractor-owned equipment layaway, \$4,522,990,000, to remain available for obligation until September 30, 2016.

DEFENSE PRODUCTION ACT PURCHASES

For activities by the Department of Defense pursuant to sections 108, 301, 302, and 303 of the Defense Production Act of 1950 (50 U.S.C. App. 2078, 2091, 2092, and 2093), \$75,135,000, to remain available until expended.

TITLE IV

RESEARCH, DEVELOPMENT, TEST AND EVALUATION

RESEARCH, DEVELOPMENT, TEST AND EVALUATION, ARMY

For expenses necessary for basic and applied scientific research, development, test and evaluation, including maintenance, rehabilitation, lease, and operation of facilities and equipment, \$7,961,486,000, to remain available for obligation until September 30, 2015.

RESEARCH, DEVELOPMENT, TEST AND EVALUATION, NAVY

For expenses necessary for basic and applied scientific research, development, test and evaluation, including maintenance, rehabilitation, lease, and operation of facilities and equipment, \$15,368,352,000, to remain available for obligation until September 30, 2015: *Provided*, That funds appropriated in this paragraph which are available for the V-22 may be used to meet unique operational requirements of the Special Operations Forces: *Provided further*, That funds appropriated in this paragraph shall be available for the Cobra Judy program.

RESEARCH, DEVELOPMENT, TEST AND EVALUATION, AIR FORCE

For expenses necessary for basic and applied scientific research, development, test and evaluation, including maintenance, rehabilitation, lease, and operation of facilities and equipment, \$24,947,354,000, to remain available for obligation until September 30, 2015.

RESEARCH, DEVELOPMENT, TEST AND EVALUATION, DEFENSE-WIDE

(INCLUDING TRANSFER OF FUNDS)

For expenses of activities and agencies of the Department of Defense (other than the military departments), necessary for basic and applied scientific research, development, test and evaluation; advanced research projects as may be designated and determined by the Secretary of Defense, pursuant to law; maintenance, rehabilitation, lease, and operation of facilities and equipment, \$17,885,538,000, to remain available for obligation until September 30, 2015: *Provided*, That of the funds made available in this paragraph, \$250,000,000 for the Defense Rapid Innovation Program shall only be available for expenses, not otherwise provided for, to include program management and oversight, to conduct research, development, test and evaluation to include proof of concept demonstration; engineering, testing, and validation; and transition to full-scale production: *Provided further*, That the Secretary of Defense may transfer funds provided herein for the Defense Rapid Innovation Program to appropriations for research, development, test and evaluation to accomplish the pur-

pose provided herein: *Provided further*, That this transfer authority is in addition to any other transfer authority available to the Department of Defense: *Provided further*, That the Secretary of Defense shall, not fewer than 30 days prior to making transfers from this appropriation, notify the congressional defense committees in writing of the details of any such transfer.

OPERATIONAL TEST AND EVALUATION, DEFENSE

For expenses, not otherwise provided for, necessary for the independent activities of the Director, Operational Test and Evaluation, in the direction and supervision of operational test and evaluation, including initial operational test and evaluation which is conducted prior to, and in support of, production decisions; joint operational testing and evaluation; and administrative expenses in connection therewith, \$246,800,000, to remain available for obligation until September 30, 2015.

TITLE V

REVOLVING AND MANAGEMENT FUNDS

DEFENSE WORKING CAPITAL FUNDS

For the Defense Working Capital Funds, \$1,545,827,000.

NATIONAL DEFENSE SEALIFT FUND

For National Defense Sealift Fund programs, projects, and activities, and for expenses of the National Defense Reserve Fleet, as established by section 11 of the Merchant Ship Sales Act of 1946 (50 U.S.C. App. 1744), and for the necessary expenses to maintain and preserve a U.S.-flag merchant fleet to serve the national security needs of the United States, \$595,700,000, to remain available until expended: *Provided*, That none of the funds provided in this paragraph shall be used to award a new contract that provides for the acquisition of any of the following major components unless such components are manufactured in the United States: auxiliary equipment, including pumps, for all shipboard services; propulsion system components (engines, reduction gears, and propellers); shipboard cranes; and spreaders for shipboard cranes: *Provided further*, That the exercise of an option in a contract awarded through the obligation of previously appropriated funds shall not be considered to be the award of a new contract: *Provided further*, That the Secretary of the military department responsible for such procurement may waive the restrictions in the first proviso on a case-by-case basis by certifying in writing to the Committees on Appropriations of the House of Representatives and the Senate that adequate domestic supplies are not available to meet Department of Defense requirements on a timely basis and that such an acquisition must be made in order to acquire capability for national security purposes.

TITLE VI

OTHER DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE PROGRAMS

DEFENSE HEALTH PROGRAM

For expenses, not otherwise provided for, for medical and health care programs of the Department of Defense as authorized by law, \$33,573,582,000; of which \$31,566,688,000 shall be for operation and maintenance, of which not to exceed one percent shall remain available for obligation until September 30, 2015 and of which up to \$15,969,816,000 may be available for contracts entered into under the TRICARE program; of which \$671,181,000, to remain available for obligation until September 30, 2016, shall be for procurement; and of which \$1,335,713,000, to remain available for obligation until September 30, 2015, shall be for research, development, test and evaluation: *Provided*, That, notwithstanding any

other provision of law, of the amount made available under this heading for research, development, test and evaluation, not less than \$8,000,000 shall be available for HIV prevention educational activities undertaken in connection with United States military training, exercises, and humanitarian assistance activities conducted primarily in African nations: *Provided further*, That of the funds made available under this Act for research, development, test and evaluation, procurement, or operation and maintenance for the Defense Health Agency, not more than 25 percent may be used until the date on which the program plan for the oversight and execution of the integrated electronic health record program required by subtitle C of title VII of the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2014 is submitted to Congress.

CHEMICAL AGENTS AND MUNITIONS DESTRUCTION, DEFENSE

For expenses, not otherwise provided for, necessary for the destruction of the United States stockpile of lethal chemical agents and munitions in accordance with the provisions of section 1412 of the Department of Defense Authorization Act, 1986 (50 U.S.C. 1521), and for the destruction of other chemical warfare materials that are not in the chemical weapon stockpile, \$1,057,123,000, of which \$451,572,000 shall be for operation and maintenance, of which no less than \$51,217,000 shall be for the Chemical Stockpile Emergency Preparedness Program, consisting of \$21,489,000 for activities on military installations and \$29,728,000, to remain available until September 30, 2015, to assist State and local governments; \$1,368,000 shall be for procurement, to remain available until September 30, 2016, of which \$1,368,000 shall be for the Chemical Stockpile Emergency Preparedness Program to assist State and local governments; and \$604,183,000, to remain available until September 30, 2015, shall be for research, development, test and evaluation, of which \$584,238,000 shall only be for the Assembled Chemical Weapons Alternatives (ACWA) program.

DRUG INTERDICTION AND COUNTER-DRUG ACTIVITIES, DEFENSE

(INCLUDING TRANSFER OF FUNDS)

For drug interdiction and counter-drug activities of the Department of Defense, for transfer to appropriations available to the Department of Defense for military personnel of the reserve components serving under the provisions of title 10 and title 32, United States Code; for operation and maintenance; for procurement; and for research, development, test and evaluation, \$1,007,762,000: *Provided*, That the funds appropriated under this heading shall be available for obligation for the same time period and for the same purpose as the appropriation to which transferred: *Provided further*, That upon a determination that all or part of the funds transferred from this appropriation are not necessary for the purposes provided herein, such amounts may be transferred back to this appropriation: *Provided further*, That the transfer authority provided under this heading is in addition to any other transfer authority contained elsewhere in this Act.

OFFICE OF THE INSPECTOR GENERAL

For expenses and activities of the Office of the Inspector General in carrying out the provisions of the Inspector General Act of 1978, as amended, \$347,000,000, of which \$346,000,000 shall be for operation and maintenance, of which not to exceed \$700,000 is available for emergencies and extraordinary expenses to be expended on the approval or authority of the Inspector General, and payments may be made on the Inspector General's certificate of necessity for confidential

military purposes; and of which \$1,000,000, to remain available until September 30, 2016, shall be for procurement.

TITLE VII

RELATED AGENCIES

CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE AGENCY RETIREMENT AND DISABILITY SYSTEM FUND

For payment to the Central Intelligence Agency Retirement and Disability System Fund, to maintain the proper funding level for continuing the operation of the Central Intelligence Agency Retirement and Disability System, \$514,000,000.

INTELLIGENCE COMMUNITY MANAGEMENT ACCOUNT

For necessary expenses of the Intelligence Community Management Account, \$552,535,000.

TITLE VIII

GENERAL PROVISIONS

SEC. 8001. No part of any appropriation contained in this Act shall be used for publicity or propaganda purposes not authorized by the Congress.

SEC. 8002. During the current fiscal year, provisions of law prohibiting the payment of compensation to, or employment of, any person not a citizen of the United States shall not apply to personnel of the Department of Defense: *Provided*, That salary increases granted to direct and indirect hire foreign national employees of the Department of Defense funded by this Act shall not be at a rate in excess of the percentage increase authorized by law for civilian employees of the Department of Defense whose pay is computed under the provisions of section 5332 of title 5, United States Code, or at a rate in excess of the percentage increase provided by the appropriate host nation to its own employees, whichever is higher: *Provided further*, That this section shall not apply to Department of Defense foreign service national employees serving at United States diplomatic missions whose pay is set by the Department of State under the Foreign Service Act of 1980: *Provided further*, That the limitations of this provision shall not apply to foreign national employees of the Department of Defense in the Republic of Turkey.

SEC. 8003. No part of any appropriation contained in this Act shall remain available for obligation beyond the current fiscal year, unless expressly so provided herein.

SEC. 8004. No more than 20 percent of the appropriations in this Act which are limited for obligation during the current fiscal year shall be obligated during the last 2 months of the fiscal year: *Provided*, That this section shall not apply to obligations for support of active duty training of reserve components or summer camp training of the Reserve Officers' Training Corps.

(TRANSFER OF FUNDS)

SEC. 8005. Upon determination by the Secretary of Defense that such action is necessary in the national interest, he may, with the approval of the Office of Management and Budget, transfer not to exceed \$4,000,000,000 of working capital funds of the Department of Defense or funds made available in this Act to the Department of Defense for military functions (except military construction) between such appropriations or funds or any subdivision thereof, to be merged with and to be available for the same purposes, and for the same time period, as the appropriation or fund to which transferred: *Provided*, That such authority to transfer may not be used unless for higher priority items, based on unforeseen military requirements, than those for which originally appropriated and in no case where the item for which funds are requested has been denied by the Congress: *Provided further*,

That the Secretary of Defense shall notify the Congress promptly of all transfers made pursuant to this authority or any other authority in this Act: *Provided further*, That no part of the funds in this Act shall be available to prepare or present a request to the Committees on Appropriations for reprogramming of funds, unless for higher priority items, based on unforeseen military requirements, than those for which originally appropriated and in no case where the item for which reprogramming is requested has been denied by the Congress: *Provided further*, That a request for multiple reprogrammings of funds using authority provided in this section shall be made prior to June 30, 2014: *Provided further*, That transfers among military personnel appropriations shall not be taken into account for purposes of the limitation on the amount of funds that may be transferred under this section.

SEC. 8006. (a) With regard to the list of specific programs, projects, and activities (and the dollar amounts and adjustments to budget activities corresponding to such programs, projects, and activities) contained in the tables titled "Explanation of Project Level Adjustments" in the explanatory statement regarding this Act the obligation and expenditure of amounts appropriated or otherwise made available in this Act for those programs, projects, and activities for which the amounts appropriated exceed the amounts requested are hereby required by law to be carried out in the manner provided by such tables to the same extent as if the tables were included in the text of this Act.

(b) Amounts specified in the referenced tables described in subsection (a) shall not be treated as subdivisions of appropriations for purposes of section 8005 of this Act: *Provided*, That section 8005 shall apply when transfers of the amounts described in subsection (a) occur between appropriation accounts.

SEC. 8007. (a) Not later than 60 days after enactment of this Act, the Department of Defense shall submit a report to the congressional defense committees to establish the baseline for application of reprogramming and transfer authorities for fiscal year 2014: *Provided*, That the report shall include—

(1) a table for each appropriation with a separate column to display the President's budget request, adjustments made by Congress, adjustments due to enacted rescissions, if appropriate, and the fiscal year enacted level;

(2) a delineation in the table for each appropriation both by budget activity and program, project, and activity as detailed in the Budget Appendix; and

(3) an identification of items of special congressional interest.

(b) Notwithstanding section 8005 of this Act, none of the funds provided in this Act shall be available for reprogramming or transfer until the report identified in subsection (a) is submitted to the congressional defense committees, unless the Secretary of Defense certifies in writing to the congressional defense committees that such reprogramming or transfer is necessary as an emergency requirement.

(TRANSFER OF FUNDS)

SEC. 8008. During the current fiscal year, cash balances in working capital funds of the Department of Defense established pursuant to section 2208 of title 10, United States Code, may be maintained in only such amounts as are necessary at any time for cash disbursements to be made from such funds: *Provided*, That transfers may be made between such funds: *Provided further*, That transfers may be made between working capital funds and the "Foreign Currency Fluctuations, Defense" appropriation and the

"Operation and Maintenance" appropriation accounts in such amounts as may be determined by the Secretary of Defense, with the approval of the Office of Management and Budget, except that such transfers may not be made unless the Secretary of Defense has notified the Congress of the proposed transfer. Except in amounts equal to the amounts appropriated to working capital funds in this Act, no obligations may be made against a working capital fund to procure or increase the value of war reserve material inventory, unless the Secretary of Defense has notified the Congress prior to any such obligation.

SEC. 8009. Funds appropriated by this Act may not be used to initiate a special access program without prior notification 30 calendar days in advance to the congressional defense committees.

SEC. 8010. None of the funds provided in this Act shall be available to initiate: (1) a multiyear contract that employs economic order quantity procurement in excess of \$20,000,000 in any one year of the contract or that includes an unfunded contingent liability in excess of \$20,000,000; or (2) a contract for advance procurement leading to a multiyear contract that employs economic order quantity procurement in excess of \$20,000,000 in any one year, unless the congressional defense committees have been notified at least 30 days in advance of the proposed contract award: *Provided*, That no part of any appropriation contained in this Act shall be available to initiate a multiyear contract for which the economic order quantity advance procurement is not funded at least to the limits of the Government's liability: *Provided further*, That no part of any appropriation contained in this Act shall be available to initiate multiyear procurement contracts for any systems or component thereof if the value of the multiyear contract would exceed \$500,000,000 unless specifically provided in this Act: *Provided further*, That no multiyear procurement contract can be terminated without 10-day prior notification to the congressional defense committees: *Provided further*, That the execution of multiyear authority shall require the use of a present value analysis to determine lowest cost compared to an annual procurement: *Provided further*, That none of the funds provided in this Act may be used for a multiyear contract executed after the date of the enactment of this Act unless in the case of any such contract—

(1) the Secretary of Defense has submitted to Congress a budget request for full funding of units to be procured through the contract and, in the case of a contract for procurement of aircraft, that includes, for any aircraft unit to be procured through the contract for which procurement funds are requested in that budget request for production beyond advance procurement activities in the fiscal year covered by the budget, full funding of procurement of such unit in that fiscal year;

(2) cancellation provisions in the contract do not include consideration of recurring manufacturing costs of the contractor associated with the production of unfunded units to be delivered under the contract;

(3) the contract provides that payments to the contractor under the contract shall not be made in advance of incurred costs on funded units; and

(4) the contract does not provide for a price adjustment based on a failure to award a follow-on contract.

Funds appropriated in title III of this Act may be used for a multiyear procurement contract as follows:

E-2D Advanced Hawkeye, SSN 774 Virginia class submarine, KC-130J, C-130J, HC-130J, MC-130J, AC-130J aircraft, Ground-Based Midcourse Defense System Ground-Based

Interceptors, and government furnished equipment.

SEC. 8011. Within the funds appropriated for the operation and maintenance of the Armed Forces, funds are hereby appropriated pursuant to section 401 of title 10, United States Code, for humanitarian and civic assistance costs under chapter 20 of title 10, United States Code. Such funds may also be obligated for humanitarian and civic assistance costs incidental to authorized operations and pursuant to authority granted in section 401 of chapter 20 of title 10, United States Code, and these obligations shall be reported as required by section 401(d) of title 10, United States Code: *Provided*, That funds available for operation and maintenance shall be available for providing humanitarian and similar assistance by using Civic Action Teams in the Trust Territories of the Pacific Islands and freely associated states of Micronesia, pursuant to the Compact of Free Association as authorized by Public Law 99-239: *Provided further*, That upon a determination by the Secretary of the Army that such action is beneficial for graduate medical education programs conducted at Army medical facilities located in Hawaii, the Secretary of the Army may authorize the provision of medical services at such facilities and transportation to such facilities, on a nonreimbursable basis, for civilian patients from American Samoa, the Commonwealth of the Northern Mariana Islands, the Marshall Islands, the Federated States of Micronesia, Palau, and Guam.

SEC. 8012. (a) During fiscal year 2014, the civilian personnel of the Department of Defense may not be managed on the basis of any end-strength, and the management of such personnel during that fiscal year shall not be subject to any constraint or limitation (known as an end-strength) on the number of such personnel who may be employed on the last day of such fiscal year.

(b) The fiscal year 2015 budget request for the Department of Defense as well as all justification material and other documentation supporting the fiscal year 2015 Department of Defense budget request shall be prepared and submitted to the Congress as if subsections (a) and (c) of this provision were effective with regard to fiscal year 2015.

(c) Nothing in this section shall be construed to apply to military (civilian) technicians.

SEC. 8013. None of the funds made available by this Act shall be used in any way, directly or indirectly, to influence congressional action on any legislation or appropriation matters pending before the Congress.

SEC. 8014. None of the funds appropriated by this Act shall be available for the basic pay and allowances of any member of the Army participating as a full-time student and receiving benefits paid by the Secretary of Veterans Affairs from the Department of Defense Education Benefits Fund when time spent as a full-time student is credited toward completion of a service commitment: *Provided*, That this section shall not apply to those members who have reenlisted with this option prior to October 1, 1987: *Provided further*, That this section applies only to active components of the Army.

(TRANSFER OF FUNDS)

SEC. 8015. Funds appropriated in title III of this Act for the Department of Defense Pilot Mentor-Protege Program may be transferred to any other appropriation contained in this Act solely for the purpose of implementing a Mentor-Protege Program developmental assistance agreement pursuant to section 831 of the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 1991 (Public Law 101-510; 10 U.S.C. 2302 note), as amended, under the authority of this provision or any other transfer authority contained in this Act.

SEC. 8016. None of the funds in this Act may be available for the purchase by the Department of Defense (and its departments and agencies) of welded shipboard anchor and mooring chain 4 inches in diameter and under unless the anchor and mooring chain are manufactured in the United States from components which are substantially manufactured in the United States: *Provided*, That for the purpose of this section, the term “manufactured” shall include cutting, heat treating, quality control, testing of chain and welding (including the forging and shot blasting process): *Provided further*, That for the purpose of this section substantially all of the components of anchor and mooring chain shall be considered to be produced or manufactured in the United States if the aggregate cost of the components produced or manufactured outside the United States: *Provided further*, That when adequate domestic supplies are not available to meet Department of Defense requirements on a timely basis, the Secretary of the Service responsible for the procurement may waive this restriction on a case-by-case basis by certifying in writing to the Committees on Appropriations that such an acquisition must be made in order to acquire capability for national security purposes.

SEC. 8017. None of the funds available to the Department of Defense in the current fiscal year and any fiscal year thereafter may be used to demilitarize or dispose of M-1 Carbines, M-1 Garand rifles, M-14 rifles, .22 caliber rifles, .30 caliber rifles, or M-1911 pistols, or to demilitarize or destroy small arms ammunition or ammunition components that are not otherwise prohibited from commercial sale under Federal law, unless the small arms ammunition or ammunition components are certified by the Secretary of the Army or designee as unserviceable or unsafe for further use.

SEC. 8018. No more than \$500,000 of the funds appropriated or made available in this Act shall be used during a single fiscal year for any single relocation of an organization, unit, activity or function of the Department of Defense into or within the National Capital Region: *Provided*, That the Secretary of Defense may waive this restriction on a case-by-case basis by certifying in writing to the congressional defense committees that such a relocation is required in the best interest of the Government.

SEC. 8019. In addition to the funds provided elsewhere in this Act, \$15,000,000 is appropriated only for incentive payments authorized by section 504 of the Indian Financing Act of 1974 (25 U.S.C. 1544): *Provided*, That a prime contractor or a subcontractor at any tier that makes a subcontract award to any subcontractor or supplier as defined in section 1544 of title 25, United States Code, or a small business owned and controlled by an individual or individuals defined under section 4221(9) of title 25, United States Code, shall be considered a contractor for the purposes of being allowed additional compensation under section 504 of the Indian Financing Act of 1974 (25 U.S.C. 1544) whenever the prime contract or subcontract amount is over \$500,000 and involves the expenditure of funds appropriated by an Act making Appropriations for the Department of Defense with respect to any fiscal year: *Provided further*, That notwithstanding section 1906 of title 41, United States Code, this section shall be applicable to any Department of Defense acquisition of supplies or services, including any contract and any subcontract at any tier for acquisition of commercial items produced or manufactured, in whole or in part, by any subcontractor or supplier defined in section 1544 of title 25, United States Code, or a

small business owned and controlled by an individual or individuals defined under section 4221(9) of title 25, United States Code.

SEC. 8020. Funds appropriated by this Act for the Defense Media Activity shall not be used for any national or international political or psychological activities.

SEC. 8021. During the current fiscal year, the Department of Defense is authorized to incur obligations of not to exceed \$350,000,000 for purposes specified in section 2350j(c) of title 10, United States Code, in anticipation of receipt of contributions, only from the Government of Kuwait, under that section: *Provided*, That upon receipt, such contributions from the Government of Kuwait shall be credited to the appropriations or fund which incurred such obligations.

SEC. 8022. (a) Of the funds made available in this Act, not less than \$39,532,000 shall be available for the Civil Air Patrol Corporation, of which—

(1) \$28,400,000 shall be available from “Operation and Maintenance, Air Force” to support Civil Air Patrol Corporation operation and maintenance, readiness, counterdrug activities, and drug demand reduction activities involving youth programs;

(2) \$10,200,000 shall be available from “Air-craft Procurement, Air Force”; and

(3) \$932,000 shall be available from “Other Procurement, Air Force” for vehicle procurement.

(b) The Secretary of the Air Force should waive reimbursement for any funds used by the Civil Air Patrol for counter-drug activities in support of Federal, State, and local government agencies.

SEC. 8023. (a) None of the funds appropriated in this Act are available to establish a new Department of Defense (department) federally funded research and development center (FFRDC), either as a new entity, or as a separate entity administrated by an organization managing another FFRDC, or as a nonprofit membership corporation consisting of a consortium of other FFRDCs and other nonprofit entities.

(b) No member of a Board of Directors, Trustees, Overseers, Advisory Group, Special Issues Panel, Visiting Committee, or any similar entity of a defense FFRDC, and no paid consultant to any defense FFRDC, except when acting in a technical advisory capacity, may be compensated for his or her services as a member of such entity, or as a paid consultant by more than one FFRDC in a fiscal year: *Provided*, That a member of any such entity referred to previously in this subsection shall be allowed travel expenses and per diem as authorized under the Federal Joint Travel Regulations, when engaged in the performance of membership duties.

(c) Notwithstanding any other provision of law, none of the funds available to the department from any source during fiscal year 2014 may be used by a defense FFRDC, through a fee or other payment mechanism, for construction of new buildings, for payment of cost sharing for projects funded by Government grants, for absorption of contract overruns, or for certain charitable contributions, not to include employee participation in community service and/or development.

(d) Notwithstanding any other provision of law, of the funds available to the department during fiscal year 2014, not more than 5,750 staff years of technical effort (staff years) may be funded for defense FFRDCs: *Provided*, That of the specific amount referred to previously in this subsection, not more than 1,125 staff years may be funded for the defense studies and analysis FFRDCs: *Provided further*, That this subsection shall not apply to staff years funded in the National Intelligence Program (NIP) and the Military Intelligence Program (MIP).

(e) The Secretary of Defense shall, with the submission of the department's fiscal year 2015 budget request, submit a report presenting the specific amounts of staff years of technical effort to be allocated for each defense FFRDC during that fiscal year and the associated budget estimates.

(f) Notwithstanding any other provision of this Act, the total amount appropriated in this Act for FFRDCs is hereby reduced by \$40,000,000.

SEC. 8024. None of the funds appropriated or made available in this Act shall be used to procure carbon, alloy, or armor steel plate for use in any Government-owned facility or property under the control of the Department of Defense which were not melted and rolled in the United States or Canada: *Provided*, That these procurement restrictions shall apply to any and all Federal Supply Class 9515, American Society of Testing and Materials (ASTM) or American Iron and Steel Institute (AISI) specifications of carbon, alloy, or armor steel plate: *Provided further*, That the Secretary of the military department responsible for the procurement may waive this restriction on a case-by-case basis by certifying in writing to the Committees on Appropriations of the House of Representatives and the Senate that adequate domestic supplies are not available to meet Department of Defense requirements on a timely basis and that such an acquisition must be made in order to acquire capability for national security purposes: *Provided further*, That these restrictions shall not apply to contracts which are in being as of the date of the enactment of this Act.

SEC. 8025. For the purposes of this Act, the term "congressional defense committees" means the Armed Services Committee of the House of Representatives, the Armed Services Committee of the Senate, the Subcommittee on Defense of the Committee on Appropriations of the Senate, and the Subcommittee on Defense of the Committee on Appropriations of the House of Representatives.

SEC. 8026. During the current fiscal year, the Department of Defense may acquire the modification, depot maintenance and repair of aircraft, vehicles and vessels as well as the production of components and other Defense-related articles, through competition between Department of Defense depot maintenance activities and private firms: *Provided*, That the Senior Acquisition Executive of the military department or Defense Agency concerned, with power of delegation, shall certify that successful bids include comparable estimates of all direct and indirect costs for both public and private bids: *Provided further*, That Office of Management and Budget Circular A-76 shall not apply to competitions conducted under this section.

SEC. 8027. (a)(1) If the Secretary of Defense, after consultation with the United States Trade Representative, determines that a foreign country which is party to an agreement described in paragraph (2) has violated the terms of the agreement by discriminating against certain types of products produced in the United States that are covered by the agreement, the Secretary of Defense shall rescind the Secretary's blanket waiver of the Buy American Act with respect to such types of products produced in that foreign country.

(2) An agreement referred to in paragraph (1) is any reciprocal defense procurement memorandum of understanding, between the United States and a foreign country pursuant to which the Secretary of Defense has prospectively waived the Buy American Act for certain products in that country.

(b) The Secretary of Defense shall submit to the Congress a report on the amount of Department of Defense purchases from for-

eign entities in fiscal year 2014. Such report shall separately indicate the dollar value of items for which the Buy American Act was waived pursuant to any agreement described in subsection (a)(2), the Trade Agreement Act of 1979 (19 U.S.C. 2501 et seq.), or any international agreement to which the United States is a party.

(c) For purposes of this section, the term "Buy American Act" means chapter 83 of title 41, United States Code.

SEC. 8028. During the current fiscal year, amounts contained in the Department of Defense Overseas Military Facility Investment Recovery Account established by section 2921(c)(1) of the National Defense Authorization Act of 1991 (Public Law 101-510; 10 U.S.C. 2687 note) shall be available until expended for the payments specified by section 2921(c)(2) of that Act.

SEC. 8029. (a) Notwithstanding any other provision of law, the Secretary of the Air Force may convey at no cost to the Air Force, without consideration, to Indian tribes located in the States of Nevada, Idaho, North Dakota, South Dakota, Montana, Oregon, Minnesota, and Washington relocatable military housing units located at Grand Forks Air Force Base, Malmstrom Air Force Base, Mountain Home Air Force Base, Ellsworth Air Force Base, and Minot Air Force Base that are excess to the needs of the Air Force.

(b) The Secretary of the Air Force shall convey, at no cost to the Air Force, military housing units under subsection (a) in accordance with the request for such units that are submitted to the Secretary by the Operation Walking Shield Program on behalf of Indian tribes located in the States of Nevada, Idaho, North Dakota, South Dakota, Montana, Oregon, Minnesota, and Washington. Any such conveyance shall be subject to the condition that the housing units shall be removed within a reasonable period of time, as determined by the Secretary.

(c) The Operation Walking Shield Program shall resolve any conflicts among requests of Indian tribes for housing units under subsection (a) before submitting requests to the Secretary of the Air Force under subsection (b).

(d) In this section, the term "Indian tribe" means any recognized Indian tribe included on the current list published by the Secretary of the Interior under section 104 of the Federally Recognized Indian Tribe Act of 1994 (Public Law 103-454; 108 Stat. 4792; 25 U.S.C. 479a-1).

SEC. 8030. During the current fiscal year, appropriations which are available to the Department of Defense for operation and maintenance may be used to purchase items having an investment item unit cost of not more than \$250,000.

SEC. 8031. (a) During the current fiscal year, none of the appropriations or funds available to the Department of Defense Working Capital Funds shall be used for the purchase of an investment item for the purpose of acquiring a new inventory item for sale or anticipated sale during the current fiscal year or a subsequent fiscal year to customers of the Department of Defense Working Capital Funds if such an item would not have been chargeable to the Department of Defense Business Operations Fund during fiscal year 1994 and if the purchase of such an investment item would be chargeable during the current fiscal year to appropriations made to the Department of Defense for procurement.

(b) The fiscal year 2015 budget request for the Department of Defense, as well as all justification material and other documentation supporting the fiscal year 2015 Department of Defense budget, shall be prepared and submitted to the Congress on the basis that any

equipment which was classified as an end item and funded in a procurement appropriation contained in this Act shall be budgeted for in a proposed fiscal year 2015 procurement appropriation and not in the supply management business area or any other area or category of the Department of Defense Working Capital Funds.

SEC. 8032. None of the funds appropriated by this Act for programs of the Central Intelligence Agency shall remain available for obligation beyond the current fiscal year, except for funds appropriated for the Reserve for Contingencies, which shall remain available until September 30, 2015: *Provided*, That funds appropriated, transferred, or otherwise credited to the Central Intelligence Agency Central Services Working Capital Fund during this or any prior or subsequent fiscal year shall remain available until expended: *Provided further*, That any funds appropriated or transferred to the Central Intelligence Agency for advanced research and development acquisition, for agent operations, and for covert action programs authorized by the President under section 503 of the National Security Act of 1947 (50 U.S.C. 3093) shall remain available until September 30, 2015.

SEC. 8033. Notwithstanding any other provision of law, funds made available in this Act for the Defense Intelligence Agency may be used for the design, development, and deployment of General Defense Intelligence Program intelligence communications and intelligence information systems for the Services, the Unified and Specified Commands, and the component commands.

SEC. 8034. Of the funds appropriated to the Department of Defense under the heading "Operation and Maintenance, Defense-Wide", not less than \$12,000,000 shall be made available only for the mitigation of environmental impacts, including training and technical assistance to tribes, related administrative support, the gathering of information, documenting of environmental damage, and developing a system for prioritization of mitigation and cost to complete estimates for mitigation, on Indian lands resulting from Department of Defense activities.

SEC. 8035. (a) None of the funds appropriated in this Act may be expended by an entity of the Department of Defense unless the entity, in expending the funds, complies with the Buy American Act. For purposes of this subsection, the term "Buy American Act" means chapter 83 of title 41, United States Code.

(b) If the Secretary of Defense determines that a person has been convicted of intentionally affixing a label bearing a "Made in America" inscription to any product sold in or shipped to the United States that is not made in America, the Secretary shall determine, in accordance with section 2410f of title 10, United States Code, whether the person should be debarred from contracting with the Department of Defense.

(c) In the case of any equipment or products purchased with appropriations provided under this Act, it is the sense of the Congress that any entity of the Department of Defense, in expending the appropriation, purchase only American-made equipment and products, provided that American-made equipment and products are cost-competitive, quality competitive, and available in a timely fashion.

SEC. 8036. None of the funds appropriated by this Act shall be available for a contract for studies, analysis, or consulting services entered into without competition on the basis of an unsolicited proposal unless the head of the activity responsible for the procurement determines—

(1) as a result of thorough technical evaluation, only one source is found fully qualified to perform the proposed work;

(2) the purpose of the contract is to explore an unsolicited proposal which offers significant scientific or technological promise, represents the product of original thinking, and was submitted in confidence by one source; or

(3) the purpose of the contract is to take advantage of unique and significant industrial accomplishment by a specific concern, or to insure that a new product or idea of a specific concern is given financial support: *Provided*, That this limitation shall not apply to contracts in an amount of less than \$25,000, contracts related to improvements of equipment that is in development or production, or contracts as to which a civilian official of the Department of Defense, who has been confirmed by the Senate, determines that the award of such contract is in the interest of the national defense.

SEC. 8037. (a) Except as provided in subsections (b) and (c), none of the funds made available by this Act may be used—

(1) to establish a field operating agency; or

(2) to pay the basic pay of a member of the Armed Forces or civilian employee of the department who is transferred or reassigned from a headquarters activity if the member or employee's place of duty remains at the location of that headquarters.

(b) The Secretary of Defense or Secretary of a military department may waive the limitations in subsection (a), on a case-by-case basis, if the Secretary determines, and certifies to the Committees on Appropriations of the House of Representatives and the Senate that the granting of the waiver will reduce the personnel requirements or the financial requirements of the department.

(c) This section does not apply to—

(1) field operating agencies funded within the National Intelligence Program;

(2) an Army field operating agency established to eliminate, mitigate, or counter the effects of improvised explosive devices, and, as determined by the Secretary of the Army, other similar threats; or

(3) an Army field operating agency established to improve the effectiveness and efficiencies of biometric activities and to integrate common biometric technologies throughout the Department of Defense.

SEC. 8038. The Secretary of Defense, notwithstanding any other provision of law, acting through the Office of Economic Adjustment of the Department of Defense, may use funds made available in this Act under the heading "Operation and Maintenance, Defense-Wide" to make grants and supplement other Federal funds in accordance with the guidance provided in the explanatory statement accompanying this Act.

SEC. 8039. (a) None of the funds appropriated by this Act shall be available to convert to contractor performance an activity or function of the Department of Defense that, on or after the date of the enactment of this Act, is performed by Department of Defense civilian employees unless—

(1) the conversion is based on the result of a public-private competition that includes a most efficient and cost effective organization plan developed by such activity or function;

(2) the Competitive Sourcing Official determines that, over all performance periods stated in the solicitation of offers for performance of the activity or function, the cost of performance of the activity or function by a contractor would be less costly to the Department of Defense by an amount that equals or exceeds the lesser of—

(A) 10 percent of the most efficient organization's personnel-related costs for performance of that activity or function by Federal employees; or

(B) \$10,000,000; and

(3) the contractor does not receive an advantage for a proposal that would reduce costs for the Department of Defense by—

(A) not making an employer-sponsored health insurance plan available to the workers who are to be employed in the performance of that activity or function under the contract; or

(B) offering to such workers an employer-sponsored health benefits plan that requires the employer to contribute less towards the premium or subscription share than the amount that is paid by the Department of Defense for health benefits for civilian employees under chapter 89 of title 5, United States Code.

(b)(1) The Department of Defense, without regard to subsection (a) of this section or subsection (a), (b), or (c) of section 2461 of title 10, United States Code, and notwithstanding any administrative regulation, requirement, or policy to the contrary shall have full authority to enter into a contract for the performance of any commercial or industrial type function of the Department of Defense that—

(A) is included on the procurement list established pursuant to section 2 of the Javits-Wagner-O'Day Act (section 8503 of title 41, United States Code);

(B) is planned to be converted to performance by a qualified nonprofit agency for the blind or by a qualified nonprofit agency for other severely handicapped individuals in accordance with that Act; or

(C) is planned to be converted to performance by a qualified firm under at least 51 percent ownership by an Indian tribe, as defined in section 4(e) of the Indian Self-Determination and Education Assistance Act (25 U.S.C. 450b(e)), or a Native Hawaiian Organization, as defined in section 8(a)(15) of the Small Business Act (15 U.S.C. 637(a)(15)).

(2) This section shall not apply to depot contracts or contracts for depot maintenance as provided in sections 2469 and 2474 of title 10, United States Code.

(c) The conversion of any activity or function of the Department of Defense under the authority provided by this section shall be credited toward any competitive or outsourcing goal, target, or measurement that may be established by statute, regulation, or policy and is deemed to be awarded under the authority of, and in compliance with, subsection (h) of section 2304 of title 10, United States Code, for the competition or outsourcing of commercial activities.

(RESCISSIONS)

SEC. 8040. Of the funds appropriated in Department of Defense Appropriations Acts, the following funds are hereby rescinded from the following accounts and programs in the specified amounts:

"National Defense Sealift Fund, 2011/XXXX", \$28,000,000;

"National Defense Sealift Fund, 2012/XXXX", \$14,000,000;

"Aircraft Procurement, Navy, 2012/2014", \$30,000,000;

"Aircraft Procurement, Air Force, 2012/2014", \$443,000,000;

"Missile Procurement, Air Force, 2012/2014", \$10,000,000;

"Aircraft Procurement, Navy, 2013/2015", \$85,000,000;

"Weapons Procurement, Navy, 2013/2015", \$5,000,000;

"Shipbuilding and Conversion, Navy, 2013/2017": CVN-71, \$68,000,000;

"Other Procurement, Navy, 2013/2015", \$3,553,000;

"Procurement, Marine Corps, 2013/2015", \$12,650,000;

"Missile Procurement, Air Force, 2013/2015", \$60,000,000;

"Other Procurement, Air Force, 2013/2015", \$38,900,000;

"Procurement, Defense-Wide, 2013/2015", \$72,776,000;

"Research, Development, Test and Evaluation, Army, 2013/2014", \$380,861,000;

"Research, Development, Test and Evaluation, Navy, 2013/2014", \$49,331,000;

"Research, Development, Test and Evaluation, Air Force, 2013/2014", \$115,000,000;

"Research, Development, Test and Evaluation, Defense-Wide, 2013/2014", \$213,000,000;

"Ship Modernization Operations and Sustainment Fund, 2013/2014", \$1,414,500,000.

SEC. 8041. None of the funds available in this Act may be used to reduce the authorized positions for military technicians (dual status) of the Army National Guard, Air National Guard, Army Reserve and Air Force Reserve for the purpose of applying any administratively imposed civilian personnel ceiling, freeze, or reduction on military technicians (dual status), unless such reductions are a direct result of a reduction in military force structure.

SEC. 8042. None of the funds appropriated or otherwise made available in this Act may be obligated or expended for assistance to the Democratic People's Republic of Korea unless specifically appropriated for that purpose.

SEC. 8043. Funds appropriated in this Act for operation and maintenance of the Military Departments, Combatant Commands and Defense Agencies shall be available for reimbursement of pay, allowances and other expenses which would otherwise be incurred against appropriations for the National Guard and Reserve when members of the National Guard and Reserve provide intelligence or counterintelligence support to Combatant Commands, Defense Agencies and Joint Intelligence Activities, including the activities and programs included within the National Intelligence Program and the Military Intelligence Program: *Provided*, That nothing in this section authorizes deviation from established Reserve and National Guard personnel and training procedures.

SEC. 8044. During the current fiscal year, none of the funds appropriated in this Act may be used to reduce the civilian medical and medical support personnel assigned to military treatment facilities below the September 30, 2003, level: *Provided*, That the Service Surgeons General may waive this section by certifying to the congressional defense committees that the beneficiary population is declining in some catchment areas and civilian strength reductions may be consistent with responsible resource stewardship and capitation-based budgeting.

SEC. 8045. (a) None of the funds available to the Department of Defense for any fiscal year for drug interdiction or counter-drug activities may be transferred to any other department or agency of the United States except as specifically provided in an appropriations law.

(b) None of the funds available to the Central Intelligence Agency for any fiscal year for drug interdiction and counter-drug activities may be transferred to any other department or agency of the United States except as specifically provided in an appropriations law.

SEC. 8046. None of the funds appropriated by this Act may be used for the procurement of ball and roller bearings other than those produced by a domestic source and of domestic origin: *Provided*, That the Secretary of the military department responsible for such procurement may waive this restriction on a case-by-case basis by certifying in writing to the Committees on Appropriations of the House of Representatives and the Senate, that adequate domestic supplies are not available to meet Department of Defense requirements on a timely basis and that such

an acquisition must be made in order to acquire capability for national security purposes: *Provided further*, That this restriction shall not apply to the purchase of “commercial items”, as defined by section 4(12) of the Office of Federal Procurement Policy Act, except that the restriction shall apply to ball or roller bearings purchased as end items.

SEC. 8047. None of the funds in this Act may be used to purchase any supercomputer which is not manufactured in the United States, unless the Secretary of Defense certifies to the congressional defense committees that such an acquisition must be made in order to acquire capability for national security purposes that is not available from United States manufacturers.

SEC. 8048. None of the funds made available in this or any other Act may be used to pay the salary of any officer or employee of the Department of Defense who approves or implements the transfer of administrative responsibilities or budgetary resources of any program, project, or activity financed by this Act to the jurisdiction of another Federal agency not financed by this Act without the express authorization of Congress: *Provided*, That this limitation shall not apply to transfers of funds expressly provided for in Defense Appropriations Acts, or provisions of Acts providing supplemental appropriations for the Department of Defense.

SEC. 8049. (a) Notwithstanding any other provision of law, none of the funds available to the Department of Defense for the current fiscal year may be obligated or expended to transfer to another nation or an international organization any defense articles or services (other than intelligence services) for use in the activities described in subsection (b) unless the congressional defense committees, the Committee on Foreign Affairs of the House of Representatives, and the Committee on Foreign Relations of the Senate are notified 15 days in advance of such transfer.

(b) This section applies to—

(1) any international peacekeeping or peace-enforcement operation under the authority of chapter VI or chapter VII of the United Nations Charter under the authority of a United Nations Security Council resolution; and

(2) any other international peacekeeping, peace-enforcement, or humanitarian assistance operation.

(c) A notice under subsection (a) shall include the following:

(1) A description of the equipment, supplies, or services to be transferred.

(2) A statement of the value of the equipment, supplies, or services to be transferred.

(3) In the case of a proposed transfer of equipment or supplies—

(A) a statement of whether the inventory requirements of all elements of the Armed Forces (including the reserve components) for the type of equipment or supplies to be transferred have been met; and

(B) a statement of whether the items proposed to be transferred will have to be replaced and, if so, how the President proposes to provide funds for such replacement.

SEC. 8050. None of the funds available to the Department of Defense under this Act shall be obligated or expended to pay a contractor under a contract with the Department of Defense for costs of any amount paid by the contractor to an employee when—

(1) such costs are for a bonus or otherwise in excess of the normal salary paid by the contractor to the employee; and

(2) such bonus is part of restructuring costs associated with a business combination.

(INCLUDING TRANSFER OF FUNDS)

SEC. 8051. During the current fiscal year, no more than \$30,000,000 of appropriations

made in this Act under the heading “Operation and Maintenance, Defense-Wide” may be transferred to appropriations available for the pay of military personnel, to be merged with, and to be available for the same time period as the appropriations to which transferred, to be used in support of such personnel in connection with support and services for eligible organizations and activities outside the Department of Defense pursuant to section 2012 of title 10, United States Code.

SEC. 8052. During the current fiscal year, in the case of an appropriation account of the Department of Defense for which the period of availability for obligation has expired or which has closed under the provisions of section 1552 of title 31, United States Code, and which has a negative unliquidated or unexpended balance, an obligation or an adjustment of an obligation may be charged to any current appropriation account for the same purpose as the expired or closed account if—

(1) the obligation would have been properly chargeable (except as to amount) to the expired or closed account before the end of the period of availability or closing of that account;

(2) the obligation is not otherwise properly chargeable to any current appropriation account of the Department of Defense; and

(3) in the case of an expired account, the obligation is not chargeable to a current appropriation of the Department of Defense under the provisions of section 1405(b)(8) of the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 1991, Public Law 101-510, as amended (31 U.S.C. 1551 note): *Provided*, That in the case of an expired account, if subsequent review or investigation discloses that there was not in fact a negative unliquidated or unexpended balance in the account, any charge to a current account under the authority of this section shall be reversed and recorded against the expired account: *Provided further*, That the total amount charged to a current appropriation under this section may not exceed an amount equal to 1 percent of the total appropriation for that account.

SEC. 8053. (a) Notwithstanding any other provision of law, the Chief of the National Guard Bureau may permit the use of equipment of the National Guard Distance Learning Project by any person or entity on a space-available, reimbursable basis. The Chief of the National Guard Bureau shall establish the amount of reimbursement for such use on a case-by-case basis.

(b) Amounts collected under subsection (a) shall be credited to funds available for the National Guard Distance Learning Project and be available to defray the costs associated with the use of equipment of the project under that subsection. Such funds shall be available for such purposes without fiscal year limitation.

SEC. 8054. Using funds made available by this Act or any other Act, the Secretary of the Air Force, pursuant to a determination under section 2690 of title 10, United States Code, may implement cost-effective agreements for required heating facility modernization in the Kaiserslautern Military Community in the Federal Republic of Germany: *Provided*, That in the City of Kaiserslautern and at the Rhine Ordnance Barracks area, such agreements will include the use of United States anthracite as the base load energy for municipal district heat to the United States Defense installations: *Provided further*, That at Landstuhl Army Regional Medical Center and Ramstein Air Base, furnished heat may be obtained from private, regional or municipal services, if provisions are included for the consideration of United States coal as an energy source.

SEC. 8055. None of the funds appropriated in title IV of this Act may be used to procure

end-items for delivery to military forces for operational training, operational use or inventory requirements: *Provided*, That this restriction does not apply to end-items used in development, prototyping, and test activities preceding and leading to acceptance for operational use: *Provided further*, That this restriction does not apply to programs funded within the National Intelligence Program: *Provided further*, That the Secretary of Defense may waive this restriction on a case-by-case basis by certifying in writing to the Committees on Appropriations of the House of Representatives and the Senate that it is in the national security interest to do so.

SEC. 8056. (a) The Secretary of Defense may, on a case-by-case basis, waive with respect to a foreign country each limitation on the procurement of defense items from foreign sources provided in law if the Secretary determines that the application of the limitation with respect to that country would invalidate cooperative programs entered into between the Department of Defense and the foreign country, or would invalidate reciprocal trade agreements for the procurement of defense items entered into under section 2531 of title 10, United States Code, and the country does not discriminate against the same or similar defense items produced in the United States for that country.

(b) Subsection (a) applies with respect to—

(1) contracts and subcontracts entered into on or after the date of the enactment of this Act; and

(2) options for the procurement of items that are exercised after such date under contracts that are entered into before such date if the option prices are adjusted for any reason other than the application of a waiver granted under subsection (a).

(c) Subsection (a) does not apply to a limitation regarding construction of public vessels, ball and roller bearings, food, and clothing or textile materials as defined by section 11 (chapters 50-65) of the Harmonized Tariff Schedule and products classified under headings 4010, 4202, 4203, 6401 through 6406, 6505, 7019, 7218 through 7229, 7304.41 through 7304.49, 7306.40, 7502 through 7508, 8105, 8108, 8109, 8211, 8215, and 9404.

SEC. 8057. (a) None of the funds made available by this Act may be used to support any training program involving a unit of the security forces or police of a foreign country if the Secretary of Defense has received credible information from the Department of State that the unit has committed a gross violation of human rights, unless all necessary corrective steps have been taken.

(b) The Secretary of Defense, in consultation with the Secretary of State, shall ensure that prior to a decision to conduct any training program referred to in subsection (a), full consideration is given to all credible information available to the Department of State relating to human rights violations by foreign security forces.

(c) The Secretary of Defense, after consultation with the Secretary of State, may waive the prohibition in subsection (a) if he determines that such waiver is required by extraordinary circumstances.

(d) Not more than 15 days after the exercise of any waiver under subsection (c), the Secretary of Defense shall submit a report to the congressional defense committees describing the extraordinary circumstances, the purpose and duration of the training program, the United States forces and the foreign security forces involved in the training program, and the information relating to human rights violations that necessitates the waiver.

SEC. 8058. None of the funds appropriated or otherwise made available by this or other Department of Defense Appropriations Acts may be obligated or expended for the purpose

of performing repairs or maintenance to military family housing units of the Department of Defense, including areas in such military family housing units that may be used for the purpose of conducting official Department of Defense business.

SEC. 8059. Notwithstanding any other provision of law, funds appropriated in this Act under the heading “Research, Development, Test and Evaluation, Defense-Wide” for any new start advanced concept technology demonstration project or joint capability demonstration project may only be obligated 45 days after a report, including a description of the project, the planned acquisition and transition strategy and its estimated annual and total cost, has been provided in writing to the congressional defense committees: *Provided*, That the Secretary of Defense may waive this restriction on a case-by-case basis by certifying to the congressional defense committees that it is in the national interest to do so.

SEC. 8060. The Secretary of Defense shall provide a classified quarterly report beginning 30 days after enactment of this Act, to the House and Senate Appropriations Committees, Subcommittees on Defense on certain matters as directed in the classified annex accompanying this Act.

SEC. 8061. During the current fiscal year, none of the funds available to the Department of Defense may be used to provide support to another department or agency of the United States if such department or agency is more than 90 days in arrears in making payment to the Department of Defense for goods or services previously provided to such department or agency on a reimbursable basis: *Provided*, That this restriction shall not apply if the department is authorized by law to provide support to such department or agency on a nonreimbursable basis, and is providing the requested support pursuant to such authority: *Provided further*, That the Secretary of Defense may waive this restriction on a case-by-case basis by certifying in writing to the Committees on Appropriations of the House of Representatives and the Senate that it is in the national security interest to do so.

SEC. 8062. Notwithstanding section 12310(b) of title 10, United States Code, a Reserve who is a member of the National Guard serving on full-time National Guard duty under section 502(f) of title 32, United States Code, may perform duties in support of the ground-based elements of the National Ballistic Missile Defense System.

SEC. 8063. None of the funds provided in this Act may be used to transfer to any non-governmental entity ammunition held by the Department of Defense that has a center-fire cartridge and a United States military nomenclature designation of “armor penetrator”, “armor piercing (AP)”, “armor piercing incendiary (API)”, or “armor-piercing incendiary tracer (API-T)”, except to an entity performing demilitarization services for the Department of Defense under a contract that requires the entity to demonstrate to the satisfaction of the Department of Defense that armor piercing projectiles are either: (1) rendered incapable of reuse by the demilitarization process; or (2) used to manufacture ammunition pursuant to a contract with the Department of Defense or the manufacture of ammunition for export pursuant to a License for Permanent Export of Unclassified Military Articles issued by the Department of State.

SEC. 8064. Notwithstanding any other provision of law, the Chief of the National Guard Bureau, or his designee, may waive payment of all or part of the consideration that otherwise would be required under section 2667 of title 10, United States Code, in the case of a lease of personal property for a

period not in excess of 1 year to any organization specified in section 508(d) of title 32, United States Code, or any other youth, social, or fraternal nonprofit organization as may be approved by the Chief of the National Guard Bureau, or his designee, on a case-by-case basis.

SEC. 8065. None of the funds appropriated by this Act shall be used for the support of any nonappropriated funds activity of the Department of Defense that procures malt beverages and wine with nonappropriated funds for resale (including such alcoholic beverages sold by the drink) on a military installation located in the United States unless such malt beverages and wine are procured within that State, or in the case of the District of Columbia, within the District of Columbia, in which the military installation is located: *Provided*, That in a case in which the military installation is located in more than one State, purchases may be made in any State in which the installation is located: *Provided further*, That such local procurement requirements for malt beverages and wine shall apply to all alcoholic beverages only for military installations in States which are not contiguous with another State: *Provided further*, That alcoholic beverages other than wine and malt beverages, in contiguous States and the District of Columbia shall be procured from the most competitive source, price and other factors considered.

(INCLUDING TRANSFER OF FUNDS)

SEC. 8066. Of the amounts appropriated in this Act under the heading “Operation and Maintenance, Army”, \$108,725,800 shall remain available until expended: *Provided*, That notwithstanding any other provision of law, the Secretary of Defense is authorized to transfer such funds to other activities of the Federal Government: *Provided further*, That the Secretary of Defense is authorized to enter into and carry out contracts for the acquisition of real property, construction, personal services, and operations related to projects carrying out the purposes of this section: *Provided further*, That contracts entered into under the authority of this section may provide for such indemnification as the Secretary determines to be necessary: *Provided further*, That projects authorized by this section shall comply with applicable Federal, State, and local law to the maximum extent consistent with the national security, as determined by the Secretary of Defense.

SEC. 8067. Section 8106 of the Department of Defense Appropriations Act, 1997 (titles I through VIII of the matter under subsection 101(b) of Public Law 104-208; 110 Stat. 3009-111; 10 U.S.C. 113 note) shall continue in effect to apply to disbursements that are made by the Department of Defense in fiscal year 2014.

(INCLUDING TRANSFER OF FUNDS)

SEC. 8068. During the current fiscal year, not to exceed \$200,000,000 from funds available under “Operation and Maintenance, Defense-Wide” may be transferred to the Department of State “Global Security Contingency Fund”: *Provided*, That this transfer authority is in addition to any other transfer authority available to the Department of Defense: *Provided further*, That the Secretary of Defense shall, not fewer than 30 days prior to making transfers to the Department of State “Global Security Contingency Fund”, notify the congressional defense committees in writing with the source of funds and a detailed justification, execution plan, and timeline for each proposed project.

SEC. 8069. In addition to amounts provided elsewhere in this Act, \$4,000,000 is hereby appropriated to the Department of Defense, to remain available for obligation until ex-

pired: *Provided*, That notwithstanding any other provision of law, that upon the determination of the Secretary of Defense that it shall serve the national interest, these funds shall be available only for a grant to the Fisher House Foundation, Inc., only for the construction and furnishing of additional Fisher Houses to meet the needs of military family members when confronted with the illness or hospitalization of an eligible military beneficiary.

(INCLUDING TRANSFER OF FUNDS)

SEC. 8070. Of the amounts appropriated in this Act under the headings “Procurement, Defense-Wide” and “Research, Development, Test and Evaluation, Defense-Wide”, \$489,091,000 shall be for the Israeli Cooperative Programs: *Provided*, That of this amount, \$220,309,000 shall be for the Secretary of Defense to provide to the Government of Israel for the procurement of the Iron Dome defense system to counter short-range rocket threats; \$149,712,000 shall be for the Short Range Ballistic Missile Defense (SRBMD) program, including cruise missile defense research and development under the SRBMD program, of which \$15,000,000 shall be for production activities of SRBMD missiles in the United States and in Israel to meet Israel's defense requirements consistent with each nation's laws, regulations, and procedures; \$74,707,000 shall be available for an upper-tier component to the Israeli Missile Defense Architecture, and \$44,363,000 shall be available for the Arrow System Improvement Program including development of a long range, ground and airborne, detection suite: *Provided further*, That funds made available under this provision for production of missiles and missile components may be transferred to appropriations available for the procurement of weapons and equipment, to be merged with and to be available for the same time period and the same purposes as the appropriation to which transferred: *Provided further*, That the transfer authority provided under this provision is in addition to any other transfer authority provided in this Act.

SEC. 8071. (a) None of the funds available to the Department of Defense may be obligated to modify command and control relationships to give Fleet Forces Command operational and administrative control of U.S. Navy forces assigned to the Pacific fleet.

(b) None of the funds available to the Department of Defense may be obligated to modify command and control relationships to give United States Transportation Command operational and administrative control of C-130 and KC-135 forces assigned to the Pacific and European Air Force Commands.

(c) The command and control relationships in subsections (a) and (b) which existed on March 13, 2011, shall remain in force unless changes are specifically authorized in a subsequent Act.

(d) This subsection does not apply to administrative control of Navy Air and Missile Defense Command.

(INCLUDING TRANSFER OF FUNDS)

SEC. 8072. Of the amounts appropriated in this Act under the heading “Shipbuilding and Conversion, Navy”, \$625,800,000 shall be available until September 30, 2014, to fund prior year shipbuilding cost increases: *Provided*, That upon enactment of this Act, the Secretary of the Navy shall transfer funds to the following appropriations in the amounts specified: *Provided further*, That the amounts transferred shall be merged with and be available for the same purposes as the appropriations to which transferred to:

(1) Under the heading “Shipbuilding and Conversion, Navy, 2007/2014”: LHA Replacement Program \$37,700,000; and

(2) Under the heading “Shipbuilding and Conversion, Navy, 2008/2014”: Carrier Replacement Program \$588,100,000.

SEC. 8073. Funds appropriated by this Act, or made available by the transfer of funds in this Act, for intelligence activities are deemed to be specifically authorized by the Congress for purposes of section 504 of the National Security Act of 1947 (50 U.S.C. 3094) during fiscal year 2014 until the enactment of the Intelligence Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2014.

SEC. 8074. None of the funds provided in this Act shall be available for obligation or expenditure through a reprogramming of funds that creates or initiates a new program, project, or activity unless such program, project, or activity must be undertaken immediately in the interest of national security and only after written prior notification to the congressional defense committees.

SEC. 8075. The budget of the President for fiscal year 2015 submitted to the Congress pursuant to section 1105 of title 31, United States Code, shall include separate budget justification documents for costs of United States Armed Forces’ participation in contingency operations for the Military Personnel accounts, the Operation and Maintenance accounts, and the Procurement accounts: *Provided*, That these documents shall include a description of the funding requested for each contingency operation, for each military service, to include all Active and Reserve components, and for each appropriations account: *Provided further*, That these documents shall include estimated costs for each element of expense or object class, a reconciliation of increases and decreases for each contingency operation, and programmatic data including, but not limited to, troop strength for each Active and Reserve component, and estimates of the major weapons systems deployed in support of each contingency: *Provided further*, That these documents shall include budget exhibits OP-5 and OP-32 (as defined in the Department of Defense Financial Management Regulation) for all contingency operations for the budget year and the two preceding fiscal years.

SEC. 8076. None of the funds in this Act may be used for research, development, test, evaluation, procurement, or deployment of nuclear armed interceptors of a missile defense system.

SEC. 8077. In addition to the amounts appropriated or otherwise made available elsewhere in this Act, \$44,000,000 is hereby appropriated to the Department of Defense: *Provided*, That upon the determination of the Secretary of Defense that it shall serve the national interest, he shall make grants in the amounts specified as follows: \$20,000,000 to the United Service Organizations and \$24,000,000 to the Red Cross.

SEC. 8078. None of the funds appropriated or made available in this Act shall be used to reduce or disestablish the operation of the 53rd Weather Reconnaissance Squadron of the Air Force Reserve, if such action would reduce the WC-130 Weather Reconnaissance mission below the levels funded in this Act: *Provided*, That the Air Force shall allow the 53rd Weather Reconnaissance Squadron to perform other missions in support of national defense requirements during the non-hurricane season.

SEC. 8079. None of the funds provided in this Act shall be available for integration of foreign intelligence information unless the information has been lawfully collected and processed during the conduct of authorized foreign intelligence activities: *Provided*, That information pertaining to United States persons shall only be handled in accordance with protections provided in the Fourth

Amendment of the United States Constitution as implemented through Executive Order No. 12333.

SEC. 8080. (a) At the time members of reserve components of the Armed Forces are called or ordered to active duty under section 12302(a) of title 10, United States Code, each member shall be notified in writing of the expected period during which the member will be mobilized.

(b) The Secretary of Defense may waive the requirements of subsection (a) in any case in which the Secretary determines that it is necessary to do so to respond to a national security emergency or to meet dire operational requirements of the Armed Forces.

(INCLUDING TRANSFER OF FUNDS)

SEC. 8081. The Secretary of Defense may transfer funds from any available Department of the Navy ship construction appropriation for the purpose of liquidating necessary changes resulting from inflation, market fluctuations, or rate adjustments for any ship construction program appropriated in law: *Provided*, That the Secretary may transfer not to exceed \$100,000,000 under the authority provided by this section: *Provided further*, That the Secretary may not transfer any funds until 30 days after the proposed transfer has been reported to the Committees on Appropriations of the House of Representatives and the Senate, unless a response from the Committees is received sooner: *Provided further*, That any funds transferred pursuant to this section shall retain the same period of availability as when originally appropriated: *Provided further*, That the transfer authority provided by this section is in addition to any other transfer authority provided elsewhere in this Act.

SEC. 8082. For purposes of section 7108 of title 41, United States Code, any subdivision of appropriations made under the heading “Shipbuilding and Conversion, Navy” that is not closed at the time reimbursement is made shall be available to reimburse the Judgment Fund and shall be considered for the same purposes as any subdivision under the heading “Shipbuilding and Conversion, Navy” appropriations in the current fiscal year or any prior fiscal year.

SEC. 8083. (a) None of the funds appropriated by this Act may be used to transfer research and development, acquisition, or other program authority relating to current tactical unmanned aerial vehicles (TUAVs) from the Army.

(b) The Army shall retain responsibility for and operational control of the MQ-1C Gray Eagle Unmanned Aerial Vehicle (UAV) in order to support the Secretary of Defense in matters relating to the employment of unmanned aerial vehicles.

SEC. 8084. Up to \$15,000,000 of the funds appropriated under the heading “Operation and Maintenance, Navy” may be made available for the Asia Pacific Regional Initiative Program for the purpose of enabling the Pacific Command to execute Theater Security Cooperation activities such as humanitarian assistance, and payment of incremental and personnel costs of training and exercising with foreign security forces: *Provided*, That funds made available for this purpose may be used, notwithstanding any other funding authorities for humanitarian assistance, security assistance or combined exercise expenses: *Provided further*, That funds may not be obligated to provide assistance to any foreign country that is otherwise prohibited from receiving such type of assistance under any other provision of law.

SEC. 8085. None of the funds appropriated by this Act for programs of the Office of the Director of National Intelligence shall re-

main available for obligation beyond the current fiscal year, except for funds appropriated for research and technology, which shall remain available until September 30, 2015.

SEC. 8086. For purposes of section 1553(b) of title 31, United States Code, any subdivision of appropriations made in this Act under the heading “Shipbuilding and Conversion, Navy” shall be considered to be for the same purpose as any subdivision under the heading “Shipbuilding and Conversion, Navy” appropriations in any prior fiscal year, and the 1 percent limitation shall apply to the total amount of the appropriation.

SEC. 8087. (a) Not later than 60 days after the date of enactment of this Act, the Director of National Intelligence shall submit a report to the congressional intelligence committees to establish the baseline for application of reprogramming and transfer authorities for fiscal year 2014: *Provided*, That the report shall include—

(1) a table for each appropriation with a separate column to display the President’s budget request, adjustments made by Congress, adjustments due to enacted rescissions, if appropriate, and the fiscal year enacted level;

(2) a delineation in the table for each appropriation by Expenditure Center and project; and

(3) an identification of items of special congressional interest.

(b) None of the funds provided for the National Intelligence Program in this Act shall be available for reprogramming or transfer until the report identified in subsection (a) is submitted to the congressional intelligence committees, unless the Director of National Intelligence certifies in writing to the congressional intelligence committees that such reprogramming or transfer is necessary as an emergency requirement.

(INCLUDING TRANSFER OF FUNDS)

SEC. 8088. Of the funds appropriated in the Intelligence Community Management Account for the Program Manager for the Information Sharing Environment, \$20,000,000 is available for transfer by the Director of National Intelligence to other departments and agencies for purposes of Government-wide information sharing activities: *Provided*, That funds transferred under this provision are to be merged with and available for the same purposes and time period as the appropriation to which transferred: *Provided further*, That the Office of Management and Budget must approve any transfers made under this provision.

SEC. 8089. (a) None of the funds provided for the National Intelligence Program in this or any prior appropriations Act shall be available for obligation or expenditure through a reprogramming or transfer of funds in accordance with section 102A(d) of the National Security Act of 1947 (50 U.S.C. 3024(d)) that—

(1) creates a new start effort;

(2) terminates a program with appropriated funding of \$10,000,000 or more;

(3) transfers funding into or out of the National Intelligence Program; or

(4) transfers funding between appropriations,

unless the congressional intelligence committees are notified 30 days in advance of such reprogramming of funds; this notification period may be reduced for urgent national security requirements.

(b) None of the funds provided for the National Intelligence Program in this or any prior appropriations Act shall be available for obligation or expenditure through a reprogramming or transfer of funds in accordance with section 102A(d) of the National Security Act of 1947 (50 U.S.C. 3024(d)) that results in a cumulative increase or decrease of

the levels specified in the classified annex accompanying this Act unless the congressional intelligence committees are notified 30 days in advance of such reprogramming of funds; this notification period may be reduced for urgent national security requirements.

SEC. 8090. The Director of National Intelligence shall submit to Congress each year, at or about the time that the President's budget is submitted to Congress that year under section 1105(a) of title 31, United States Code, a future-years intelligence program (including associated annexes) reflecting the estimated expenditures and proposed appropriations included in that budget. Any such future-years intelligence program shall cover the fiscal year with respect to which the budget is submitted and at least the four succeeding fiscal years.

SEC. 8091. For the purposes of this Act, the term "congressional intelligence committees" means the Permanent Select Committee on Intelligence of the House of Representatives, the Select Committee on Intelligence of the Senate, the Subcommittee on Defense of the Committee on Appropriations of the House of Representatives, and the Subcommittee on Defense of the Committee on Appropriations of the Senate.

SEC. 8092. The Department of Defense shall continue to report incremental contingency operations costs for Operation Enduring Freedom, or any other named operations in the U.S. Central Command area of operation on a monthly basis in the Cost of War Execution Report as prescribed in the Department of Defense Financial Management Regulation Department of Defense Instruction 7000.14, Volume 12, Chapter 23 "Contingency Operations", Annex 1, dated September 2005.

(INCLUDING TRANSFER OF FUNDS)

SEC. 8093. During the current fiscal year, not to exceed \$11,000,000 from each of the appropriations made in title II of this Act for "Operation and Maintenance, Army", "Operation and Maintenance, Navy", and "Operation and Maintenance, Air Force" may be transferred by the military department concerned to its central fund established for Fisher Houses and Suites pursuant to section 2493(d) of title 10, United States Code.

(INCLUDING TRANSFER OF FUNDS)

SEC. 8094. Funds appropriated by this Act may be available for the purpose of making remittances and transfers to the Defense Acquisition Workforce Development Fund in accordance with the requirements of section 1705 of title 10, United States Code.

SEC. 8095. (a) Any agency receiving funds made available in this Act, shall, subject to subsections (b) and (c), post on the public website of that agency any report required to be submitted by the Congress in this or any other Act, upon the determination by the head of the agency that it shall serve the national interest.

(b) Subsection (a) shall not apply to a report if—

(1) the public posting of the report compromises national security; or

(2) the report contains proprietary information.

(c) The head of the agency posting such report shall do so only after such report has been made available to the requesting Committee or Committees of Congress for no less than 45 days.

SEC. 8096. (a) None of the funds appropriated or otherwise made available by this Act may be expended for any Federal contract for an amount in excess of \$1,000,000, unless the contractor agrees not to—

(1) enter into any agreement with any of its employees or independent contractors that requires, as a condition of employment, that the employee or independent contractor

agree to resolve through arbitration any claim under title VII of the Civil Rights Act of 1964 or any tort related to or arising out of sexual assault or harassment, including assault and battery, intentional infliction of emotional distress, false imprisonment, or negligent hiring, supervision, or retention; or

(2) take any action to enforce any provision of an existing agreement with an employee or independent contractor that mandates that the employee or independent contractor resolve through arbitration any claim under title VII of the Civil Rights Act of 1964 or any tort related to or arising out of sexual assault or harassment, including assault and battery, intentional infliction of emotional distress, false imprisonment, or negligent hiring, supervision, or retention.

(b) None of the funds appropriated or otherwise made available by this Act may be expended for any Federal contract unless the contractor certifies that it requires each covered subcontractor to agree not to enter into, and not to take any action to enforce any provision of, any agreement as described in paragraphs (1) and (2) of subsection (a), with respect to any employee or independent contractor performing work related to such subcontract. For purposes of this subsection, a "covered subcontractor" is an entity that has a subcontract in excess of \$1,000,000 on a contract subject to subsection (a).

(c) The prohibitions in this section do not apply with respect to a contractor's or subcontractor's agreements with employees or independent contractors that may not be enforced in a court of the United States.

(d) The Secretary of Defense may waive the application of subsection (a) or (b) to a particular contractor or subcontractor for the purposes of a particular contract or subcontract if the Secretary or the Deputy Secretary personally determines that the waiver is necessary to avoid harm to national security interests of the United States, and that the term of the contract or subcontract is not longer than necessary to avoid such harm. The determination shall set forth with specificity the grounds for the waiver and for the contract or subcontract term selected, and shall state any alternatives considered in lieu of a waiver and the reasons each such alternative would not avoid harm to national security interests of the United States. The Secretary of Defense shall transmit to Congress, and simultaneously make public, any determination under this subsection not less than 15 business days before the contract or subcontract addressed in the determination may be awarded.

SEC. 8097. None of the funds made available under this Act may be distributed to the Association of Community Organizations for Reform Now (ACORN) or its subsidiaries.

(INCLUDING TRANSFER OF FUNDS)

SEC. 8098. From within the funds appropriated for operation and maintenance for the Defense Health Program in this Act, up to \$143,087,000, shall be available for transfer to the Joint Department of Defense-Department of Veterans Affairs Medical Facility Demonstration Fund in accordance with the provisions of section 1704 of the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2010, Public Law 111-84: *Provided*, That for purposes of section 1704(b), the facility operations funded are operations of the integrated Captain James A. Lovell Federal Health Care Center, consisting of the North Chicago Veterans Affairs Medical Center, the Navy Ambulatory Care Center, and supporting facilities designated as a combined Federal medical facility as described by section 706 of Public Law 110-417: *Provided further*, That additional funds may be transferred from funds appropriated for operation

and maintenance for the Defense Health Program to the Joint Department of Defense-Department of Veterans Affairs Medical Facility Demonstration Fund upon written notification by the Secretary of Defense to the Committees on Appropriations of the House of Representatives and the Senate.

SEC. 8099. The Office of the Director of National Intelligence shall not employ more Senior Executive employees than are specified in the classified annex.

SEC. 8100. None of the funds appropriated or otherwise made available by this Act may be obligated or expended to pay a retired general or flag officer to serve as a senior mentor advising the Department of Defense unless such retired officer files a Standard Form 278 (or successor form concerning public financial disclosure under part 2634 of title 5, Code of Federal Regulations) to the Office of Government Ethics.

SEC. 8101. Appropriations available to the Department of Defense may be used for the purchase of heavy and light armored vehicles for the physical security of personnel or for force protection purposes up to a limit of \$250,000 per vehicle, notwithstanding price or other limitations applicable to the purchase of passenger carrying vehicles.

SEC. 8102. Of the amounts appropriated for "Operation and Maintenance, Defense-Wide" the following amounts shall be available to the Secretary of Defense, for the following authorized purposes, notwithstanding any other provision of law, acting through the Office of Economic Adjustment of the Department of Defense, to make grants, concluded cooperative agreements, and supplement other Federal funds, to remain available until expended, to support critical existing and enduring military installation and missions on Guam, as well as any potential Department of Defense growth: (1) \$133,700,000 for addressing the need for civilian water and wastewater improvements, and (2) \$12,868,000 for construction of a regional public health laboratory: *Provided*, That the Secretary of Defense shall, not fewer than 15 days prior to obligating funds for either of the foregoing purposes, notify the congressional defense committees in writing of the details of any such obligation.

SEC. 8103. None of the funds made available by this Act may be used by the Secretary of Defense to take beneficial occupancy of more than 2,500 parking spaces (other than handicapped-reserved spaces) to be provided by the BRAC 133 project: *Provided*, That this limitation may be waived in part if: (1) the Secretary of Defense certifies to Congress that levels of service at existing intersections in the vicinity of the project have not experienced failing levels of service as defined by the Transportation Research Board Highway Capacity Manual over a consecutive 90-day period; (2) the Department of Defense and the Virginia Department of Transportation agree on the number of additional parking spaces that may be made available to employees of the facility subject to continued 90-day traffic monitoring; and (3) the Secretary of Defense notifies the congressional defense committees in writing at least 14 days prior to exercising this waiver of the number of additional parking spaces to be made available.

SEC. 8104. The Secretary of Defense shall report quarterly the numbers of civilian personnel end strength by appropriation account for each and every appropriation account used to finance Federal civilian personnel salaries to the congressional defense committees within 15 days after the end of each fiscal quarter.

SEC. 8105. (a) None of the funds made available in this or any other Act may be used to study alternatives, plan, prepare, or otherwise take any action to—

(1) separate the budget, accounts, or disbursement system for the National Intelligence Program from the budget, accounts, or disbursement system for the Department of Defense; or

(2) consolidate the budget, accounts, or disbursement system for the National Intelligence Program within the budget, accounts, or disbursement system for the Department of Defense.

(b) The activities prohibited under subsection (a) include—

(1) the study, planning, preparation, or submission of a budget request that modifies the appropriations account structures as in effect on the date of the enactment of this Act for any Department of Defense account containing funds for the National Intelligence Program;

(2) the establishment of a new appropriations account for part or all of the National Intelligence Program;

(3) the study or implementation of a funds disbursement system for the Office of the Director of National Intelligence; and

(4) any other action to study, prepare, or submit a budget request to Congress that includes any modifications prohibited by this section.

(c) In this section:

(1) The term “account” includes an appropriations account.

(2) The term “disbursement system” includes any system with accounting, cost accrual, fund distribution, or disbursement functions.

(3) The term “National Intelligence Program” has the meaning given the term in section 3 of the National Security Act of 1947 (50 U.S.C. 3003).

(INCLUDING TRANSFER OF FUNDS)

SEC. 8106. Upon a determination by the Director of National Intelligence that such action is necessary and in the national interest, the Director may, with the approval of the Office of Management and Budget, transfer not to exceed \$2,000,000,000 of the funds made available in this Act for the National Intelligence Program: *Provided*, That such authority to transfer may not be used unless for higher priority items, based on unforeseen intelligence requirements, than those for which originally appropriated and in no case where the item for which funds are requested has been denied by the Congress: *Provided further*, That a request for multiple reprogrammings of funds using authority provided in this section shall be made prior to June 30, 2014.

SEC. 8107. None of the funds appropriated or otherwise made available in this or any other Act may be used to transfer, release, or assist in the transfer or release to or within the United States, its territories, or possessions Khalid Sheikh Mohammed or any other detainee who—

(1) is not a United States citizen or a member of the Armed Forces of the United States; and

(2) is or was held on or after June 24, 2009, at the United States Naval Station, Guantánamo Bay, Cuba, by the Department of Defense.

SEC. 8108. (a)(1) Except as provided in paragraph (2) and subsection (d), none of the funds appropriated or otherwise made available in this or any other Act may be used to transfer any individual detained at Guantánamo to the custody or control of the individual's country of origin, any other foreign country, or any other foreign entity unless the Secretary of Defense submits to Congress the certification described in subsection (b) not later than 30 days before the transfer of the individual.

(2) Paragraph (1) shall not apply to any action taken by the Secretary to transfer any

individual detained at Guantánamo to effectuate an order affecting the disposition of the individual that is issued by a court or competent tribunal of the United States having lawful jurisdiction (which the Secretary shall notify Congress of promptly after issuance).

(b) A certification described in this subsection is a written certification made by the Secretary of Defense, with the concurrence of the Secretary of State, and in consultation with the Director of National Intelligence, that—

(1) the government of the foreign country or the recognized leadership of the foreign entity to which the individual detained at Guantánamo is to be transferred—

(A) is not a designated state sponsor of terrorism or a designated foreign terrorist organization;

(B) maintains control over each detention facility in which the individual is to be detained if the individual is to be housed in a detention facility;

(C) is not, as of the date of the certification, facing a threat that is likely to substantially affect its ability to exercise control over the individual;

(D) has taken or agreed to take effective actions to ensure that the individual cannot take action to threaten the United States, its citizens, or its allies in the future;

(E) has taken or agreed to take such actions as the Secretary of Defense determines are necessary to ensure that the individual cannot engage or re-engage in any terrorist activity; and

(F) has agreed to share with the United States any information that—

(i) is related to the individual or any associates of the individual; and

(ii) could affect the security of the United States, its citizens, or its allies; and

(2) includes an assessment, in classified or unclassified form, of the capacity, willingness, and past practices (if applicable) of the foreign country or entity in relation to the Secretary's certifications.

(c)(1) Except as provided in paragraph (2) and subsection (d), none of the funds appropriated or otherwise made available in this or any other Act may be used to transfer any individual detained at Guantánamo to the custody or control of the individual's country of origin, any other foreign country, or any other foreign entity if there is a confirmed case of any individual who was detained at United States Naval Station, Guantánamo Bay, Cuba, at any time after September 11, 2001, who was transferred to such foreign country or entity and subsequently engaged in any terrorist activity.

(2) Paragraph (1) shall not apply to any action taken by the Secretary to transfer any individual detained at Guantánamo to effectuate an order affecting the disposition of the individual that is issued by a court or competent tribunal of the United States having lawful jurisdiction (which the Secretary shall notify Congress of promptly after issuance).

(d)(1) The Secretary of Defense may waive the applicability to a detainee transfer of a certification requirement specified in subparagraph (D) or (E) of subsection (b)(1) or the prohibition in subsection (c), if the Secretary certifies the rest of the criteria required by subsection (b) for transfers prohibited by (c) and, with the concurrence of the Secretary of State and in consultation with the Director of National Intelligence, determines that—

(A) alternative actions will be taken to address the underlying purpose of the requirement or requirements to be waived;

(B) in the case of a waiver of subparagraph (D) or (E) of subsection (b)(1), it is not possible to certify that the risks addressed in

the paragraph to be waived have been completely eliminated, but the actions to be taken under subparagraph (A) will substantially mitigate such risks with regard to the individual to be transferred;

(C) in the case of a waiver of subsection (c), the Secretary has considered any confirmed case in which an individual who was transferred to the country subsequently engaged in terrorist activity, and the actions to be taken under subparagraph (A) will substantially mitigate the risk of recidivism with regard to the individual to be transferred; and

(D) the transfer is in the national security interests of the United States.

(2) Whenever the Secretary makes a determination under paragraph (1), the Secretary shall submit to the appropriate committees of Congress, not later than 30 days before the transfer of the individual concerned, the following:

(A) A copy of the determination and the waiver concerned.

(B) A statement of the basis for the determination, including—

(i) an explanation why the transfer is in the national security interests of the United States; and

(ii) in the case of a waiver of subparagraph (D) or (E) of subsection (b)(1), an explanation why it is not possible to certify that the risks addressed in the paragraph to be waived have been completely eliminated.

(C) A summary of the alternative actions to be taken to address the underlying purpose of, and to mitigate the risks addressed in, the paragraph or subsection to be waived.

(D) The assessment required by subsection (b)(2).

(e) In assessing the risk that an individual detained at Guantánamo will engage in terrorist activity or other actions that could affect the security of the United States if released for the purpose of making a certification under subsection (b) or a waiver under subsection (d), the Secretary of Defense may give favorable consideration to any such individual—

(1) who has substantially cooperated with United States intelligence and law enforcement authorities, pursuant to a pre-trial agreement, while in the custody of or under the effective control of the Department of Defense; and

(2) for whom agreements and effective mechanisms are in place, to the extent relevant and necessary, to provide for continued cooperation with United States intelligence and law enforcement authorities.

(f) In this section:

(1) The term “appropriate committees of Congress” means—

(A) the Committee on Armed Services, the Committee on Appropriations, and the Select Committee on Intelligence of the Senate; and

(B) the Committee on Armed Services, the Committee on Appropriations, and the Permanent Select Committee on Intelligence of the House of Representatives.

(2) The term “individual detained at Guantánamo” means any individual located at United States Naval Station, Guantánamo Bay, Cuba, as of October 1, 2009, who—

(A) is not a citizen of the United States or a member of the Armed Forces of the United States; and

(B) is—

(i) in the custody or under the control of the Department of Defense; or

(ii) otherwise under detention at United States Naval Station, Guantánamo Bay, Cuba.

(3) The term “foreign terrorist organization” means any organization so designated by the Secretary of State under section 219

of the Immigration and Nationality Act (8 U.S.C. 1189).

SEC. 8109. (a) None of the funds appropriated or otherwise made available in this or any other Act may be used to construct, acquire, or modify any facility in the United States, its territories, or possessions to house any individual described in subsection (c) for the purposes of detention or imprisonment in the custody or under the effective control of the Department of Defense.

(b) The prohibition in subsection (a) shall not apply to any modification of facilities at United States Naval Station, Guantánamo Bay, Cuba.

(c) An individual described in this subsection is any individual who, as of June 24, 2009, is located at United States Naval Station, Guantánamo Bay, Cuba, and who—

(1) is not a citizen of the United States or a member of the Armed Forces of the United States; and

(2) is—

(A) in the custody or under the effective control of the Department of Defense; or

(B) otherwise under detention at United States Naval Station, Guantánamo Bay, Cuba.

SEC. 8110. None of the funds made available by this Act may be used to enter into a contract, memorandum of understanding, or cooperative agreement with, make a grant to, or provide a loan or loan guarantee to, any corporation that any unpaid Federal tax liability has been assessed, for which all judicial and administrative remedies have been exhausted or have lapsed, and that is not being paid in a timely manner pursuant to an agreement with the authority responsible for collecting the tax liability, where the awarding agency is aware of the unpaid tax liability, unless the agency has considered suspension or debarment of the corporation and made a determination that this further action is not necessary to protect the interests of the Government.

SEC. 8111. None of the funds made available by this Act may be used to enter into a contract, memorandum of understanding, or cooperative agreement with, make a grant to, or provide a loan or loan guarantee to, any corporation that was convicted of a felony criminal violation under any Federal law within the preceding 24 months, where the awarding agency is aware of the conviction, unless the agency has considered suspension or debarment of the corporation and made a determination that this further action is not necessary to protect the interests of the Government.

SEC. 8112. None of the funds made available by this Act may be used in contravention of section 1590 or 1591 of title 18, United States Code, or in contravention of the requirements of section 106(g) or (h) of the Trafficking Victims Protection Act of 2000 (22 U.S.C. 7104(g) or (h)).

SEC. 8113. None of the funds made available by this Act for International Military education and training, foreign military financing, excess defense article, assistance under section 1206 of the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2006 (Public Law 109-163; 119 Stat. 3456), issuance for direct commercial sales of military equipment, or peacekeeping operations for the countries of Chad, Yemen, Somalia, Sudan, the Democratic Republic of the Congo, and Burma may be used to support any military training or operation that include child soldiers, as defined by the Child Soldiers Prevention Act of 2008 (Public Law 110-457; 22 U.S.C. 2370c-1), and except if such assistance is otherwise permitted under section 404 of the Child Soldiers Prevention Act of 2008.

SEC. 8114. None of the funds made available by this Act may be used in contravention of the War Powers Resolution (50 U.S.C. 1541 et seq.).

SEC. 8115. The Secretary of the Air Force shall obligate and expend funds previously appropriated for the procurement of RQ-4B Global Hawk aircraft for the purposes for which such funds were originally appropriated.

SEC. 8116. The total amount available in the Act for pay for civilian personnel of the Department of Defense for fiscal year 2014 shall be the amount otherwise appropriated or made available by this Act for such pay reduced by \$437,000,000.

SEC. 8117. None of the funds made available by this Act may be used by the Department of Defense or any other Federal agency to lease or purchase new light duty vehicles, for any executive fleet, or for an agency's fleet inventory, except in accordance with Presidential Memorandum-Federal Fleet Performance, dated May 24, 2011.

SEC. 8118. None of the funds made available by this Act may be used to enter into a contract with any person or other entity listed in the Excluded Parties List System (EPLS)/System for Award Management (SAM) as having been convicted of fraud against the Federal Government.

SEC. 8119. (a) LIMITATION.—None of the funds made available by this Act for the Department of Defense may be used for the purchase of any equipment from Rosoboronexport until the Secretary of Defense certifies in writing to the congressional defense committees that, to the best of the Secretary's knowledge—

(1) Rosoboronexport is cooperating fully with the Defense Contract Audit Agency;

(2) Rosoboronexport has not delivered S-300 advanced anti-aircraft missiles to Syria; and

(3) no new contracts have been signed between the Bashar al Assad regime in Syria and Rosoboronexport since January 1, 2013.

(b) NATIONAL SECURITY WAIVER.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—The Secretary of Defense may waive the limitation in subsection (a) if the Secretary certifies that the waiver in order to purchase equipment from Rosoboronexport is in national security interest of the United States.

(2) REPORT.—If the Secretary waives the limitation in subsection (a) pursuant to paragraph (1), the Secretary shall submit to the congressional defense committees, not later than 30 days before purchasing equipment from Rosoboronexport pursuant to the waiver, a report on the waiver. The report shall be submitted in classified or unclassified form, at the election of the Secretary. The report shall include the following:

(A) An explanation why it is in the national security interest of the United States to purchase equipment from Rosoboronexport.

(B) An explanation why comparable equipment cannot be purchased from another corporation.

(C) An assessment of the cooperation of Rosoboronexport with the Defense Contract Audit Agency.

(D) An assessment of whether and how many S-300 advanced anti-aircraft missiles have been delivered to the Assad regime by Rosoboronexport.

(E) A list of the contracts that Rosoboronexport has signed with the Assad regime since January 1, 2013.

(c) REQUIREMENT FOR COMPETITIVELY BID CONTRACTS.—The Secretary of Defense shall award any contract that will use United States funds for the procurement of helicopters for the Afghan Security Forces using competitive procedures based on requirements developed by the Secretary of Defense.

SEC. 8120. Section 8159(c) of the Department of Defense Appropriations Act, 2002 (division A of Public Law 107-117, 10 U.S.C. 2401a note) is amended by striking paragraph (7).

SEC. 8121. None of the funds made available in this Act may be used for the purchase or manufacture of a flag of the United States unless such flags are treated as covered items under section 2533a(b) of title 10, United States Code.

(INCLUDING TRANSFER OF FUNDS)

SEC. 8122. In addition to amounts appropriated or otherwise made available elsewhere in this Act, \$25,000,000 is hereby appropriated to the Department of Defense and made available for transfer to the Army, Air Force, Navy, and Marine Corps, for purposes of implementation of a Sexual Assault Special Victims Program: *Provided*, That funds transferred under this provision are to be merged with and available for the same purposes and time period as the appropriation to which transferred: *Provided further*, That the transfer authority provided under this heading is in addition to any other transfer authority provided elsewhere in this Act.

SEC. 8123. None of the funds made available by this Act may be used in contravention of the amendments made to the Uniform Code of Military Justice in subtitle D of title V of the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2014 regarding the discharge or dismissal of a member of the Armed Forces convicted of certain sex-related offenses, the required trial of such offenses by general courts-martial, and the limitations imposed on convening authority discretion regarding court-martial findings and sentence.

SEC. 8124. None of the funds appropriated in this, or any other Act, may be obligated or expended by the United States Government for the direct personal benefit of the President of Afghanistan.

SEC. 8125. None of the funds made available by this Act may be used to eliminate or reduce funding for a program, project or activity as proposed in the President's budget request for fiscal year 2015 until such proposed change is subsequently enacted in an appropriation Act, or unless such change is made pursuant to the reprogramming or transfer provisions of this Act.

(INCLUDING TRANSFER OF FUNDS)

SEC. 8126. In addition to amounts provided elsewhere in this Act for pay for military personnel, including Reserve and National Guard personnel, \$580,000,000 is hereby appropriated to the Department of Defense and made available for transfer only to military personnel accounts.

TITLE IX

OVERSEAS DEPLOYMENTS AND OTHER ACTIVITIES

MILITARY PERSONNEL

MILITARY PERSONNEL, ARMY

For an additional amount for "Military Personnel, Army", \$6,703,006,000: *Provided*, That such amount is designated by the Congress for Overseas Contingency Operations/Global War on Terrorism pursuant to section 251(b)(2)(A)(ii) of the Balanced Budget and Emergency Deficit Control Act of 1985.

MILITARY PERSONNEL, NAVY

For an additional amount for "Military Personnel, Navy", \$558,344,000: *Provided*, That such amount is designated by the Congress for Overseas Contingency Operations/Global War on Terrorism pursuant to section 251(b)(2)(A)(ii) of the Balanced Budget and Emergency Deficit Control Act of 1985.

MILITARY PERSONNEL, MARINE CORPS

For an additional amount for "Military Personnel, Marine Corps", \$1,019,322,000: *Provided*, That such amount is designated by the Congress for Overseas Contingency Operations/Global War on Terrorism pursuant to section 251(b)(2)(A)(ii) of the Balanced Budget and Emergency Deficit Control Act of 1985.

MILITARY PERSONNEL, AIR FORCE

For an additional amount for "Military Personnel, Air Force", \$867,087,000: *Provided*, That such amount is designated by the Congress for Overseas Contingency Operations/Global War on Terrorism pursuant to section 251(b)(2)(A)(ii) of the Balanced Budget and Emergency Deficit Control Act of 1985.

RESERVE PERSONNEL, ARMY

For an additional amount for "Reserve Personnel, Army", \$40,952,000: *Provided*, That such amount is designated by the Congress for Overseas Contingency Operations/Global War on Terrorism pursuant to section 251(b)(2)(A)(ii) of the Balanced Budget and Emergency Deficit Control Act of 1985.

RESERVE PERSONNEL, NAVY

For an additional amount for "Reserve Personnel, Navy", \$20,238,000: *Provided*, That such amount is designated by the Congress for Overseas Contingency Operations/Global War on Terrorism pursuant to section 251(b)(2)(A)(ii) of the Balanced Budget and Emergency Deficit Control Act of 1985.

RESERVE PERSONNEL, MARINE CORPS

For an additional amount for "Reserve Personnel, Marine Corps", \$15,134,000: *Provided*, That such amount is designated by the Congress for Overseas Contingency Operations/Global War on Terrorism pursuant to section 251(b)(2)(A)(ii) of the Balanced Budget and Emergency Deficit Control Act of 1985.

RESERVE PERSONNEL, AIR FORCE

For an additional amount for "Reserve Personnel, Air Force", \$20,432,000: *Provided*, That such amount is designated by the Congress for Overseas Contingency Operations/Global War on Terrorism pursuant to section 251(b)(2)(A)(ii) of the Balanced Budget and Emergency Deficit Control Act of 1985.

NATIONAL GUARD PERSONNEL, ARMY

For an additional amount for "National Guard Personnel, Army", \$393,364,000: *Provided*, That such amount is designated by the Congress for Overseas Contingency Operations/Global War on Terrorism pursuant to section 251(b)(2)(A)(ii) of the Balanced Budget and Emergency Deficit Control Act of 1985.

NATIONAL GUARD PERSONNEL, AIR FORCE

For an additional amount for "National Guard Personnel, Air Force", \$6,919,000: *Provided*, That such amount is designated by the Congress for Overseas Contingency Operations/Global War on Terrorism pursuant to section 251(b)(2)(A)(ii) of the Balanced Budget and Emergency Deficit Control Act of 1985.

OPERATION AND MAINTENANCE

OPERATION AND MAINTENANCE, ARMY

For an additional amount for "Operation and Maintenance, Army", \$30,929,633,000: *Provided*, That such amount is designated by the Congress for Overseas Contingency Operations/Global War on Terrorism pursuant to section 251(b)(2)(A)(ii) of the Balanced Budget and Emergency Deficit Control Act of 1985.

(INCLUDING TRANSFER OF FUNDS)

OPERATION AND MAINTENANCE, NAVY

For an additional amount for "Operation and Maintenance, Navy", \$6,255,993,000, of which up to \$227,033,000 may be transferred to the Coast Guard "Operating Expenses" account notwithstanding section 2215 of title 10, United States Code: *Provided*, That such amount is designated by the Congress for Overseas Contingency Operations/Global War on Terrorism pursuant to section 251(b)(2)(A)(ii) of the Balanced Budget and Emergency Deficit Control Act of 1985.

OPERATION AND MAINTENANCE, MARINE CORPS

For an additional amount for "Operation and Maintenance, Marine Corps",

\$2,669,815,000: *Provided*, That such amount is designated by the Congress for Overseas Contingency Operations/Global War on Terrorism pursuant to section 251(b)(2)(A)(ii) of the Balanced Budget and Emergency Deficit Control Act of 1985.

OPERATION AND MAINTENANCE, AIR FORCE

For an additional amount for "Operation and Maintenance, Air Force", \$10,605,224,000: *Provided*, That such amount is designated by the Congress for Overseas Contingency Operations/Global War on Terrorism pursuant to section 251(b)(2)(A)(ii) of the Balanced Budget and Emergency Deficit Control Act of 1985.

OPERATION AND MAINTENANCE, DEFENSE-WIDE

For an additional amount for "Operation and Maintenance, Defense-Wide", \$6,240,437,000: *Provided*, That of the funds provided under this heading, not to exceed \$1,500,000,000, to remain available until September 30, 2015, shall be for payments to reimburse key cooperating nations for logistical, military, and other support, including access, provided to United States military operations in support of Operation Enduring Freedom, and post-operation Iraq border security related to the activities of the Office of Security Cooperation in Iraq, notwithstanding any other provision of law: *Provided further*, That such reimbursement payments may be made in such amounts as the Secretary of Defense, with the concurrence of the Secretary of State, and in consultation with the Director of the Office of Management and Budget, may determine, in his discretion, based on documentation determined by the Secretary of Defense to adequately account for the support provided, and such determination is final and conclusive upon the accounting officers of the United States, and 15 days following notification to the appropriate congressional committees: *Provided further*, That the requirement under this heading to provide notification to the appropriate congressional committees shall not apply with respect to a reimbursement for access based on an international agreement: *Provided further*, That these funds may be used for the purpose of providing specialized training and procuring supplies and specialized equipment and providing such supplies and loaning such equipment on a non-reimbursable basis to coalition forces supporting United States military operations in Afghanistan, and 15 days following notification to the appropriate congressional committees: *Provided further*, That the Secretary of Defense shall provide quarterly reports to the congressional defense committees on the use of funds provided in this paragraph: *Provided further*, That of the funds provided under this heading, \$35,000,000 shall be made available for support for foreign forces participating in operations to counter the Lord's Resistance Army efforts: *Provided further*, That such amount in this section is designated by the Congress for Overseas Contingency Operations/Global War on Terrorism pursuant to section 251(b)(2)(A)(ii) of the Balanced Budget and Emergency Deficit Control Act of 1985.

OPERATION AND MAINTENANCE, ARMY
RESERVE

For an additional amount for "Operation and Maintenance, Army Reserve", \$42,935,000: *Provided*, That such amount is designated by the Congress for Overseas Contingency Operations/Global War on Terrorism pursuant to section 251(b)(2)(A)(ii) of the Balanced Budget and Emergency Deficit Control Act of 1985.

OPERATION AND MAINTENANCE, NAVY RESERVE

For an additional amount for "Operation and Maintenance, Navy Reserve", \$55,700,000:

Provided, That such amount is designated by the Congress for Overseas Contingency Operations/Global War on Terrorism pursuant to section 251(b)(2)(A)(ii) of the Balanced Budget and Emergency Deficit Control Act of 1985.

OPERATION AND MAINTENANCE, MARINE CORPS
RESERVE

For an additional amount for "Operation and Maintenance, Marine Corps Reserve", \$12,534,000: *Provided*, That such amount is designated by the Congress for Overseas Contingency Operations/Global War on Terrorism pursuant to section 251(b)(2)(A)(ii) of the Balanced Budget and Emergency Deficit Control Act of 1985.

OPERATION AND MAINTENANCE, AIR FORCE
RESERVE

For an additional amount for "Operation and Maintenance, Air Force Reserve", \$32,849,000: *Provided*, That such amount is designated by the Congress for Overseas Contingency Operations/Global War on Terrorism pursuant to section 251(b)(2)(A)(ii) of the Balanced Budget and Emergency Deficit Control Act of 1985.

OPERATION AND MAINTENANCE, ARMY
NATIONAL GUARD

For an additional amount for "Operation and Maintenance, Army National Guard", \$199,371,000: *Provided*, That such amount is designated by the Congress for Overseas Contingency Operations/Global War on Terrorism pursuant to section 251(b)(2)(A)(ii) of the Balanced Budget and Emergency Deficit Control Act of 1985.

OPERATION AND MAINTENANCE, AIR NATIONAL
GUARD

For an additional amount for "Operation and Maintenance, Air National Guard", \$22,200,000: *Provided*, That such amount is designated by the Congress for Overseas Contingency Operations/Global War on Terrorism pursuant to section 251(b)(2)(A)(ii) of the Balanced Budget and Emergency Deficit Control Act of 1985.

OVERSEAS CONTINGENCY OPERATIONS
TRANSFER FUND

(INCLUDING TRANSFER OF FUNDS)

In addition to amounts provided elsewhere in this Act, there is appropriated \$1,073,800,000 for the "Overseas Contingency Operations Transfer Fund" for expenses directly relating to overseas contingency operations by United States military forces, to be available until expended: *Provided*, That of the funds made available in this section, the Secretary of Defense may transfer these funds only to military personnel accounts, operation and maintenance accounts, procurement accounts, and working capital fund accounts: *Provided further*, That the funds made available in this paragraph may only be used for programs, projects, or activities categorized as Overseas Contingency Operations in the fiscal year 2014 budget request for the Department of Defense and the justification material and other documentation supporting such request: *Provided further*, That the funds transferred shall be merged with and shall be available for the same purposes and for the same time period, as the appropriation to which transferred: *Provided further*, That the Secretary shall notify the congressional defense committees 15 days prior to such transfer: *Provided further*, That the transfer authority provided under this heading is in addition to any other transfer authority available to the Department of Defense: *Provided further*, That upon a determination that all or part of the funds transferred from this appropriation are not necessary for the purposes provided herein, such amounts may be transferred back to this appropriation and shall be available for the

same purposes and for the same time period as originally appropriated: *Provided further*, That such amount is designated by the Congress for Overseas Contingency Operations/Global War on Terrorism pursuant to section 251(b)(2)(A)(ii) of the Balanced Budget and Emergency Deficit Control Act of 1985.

AFGHANISTAN INFRASTRUCTURE FUND

(INCLUDING TRANSFER OF FUNDS)

For the “Afghanistan Infrastructure Fund”, \$279,000,000, to remain available until September 30, 2015: *Provided*, That such funds shall be available to the Secretary of Defense for infrastructure projects in Afghanistan, notwithstanding any other provision of law, which shall be undertaken by the Secretary of State, unless the Secretary of State and the Secretary of Defense jointly decide that a specific project will be undertaken by the Department of Defense: *Provided further*, That the infrastructure referred to in the preceding proviso is in support of the counterinsurgency strategy, which may require funding for facility and infrastructure projects, including, but not limited to, water, power, and transportation projects and related maintenance and sustainment costs: *Provided further*, That the authority to undertake such infrastructure projects is in addition to any other authority to provide assistance to foreign nations: *Provided further*, That any projects funded under this heading shall be jointly formulated and concurred in by the Secretary of State and Secretary of Defense: *Provided further*, That funds may be transferred to the Department of State for purposes of undertaking projects, which funds shall be considered to be economic assistance under the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961 for purposes of making available the administrative authorities contained in that Act: *Provided further*, That the transfer authority in the preceding proviso is in addition to any other authority available to the Department of Defense to transfer funds: *Provided further*, That any unexpended funds transferred to the Secretary of State under this authority shall be returned to the Afghanistan Infrastructure Fund if the Secretary of State, in coordination with the Secretary of Defense, determines that the project cannot be implemented for any reason, or that the project no longer supports the counterinsurgency strategy in Afghanistan: *Provided further*, That any funds returned to the Secretary of Defense under the previous proviso shall be available for use under this appropriation and shall be treated in the same manner as funds not transferred to the Secretary of State: *Provided further*, That contributions of funds for the purposes provided herein to the Secretary of State in accordance with section 635(d) of the Foreign Assistance Act from any person, foreign government, or international organization may be credited to this Fund, to remain available until expended, and used for such purposes: *Provided further*, That the Secretary of Defense shall, not fewer than 15 days prior to making transfers to or from, or obligations from the Fund, notify the appropriate committees of Congress in writing of the details of any such transfer: *Provided further*, That the “appropriate committees of Congress” are the Committees on Armed Services, Foreign Relations, and Appropriations of the Senate and the Committees on Armed Services, Foreign Affairs, and Appropriations of the House of Representatives: *Provided further*, That such amount is designated by the Congress for Overseas Contingency Operations/Global War on Terrorism pursuant to section 251(b)(2)(A)(ii) of the Balanced Budget and Emergency Deficit Control Act of 1985.

AFGHANISTAN SECURITY FORCES FUND

(INCLUDING TRANSFER OF FUNDS)

For the “Afghanistan Security Forces Fund”, \$726,720,000, to remain available until September 30, 2015: *Provided*, That such funds shall be available to the Secretary of Defense, notwithstanding any other provision of law, for the purpose of allowing the Commander, Combined Security Transition Command—Afghanistan, or the Secretary’s designee, to provide assistance, with the concurrence of the Secretary of State, to the security forces of Afghanistan, including the provision of equipment, supplies, services, training, facility and infrastructure repair, renovation, and construction, and funding: *Provided further*, That the authority to provide assistance under this heading is in addition to any other authority to provide assistance to foreign nations: *Provided further*, That contributions of funds for the purposes provided herein from any person, foreign government, or international organization may be credited to this Fund, to remain available until expended, and used for such purposes: *Provided further*, That the Secretary of Defense shall notify the congressional defense committees in writing upon the receipt and upon the obligation of any contribution, delineating the sources and amounts of the funds received and the specific use of such contributions: *Provided further*, That the Secretary of Defense shall, not fewer than 15 days prior to obligating from this appropriation account, notify the congressional defense committees in writing of the details of any such obligations: *Provided further*, That the Secretary of Defense shall notify the congressional defense committees of any proposed new projects or transfer of funds between budget sub-activity groups in excess of \$20,000,000: *Provided further*, That the United States may accept equipment procured using funds provided under this heading in this or prior Acts that was transferred to the security forces of Afghanistan and returned by such forces to the United States: *Provided further*, That the equipment described in the previous proviso, as well as equipment not yet transferred to the security forces of Afghanistan when determined by the Commander, Combined Security Transition Command—Afghanistan, or the Secretary’s designee, to no longer be required for transfer to such forces, may be treated as stocks of the Department of Defense upon written notification to the congressional defense committees: *Provided further*, That of the funds provided under this heading, not less than \$47,300,000 shall be for recruitment and retention of women in the Afghanistan National Security Forces: *Provided further*, That such amount is designated by the Congress for Overseas Contingency Operations/Global War on Terrorism pursuant to section 251(b)(2)(A)(ii) of the Balanced Budget and Emergency Deficit Control Act of 1985.

PROCUREMENT

AIRCRAFT PROCUREMENT, ARMY

For an additional amount for “Aircraft Procurement, Army”, \$771,788,000, to remain available until September 30, 2016: *Provided*, That such amount is designated by the Congress for Overseas Contingency Operations/Global War on Terrorism pursuant to section 251(b)(2)(A)(ii) of the Balanced Budget and Emergency Deficit Control Act of 1985.

MISSILE PROCUREMENT, ARMY

For an additional amount for “Missile Procurement, Army”, \$154,532,000, to remain available until September 30, 2016: *Provided*, That such amount is designated by the Congress for Overseas Contingency Operations/Global War on Terrorism pursuant to section 251(b)(2)(A)(ii) of the Balanced Budget and Emergency Deficit Control Act of 1985.

PROCUREMENT OF WEAPONS AND TRACKED COMBAT VEHICLES, ARMY

For an additional amount for “Procurement of Weapons and Tracked Combat Vehicles, Army”, \$15,422,000, to remain available until September 30, 2015: *Provided*, That such amount is designated by the Congress for Overseas Contingency Operations/Global War on Terrorism pursuant to section 251(b)(2)(A)(ii) of the Balanced Budget and Emergency Deficit Control Act of 1985.

PROCUREMENT OF AMMUNITION, ARMY

For an additional amount for “Procurement of Ammunition, Army”, \$190,382,000, to remain available until September 30, 2016: *Provided*, That such amount is designated by the Congress for Overseas Contingency Operations/Global War on Terrorism pursuant to section 251(b)(2)(A)(ii) of the Balanced Budget and Emergency Deficit Control Act of 1985.

OTHER PROCUREMENT, ARMY

For an additional amount for “Other Procurement, Army”, \$909,825,000, to remain available until September 30, 2016: *Provided*, That such amount is designated by the Congress for Overseas Contingency Operations/Global War on Terrorism pursuant to section 251(b)(2)(A)(ii) of the Balanced Budget and Emergency Deficit Control Act of 1985.

AIRCRAFT PROCUREMENT, NAVY

For an additional amount for “Aircraft Procurement, Navy”, \$240,696,000, to remain available until September 30, 2016: *Provided*, That such amount is designated by the Congress for Overseas Contingency Operations/Global War on Terrorism pursuant to section 251(b)(2)(A)(ii) of the Balanced Budget and Emergency Deficit Control Act of 1985.

WEAPONS PROCUREMENT, NAVY

For an additional amount for “Weapons Procurement, Navy”, \$86,500,000, to remain available until September 30, 2016: *Provided*, That such amount is designated by the Congress for Overseas Contingency Operations/Global War on Terrorism pursuant to section 251(b)(2)(A)(ii) of the Balanced Budget and Emergency Deficit Control Act of 1985.

PROCUREMENT OF AMMUNITION, NAVY AND MARINE CORPS

For an additional amount for “Procurement of Ammunition, Navy and Marine Corps”, \$169,362,000, to remain available until September 30, 2016: *Provided*, That such amount is designated by the Congress for Overseas Contingency Operations/Global War on Terrorism pursuant to section 251(b)(2)(A)(ii) of the Balanced Budget and Emergency Deficit Control Act of 1985.

OTHER PROCUREMENT, NAVY

For an additional amount for “Other Procurement, Navy”, \$17,968,000, to remain available until September 30, 2016: *Provided*, That such amount is designated by the Congress for Overseas Contingency Operations/Global War on Terrorism pursuant to section 251(b)(2)(A)(ii) of the Balanced Budget and Emergency Deficit Control Act of 1985.

PROCUREMENT, MARINE CORPS

For an additional amount for “Procurement, Marine Corps”, \$125,984,000, to remain available until September 30, 2016: *Provided*, That such amount is designated by the Congress for Overseas Contingency Operations/Global War on Terrorism pursuant to section 251(b)(2)(A)(ii) of the Balanced Budget and Emergency Deficit Control Act of 1985.

AIRCRAFT PROCUREMENT, AIR FORCE

For an additional amount for “Aircraft Procurement, Air Force”, \$188,868,000, to remain available until September 30, 2016: *Provided*, That such amount is designated by the Congress for Overseas Contingency Operations/Global War on Terrorism pursuant to

section 251(b)(2)(A)(ii) of the Balanced Budget and Emergency Deficit Control Act of 1985.

MISSILE PROCUREMENT, AIR FORCE

For an additional amount for “Missile Procurement, Air Force”, \$24,200,000, to remain available until September 30, 2016: *Provided*, That such amount is designated by the Congress for Overseas Contingency Operations/Global War on Terrorism pursuant to section 251(b)(2)(A)(ii) of the Balanced Budget and Emergency Deficit Control Act of 1985.

PROCUREMENT OF AMMUNITION, AIR FORCE

For an additional amount for “Procurement of Ammunition, Air Force”, \$137,826,000, to remain available until September 30, 2016: *Provided*, That such amount is designated by the Congress for Overseas Contingency Operations/Global War on Terrorism pursuant to section 251(b)(2)(A)(ii) of the Balanced Budget and Emergency Deficit Control Act of 1985.

OTHER PROCUREMENT, AIR FORCE

For an additional amount for “Other Procurement, Air Force”, \$2,524,846,000, to remain available until September 30, 2016: *Provided*, That such amount is designated by the Congress for Overseas Contingency Operations/Global War on Terrorism pursuant to section 251(b)(2)(A)(ii) of the Balanced Budget and Emergency Deficit Control Act of 1985.

PROCUREMENT, DEFENSE-WIDE

For an additional amount for “Procurement, Defense-Wide”, \$128,947,000, to remain available until September 30, 2016: *Provided*, That such amount is designated by the Congress for Overseas Contingency Operations/Global War on Terrorism pursuant to section 251(b)(2)(A)(ii) of the Balanced Budget and Emergency Deficit Control Act of 1985.

NATIONAL GUARD AND RESERVE EQUIPMENT

For procurement of aircraft, missiles, tracked combat vehicles, ammunition, other weapons and other procurement for the reserve components of the Armed Forces, \$1,500,000,000, to remain available for obligation until September 30, 2016: *Provided*, That the Chiefs of National Guard and Reserve components shall, not later than 30 days after the enactment of this Act, individually submit to the congressional defense committees the modernization priority assessment for their respective National Guard or Reserve component: *Provided further*, That such amount is designated by the Congress for Overseas Contingency Operations/Global War on Terrorism pursuant to section 251(b)(2)(A)(ii) of the Balanced Budget and Emergency Deficit Control Act of 1985.

RESEARCH, DEVELOPMENT, TEST, AND EVALUATION

RESEARCH, DEVELOPMENT, TEST AND EVALUATION, ARMY

For an additional amount for “Research, Development, Test and Evaluation, Army”, \$7,000,000, to remain available until September 30, 2015: *Provided*, That such amount is designated by the Congress for Overseas Contingency Operations/Global War on Terrorism pursuant to section 251(b)(2)(A)(ii) of the Balanced Budget and Emergency Deficit Control Act of 1985.

RESEARCH, DEVELOPMENT, TEST AND EVALUATION, NAVY

For an additional amount for “Research, Development, Test and Evaluation, Navy”, \$34,426,000, to remain available until September 30, 2015: *Provided*, That such amount is designated by the Congress for Overseas Contingency Operations/Global War on Terrorism pursuant to section 251(b)(2)(A)(ii) of the Balanced Budget and Emergency Deficit Control Act of 1985.

RESEARCH, DEVELOPMENT, TEST AND EVALUATION, AIR FORCE

For an additional amount for “Research, Development, Test and Evaluation, Air Force”, \$9,000,000, to remain available until September 30, 2015: *Provided*, That such amount is designated by the Congress for Overseas Contingency Operations/Global War on Terrorism pursuant to section 251(b)(2)(A)(ii) of the Balanced Budget and Emergency Deficit Control Act of 1985.

RESEARCH, DEVELOPMENT, TEST AND EVALUATION, DEFENSE-WIDE

For an additional amount for “Research, Development, Test and Evaluation, Defense-Wide”, \$66,208,000, to remain available until September 30, 2015: *Provided*, That such amount is designated by the Congress for Overseas Contingency Operations/Global War on Terrorism pursuant to section 251(b)(2)(A)(ii) of the Balanced Budget and Emergency Deficit Control Act of 1985.

REVOLVING AND MANAGEMENT FUNDS

DEFENSE WORKING CAPITAL FUNDS

For an additional amount for “Defense Working Capital Funds”, \$264,910,000: *Provided*, That such amount is designated by the Congress for Overseas Contingency Operations/Global War on Terrorism pursuant to section 251(b)(2)(A)(ii) of the Balanced Budget and Emergency Deficit Control Act of 1985.

OTHER DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE PROGRAMS

DEFENSE HEALTH PROGRAM

For an additional amount for “Defense Health Program”, \$904,201,000, which shall be for operation and maintenance: *Provided*, That such amount is designated by the Congress for Overseas Contingency Operations/Global War on Terrorism pursuant to section 251(b)(2)(A)(ii) of the Balanced Budget and Emergency Deficit Control Act of 1985.

DRUG INTERDICTION AND COUNTER-DRUG ACTIVITIES, DEFENSE

For an additional amount for “Drug Interdiction and Counter-Drug Activities, Defense”, \$376,305,000, to remain available until September 30, 2015: *Provided*, That such amount is designated by the Congress for Overseas Contingency Operations/Global War on Terrorism pursuant to section 251(b)(2)(A)(ii) of the Balanced Budget and Emergency Deficit Control Act of 1985.

JOINT IMPROVISED EXPLOSIVE DEVICE DEFEAT FUND

(INCLUDING TRANSFER OF FUNDS)

For the “Joint Improvised Explosive Device Defeat Fund”, \$1,000,000,000, to remain available until September 30, 2016: *Provided*, That such funds shall be available to the Secretary of Defense, notwithstanding any other provision of law, for the purpose of allowing the Director of the Joint Improvised Explosive Device Defeat Organization to investigate, develop and provide equipment, supplies, services, training, facilities, personnel and funds to assist United States forces in the defeat of improvised explosive devices: *Provided further*, That the Secretary of Defense may transfer funds provided herein to appropriations for military personnel; operation and maintenance; procurement; research, development, test and evaluation; and defense working capital funds to accomplish the purpose provided herein: *Provided further*, That this transfer authority is in addition to any other transfer authority available to the Department of Defense: *Provided further*, That the Secretary of Defense shall, not fewer than 15 days prior to making transfers from this appropriation, notify the congressional defense committees in writing of the details of any such transfer: *Provided*

further, That such amount is designated by the Congress for Overseas Contingency Operations/Global War on Terrorism pursuant to section 251(b)(2)(A)(ii) of the Balanced Budget and Emergency Deficit Control Act of 1985.

OFFICE OF THE INSPECTOR GENERAL

For an additional amount for the “Office of the Inspector General”, \$10,766,000: *Provided*, That such amount is designated by the Congress for Overseas Contingency Operations/Global War on Terrorism pursuant to section 251(b)(2)(A)(ii) of the Balanced Budget and Emergency Deficit Control Act of 1985.

GENERAL PROVISIONS—THIS TITLE

SEC. 9001. Notwithstanding any other provision of law, funds made available in this title are in addition to amounts appropriated or otherwise made available for the Department of Defense for fiscal year 2014.

(INCLUDING TRANSFER OF FUNDS)

SEC. 9002. Upon the determination of the Secretary of Defense that such action is necessary in the national interest, the Secretary may, with the approval of the Office of Management and Budget, transfer up to \$4,000,000,000 between the appropriations or funds made available to the Department of Defense in this title: *Provided*, That the Secretary shall notify the Congress promptly of each transfer made pursuant to the authority in this section: *Provided further*, That the authority provided in this section is in addition to any other transfer authority available to the Department of Defense and is subject to the same terms and conditions as the authority provided in the Department of Defense Appropriations Act, 2014.

SEC. 9003. Supervision and administration costs and costs for design during construction associated with a construction project funded with appropriations available for operation and maintenance, “Afghanistan Infrastructure Fund”, or the “Afghanistan Security Forces Fund” provided in this Act and executed in direct support of overseas contingency operations in Afghanistan, may be obligated at the time a construction contract is awarded: *Provided*, That for the purpose of this section, supervision and administration costs and costs for design during construction include all in-house Government costs.

SEC. 9004. From funds made available in this title, the Secretary of Defense may purchase for use by military and civilian employees of the Department of Defense in the U.S. Central Command area of responsibility: (a) passenger motor vehicles up to a limit of \$75,000 per vehicle; and (b) heavy and light armored vehicles for the physical security of personnel or for force protection purposes up to a limit of \$250,000 per vehicle, notwithstanding price or other limitations applicable to the purchase of passenger carrying vehicles.

SEC. 9005. Not to exceed \$60,000,000 of the amount appropriated by this Act under the heading “Operation and Maintenance, Army” may be used, notwithstanding any other provision of law, to fund the Commander’s Emergency Response Program (CERP), for the purpose of enabling military commanders in Afghanistan to respond to urgent, small-scale, humanitarian relief and reconstruction requirements within their areas of responsibility: *Provided*, That each project (including any ancillary or related elements in connection with such project) executed under this authority shall not exceed \$20,000,000: *Provided further*, That not later than 45 days after the end of each fiscal year quarter, the Secretary of Defense shall submit to the congressional defense committees a report regarding the source of funds and the allocation and use of funds during

that quarter that were made available pursuant to the authority provided in this section or under any other provision of law for the purposes described herein: *Provided further*, That, not later than 30 days after the end of each month, the Army shall submit to the congressional defense committees monthly commitment, obligation, and expenditure data for the Commander's Emergency Response Program in Afghanistan: *Provided further*, That not less than 15 days before making funds available pursuant to the authority provided in this section or under any other provision of law for the purposes described herein for a project with a total anticipated cost for completion of \$5,000,000 or more, the Secretary shall submit to the congressional defense committees a written notice containing each of the following:

(1) The location, nature and purpose of the proposed project, including how the project is intended to advance the military campaign plan for the country in which it is to be carried out.

(2) The budget, implementation timeline with milestones, and completion date for the proposed project, including any other CERP funding that has been or is anticipated to be contributed to the completion of the project.

(3) A plan for the sustainment of the proposed project, including the agreement with either the host nation, a non-Department of Defense agency of the United States Government or a third-party contributor to finance the sustainment of the activities and maintenance of any equipment or facilities to be provided through the proposed project.

SEC. 9006. Funds available to the Department of Defense for operation and maintenance may be used, notwithstanding any other provision of law, to provide supplies, services, transportation, including airlift and sealift, and other logistical support to coalition forces supporting military and stability operations in Afghanistan: *Provided*, That the Secretary of Defense shall provide quarterly reports to the congressional defense committees regarding support provided under this section.

SEC. 9007. None of the funds appropriated or otherwise made available by this or any other Act shall be obligated or expended by the United States Government for a purpose as follows:

(1) To establish any military installation or base for the purpose of providing for the permanent stationing of United States Armed Forces in Iraq.

(2) To exercise United States control over any oil resource of Iraq.

(3) To establish any military installation or base for the purpose of providing for the permanent stationing of United States Armed Forces in Afghanistan.

SEC. 9008. None of the funds made available in this Act may be used in contravention of the following laws enacted or regulations promulgated to implement the United Nations Convention Against Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment (done at New York on December 10, 1984):

(1) Section 2340A of title 18, United States Code.

(2) Section 2242 of the Foreign Affairs Reform and Restructuring Act of 1998 (division G of Public Law 105-277; 112 Stat. 2681-822; 8 U.S.C. 1231 note) and regulations prescribed thereto, including regulations under part 208 of title 8, Code of Federal Regulations, and part 95 of title 22, Code of Federal Regulations.

(3) Sections 1002 and 1003 of the Department of Defense, Emergency Supplemental Appropriations to Address Hurricanes in the Gulf of Mexico, and Pandemic Influenza Act, 2006 (Public Law 109-148).

SEC. 9009. None of the funds provided for the "Afghanistan Security Forces Fund"

(ASFF) may be obligated prior to the approval of a financial and activity plan by the Afghanistan Resources Oversight Council (AROC) of the Department of Defense: *Provided*, That the AROC must approve the requirement and acquisition plan for any service requirements in excess of \$50,000,000 annually and any non-standard equipment requirements in excess of \$100,000,000 using ASFF: *Provided further*, That the AROC must approve all projects and the execution plan under the "Afghanistan Infrastructure Fund" (AIF) and any project in excess of \$5,000,000 from the Commander's Emergency Response Program (CERP): *Provided further*, That the Department of Defense must certify to the congressional defense committees that the AROC has convened and approved a process for ensuring compliance with the requirements in the preceding provisos and accompanying report language for the ASFF, AIF, and CERP.

SEC. 9010. Funds made available in this title to the Department of Defense for operation and maintenance may be used to purchase items having an investment unit cost of not more than \$250,000: *Provided*, That, upon determination by the Secretary of Defense that such action is necessary to meet the operational requirements of a Commander of a Combatant Command engaged in contingency operations overseas, such funds may be used to purchase items having an investment item unit cost of not more than \$500,000.

SEC. 9011. Notwithstanding any other provision of law, up to \$63,800,000 of funds made available in this title under the heading "Operation and Maintenance, Army" may be obligated and expended for purposes of the Task Force for Business and Stability Operations, subject to the direction and control of the Secretary of Defense, with concurrence of the Secretary of State, to carry out strategic business and economic assistance activities in Afghanistan in support of Operation Enduring Freedom: *Provided*, That not less than 15 days before making funds available pursuant to the authority provided in this section for any project with a total anticipated cost of \$5,000,000 or more, the Secretary shall submit to the congressional defense committees a written notice containing a detailed justification and timeline for each proposed project.

SEC. 9012. From funds made available to the Department of Defense by this Act under the heading "Operation and Maintenance, Air Force" up to \$209,000,000 may be used by the Secretary of Defense, notwithstanding any other provision of law, to support United States Government transition activities in Iraq by funding the operations and activities of the Office of Security Cooperation in Iraq and security assistance teams, including life support, transportation and personal security, and facilities renovation and construction, and site closeout activities prior to returning sites to the Government of Iraq: *Provided*, That to the extent authorized under the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2014, the operations and activities that may be carried out by the Office of Security Cooperation in Iraq may, with the concurrence of the Secretary of State, include non-operational training activities in support of Iraqi Ministry of Defense and Counter Terrorism Service personnel in an institutional environment to address capability gaps, integrate processes relating to intelligence, air sovereignty, combined arms, logistics and maintenance, and to manage and integrate defense-related institutions: *Provided further*, That not later than 30 days following the enactment of this Act, the Secretary of Defense and the Secretary of State shall submit to the congressional defense committees a plan for transitioning any such

training activities that they determine are needed after the end of fiscal year 2013, to existing or new contracts for the sale of defense articles or defense services consistent with the provisions of the Arms Export Control Act (22 U.S.C. 2751 et seq.): *Provided further*, That not less than 15 days before making funds available pursuant to the authority provided in this section, the Secretary of Defense shall submit to the congressional defense committees a written notification containing a detailed justification and timeline for the operations and activities of the Office of Security Cooperation in Iraq at each site where such operations and activities will be conducted during fiscal year 2013.

(RESCISSIONS)

SEC. 9013.

Of the funds appropriated in Department of Defense Appropriations Acts, the following funds are hereby rescinded from the following account in the specified amount: *Provided*, That such amount is designated by the Congress for Overseas Contingency Operations/Global War on Terrorism pursuant to section 251(b)(2)(A)(ii) of the Balanced Budget and Emergency Deficit Control Act of 1985:

"General Provisions, 2009/XXXX", \$46,022,000.

SEC. 9014. (a) None of the funds appropriated or otherwise made available by this Act under the heading "Operation and Maintenance, Defense-Wide" for payments under section 1233 of Public Law 110-181 for reimbursement to the Government of Pakistan may be made available unless the Secretary of Defense, in coordination with the Secretary of State, certifies to the Committees on Appropriations that the Government of Pakistan is—

(1) cooperating with the United States in counterterrorism efforts against the Haqqani Network, the Quetta Shura Taliban, Lashkar e-Tayyiba, Jaish-e-Mohammed, Al Qaeda, and other domestic and foreign terrorist organizations, including taking steps to end support for such groups and prevent them from basing and operating in Pakistan and carrying out cross border attacks into neighboring countries;

(2) not supporting terrorist activities against United States or coalition forces in Afghanistan, and Pakistan's military and intelligence agencies are not intervening extra-judicially into political and judicial processes in Pakistan;

(3) dismantling improvised explosive device (IED) networks and interdicting precursor chemicals used in the manufacture of IEDs;

(4) preventing the proliferation of nuclear-related material and expertise;

(5) implementing policies to protect judicial independence and due process of law;

(6) issuing visas in a timely manner for United States visitors engaged in counterterrorism efforts and assistance programs in Pakistan; and

(7) providing humanitarian organizations access to detainees, internally displaced persons, and other Pakistani civilians affected by the conflict.

(b) The Secretary of Defense, in coordination with the Secretary of State, may waive the restriction in paragraph (a) on a case-by-case basis by certifying in writing to the Committees on Appropriations of the House of Representatives and the Senate that it is in the national security interest to do so: *Provided*, That if the Secretary of Defense, in coordination with the Secretary of State, exercises the authority of the previous proviso, the Secretaries shall report to the Committees on Appropriations on both the justification for the waiver and on the requirements of this section that the Government of Pakistan was not able to meet: *Provided further*,

That such report may be submitted in classified form if necessary.

TITLE X—ADDITIONAL GENERAL PROVISIONS

SPENDING REDUCTION ACCOUNT

SEC. 10001. The amount by which the applicable allocation of new budget authority made by the Committee on Appropriations of the House of Representatives under section 302(b) of the Congressional Budget Act of 1974 exceeds the amount of proposed new budget authority is \$0.

The CHAIR. No amendment to the bill shall be in order except those printed in House Report 113-170, the amendment described in section 2 of House Resolution 312, and amendments en bloc described in section 3 of that resolution.

Each amendment printed in House Report 113-170 may be offered only in the order printed in the report, may be offered only by a Member designated in the report, shall be considered as read, shall be debatable for the time specified in the report equally divided and controlled by the proponent and an opponent, may be withdrawn by the proponent at any time before action thereon, shall not be subject to amendment, and shall not be subject to a demand for division of the question.

After disposition of amendments printed in House Report 113-170 and amendments en bloc described in section 3 of House Resolution 312, it shall be in order for the chair of the Committee on Appropriations or his designee to offer an amendment reducing funding levels in the bill.

It shall be in order at any time for the chair of the Committee on Appropriations or his designee to offer amendments en bloc consisting of amendments printed in House Report 113-170 not earlier disposed of. Amendments en bloc shall be considered as read, shall be debatable for 20 minutes equally divided and controlled by the chair and ranking minority member of the Committee on Appropriations or their respective designees, shall not be subject to amendment, and shall not be subject to a demand for division of the question. The original proponent of an amendment included in such amendments en bloc may insert a statement in the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD immediately before the disposition of the amendments en bloc.

After the conclusion of consideration of the bill for amendment, there shall be in order a final period of general debate, which shall not exceed 10 minutes equally divided and controlled by the chair and ranking minority member of the Committee on Appropriations.

AMENDMENT NO. 1 OFFERED BY MR. WALBERG

The CHAIR. It is now in order to consider amendment No. 1 printed in House Report 113-170.

Mr. WALBERG. I have an amendment at the desk, Madam Chairman.

The CHAIR. The Clerk will designate the amendment.

The text of the amendment is as follows:

Page 8, line 15, after the dollar amount, insert “(increased by \$10,000,000)”.

Page 9, line 6, after the dollar amount, insert “(reduced by \$11,000,000)”.

The CHAIR. Pursuant to House Resolution 312, the gentleman from Michigan (Mr. WALBERG) and a Member opposed each will control 5 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Michigan.

□ 1500

Mr. WALBERG. Madam Chairman, in light of recent events in Benghazi and North Africa, the Pentagon approved the development of the Special Purpose Marine Air-Ground Task Force for Crisis Response to function under United States African Command. This task force is specifically tailored for crisis response in Africa, and in April deployed to Spain and Italy.

The unit is capable of responding to a wide range of military operations and will provide limited defense crisis response in support of embassies, support non-combatant evacuation operations, provide humanitarian assistance, and assist with disaster relief operations, search and rescue, and other missions as directed.

As this force is ramping up, I believe we need to ensure that this valid and important mission is completely and adequately funded.

With the rise of Islamic militant groups in Mali, Nigeria and Somalia, and continued unrest in Egypt, Libya and Algeria, the threat is real and growing.

The committee has added funds for sustainment and follow-up deployments in fiscal year 2014, but there are substantial concerns that the need may be higher. Funding for this force was not requested in the President's budget, but was included in the House-passed NDAA. I'm hopeful that in establishing a funding source and signaling congressional willingness to support this mission, the Marine Corps will be better able to assess their needs and provide us with a more exact funding request.

To work towards a sure state of readiness, I'm offering this budget-neutral amendment to increase this funding by \$10 million while reducing funding to the Operation and Maintenance, Defense-Wide account by \$11 million. During consideration of the NDAA last month, an amendment was adopted by voice vote that would increase authorization for the crisis response force by a similar amount.

To provide an additional military response in case of another Benghazi-type situation, we must ensure that the special purpose Marine Air-Ground Task Force, Crisis Response can properly respond to threats to our diplomatic posts in an expeditious manner.

I yield back the balance of my time. Mr. YOUNG of Florida. Madam Chairwoman, I claim the time.

The CHAIR. The gentleman is recognized for 5 minutes.

Mr. YOUNG of Florida. Madam Chairwoman, for the reasons that the gentleman has already outlined, the

committee had already added \$30 million for the special purpose MAGTF, Crisis Response teams, as well as an additional \$35 million for the new Marine Corps Embassy Security program.

The gentleman is exactly right that we're not doing enough on this issue, and we are certainly in support of his amendment.

I yield back the balance of my time.

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

The amendment was agreed to.

AMENDMENT NO. 2 OFFERED BY MR. DELANEY

The CHAIR. It is now in order to consider amendment No. 2 printed in House Report 113-170.

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

The CHAIR. The Clerk will designate the amendment.

The text of the amendment is as follows:

Page 9, line 6, after the dollar amount, insert “(reduced by \$25,000,000)”.

Page 86, line 6, after the dollar amount, insert “(increased by \$16,000,000)”.

The CHAIR. Pursuant to House Resolution 312, the gentleman from Maryland (Mr. DELANEY) and a Member opposed each will control 5 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Maryland.

Mr. DELANEY. Madam Chairman, my amendment responds to a common dilemma facing our military families, a dilemma that is deeply unfortunate, but easily solvable.

When our warfighters and veterans head to the hospital, their families often face a choice between being there or paying their bills. This means that too often our military heroes are in the hospital alone without the support of their family. They deserve better.

This amendment will increase funding for Fisher Houses, which provides free housing for the families of patients receiving care at military and VA hospitals. This additional funding is offset by a corresponding reduction to the defense-wide operation and maintenance account.

Thanks to Fisher Houses, when our heroes are in the hospital, their families have a place to stay. Thanks to Fisher Houses, when our military families need our support, we lend them a helping hand, a home away from home.

This program is not only compassionate, but it's cost effective. Since 1990, over 180,000 families have been served by Fisher Houses, saving military families over \$200 million. However, you can't put a price tag on the emotional, psychological, and spiritual value these homes provide.

After 2 years, we have seen resources strained and backlogs develop. We can't expect better results without improving our support structure. This amendment would lead to the construction of at least four new Fisher Houses next year. Four new homes means lodging for 2,000 military family members. That's 2,000 sons, daughters, wives, husbands, brothers, and sisters that

can be by the side of our military heroes during their most significant time of need.

No veteran, no servicemember should head to the hospital alone. I encourage my colleagues to support this amendment, and I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. YOUNG of Florida. Madam Chair, I claim the time.

The CHAIR. The gentleman is recognized for 5 minutes.

Mr. YOUNG of Florida. Madam Chairman, the Fisher Houses program is a real success story. It was initially started by Mr. Zach Fisher. After his death, the family continued.

The need was so great at the military hospitals; but also at the VA hospitals, there were no Fisher Houses. So the program was expanded, and we increased our involvement. The Congress had not been involved up to this point. The Congress appropriated money, and we've been appropriating \$4 million a year to add to the Fisher House Foundation for the purpose of the Fisher Houses. We also allow for \$11 million for transfers to the Fisher House operations.

I say, again, it's a real success story; and while it's additional money, we're happy to support the gentleman's amendment and make sure that the Fisher Houses continue.

Mr. VISCLOSKEY. Will the gentleman yield?

Mr. YOUNG of Florida. I yield to the gentleman from Indiana.

Mr. VISCLOSKEY. I appreciate the gentleman yielding.

I do not rise to oppose the gentleman's amendment, but to cast a caution over the expenditure of the proposed funds. The bill contains \$4 million, and this is a phenomenal program. I am not in any way suggesting otherwise.

But the gentleman's amendment is quadrupling funding in 1 year for this project from \$4 million to \$20 million. So I would hope that the people that are running this program understand that in a time of great fiscal constraint, they better very carefully, effectively, and wisely spend this additional money that I'm not objecting to, but I am very concerned about quadrupling \$4 million that is already in a bill for a very good program.

I appreciate the gentleman for yielding.

Mr. YOUNG of Florida. Reclaiming my time, I yield back the balance of my time.

Mr. DELANEY. I yield 1 minute to the gentlelady from Nevada (Ms. TITUS).

Ms. TITUS. Madam Chairman, I rise in support of the Delaney amendment.

As a member of the House Veterans' Affairs Committee, I understand the important role that Fisher Houses play in supporting members of our armed services, our Nation's veterans, and their families.

In southern Nevada, a brand new VA hospital opened recently to serve the

154,000 veterans who live in our area. Just north of the hospital, there is land that has already been dedicated to a brand new Fisher House. I support this amendment because it will allow Fisher House Foundation to build an extra four houses this year, including the one in Las Vegas, helping an extra 2,000 families.

The Fisher House Foundation received an A-plus rating from the American Institute of Philanthropy, so we know that our money is being used efficiently and effectively to make a meaningful difference in the lives of our heroes and their families.

I look forward to a day when members of the armed services and our veterans will all have their families close to them as they receive medical care at these facilities, including the new hospital in Las Vegas.

Mr. DELANEY. I appreciate the comments of my colleagues and the support of my colleagues.

As I have no other comments, I yield back the balance of my time.

The CHAIR. The question is on the amendment offered by the gentleman from Maryland (Mr. DELANEY).

The amendment was agreed to.

AMENDMENT NO. 3 OFFERED BY MS. GABBARD

The CHAIR. It is now in order to consider amendment No. 3 printed in House Report 113-170.

Ms. GABBARD. Madam Chairwoman, I have an amendment at the desk.

The CHAIR. The Clerk will designate the amendment.

The text of the amendment is as follows:

Page 9, line 6, after the dollar amount, insert "(reduced by \$104,000,000)".

Page 30, line 21, after the dollar amount, insert "(increased by \$104,000,000)".

The CHAIR. Pursuant to House Resolution 312, the gentlewoman from Hawaii (Ms. GABBARD) and a Member opposed each will control 5 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentlewoman from Hawaii.

Ms. GABBARD. Madam Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

The U.S. Navy has acknowledged a growing problem that threatens its dominance at sea. It's strike reach is shrinking and aging, while potential enemies' attack reach is growing and modernizing. We recognize this most specifically within the Asia-Pacific region. It's because of this growing recognition that the Navy is exploring new weapons in order to successfully execute our strategic rebalance of military assets to the Asia-Pacific region.

A longstanding Navy urgent operational needs statement and related intelligence estimates detail a troubling capability and readiness gap that have compelled the Secretary of Defense to direct accelerated development of an over-the-horizon surface warfare missile that can be launched from aircraft or surface vessels and strike well-defended moving maritime targets.

Currently, surface-launched anti-ship missiles face the growing challenge of

penetrating sophisticated enemy air defense systems from long range and present the potential for large no-go zones, which deny the Navy access in key conflict areas.

The military expects our adversaries will continue their development of increasingly sophisticated anti-access area denial capabilities that are able to jam or destroy GPS systems which guide our missiles. This clearly highlights the need for the offensive anti-surface warfare weapon, as well as the long-range anti-ship missile, which has a requirement of independently detecting and validating the target that it was shot at.

In authorizing the full request in the President's budget, the House Armed Services Committee noted the need for a new generation of anti-ship weapons capable of penetrating sophisticated enemy air defense systems from long range and said such a capability is even more relevant today and is critical to meeting national security objectives and rebalance to the Asia-Pacific region. By providing these new capabilities, we allow our Navy to safely engage and destroy high-value targets well beyond the potential counterfire range of the adversaries that they may face.

I recently received a letter from Admiral Locklear, commander of the U.S. Pacific Command, who's at the forefront of this rebalance to the Asia-Pacific region, noting the importance of these two weapons. He expressed deep concern about the reductions proposed by the Defense Appropriation Subcommittee and said that such reductions will derail the efforts of Pacific Command to outpace an expanding threat, increasingly degrade our regional response options, and potentially erode regional confidence in our commitment to the rebalance. We can and must do all that we can to correct the significant strategic and operational risks that these budget cuts present at this critical juncture.

I urge you to support the President's budget request, as well as the authorization that the House Armed Services Committee approved, in order to keep this essential element of our Asia-Pacific rebalance on track for fielding.

I look forward to working with my colleagues and ask for their support as I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. YOUNG of Florida. Madam Chairwoman, I would like a clarification on the time issues.

Since the time is structured, is it possible for the person offering the amendment to reserve that time when they have completed their statement?

The CHAIR. The gentlewoman may reserve.

□ 1515

Mr. YOUNG of Florida. Madam Chair, I claim the time.

The CHAIR. The gentleman is recognized for 5 minutes.

Mr. YOUNG of Florida. Madam Chairman, very simply, most of this

money would be taken from the Special Operations Command funding. It's not a good idea. We're using the Special Operators more and more, all the time. We are finding them involved in places where you might be surprised, and I just don't think it is wise for us to be taking this funding from Special Operations. Special Operations are the Navy SEALs and the Special teams that go into difficult places. We prefer not to put limitations that this amendment would cause.

Mr. VISCLOSKY. Will the gentleman yield?

Mr. YOUNG of Florida. I yield to Mr. VISCLOSKY.

Mr. VISCLOSKY. My understanding as well during subcommittee consideration is that the new START proposed—and this is a new START proposed for 2014—provide very little explanation or rationale, and that's from the Department of Defense. The committee recommendation was for a reduction because of the poor justification by the Department itself. I think I am correct in my understanding.

Mr. YOUNG of Florida. I thank the gentleman for his comment.

I yield back the balance of my time.

Ms. GABBARD. Madam Chair, a couple of points I would like to clarify. This amendment proposes that the offset come from the O&M Defense-wide account, but makes up less than one-half of 1 percent of the entire amount requested in funding for that.

With regards to the justification for the timing of this issue, the letter from Admiral Locklear—the contents of that letter recognize the effectiveness and the necessity of these programs, and are looking really to bypass normal acquisition processes due to the urgent need that they have identified there within the region, which is why I am strongly asking my colleagues to consider supporting this amendment.

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

COMMANDER,

U.S. PACIFIC COMMAND,

Camp H.M. Smith, HI, July 18, 2013.

Hon. RICHARD DURBIN,

Chairman, Appropriations Defense Subcommittee, U.S. Senate, Washington, DC.

DEAR MR. CHAIRMAN: As you know, U.S. Pacific Command (USPACOM) is at the forefront of executing key aspects of our strategic rebalance to the Asia-Pacific. The complexity of the operational environment and the pace of emerging potential threats in this theater demand a responsive and credible joint force to reassure our friends, dissuade adversaries, and defend our national interests. To that end, I want to ensure you are aware that proposed reductions in the Fiscal Year (FY) 2014 budget for Offensive Anti-Surface Warfare (OASuW) capability (PE 0604786N) introduces significant strategic and operational risk at a time-critical juncture in our rebalance.

Specifically, my FY 2015–2019 Integrated Priority List (IPL), a long-standing Navy OASuW Urgent Operational Needs Statement, and related intelligence estimates detail a particularly troubling capability and readiness gap that compelled the Deputy Secretary of Defense to direct accelerated (2018) fielding of the Long Range Anti-Ship

Missile (LRASM). If enacted, the reductions proposed in the FY 2014 budget for OASuW/LRASM will derail our efforts to outpace an expanding threat, increasingly constrain our regional response options, and potentially erode regional confidence in our commitment to the rebalance.

I urge you to support the President's Budget request and reconsider the proposed OASuW/LRASM reductions in order to keep this vital program on track for FY 2018 fielding. Thank you for your continued support of USPACOM and this essential element of our Asia-Pacific rebalance.

Sincerely,

S.J. LOCKLEAR, III.

The CHAIR. The question is on the amendment offered by the gentleman from Hawaii (Ms. GABBARD).

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

Ms. GABBARD. Madam Chair, I demand a recorded vote.

The CHAIR. Pursuant to clause 6 of rule XVIII, further proceedings on the amendment offered by the gentleman from Hawaii will be postponed.

AMENDMENT NO. 4 OFFERED BY MR. GRAYSON

The CHAIR. It is now in order to consider amendment No. 4 printed in House Report 113–170.

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

The CHAIR. The Clerk will designate the amendment.

The text of the amendment is as follows:

Page 9, line 6, after the dollar amount insert the following: “(reduced by \$10,000,000)”.

Page 34, line 15, after the dollar amount insert the following: “(increased by \$10,000,000)”.

The CHAIR. Pursuant to House Resolution 312, the gentleman from Florida (Mr. GRAYSON) and a Member opposed each will control 5 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Florida.

Mr. GRAYSON. Madam Chair, this amendment would increase the Defense health program account by \$10 million in order to fund a cure for Gulf War illness. Currently, there is no cure for Gulf War illness, and it affects over a third of the veterans who served in the first Gulf War.

This amendment is identical to an amendment offered last year that passed this body by a voice vote, and according to the Congressional Budget Office, this amendment actually will reduce total outlays by \$1 million.

Veterans of the first Gulf War suffer from persistent symptoms, including chronic headaches, widespread pain, cognitive difficulties, debilitating fatigue, gastrointestinal problems, respiratory symptoms, and other abnormalities that are not explained by traditional medicine or psychiatric diagnoses.

Research shows that as veterans from the first Gulf War age, they are twice as likely to develop Lou Gehrig's disease as their nondeployed peers. There also may be connections to multiple sclerosis and Parkinson's disease. Sadly, there are no known treatments

for the lifelong pain and affliction that these veterans must endure through this disease.

For decades, the Veterans Administration has downplayed any neurological basis for this disease, but recent research just this year has shown unequivocally that this disease is biological in nature. The time has come to right the wrong that our servicemen and -women have had to live with for over 20 years.

In this Department of Defense appropriations bill, we allocate more money for breast cancer, orthopedic, and prostate cancer research than we do for finding a cure for Gulf War illness. Equivalent funds are appropriated for ovarian cancer research.

Personally, I think if we are going to spend money on medical research within the Department of Defense, the Department must adequately fund research on those diseases that originate in war and wholly affect our servicemen and -women. Over a quarter of a million veterans display symptoms of this disease, and the time has come to find and fund a cure for it.

The offset for my amendment today comes from the \$32 million Operation and Maintenance Defense-wide account, and that account is funded \$500 million above the amount in last year's DOD appropriations bill.

Congress has responsibility to ensure that the Gulf War veterans, who put it all on the line and are paying for that with a lifetime of pain, are not left behind.

I urge my colleagues, including my esteemed colleague from Florida, to support this amendment and help to find a cure for Gulf War illness.

I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. YOUNG of Florida. Madam Chair, I claim the time.

The CHAIR. The gentleman is recognized for 5 minutes.

Mr. YOUNG of Florida. Madam Chairman, although we're going to support this amendment from my colleague from Florida, I take this time to point out that we've already included an additional \$20 million for the program, the same amount that was included in fiscal year 2013. Prior to 2013, the subcommittee typically included \$8 million to \$10 million annually for this program. But this bill, this year for 2014, has an additional \$20 million, but it is a serious issue, and it is one that we can't take lightly, and so we do support the gentleman's amendment.

I yield back the balance of my time.

Mr. GRAYSON. I want to thank the gentleman from Florida for accelerating the efforts to find a cure for this disease. I am very grateful to him, and so are thousands of veterans.

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

The CHAIR. The question is on the amendment offered by the gentleman from Florida (Mr. GRAYSON).

The amendment was agreed to.

AMENDMENT NO. 5 OFFERED BY MR. ISRAEL

The CHAIR. It is now in order to consider amendment No. 5 printed in House Report 113–170.

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

The CHAIR. The Clerk will designate the amendment.

The text of the amendment is as follows:

Page 9, line 6, after the dollar amount, insert “(reduced by \$10,000,000) (increased by \$10,000,000)”.

The CHAIR. Pursuant to House Resolution 312, the gentleman from New York (Mr. ISRAEL) and a Member opposed each will control 5 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from New York.

Mr. ISRAEL. Madam Chair, I will be very brief. This is a bipartisan amendment offered by my colleague from New York, the gentleman from the Second Congressional District, Congressman PETER KING, and myself, to transfer \$10 million to mental health programs within the Department of Defense. It is fully offset.

Madam Chair, 22 veterans every day are committing suicide; 273,000 veterans have been diagnosed with traumatic brain injury since 2000; and the pace of post-traumatic stress disorder is going to require new thinking, new innovations, new technologies, new partnerships, and collaborations. That's exactly what this bipartisan amendment crafted by Congressman KING and myself does.

This amendment creates new public-private partnerships between the Department of Defense and teaching hospitals and research institutions for the research, the treatment, and outreach on military mental health matters. This is not a matter of partisanship, this is a matter of doing the right thing for our veterans. It was my honor to work together on a bipartisan basis with the gentleman from New York (Mr. KING), and I urge my colleagues to support this amendment.

I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. YOUNG of Florida. Madam Chair, I claim the time.

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

Mr. YOUNG of Florida. Madam Chair, actually, this amendment moves money around within the Defense health program for something the committee has worked a long and hard time over the years dealing with: the subject of traumatic brain injury and psychological health research. In fact, we included an additional \$125 million in the bill above the President's request because of the importance of the issue that we're facing. We are seeing more and more cases of TBI, traumatic brain injuries, than we had expected, I believe. So we added the additional money that the gentleman's amendment would move around in the DHP, so we have absolutely no problem with this amendment.

Mr. VISCLOSKY. Will the gentleman yield?

Mr. YOUNG of Florida. I am happy to yield to the gentleman from Indiana.

Mr. VISCLOSKY. I appreciate the gentleman's remarks, and I also appreciate

having the time to associate myself with the remarks you have made on behalf of the gentleman's amendment.

Secondly, I note, as you point out, the subcommittee itself has done significant work and recognizes the problems that we face in the commitment we need to make to the individuals that the gentleman is trying to help with his amendment. So again, I very much appreciate the gentleman's remarks, as well as support for the issue in this particular amendment.

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

Mr. ISRAEL. Madam Chair, I would just close by thanking the gentleman from Florida, the chair, and the ranking member for their cooperation. This amendment is so vitally important to those who are fighting for our freedom.

In this amendment, we defend the defenders and we protect the protectors, and I want to thank the chairman and the ranking member for their support for this amendment.

I yield back the balance of my time.

The CHAIR. The question is on the amendment offered by the gentleman from New York (Mr. ISRAEL).

The amendment was agreed to.

AMENDMENTS EN BLOC NO. 1 OFFERED BY MR. YOUNG OF FLORIDA

Mr. YOUNG of Florida. Madam Chairman, pursuant to House Resolution 312, I offer amendments en bloc.

The CHAIR. The Clerk will designate the amendments en bloc.

Amendments en bloc No. 1 consisting of amendment Nos. 6, 32, 76, 77, 78, 79, 80, 81, and 82 printed in House Report 113-170, offered by Mr. YOUNG of Florida:

AMENDMENT NO. 6 OFFERED BY MR. KILMER OF FLORIDA

Page 9, line 6, after the dollar amount, insert “(reduced by \$1,000,000) (increased by \$1,000,000)”.

AMENDMENT NO. 32 OFFERED BY MS. ESTY OF CONNECTICUT

Page 134, line 6, after the dollar amount, insert “(reduced by \$38,000,000)”.

Page 143, line 17, after the dollar amount, insert “(increased by \$10,000,000)”.

AMENDMENT NO. 76 OFFERED BY MR. SESSIONS OF TEXAS

Page 9, line 6, after the dollar amount, insert “(reduced by \$10,000,000)”.

Page 34, line 15, after the dollar amount, insert “(increased by \$10,000,000)”.

Page 34, line 23, after the dollar amount, insert “(increased by \$10,000,000)”.

AMENDMENT NO. 77 OFFERED BY MR. BRIDENSTINE OF OKLAHOMA

Page 9, line 6, after the dollar amount, insert “(reduced by \$11,000,000)”.

Page 12, line 17, after the dollar amount, insert “(increased by \$5,000,000)”.

Page 13, line 9, after the dollar amount, insert “(increased by \$5,000,000)”.

AMENDMENT NO. 78 OFFERED BY MR. MCKINLEY OF WEST VIRGINIA

Page 9, line 6, after the dollar amount, insert “(reduced by \$10,000,000) (increased by \$10,000,000)”.

AMENDMENT NO. 79 OFFERED BY MS. BASS OF CALIFORNIA

Page 9, line 6, after the dollar amount, insert “(reduced by \$3,000,000) (increased by \$3,000,000)”.

AMENDMENT NO. 80 OFFERED BY MS. VELÁZQUEZ OF NEW YORK

Page 134, line 6, after the dollar amount, insert “(reduced by \$19,000,000)”.

Page 143, line 17, after the dollar amount, insert “(increased by \$5,000,000)”.

AMENDMENT NO. 81 OFFERED BY MR. GRAYSON OF FLORIDA

Page 31, line 20, after the dollar amount, insert “(reduced by \$10,000,000)”.

Page 34, line 15, after the dollar amount, insert “(increased by \$10,000,000)”.

AMENDMENT NO. 82 OFFERED BY MS. ESTY OF CONNECTICUT

Page 126, line 21, after the dollar amount, insert “(increased by \$5,000,000)”.

Page 134, line 6, after the dollar amount, insert “(reduced by \$27,500,000)”.

The CHAIR. Pursuant to House Resolution 312, the gentleman from Florida (Mr. YOUNG) and the gentleman from Indiana (Mr. VISCLOSKY) each will control 10 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Florida.

Mr. YOUNG of Florida. Madam Chairman, the en bloc amendment has been agreed to by the minority and the majority. They are noncontroversial amendments that cover topics such as suicide prevention, traumatic brain injury, and National Guard issues. The sponsors of the amendments have agreed to the amendments being considered en bloc, and I would ask for the adoption of this amendment.

I reserve the balance of my time.

□ 1530

Mr. VISCLOSKY. Madam Chair, I yield 1 minute to the gentleman from Washington (Mr. KILMER).

Mr. KILMER. Madam Chair, I thank the ranking member for yielding.

Within this en bloc includes an amendment that highlights a very troubling breakdown within the Department of Defense, how they collect and process their personnel data.

Our brave men and women who are deployed overseas rely on the Servicemembers Civil Relief Act to give them assurance that they won't need to worry about a foreclosure on their house, a lease being terminated, or outstanding credit card debt. We ask significant sacrifices from our troops, and this is a needed helping hand at a time when they are rightfully focused on serving their Nation.

In order to provide these protections, financial institutions are required by law to consult the Department of Defense's data system to validate servicemembers' deployment. This system is called the Defense Manpower Data Center, or DMDC.

I've heard from a number of stakeholders that the DMDC is riddled with inaccuracies because each service feeds their own data into the database, with no standardization between services, and much of it was originally entered by hand, with little-to-no quality assurance.

Obviously this creates a significant problem. We need our financial institutions to have accurate data so that troops can get the benefits provided by law.

I'm extremely concerned about the reliability of this data for the purposes of SCRA compliance and, for that matter, any other personnel process affected by the DOD. Going forward, I hope we can work together to address this serious data problem within the DOD.

My amendment would cut \$1 million to the Defense Human Resources Activity Operation and Maintenance, Defense-Wide account, and reinsert that funding into the exact same place, with the intent of encouraging a study on how the Defense Human Resources Activity components and the CIO identify, catalog, process, communicate and rectify mistakes or inconsistencies found when data is uploaded to the DMDC.

I want to thank Chairman YOUNG and Ranking Member VISCLOSKY for working with me on this issue, and I urge my colleagues to support this amendment.

Mr. VISCLOSKY. I yield 1 minute to the gentlewoman from California (Ms. BASS).

Ms. BASS. Madam Chair, this amendment considered en bloc would provide the Department of Defense the flexibility to train and equip wildlife reserve rangers to help combat illicit poaching across the African continent. Poaching and wildlife trafficking are not only a matter of conservation but a matter of international security.

As the ranking member of the Africa Subcommittee, I'm deeply troubled by the damaging impact poaching has on the economic stability of African nations. During my travels, African heads of state and ambassadors have expressed that poaching erodes the tourism industry, public safety, and regional security.

Various newspapers have reported that poaching and wildlife traffickers are more dangerous and militarized than ever before, with armed militias like Kony's Lord's Resistance Army and al Qaeda affiliates fueling conflicts with the profits from poached ivory and other animal products.

The Department of Defense can play a leading role in helping to provide the training required to protect wildlife and put an end to regional conflicts and instability fueled by poaching. Training in reconnaissance, apprehension, and effective field communication will better prepare park rangers.

I look forward to working with the chairman and ranking member.

Mr. YOUNG of Florida. Madam Chair, I continue to reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. VISCLOSKY. Madam Chair, it does not appear that we have any other speakers on our side, so I yield back the balance of my time.

Mr. YOUNG of Florida. I yield back the balance of my time.

Ms. BORDALLO. Madam Chair, today I rise in support for amendment #127 offered by Congressman JIM BRIDENSTINE of Oklahoma; Congressman JOE WILSON of South Carolina and myself to H.R. 2397, the Department of

Defense Appropriations Act for Fiscal Year 2014. Our amendment would provide an additional \$10 million to the National Guard State Partnership Program. It would be offset by a reduction of \$11 million to the Defense Media Activity in the Defense-wide operations and maintenance account.

The amendment builds on the progress made in the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2014 that strengthened and expanded the National Guard State Partnership Program. The National Guard provides unique capacity building capabilities to Combatant Commanders and U.S. Ambassadors via 65 comprehensive partnerships between National Guard units across the United States and partner nations. The State Partnership Program directly supports the broad national interests and security cooperation goals of the United States by engaging partner nations via military, socio-political, and economic conduits at the local, state, and national levels and these additional funds will further strengthen existing relationships as well as foster new partnerships. In particular, as we rebalance to the Asia-Pacific region the State Partnership Program offers a very visible and tangible component of that rebalance that meets both our military and diplomatic objectives in the region.

Several Combatant Commanders have testified before Congress about the importance of the State Partnership Program to meeting their strategic objectives. The program has developed from assistance and partnership with primarily Eastern European nations to a program that supports all the non-CONUS combatant commanders. Again, I believe the SPP brings unique capabilities to U.S. Pacific Command in expanding and strengthening bilateral relations with many Asian and Pacific nations. The program can help to demonstrate the U.S. commitment to the region and our allies.

The amendment provides critical resources to this cost effective and beneficial program. I urge my colleagues to support this amendment.

The CHAIR. The question is on the amendments en bloc offered by the gentleman from Florida (Mr. YOUNG).

The en bloc amendments were agreed to.

The CHAIR. The Chair understands that amendment No. 7 will not be offered.

AMENDMENT NO. 8 OFFERED BY MR. LANGEVIN

The CHAIR. It is now in order to consider amendment No. 8 printed in House Report 113-170.

Mr. LANGEVIN. Madam Chairman, I have an amendment at the desk.

The CHAIR. The Clerk will designate the amendment.

The text of the amendment is as follows:

Page 9, line 6, after the dollar amount insert the following: "(reduced by \$22,000,000)".

Page 30, line 21, after the dollar amount insert the following: "(increased by \$22,000,000)".

The CHAIR. Pursuant to House Resolution 312, the gentleman from Rhode Island (Mr. LANGEVIN) and a Member opposed each will control 5 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Rhode Island.

Mr. LANGEVIN. Madam Chair, before I begin, I want to first congratulate

the chairman, the gentleman from Florida, and the ranking member for their important work on this legislation before us today.

Madam Chair, it's no surprise to any of us that the United States Navy, with its critical role in our national defense, faces ever-increasing global threats and a significant resource-constrained environment. To maintain undersea dominance in maritime regions of economic and military importance to the United States, the Navy requires disruptive technologies that can be rapidly developed, demonstrated, evaluated, and fielded to counter other nations' expanding undersea capabilities, and to extend the Navy's reach and persistence.

The Advanced Submarine Systems Development program supports innovative and promising undersea technologies, including Unmanned Undersea Vehicles, or UUVs, as we know them, for the delivery of new and needed capability to the undersea domain.

However, under the current acquisition plan, the Navy may not have the new technologies it needs to meet requirements in this domain until after 2020. So my amendment reduces the appropriation for Operation and Maintenance, Defense-Wide, Office of Secretary of Defense by \$22 million and transfers this amendment to RDT&E, Navy, for the purpose of supporting Advanced Submarine Systems Development.

This represents a funding increase to the level authorized by the Armed Services Committee and this House in the Fiscal Year 2014 National Defense Authorization Act. It has been scored as reducing outlays by \$3 million by CBO.

Unmanned systems, such as the Predator in the Air Force, provide increased performance for many missions and have truly revolutionized modern warfare. Autonomous undersea vehicles can add significant capabilities to the Navy's systems and platforms and act as a force multiplier for long-endurance, hazardous, or high-threat missions where humans are limited in mission success.

In response to a question I asked at a hearing earlier this year before the Armed Services Committee, Navy Secretary Lehman stated that, and I quote:

These underwater systems, UUVs and USVs, can be relatively more useful in undersea warfare than their airborne counterparts are to surface and air forces.

While the Navy recognizes the promise of these technologies, at a time of shrinking budgets, new technologies, without existing bureaucratic and industry supporters, tend to suffer disproportionate cuts and cancellations, compared to programs with political and bureaucratic constituencies and must be actively protected by Congress.

So with this, Madam Chair, support of this program will help accelerate the integration of UUVs and other autonomous undersea technologies and payloads into the Navy for the full spectrum of military needs and potentially

speed the eventual availability of these capabilities to civilian purposes such as energy exploration and environmental monitoring, just as happened with aerial vehicles.

My amendment accomplishes this in a fully competitive way accelerating, rather than disrupting, the existing development process and enabling earlier support of COCOM-defined operational needs.

With that, I urge support of this amendment, and I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. YOUNG of Florida. Madam Chairman, as much as I want to support my friend's amendment, I can't, so I claim the time in opposition.

The CHAIR. The gentleman is recognized for 5 minutes.

Mr. YOUNG of Florida. Madam Chairman, the money that he would use for a large part comes from the Special Operations Command, and I just don't think that we can restrict them, like some of the amendments that we're seeing, in their ability to move about the world as they have to move about the world and do the exciting things that they do.

But the gentleman's amendment adds \$22 million to the \$32 million that we already included for this program. Now, that is a 63 percent spike in funding for fiscal year 2014. That makes it very difficult for the program managers or anybody involved with the program.

To assume a 63 percent increase means there may be a lot of new jobs this year, but then the next year they'd all be fired and laid off because the money is not there. This is not a consistent program, except for the \$32 million that we have included in this bill.

And so as much as I would like to support his bill, his amendment, I really can't. I just don't think the program managers can handle a 63 percent increase in this or, frankly, any program.

Madam Chair, I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. LANGEVIN. Madam Chair, I appreciate the comments that the chairman has just made. I'd just point out that in the Defense authorization bill this was authorized at the higher level. And the information I have from program managers is that they could, in fact, absorb and make important use of these funds in speeding these technologies to the warfighter and enhancing our undersea capabilities.

With that, I would urge my colleagues to support the amendment, and I yield back the balance of my time.

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

The CHAIR. The question is on the amendment offered by the gentleman from Rhode Island (Mr. LANGEVIN).

The amendment was rejected.

AMENDMENT NO. 9 OFFERED BY MS. JACKSON LEE

The CHAIR. It is now in order to consider amendment No. 9 printed in House Report 113-170.

Ms. JACKSON LEE. Madam Chair, I have an amendment at the desk.

The CHAIR. The Clerk will designate the amendment.

The text of the amendment is as follows:

Page 13, line 18, after the dollar amount, insert "(reduced by \$500,000)".

Page 34, line 15, after the dollar amount, insert "(increased by \$500,000)".

Page 34, line 23, after the dollar amount, insert "(increased by \$500,000)".

The CHAIR. Pursuant to House Resolution 312, the gentlewoman from Texas (Ms. JACKSON LEE) and a Member opposed each will control 5 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentlewoman from Texas.

Ms. JACKSON LEE. Madam Chair, I'm hoping to convince my colleagues that, albeit what numbers you may have in this increasing and emerging epidemic of post-traumatic stress disorder, let me give a personal story that comes by way of my interaction often with veterans and, particularly, a post-traumatic stress disorder center that we were able to fund in a hospital that previously had not had the ability to serve Active Duty soldiers and veterans.

It's a small hospital off the campus of our main Veterans Hospital in Houston, Texas, but we established a post-traumatic stress disorder center there that allowed veterans who may not have traditionally been at the Veterans Hospital, not because they did not have benefits, but for a variety of reasons, to find a comfort place to be treated for their post-traumatic stress disorder.

And they were not just veterans of the Afghan and Iraq wars, but these were ones from the Persian Gulf, from Vietnam. And they could not thank the staff and could not thank the work that we had done to secure just a small amount of dollars, which this amendment does.

This takes a small amount of dollars from a very large funding for, certainly, a commendable challenge, but it is one that I believe would benefit, as we seek to create a better quality of life for our soldiers, wherever they might be, and our veterans.

This is a \$500,000 deposit, if you will, on the high numbers of post-traumatic stress disorder. I have seen it in our returning soldiers, I have seen it in our veterans, and it is clearly something that is not going away.

I think the poignant story that I want to share is how grateful this particular veteran was, who said he had never been to treatment and his whole life had been turned around. His wife was there with him. She said their lives have been turned around.

So I ask my colleagues to consider the responsible approach that we have taken for just this amount of money to reinvest in our needy, but deserving, men and women who are both Active Duty. In the instance of the story that I gave, because this facility was able to utilize TRICARE, they could serve Active Duty, and they could serve those who were veterans as well.

□ 1545

So I thank the chairman and ranking member and urge support of the amendment.

I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. YOUNG of Florida. Madam Chairman, I claim the time in opposition.

The CHAIR. The gentleman is recognized for 5 minutes.

Mr. YOUNG of Florida. I'm not exactly sure how this is targeted or how it would support the \$125 million increase already in this bill. PTSD is a serious issue. It's becoming more serious as time goes on and as our men and women return from the battlefield. And so we understand the importance of the program. We did increase it by \$125 million.

This amendment, I think, is positive, and I'm not going to oppose it.

I yield to the gentleman from Indiana (Mr. VISCLOSKEY).

Mr. VISCLOSKEY. I appreciate the gentleman yielding.

Again, I would not be opposed to the gentlewoman's amendment but would want to make the observation, given the observation I made in my opening comments, that I do wish she had chosen a different account for the offset.

Mr. YOUNG of Florida. Madam Chairman, PTSD is going to be with us for a long time because there are men and women returning from the battlefield who believe they don't have PTSD or don't want to admit to the fact that they have it. I can certainly understand why they do not want that on their record. But, nevertheless, it is going to show up; and when it shows up, we need to be prepared to care for those who have fought this battle.

And so I support the gentlewoman's amendment, and I yield back the balance of my time.

Ms. JACKSON LEE. Madam Chair, I'm overwhelmed and very grateful to Chairman YOUNG, my dear friend who has done so much, as well as the ranking member, likewise, for his great service. He's done so much.

Let me just conclude by saying that PTSD, as both the chairman and the ranking member have agreed, is an invisible wound that you don't often see. One of the best ways to increase access to treatment is to increase the medical facilities and also the medical professionals. These additional dollars, as I understand the intent of both the ranking member and chairman, will be used effectively.

Post-traumatic stress disorder is one of the most prevalent, devastating psychological wounds suffered by the brave men and women. I ask my colleagues to support this amendment, and I yield back the balance of my time.

The CHAIR. The question is on the amendment offered by the gentlewoman from Texas (Ms. JACKSON LEE).

The amendment was agreed to.

AMENDMENT NO. 10 OFFERED BY MR. BLUMENAUER

The CHAIR. It is now in order to consider amendment No. 10 printed in House Report 113-170.

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

The CHAIR. The Clerk will designate the amendment.

The text of the amendment is as follows:

Page 16, line 24, after the dollar amount, insert “(increased by \$25,100,000)”.

Page 30, line 14, after the dollar amount, insert “(reduced by \$25,100,000)”.

The CHAIR. Pursuant to House Resolution 312, the gentleman from Oregon (Mr. BLUMENAUER) and a Member opposed each will control 10 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Oregon.

Mr. BLUMENAUER. I yield myself such time as I may consume.

I urge my colleagues to support this amendment that I'm introducing with my colleague, Ms. GABBARD from Hawaii, that would simply restore funding to the fiscal year '13 levels for cleanup and safety in public areas.

We take great pride in the United States in our military being the best trained and most powerful fighting force in the world, but decades of military operations and training have left a toxic legacy of dangerous explosives and harmful chemicals on millions of acres in this country. The Department of Defense has an obligation to remediate these dangerous areas, often in public or residential areas, in a timely fashion. This contaminated real estate contains housing, schools, parks, and playgrounds in every State and almost every congressional district in our country.

To help the Department of Defense become a better partner for our communities and our constituents, I urge you to join me in supporting funding for a program that will employ skilled, high-tech companies to clean up these dangerous liabilities and create opportunities for economic development on land that is currently a danger.

Just last month, at the height of the tourist season, Maryland officials were forced to shut down Assateague Island after a visitor noticed unexploded ordnance, or UXO, had washed ashore. Upon further investigation, they found hundreds of pieces of UXO that were discovered and had to be detonated on-site.

Our constituents demand that the United States lead by example. Keeping our families safe requires us to return the land to productive uses by paying for and cleaning up the mess we make. The Department of Defense agrees. Before the House Budget Committee last year, Secretary of Defense Leon Panetta, when asked if there were a way to create a partnership between local communities and the Department of Defense, said:

I'd be more than happy to engage you in that process. The only way to ultimately achieve savings is to be able to have the cleanup and do it expeditiously. There are lots of things I think we can do to improve the process.

I appreciated Chairman YOUNG's reply on the House floor last July.

When asked if the Defense Appropriations Subcommittee could commit to helping increase funding for environmental remediation on Formerly Used Defense Sites, Chairman YOUNG said:

I say absolutely yes. I would very much like to do this, because I believe we need to do it. We hope to have an opportunity this year to do it right.

The funding levels would restore the DERP-FUDS account to fiscal year '13 levels by redirecting \$25.1 million from the Ground Combat Vehicle, a program whose utility has been called into question by the CBO and CRS. It would take a modest reduction in funding by less than one-half of 1 percent. But restoring funding to this program would still mean that funding for this vital cleanup would be less than one-twentieth of 1 percent of defense spending.

At the current rate, the estimate is that it will take 250 years to clean up these sites. I find this embarrassing, frankly. I would hope that this would be the least we could do to keep faith with people who are at risk because the military has not cleaned up after itself. It's Congress that needs to step up and provide the funding so that the Department of Defense can do what it wants to do.

I yield the balance of my time to the coauthor of this amendment, the gentlewoman from Hawaii (Ms. GABBARD).

The CHAIR. The gentlewoman from Hawaii is recognized for 2 minutes.

Ms. GABBARD. Madam Chair, due to its strategic location in the Pacific, my home of Hawaii has long been at the forefront of our Nation's conflicts. We have more than 100 Formerly Used Defense Sites just as a result of a defensive buildup pre-World War I and, later, in the massive rush to mobilize in World War II. These sites, often also referred to as FUDS, can be littered with dangerous unexploded bombs and shells, in addition to harmful chemicals.

As in Hawaii, Formerly Used Sites across the country—in every State and congressional district—can serve as housing developments, schools, parks, and playgrounds, areas that can be used productively. The Army Corps of Engineers has been working diligently to clean up unexploded ordnance from many sites in Hawaii, many of which I visited myself, including 135,000-acre Waikoloa Maneuver Area on the Big Island of Hawaii. During World War II, this area was home to some 50,000 U.S. servicemen who trained and prepared for many of the historic battles that were fought in the Pacific.

One of the places that I visited and met with many elementary and middle school students was Waimea Middle School, where unexploded ordnance has been found within the last few years by these students themselves. You are talking about 9-, 10-, 11-, 12-year-old students who have to be trained in this day and age to identify what an unexploded ordnance looks like and how to report it. This is not something that we should be facing in our society today.

The effort to clean up these Formerly Used Defense Sites not only makes our communities safer, but has a significant and positive economic impact. There have been substantial investments in the training of local people in Hawaii to do this highly skilled and often dangerous work. By training these local people, we're actually saving taxpayer dollars because we're not having to import talent, pay per diem and all these other exorbitant costs, and we're providing jobs to the local community.

I sponsor this amendment because Congress has a responsibility to ensure that the Department of Defense has the resources it needs to clean up these dangerous unexploded munitions.

Mr. YOUNG of Florida. Madam Chairman, I rise in opposition to the amendment.

The CHAIR. The gentleman is recognized for 5 minutes.

Mr. YOUNG of Florida. This amendment would add \$25 million for the purpose of restoring these Formerly Used Defense Sites by cutting the same amount from the Army RDTE account for research and development.

As important as this amendment might be, Army research and development is extremely important to the soldiers on the battlefield. In today's battlefield in Afghanistan, we're facing an enemy that is constantly moving. As we move one direction, they move another direction. As we present a new device, a new weapon, a new system, they develop a way to get around it. It's important that we continue to fund Army research and development.

The President requested \$237.4 million for this purpose. We added an additional \$25 million for the cleanup of these sites over the President's budget request. The funding provided in the RDTE Army account supports critical research in Army laboratories and in colleges and universities across our country to ensure that our soldiers have the best that we can provide them as they face an enemy that is constantly moving on the battlefield. Unnecessary reductions to Army research and development is just not right, especially when we have already added the additional money over and above the President's budget request.

We understand the importance of restoring these sites, but we also understand the importance of maintaining our research and development for the soldier on the battlefield to have the most advanced technology and the most advanced weapons that he or she can possibly have to carry out their mission and to protect themselves while they're doing it.

So I must oppose this amendment, and I yield back the balance of my time.

The CHAIR. The question is on the amendment offered by the gentleman from Oregon (Mr. BLUMENAUER).

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

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

The CHAIR. Pursuant to clause 6 of rule XVIII, further proceedings on the amendment offered by the gentleman from Oregon will be postponed.

It is now in order to consider amendment No. 11 printed in House Report 113-170.

Ms. JACKSON LEE. Madam Chair, I withdraw amendment No. 11.

The CHAIR. The Chair understands amendment No. 11 will not be offered.

AMENDMENT NO. 12 OFFERED BY MS. JACKSON LEE

The CHAIR. It is now in order to consider amendment No. 12 printed in House Report 113-170.

Ms. JACKSON LEE. Madam Chair, I have an amendment at the desk.

The CHAIR. The Clerk will designate the amendment.

The text of the amendment is as follows:

Page 29, line 22, after the dollar amount, insert “(reduced by \$2,000,000)”.

Page 157, line 2, after the dollar amount, insert “(increased by \$2,000,000)”.

The CHAIR. Pursuant to House Resolution 312, the gentlewoman from Texas (Ms. JACKSON LEE) and a Member opposed each will control 5 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentlewoman from Texas.

□ 1600

Ms. JACKSON LEE. I thank the chairman of the subcommittee and I thank the ranking member of the subcommittee.

Madam Chair, let me, first of all, acknowledge the hard work that it takes to provide for the men and women of the United States military and to secure America. As a member of the Homeland Security Committee, I am well aware of the combined efforts, obviously, in the military and the line of demarcation between civilian, but we all are committed to the national security of this Nation.

This amendment deals with the reduction in funding of the procurement Defense-wide by \$1 million. I want to give the good news. The good news is that this money would be put in deficit reduction. But I do want to acknowledge that one of the issues that we must address as we go forward in the collective intelligence agencies, as we have listened to some of the challenges that we are facing in light of the present status of the leaks that have occurred by an American citizen who was working in the capacity as a contractor—this impacts all of us. So as this \$1 million would be submitted into the deficit reduction pool, I believe it is extremely important that we look very closely at the extended use of civilian contractors, the extended use of a budget that is responsible for 70 percent of the intelligence of this country.

Now, I know that some of the contractors deal with issues that are not individual personnel, but are dealing with research and dealing with equipment. But I believe that it is important

that we look at the question that resulted in the disclosure of leaked and highly sensitive classified information, and the continuing raising of concern of whether or not the national security of this Nation has been impacted because of the outsourcing of intelligence responsibility.

In particular, I think we need to look at the outsourcing of determining top secret clearance. Obviously, the circumstances that resulted in the leaking is an individual that had an interesting resume, from the educational level of a high school GED—of which we respect and encourage people to complete their education—of the military service, and then on to top secret by a contractor who gave out top secret clearances. We hope that there was some kind of review. So my amendment is intended to highlight this issue.

I would hope that as we proceed, that this question will, if you will, have the ability to slow—not halt—the use of civilian contractors out of all of our agencies dealing with the issue of intelligence. We want to assure the American people that we are concerned about the protection of this Nation's national security—civil liberties as well, but also to prevent the leaks that have occurred.

Let me conclude my remarks and let me just say that I hope this brings about a discussion that will cross jurisdictional lines of the Judiciary Committee, the Intelligence Committee, our appropriators. Let's fix this enormous use and reliance on these contractors' outsourcing. Let's develop a highly trained group of Federal Governmental professionals committed, if you will, to the ongoing service to their Nation. Respecting contractors have the same loyalty, but I think it would be better, Mr. Chairman, if we can frame the utilization of contractors in such a way that we can be assured that everything that deals with the national security of this Nation will be protected.

With that, I will withdraw the amendment.

AMENDMENT NO. 13 OFFERED BY MS. JACKSON LEE

The Acting CHAIR (Mr. POE of Texas). It is now in order to consider amendment No. 13 printed in House Report 113-170.

Ms. JACKSON LEE. Mr. Chairman, I have an amendment at the desk.

The Acting CHAIR. The Clerk will designate the amendment.

The text of the amendment is as follows:

Page 29, line 22, after the dollar amount, insert “(reduced by \$10,000,000)”.

Page 34, line 15, after the dollar amount, insert “(increased by \$10,000,000)”.

Page 34, line 23, after the dollar amount, insert “(increased by \$10,000,000)”.

The Acting CHAIR. Pursuant to House Resolution 312, the gentlewoman from Texas (Ms. JACKSON LEE) and a Member opposed each will control 5 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentlewoman from Texas.

Ms. JACKSON LEE. Again, Mr. Chairman, I want to thank Mr. YOUNG and Mr. VISCOSKY for their leadership for an important responsibility in this Nation.

My amendment increases funding for the Defense Health Program's research and development by \$10 million. These funds will address the question of breast cancer in the United States military.

The American Cancer Society calls several strains of breast cancer as a particularly aggressive subtype associated with lower survival rates; in this instance, it's a triple negative. But I raise an article that says: “Fighting a Different Battle; Breast Cancer and the Military.”

We all know, by the way, that breast cancer can affect both men and women. The bad news is breast cancer has been just about as brutal on women in the military as combat. Let me say that sentence again. Breast cancer has been just about as brutal on women in the military as combat. More than 800 women have been wounded in Iraq and Afghanistan, according to the Army Times; 874 military women were diagnosed with breast cancer just between 2000 and 2011. And according to that same study, more are suspected. It grows.

The good news is that we have been working on it, and I want to add my appreciation to the military. This, however, will allow for the additional research. As new young women come into the United States military, as women stay longer in the United States military, as women get older in the United States military, as women ascend to leadership roles in the United States military, these dollars provide research.

Not only is breast cancer striking relatively young military women at an alarming rate, but male servicemembers, veterans and their dependents are at risk as well. With a younger and generally healthier population, those in the military tend to have a lower risk for most cancers than civilians—including significantly lower colorectal, lung and cervical—but breast cancer is a different story.

Military people in general, and in some cases very specifically, are at a significantly greater risk for contracting breast cancer, says Dr. Richard Clapp, a top cancer expert at Boston University who works at the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention on military breast cancer issues. He says life in the military can mean exposure to a witch's brew of risk factors directly linked to greater chances of getting breast cancer.

So, my friends, I am asking that we do the right thing. We're on the right track, we're on the right rail, we're on the right road. But with the expansion of women in the military, I can assure you, for long life, a vital service that

these men and women give, it is extremely important to move forward with this amendment.

Researchers point to a high use of oral contraception that's linked to breast cancer among women that would ensure that this particular amendment would be a positive step forward.

So I ask my colleagues to support the Jackson Lee amendment. With that, I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. VISCLOSKY. Mr. Chairman, I rise to claim the time in opposition to the amendment, although I am not opposed to the amendment.

The Acting CHAIR. Without objection, the gentleman from Indiana is recognized for 5 minutes.

There was no objection.

Mr. VISCLOSKY. I appreciate the recognition. And I think I speak for the subcommittee when I will suggest that we would be delighted to accept the gentlewoman's amendment.

I yield back the balance of my time.

Ms. JACKSON LEE. Let me thank the gentlemen, and thank them for their commitment to the men and women of the United States military. And let me thank my colleagues for accepting this amendment.

With that, I know that we will be safer, secure and healthier with this fight against breast cancer that continues to grow in the United States military.

I ask my colleagues to support it, and I yield back the balance of my time.

The Acting CHAIR. The question is on the amendment offered by the gentlewoman from Texas (Ms. JACKSON LEE).

The amendment was agreed to.

AMENDMENTS EN BLOC NO. 2 OFFERED BY MR. YOUNG OF FLORIDA

Mr. YOUNG of Florida. Mr. Chairman, pursuant to House Resolution 312, I offer amendments en bloc.

The Acting CHAIR. The Clerk will designate the amendments en bloc.

Amendments en bloc No. 2 consisting of amendment Nos. 83, 86, 87, 88, 89, 90, 91, 92, 93, 94, 95 and 96, printed in House Report No. 113-170, offered by Mr. YOUNG of Florida:

AMENDMENT NO. 83 OFFERED BY MR. LOWENTHAL OF CALIFORNIA

Page 126, line 21, after the dollar amount, insert "(reduced by \$5,000,000) (increased by \$5,000,000)".

AMENDMENT NO. 86 OFFERED BY MR. GRIFFIN OF ARKANSAS

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

SEC. _____. None of the funds made available by this Act may be used to cancel or modify the avionics modernization program of record for C-130 aircraft.

AMENDMENT NO. 87 OFFERED BY MR. HUNTER OF CALIFORNIA

At the end of the bill (before the short title), add the following new section:

SEC. _____. None of the funds made available by this Act may be used to—

(1) plan for, consider, or carry out any action to remove any portion of the Mount Soledad Veterans Memorial in San Diego, California;

(2) convey, or authorize the conveyance of, such memorial; or

(3) plan for or accept any reimbursement for any action described in paragraph (1) or (2).

AMENDMENT NO. 88 OFFERED BY MR. KLINE OF MINNESOTA

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

SEC. _____. None of the funds made available by this Act may be used by the Department of Defense to grant an enlistment waiver for an offense within offense code 433 (rape, sexual abuse, sexual assault, criminal sexual abuse, incest, or other sex crimes), as specified in Table 1 of the memorandum from the Under Secretary of Defense with the subject line "Directive-Type Memorandum (DTM) 08-018—'Enlistment Waivers'", dated June 27, 2008 (incorporating Change 3, March 20, 2013).

AMENDMENT NO. 89 OFFERED BY MR. NUNES OF CALIFORNIA

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

SEC. 10002. None of the funds made available by this Act may be used by the Secretary of the Air Force to reduce the force structure at Lajes Field, Azores, Portugal, below the total number of military and civilian personnel assigned to Lajes Field on October 1, 2012.

AMENDMENT NO. 90 OFFERED BY MR. RUNYAN OF NEW JERSEY

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

SEC. _____. None of the Operation and Maintenance funds made available in this Act may be used in contravention of section 41106 of title 49, United States Code.

AMENDMENT NO. 91 OFFERED BY MRS. BUSTOS OF ILLINOIS

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

SEC. 10002. None of the funds made available by this Act may be used to enter into a contract for the purchase of an American flag if the flag is certified (pursuant to the Federal Acquisition Regulation) as a foreign end product.

AMENDMENT NO. 92 OFFERED BY MR. ENGEL OF NEW YORK

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

SEC. _____. None of the funds made available by this Act may be used by the Department of Defense to lease or purchase new light duty vehicles for any executive fleet, or for an agency's fleet inventory, except in accordance with Presidential Memorandum—Federal Fleet Performance, dated May 24, 2011.

AMENDMENT NO. 93 OFFERED BY MR. GRAYSON OF FLORIDA

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

SEC. 10002. None of the funds made available by this Act may be used to enter into a contract with any offeror or any of its principals if the offeror certifies, pursuant to the Federal Acquisition Regulation, that the offeror or any of its principals—

(1) within a three-year period preceding this offer has been convicted of or had a civil judgment rendered against it for commission of fraud or a criminal offense in connection with obtaining, attempting to obtain, or performing a public (Federal, State, or local) contract or subcontract; violation of Federal or State antitrust statutes relating to the submission of offers; or commission of embezzlement, theft, forgery, bribery, falsification or destruction of records, making false statements, tax evasion, violating Federal criminal tax laws, or receiving stolen property; or

(2) are presently indicted for, or otherwise criminally or civilly charged by a governmental entity with, commission of any of the offenses enumerated in paragraph (1); or

(3) within a three-year period preceding this offer, has been notified of any delinquent Federal taxes in an amount that exceeds \$3,000 for which the liability remains unsatisfied.

AMENDMENT NO. 94 OFFERED BY MR. GRAYSON OF FLORIDA

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

SEC. _____. None of the funds made available by this Act may be used to engage in an act covered by or described in section 2340A of title 18, United States Code.

AMENDMENT NO. 95 OFFERED BY MR. GRAYSON OF FLORIDA

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

SEC. _____. None of the funds made available by this Act may be used for flag or general officers for each military department that are in excess to the number of such officers serving in such military department as of the date of the enactment of this Act.

AMENDMENT NO. 96 OFFERED BY MR. LOBIONDO OF NEW JERSEY

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

SEC. _____. None of the funds made available in this Act may be used to fund the performance of any Department of Defense flight demonstration team at a location outside the United States.

The Acting CHAIR. Pursuant to House Resolution 312, the gentleman from Florida (Mr. YOUNG) and the gentleman from Indiana (Mr. VISCLOSKY) each will control 10 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Florida.

Mr. YOUNG of Florida. Mr. Chairman, I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. VISCLOSKY. Mr. Chairman, I yield 2 minutes to the gentleman from California (Mr. LOWENTHAL).

Mr. LOWENTHAL. I'd like to thank Chairman YOUNG and also Ranking Member VISCLOSKY for providing me the time to speak today.

Mr. Chairman, providing STEM education to America's youth is critical to the global competitiveness of our Nation. This will rely, however, on a solid pipeline of STEM-degree graduates.

I stand here today to offer my revenue-neutral STARBASE amendment No. 99 to H.R. 2397, the Department of Defense Appropriations, to increase funding to the STARBASE youth program by \$5 million.

STARBASE is currently active in 79 congressional districts throughout the country and engages local fifth-grade elementary students by exposing them to STEM subjects through an inquiry-based curriculum. The program is carried out by the military services because the Department of Defense has identified a shortage of young adults graduating from these difficult and hard sciences.

The STARBASE academies work with school districts to engage students through "hands-on, mind-on," experiential activities. They study engineering, nanotechnology, navigation and mapping. These are all critical

fields that will keep our country competitive.

My no-cost, revenue-neutral amendment makes a significant step towards providing and engaging America's youth with the tools they need to pursue careers in STEM, a field where jobs are available and there is a significant lack of trained workers.

A recent Brookings Institution study said that as of 2011, there are now 26 million U.S. jobs—or approximately 20 percent of all jobs in the country—that require a high level of knowledge in any one of the STEM fields. I urge my colleagues to support this revenue-neutral amendment to H.R. 2396. Our students and our workforce need this.

Mr. VISCLOSKY. I yield back the balance of my time.

Mr. YOUNG of Florida. Mr. Chairman, I yield back the balance of my time.

The Acting CHAIR. The question is on the amendments en bloc offered by the gentleman from Florida (Mr. YOUNG).

The en bloc amendments were agreed to.

AMENDMENT NO. 14 OFFERED BY MR. POLIS

The Acting CHAIR. It is now in order to consider amendment No. 14 printed in House Report 113-170.

Mr. POLIS. I have an amendment at the desk.

The Acting CHAIR. The Clerk will designate the amendment.

The text of the amendment is as follows:

Page 29, line 22, after the dollar amount, insert “(reduced by \$107,000,000)”.

Page 157, line 2, after the dollar amount, insert “(increased by \$107,000,000)”.

The Acting CHAIR. Pursuant to House Resolution 312, the gentleman from Colorado (Mr. POLIS) and a Member opposed each will control 5 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Colorado.

Mr. POLIS. Mr. Chairman, as Members of Congress, one of our greatest responsibilities is to keep our country safe and invest our resources wisely, especially when it comes to securing the safety of our country.

The Ground-Based Midcourse Defense (GMD) program is a missile system that is supposed to be designed to deflect missiles from rogue states like Iran and North Korea. That would be great if it worked. It is a system with a long history of failure, and military leaders have expressed doubts for years about the viability of this program.

I encourage my colleagues to support my amendment, which would return the funding level for the GMD program back to the Pentagon's own request level in the fiscal year 2014 Defense appropriations bill. Specifically, my amendment cuts funding for the GMD missiles by \$107 million and applies those savings to deficit reduction.

Lacking a single successful test intercept since December 2008, the GMD program is simply a failure so far. These repeated failures unfortu-

nately have not stopped us from continuing to authorize over \$1 billion for the GMD program to purchase 14 additional missiles on top of the 30 we already have in the NDAA Act of 2013.

The Government Accountability Office has noted that the testing of the system to date has been insufficient to verify that it will function as intended, and there was a most recent test failure on July 5 which supports that assessment from the GAO.

Americans want a missile defense system we can count on. We need to ensure that our missile defenses are tested and are actually capable of keeping our families safe and don't merely provide the illusion of safety. Before we continue to build an arsenal, we should make sure that it works, as custodians of taxpayer funds.

□ 1615

Now, of course, those on the other side will argue that we need to make sure that in an ever more dangerous world we need to have and invest in the missile defenses to protect against the threats from Iran and North Korea. Of course, I agree. The issue is whether this works or not and whether we should reward failure as a Congress and as a country, or whether we should invest in success.

I believe, Mr. Chairman, we should invest in success and not reward failure. We need to be candid about the challenges we face. Deterring threats and encouraging diplomacy is crucial to keeping America safe. Our national security, the safety of Americans is too important to rely on programs that have failed test after test when we need to have confidence that when we need them, they will work.

If we are serious about cutting wasteful spending here in Congress, we need to be willing to take a close look at programs like the GMD and find ways to trim spending and increase our national security. We can do this by building a leaner, more agile, more affordable military that is suited to the 21st century, while being diligent in ensuring that our existing systems can keep us safe and operate as they are intended to.

I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. FRANKS of Arizona. Mr. Chairman, I claim the time in opposition.

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

Mr. FRANKS of Arizona. Mr. Chairman, I am reminded that when two airplanes hit two buildings, it cost our economy \$2 trillion and many thousands of lives. It occurs to me that sometimes we are fairly shortsighted. Sometimes even as conservative fiscally as I am, sometimes in this Chamber we don't look to our primary duty and we become penny-wise and very pound-foolish.

One nuclear armed missile coming into the United States could ruin our whole day. I am astonished sometimes at the lack of insight to this very real problem.

The system that we are speaking of today, the GMD, is the only system that we have tested that is successfully capable of defending this country against intercontinental ballistic missiles carrying nuclear warheads or other ordnance.

Mr. Chairman, I just find it astonishing that President Obama and his supporters have cut funding for our missile defenses every year they have been in office. They criticize these programs when there are test failures or delays that have been made worse by their slashing and burning of the program.

Mr. Chairman, I am convinced that the cost of failing in this area is simply too high. While the Ground-based Midcourse Defense System did miss its target on a July 5 test, it was one test. It has been successfully tested repeatedly since the 1999 testing began. This administration has not offered funding for testing this system since 2008.

Mr. Chairman, it should not shock us that when we don't test our systems, sometimes they don't always perform perfectly. If we cut funding for systems that don't have a perfect test record, we are doomed to have no protection at all.

Every sophisticated program in the Defense Department has had technical challenges at some time. But GMD's technical challenges are not insurmountable. We must commit to support these systems to see these challenges through.

The amendment that Mr. POLIS has offered would strike \$107 million authorized in the National Defense Authorization Act. It would actually, because the authority for multi-year procurement would then be done away with, this Polis amendment actually costs the taxpayers money.

I would just ask the gentleman: If not this system, what other system would he suggest that would protect our country against a potential situation where an intercontinental ballistic missile were coming into the homeland? I would ask him to consider that.

I would now yield 2 minutes to my friend, the gentleman from Colorado (Mr. LAMBORN).

Mr. LAMBORN. Mr. Chairman, I rise in opposition to the amendment by the gentleman from Colorado.

Mr. Chairman, the House has rejected these amendments—this and a following amendment by the gentleman from Colorado—on the National Defense Authorization Act already this year.

This amendment would strike the funding provided in this bill to provide for multi-year procurement authority of booster motors for the ground-based interceptors, GBIs, that Secretary Hagel announced the United States would deploy this past March.

This amendment, if it were adopted, and perhaps this is unintentional, but it would actually cost the United States as much as \$200 million.

Perhaps the gentleman is opposed to the Obama administration's missile defense policy as articulated by Secretary of Defense Hagel. If so, that is a separate issue.

But when you look at North Korea, you look at Iran, I think it would be unwise to oppose the decision to add ground-based interceptors.

All that this amendment is doing is raising the price that taxpayers have to pay for the GBIs that the President and the Secretary of Defense have said we should buy. This isn't just my position. It is what the Missile Defense Agency and the CBO have already said: multi-year procurement will save the taxpayer money.

Now, the reliability issues that the gentleman brought up have nothing to do with this funding, because this funding talks about booster motors. Of the 26 tests that involve the GMD system, Ground-based Missile Defense, 18 of those were 100 percent successful. Of the remaining eight that had problems, none of them involved the booster motor. That is the subject of this amendment. So this amendment is misdirected if it is concerned about the stated concern of reliability.

I can't understand why we would oppose multi-year procurement and advance procurement of the 14 GBIs that the Defense Department says we will buy.

Mr. Chairman, I would urge opposition to this amendment.

Mr. FRANKS of Arizona. Mr. Chairman, I would just remind people in this Chamber that nuclear missiles coming into this country are the most dangerous weapons that we face, and GMD is the only system that we have to protect ourselves from it. I hope this amendment will be defeated, and I yield back the balance of my time.

Mr. POLIS. To be clear, Mr. Chairman, this amendment saves taxpayer money and actually reduces the deficit by over \$100 million.

I will be happy to yield 1½ minutes to the gentleman from Indiana (Mr. VISCLOSKEY).

Mr. VISCLOSKEY. I appreciate the gentleman yielding.

Mr. Chairman, I rise in strong support of the amendment and would want to make a couple of things clear to all of my colleagues.

The fact is the administration did ask for money. For the ballistic missile defense midcourse section in the bill they asked for \$1.033 billion this year, fiscal year 2014. This is not absent an administration request.

Secondly, the gentleman from Arizona said that the bad test and the problems that they indicate are not unresolvable. I would absolutely agree with the gentleman, but this is a procurement account. Let us resolve these problems before we procure something that last month has not worked so we don't have to pull them out of silos, we don't have to invest additional taxpayers' money, and we don't have to waste that hard-earned money.

There are threats, and we ought to make sure the systems we deploy to protect our Nation work before we procure and deploy them.

I applaud the gentleman for his amendment and strongly support it.

Mr. POLIS. I thank the gentleman.

It is just simple business sense. It doesn't save money to preorder something that you don't know works. You don't do that in business. We as a country shouldn't do it.

This is not a theoretical discussion about advance purchasing or economies of scale. When things work there's a legitimate discussion about that. It is absolutely foolish—foolish—to throw good taxpayer money after bad before our system has proven to work to keep America safe.

I urge my colleagues to adopt this amendment and yield back the balance of my time.

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

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

Mr. FRELINGHUYSEN. Mr. Chairman, I demand a recorded vote.

The Acting CHAIR. Pursuant to clause 6 of rule XVIII, further proceedings on the amendment offered by the gentleman from Colorado will be postponed.

AMENDMENT NO. 15 OFFERED BY MR. BLUMENAUER

The Acting CHAIR. It is now in order to consider amendment No. 15 printed in House Report 113-170.

Mr. BLUMENAUER. Mr. Chairman, I have an amendment at the desk.

The Acting CHAIR. The Clerk will designate the amendment.

The text of the amendment is as follows:

Page 30, line 21, after the dollar amount insert the following: “(reduced by \$85,000,000)”.

The Acting CHAIR. Pursuant to House Resolution 312, the gentleman from Oregon (Mr. BLUMENAUER) and a Member opposed each will control 5 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Oregon.

Mr. BLUMENAUER. Mr. Chairman, I yield myself 2 minutes.

This amendment simply reduces Research Development Test & Evaluation funds for the new Ohio-class nuclear-armed submarine by 10 percent. Bear in mind, we are facing 10 percent sequestration cuts over the next decade. This will help the Navy plan for the likely effects of sequestration by cutting Cold War weapons rather than what the military really needs.

These replacement submarines are unaffordable and will weaken the surface Navy. They are expected to cost \$6 billion per boat on average with a plan to procure 12 of them.

According to a report from the Arms Control Association, the operating cost of this replacement will be \$347 billion lifetime. Even the Navy's own shipbuilding plan for fiscal year 2014 said:

Replacing the Ohio-class submarines will have a disproportionate impact on Navy shipbuilding plans.

It comes at the expense of other shipbuilding abilities and naval readiness. There are far more effective job creation plans than to undertake this initiative.

Our amendment offers a more balanced approach. We can easily afford to phase down or slow the replacement submarine program. The Navy can deploy 1,000 nuclear warheads on its submarines—as planned under the New START Treaty—with eight Ohio-class submarines, which means this modest cut can be easily handled.

The Pentagon and the Joint Chiefs of Staff have determined that the United States can provide for its security with fewer nuclear weapons. Yet nuclear acquisition programs are racing to preserve the current size of today's nuclear force.

Instead of wasting billions of dollars on weapons the Pentagon says it will not need, we should realign our budgets with the reality that the United States plans to reduce its nuclear arsenal.

I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. CRENSHAW. Mr. Chairman, I rise to claim the time in opposition to the amendment.

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

Mr. CRENSHAW. Mr. Chairman, I remind my colleagues that we have already cut the defense budget pretty drastically, and nuclear weapons exist in today's world. I might not like it, you might not like it, we might wish they didn't exist, but they do exist.

Because nuclear weapons exist in this world, we need to have the ability to defend against them and also deter their use. That is important to our national security.

We do that through what we call the nuclear triad. We have the capability to launch nuclear missiles from silos that are based on land, we have the ability to launch nuclear-capable missiles from airplanes, we also have the ability to launch nuclear-capable missiles from submarines that are somewhere in these vast oceans.

Of those three of the triad, the nuclear submarine, or the submarine with nuclear capability, is the most survivable because you can blow up a silo, you can shoot down an airplane, but it is almost impossible to find a submarine somewhere in the ocean that has this nuclear capability. Because it is the most survivable, then it is the best deterrent, because we know what it can do and our enemies know what it can do.

Right now, we are planning to replace what is called the Ohio-class submarines to continue this capability. This is a capability that has kept us safe for the last 60 years. It is still important to our long-term national security. If we adopt this amendment, we will begin to cripple this capability, and that is bad for our national security.

I would urge my colleagues to vote against this amendment.

I would like to yield 1½ minutes to the gentleman from Connecticut (Mr. COURTNEY).

□ 1630

Mr. COURTNEY. Mr. Chairman, I rise in opposition to this amendment.

I'd like to just sort of add a few points to the gentleman's prior comments.

First of all, the fleet is not being replaced one to one—the current fleet size is 14, and the new fleet will be 12. The program has already been delayed by 2 years because of earlier reductions in the defense budget. That 2-year delay is going to push us right up to 2021, which is when the aging fleet which is in play right now is going to start being decommissioned over time in terms of the reduction. Because of investment in design and development, which is what this amendment is focused on, we have saved \$2 billion per vessel from where the Navy started when this project first commenced a number of years ago. It was \$7 billion, and we are down to \$5 billion per boat in terms of the projected costs that the Navy has actually come forward with.

I would just lastly note that the strategic review, which has been done under Secretary Gates and under Secretary Hagel, has repeatedly put SSBN replacement at the absolute apex in terms of national defense priorities, again, for a lot of the reasons the prior speaker indicated. Sea-based nuclear deterrence fits in perfectly well with the START Treaty, but as for the math of eight subs for 1,000 warheads, if you're going to have sailors being back home after deployment and if you're going to have repairs and maintenance, you'll need 12 as a bare minimum—a far cry from the Cold War days when 41 for Freedom was actually the size of this fleet.

We are now down to the bare bones, and we should not cut it any further. I would oppose the amendment.

Mr. CRENSHAW. Mr. Chairman, I yield 1½ minutes to the gentleman from Washington (Mr. KILMER).

Mr. KILMER. I thank the gentleman for yielding.

Mr. Chairman, I rise not only as the Representative of the area that includes Naval Base Kitsap, which is the home port of eight SSBNs and 60 percent of the Navy's SSBN force, but I rise with a nonparochial interest as well.

I am in opposition to this amendment because we know the SSBNs, or the Ohio-class subs, have been a pillar of our national defense for over three decades. These subs and their crews act as peacekeepers around the world every single day. They are amongst our most significant assets for a continued forward-presence and are a strategic deterrent around the world. Our country, our Navy, and our sailors cannot afford to delay the recapitalization of this platform.

While I thank the gentleman from Oregon for bringing this forward, I urge my colleagues to oppose the amendment.

Mr. CRENSHAW. I yield back the balance of my time.

The Acting CHAIR. The gentleman from Oregon has 3 minutes remaining.

Mr. BLUMENAUER. I listened to my good friend from Florida, and I agree in terms of the necessity of having a strong nuclear deterrent, but he just ticked off that we would still have the air-based bombers and we would have land-based missiles. Even with eight nuclear submarines, we would have more than enough capacity.

Now, the historic arguments, I think, are a little bit distorted. Each of these new submarines carries 16 to 20 missiles. Each missile today carries four to five nuclear warheads, each 20 times more powerful than the bombs that decimated Hiroshima. One of these submarines—two, three, four—is adequate to serve as a deterrent for anybody going forward, especially when we have our air- and land-based in addition to this.

We have a deterrent that will make a difference to anybody as we are moving now to scale down the overall number of warheads, because who is it that we are deterring? North Korea? It doesn't yet have a missile that can even get to us, one, and a fraction of the firepower would destroy it. We could wreck China. We could decimate the Soviet Union. Deterrence is alive and well with a fraction of this, but embarking on a program to spend hundreds of billions of dollars—freezing us in time with, as I mentioned, \$347 billion going forward—is foolish. Every independent analysis suggests that we will be better off in going forward with being able to right-size the nuclear deterrent. Even the 1,000 is probably more than we need today.

If we can't come to grips with the fact that we are spending hundreds of billions of dollars on things that don't make us any safer, that we can't afford, and that come at the expense of operational activities for our military that do matter, we are going to be trapped in this downward budget spiral, wasting tax dollars, not making America safer, not making it stronger, and not being able to have resources for things that would be of a higher priority for our military.

Now, notwithstanding all of the hyperbole here, this is a modest 10 percent reduction in the development resources. It's not going to stop our going forward, but it will be a signal to maybe take a deep breath and look at how we do this most effectively. I would strongly urge the approval of this amendment.

I yield back the balance of my time.

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

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

Mr. BLUMENAUER. Mr. Chairman, I demand a recorded vote.

The Acting CHAIR. Pursuant to clause 6 of rule XVIII, further proceedings on the amendment offered by the gentleman from Oregon will be postponed.

AMENDMENT NO. 16 OFFERED BY MR. POCAN

The Acting CHAIR. It is now in order to consider amendment No. 16 printed in House Report 113-170.

Mr. POCAN. Mr. Chairman, I have an amendment at the desk.

The Acting CHAIR. The Clerk will designate the amendment.

The text of the amendment is as follows:

Page 30, line 21, after the dollar amount, insert “(increased by \$10,000,000)”.

Page 31, line 20, after the dollar amount, insert “(reduced by \$12,010,000)”.

The Acting CHAIR. Pursuant to House Resolution 312, the gentleman from Wisconsin (Mr. POCAN) and a Member opposed each will control 5 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Wisconsin.

Mr. POCAN. Mr. Chairman, I rise today to introduce an amendment to the Defense appropriations bill, and I want to thank Chairman YOUNG and Ranking Member VISCLOSKEY for their efforts on this important legislation.

My amendment would help improve the safety of advanced batteries, which are critical to both our new energy economy as well as to our current and future Department of Defense missions.

Advanced energy technologies not only produce good-paying, high-quality American jobs, but they also reduce our dependence on foreign oil, protect the environment, and lead to the advancements of new energy-efficient sources that are more effective. Thus, it is no surprise that our military requires this type of innovative technology to meet its expanding needs. Longer lasting energy sources mean our military's transportation and weapons systems are more effective in the field and limit safety risks that arise from refueling or recharging. More efficient energy capabilities mean a more efficient, more effective, and safer military.

On that front, lithium-ion batteries represent some of the most significant clean energy advancements of our recent history: they contain no toxic chemicals; they have up to three times the performance capabilities of other battery products; and they are required for many of the military's next generation weapons systems. Their need will only increase, but as often is the case with new technologies, improvements need to be made in order to ensure their safe and effective use.

Current lithium-ion batteries can cause violent fires with extreme smoke and high temperatures that are potentially catastrophic, especially on ships. As a result of these safety concerns, the acceptance and adoption of many lithium-ion-powered Navy systems under development are greatly delayed,

thus greatly limiting our ability to respond to emerging threats.

None of us here want to have any members of our military in danger, but we don't have to choose between improving our operational capabilities and keeping our courageous service-members safe. We are not far away from these types of advancements. New research has produced high-temperature material compounds that can significantly extend the maximum temperatures at which the batteries can safely operate.

We need to continue to develop and test these innovative compounds that require further research and development support. That is why I introduced this budget-neutral amendment, which I am proud to have introduced with Congressman CÁRDENAS—to provide for the necessary funding for research, development, and testing to improve the safety of advanced batteries.

I now yield 2 minutes to my friend from California, Congressman CÁRDENAS.

Mr. CÁRDENAS. Mr. Chairman, I rise today in support of Congressman POCAN's amendment, which increases the Navy Research, Testing, Development, and Evaluation account by \$10 million. This would support research, improving the safety of advanced batteries, specifically lithium-ion batteries. This amendment does not add new funding to the bill.

Lithium-ion is the present and future of our energy storage technology. This technology is critical to U.S. military personnel for communications, navigation, and vehicles on land and in the sea, air, and space. It is also important to many other sectors of the economy, including to the utility companies, transportation, aviation, aerospace, and medical devices.

As we have seen with recent airliner incidents, we can do more to address the safety of these batteries. Without improving that safety, we cannot fully realize the potential of lithium-ion technology. Without realizing that potential, we cannot improve our production capability here in the United States of America.

The global market for lithium batteries was worth more than \$11 billion in 2012, and it is expected to double to \$22 billion by 2016. Right now, the U.S. has a very small market share of the lithium-ion industry. The bulk of the industry is in Japan, China, and Korea. Investments like this are critical to growing the U.S. industrial base and in creating middle class manufacturing jobs. Funding research and development for this cutting-edge technology can ensure that the lithium-ion industry grows right here in America. With that growth comes more government and commercial applications.

I urge my colleagues to support this amendment. As an electrical engineer myself, I am very, very proud of the innovation of the United States of America, but little by little, we see that slipping away to other countries. Yet,

at the same time, if we just invest a little, this \$10 million will yield billions of dollars in the future.

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

Mr. VISCLOSKY. Mr. Chairman, I rise in opposition to the amendment.

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

Mr. VISCLOSKY. I certainly appreciate what my colleague from Wisconsin is trying to do with his amendment. As a former chairman and ranking member on the Energy and Water Appropriations Subcommittee, I certainly attach great importance to battery research. Mr. FRELINGHUYSEN is on the floor as well, who chairs Energy and Water.

The concern I do have is to make sure that we are organized as the Federal Government on this research and that we are looking at the appropriate expenditure in the appropriate places for the funds.

One example I simply would give is that, in this 2014 fiscal year's Energy and Water appropriations bill, \$24 million was provided to the Joint Center for Energy Research, a DOE energy innovative hub. This hub, which team includes five of the national laboratories and several major research universities, is seeking new technologies to move in the direction that my colleague supports.

So I do appreciate his long-term goal. Obviously, we have to reduce our dependency on carbon fossil fuel from a national security perspective, but, again, I want to make sure that we are cautious as far as where and how much of this money we can effectively spend in the coming fiscal year.

I yield such time as he may consume to the gentleman from New Jersey.

Mr. FRELINGHUYSEN. Mr. Chairman, I thank the gentleman.

Is there some movement to withdraw this?

Mr. POCAN. Will the gentleman yield?

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

Mr. POCAN. If I understand correctly, the chairman and the ranking member have said we can continue to have this conversation. In recognition of that, I would be glad at this time to withdraw my amendment.

Mr. FRELINGHUYSEN. I look forward to working with the gentleman.

AMENDMENT NO. 17 OFFERED BY MR. NUGENT

The Acting CHAIR. It is now in order to consider amendment No. 17 printed in House Report 113-170.

Mr. NUGENT. Mr. Chairman, I have an amendment at the desk.

The Acting CHAIR. The Clerk will designate the amendment.

The text of the amendment is as follows:

Page 31, line 8, after the dollar amount, insert "(increased by \$10,500,000)".

Page 31, line 20, after the dollar amount, insert "(reduced by \$12,500,000)".

The Acting CHAIR. Pursuant to House Resolution 312, the gentleman

from Florida (Mr. NUGENT) and a Member opposed each will control 5 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Florida.

□ 1645

Mr. NUGENT. Mr. Chairman, it's not every day I get to stand up here in front of the House and talk about a government program that is actually doing well and running ahead of schedule, but that's what brings me here today.

The Counter-electronics High Power Microwave Missile Project, or CHAMP for short, is an Air Force program to develop a capability to disrupt or eliminate an adversary's electronics without causing physical destruction to people or facilities. The only real question with CHAMP is what vehicle to use to deliver that microwave to the intended target.

As it turns out, we have an available stockpile of cruise missiles which are expensive to build and for which we have no other use. Fitting CHAMP into our existing cruise missiles is far cheaper than trying to construct a new vehicle just for that purpose. My amendment, which is fully offset, would provide \$10.5 million toward that end.

By making this investment now, we can ensure that CHAMP will be able to put this weapon in the field years ahead of schedule and at a lower cost, while also continuing to develop a longer-term solution. It's a shame that fixing every government program isn't as simple as this.

I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. VISCLOSKY. Mr. Chairman, I rise in opposition to the gentleman's amendment.

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

Mr. VISCLOSKY. I rise in opposition because of where the funds for the gentleman's amendment are coming from.

The amendment would use funds from a committee priority, the Defense Rapid Innovation program. This program emphasizes technology development issues done primarily through small businesses.

Certainly, in my short time as ranking member on this subcommittee, I have been impressed by the lack of a true small business program at the Department of Defense, despite their protestations. DOD's track record of support for small businesses must be improved for many reasons, not the least of which is what small businesses provide to solve major issues for the Department. In the 2 years of program execution so far, fiscal years 2011 and 2012, the Department of Defense has received over 3,000 proposals for funding. This includes 2,200 proposals from small businesses across America for fiscal year 2012 funding for completion and execution this year.

Again, my concern is where the money is coming from in this amendment, and I strongly oppose the gentleman's amendment.

I yield back the balance of my time.
Mr. NUGENT. Mr. Chairman, all I can tell you is this: the offset from the Rapid Innovation Fund—currently the outlay rate, I think, for the first year was 43 percent from that fund.

This is a ready project. This is actually one that the Air Force has tested in a positive manner with positive results in regards to actually eliminating a threat without destroying a building or without destroying lives. If we had something like this when we went into Iraq or that area, we possibly could have done something without having to rebuild an entire infrastructure while still doing what we needed to do to be able to do our military mission.

Mr. Chairman, all I can tell you is that it is, in fact, a program that is working. It just needs a delivery vehicle. This is offset in regards to no additional spending that would be required, other than what comes from that fund that is sitting there. That's what that rapid development fund was actually designed for.

I yield back the balance of my time.
The Acting CHAIR. The question is on the amendment offered by the gentleman from Florida (Mr. NUGENT).

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

Mr. NUGENT. Mr. Chairman, I demand a recorded vote.

The Acting CHAIR. Pursuant to clause 6 of rule XVIII, further proceedings on the amendment offered by the gentleman from Florida will be postponed.

AMENDMENT NO. 18 OFFERED BY MR. HECK OF NEVADA

The Acting CHAIR. It is now in order to consider amendment No. 18 printed in House Report 113-170.

Mr. HECK of Nevada. Mr. Chairman, I have an amendment at the desk.

The Acting CHAIR. The Clerk will designate the amendment.

The text of the amendment is as follows:

Page 31, line 20, after the dollar amount, insert “(reduced by \$15,000,000) (increased by \$15,000,000)”.

Page 86, line 21, after the dollar amount, insert “(increased by \$15,000,000)”.

Page 86, line 22, after the dollar amount insert “(increased by \$15,000,000)”.

The Acting CHAIR. Pursuant to House Resolution 312, the gentleman from Nevada (Mr. HECK) and a Member opposed each will control 5 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Nevada.

Mr. HECK of Nevada. Mr. Chairman, since its inception, the Iron Dome system has achieved tremendous success defeating rockets fired at the State of Israel from the Gaza Strip, and I am pleased that the underlying bill supports the President's request and fully funds this critical program. However, despite significant investments in this vital program, the United States has no rights to any of the proprietary information associated with that system.

My amendment would provide \$15 million for the Israeli Iron Dome short-

range defense system to initiate co-production of missile interceptors in the United States. This is \$15 million, in addition to the funds appropriated to support Israel's Iron Dome program, to help ensure that the U.S. has a role in future production and can leverage the technology that we have invested in. Specifically, these funds will support the infrastructure, tooling, transferring data, special test equipment, and related components for U.S. production.

This amendment will help stabilize U.S. manufacturers who are facing an uncertain future with U.S. military procurement shrinking in the face of sequestration. By increasing opportunities for U.S. manufacturers, we will help support our Nation's struggling economy, while supporting and creating critical jobs here at home.

This funding will also provide a second source of production for Israel, who can leverage the rate-production capabilities of American firms to ensure that necessary quantities of Iron Dome interceptors are fielded as rapidly as possible. Providing this funding will ensure that our most critical ally in the Middle East, Israel, has the necessary capacity to defend itself against rocket attacks launched by Hamas.

In March of 2013, during President Obama's trip to Israel, the commander of the Israeli Air Defense Command, Brigadier General Shohat, spoke of the need for U.S. co-production of Iron Dome missile interceptors.

In response to concerns about future missile interceptor shortfalls and the desire to increase Israel's Iron Dome deployment from 5 to 13 batteries, the general stated:

What would be impacted is the pace at which we equip ourselves. Bottom line, I need as many air defense units as possible and as quickly as possible.

By accepting this amendment, the House will ensure that Israel has the capability, as well as the capacity, to defend itself.

Further, in written testimony provided to the House Armed Services Strategic Forces Subcommittee, Director of the Missile Defense Agency Vice Admiral James Syring indicated that the Missile Defense Agency was actively seeking Iron Dome co-production opportunities and was negotiating to obtain available technical data packages and data rights. This amendment will ensure that funding is available to move forward on this important effort.

During consideration of H.R. 160, the National Defense Authorization Act of 2014, by the House Armed Services Committee, I offered an amendment to authorize funding for co-production of Iron Dome, which was unanimously agreed to. Additionally, the House of Representatives authorized this funding when it voted to pass the fiscal year 2014 NDAA last month.

Finally, Mr. Chairman, in order to offset the cost of this co-production, my amendment reduces two applied re-

search programs within the Defense-wide RDT&E. Specifically, it reduces applied research in joint munitions technology by \$5 million and reduces funding for applied research in chemical and biological defense programs by \$10 million. These modest reductions conform to the funding levels authorized in the National Defense Authorization Act and ensure that these programs still receive adequate and appropriate funding.

Mr. Chairman, my amendment ensures that Israel has the capacity to defend itself while providing the U.S. the ability to leverage our significant investments in Israel's Iron Dome short-range rocket defense program.

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

Mr. FRELINGHUYSEN. Mr. Chairman, I rise to claim time to speak on the amendment.

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

Mr. FRELINGHUYSEN. Mr. Chairman, this Israeli cooperative program is an important program, and the Israelis are very good and loyal allies of ours. So we support the gentleman's amendment.

I yield back the balance of my time.
Mr. HECK of Nevada. Mr. Chairman, I yield back the balance of my time.

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

The amendment was agreed to.

AMENDMENT NO. 19 OFFERED BY MS. MICHELLE LUJAN GRISHAM OF NEW MEXICO

The Acting CHAIR. It is now in order to consider amendment No. 19 printed in House Report 113-170.

Ms. MICHELLE LUJAN GRISHAM of New Mexico. Mr. Chairman, I have an amendment at the desk.

The Acting CHAIR. The Clerk will designate the amendment.

The text of the amendment is as follows:

Page 31, line 20, after the dollar amount, insert “(reduced by \$10,000,000) (increased by \$10,000,000)”.

The Acting CHAIR. Pursuant to House Resolution 312, the gentlewoman from New Mexico (Ms. MICHELLE LUJAN GRISHAM) and a Member opposed each will control 5 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentlewoman from New Mexico.

Ms. MICHELLE LUJAN GRISHAM of New Mexico. Mr. Chairman, In 1990, the existing U.S. satellite-communications capacity would not support the warfighters during the first gulf war. The United States made an urgent attempt to launch an additional Defense Satellite Communication System III spacecraft to support the war effort; but it was not until February 11, 1992, more than a year after the war ended, that the mission was finally launched.

In nearly every national space policy guidance document, resiliency and responsiveness are key objectives in global communications, navigation,

and guided munitions, all of which rely on satellites that provide game-changing advantages on the battlefield. Before Operationally Responsive Space, ORS, was established, the capacity to rapidly develop and deploy satellites was inadequate. ORS's mission is to respond to emerging, persistent, or unanticipated needs and quickly deploy cost-effective satellites to provide transformational advantages on the battlefield. ORS has the ability to launch field-ready satellites within just a few days or weeks. It also rapidly develops, delivers, and employs new capabilities in a few months to less than a year.

Increased speed for the delivery of space assets not only helps to close gaps in the United States' space systems capacity; it can also improve resiliency and reconstitute satellites lost to countermeasures. In 2007, China used a ground-based missile to destroy one of its own satellites, demonstrating their capacity to target our satellites and space-defense systems. Russia is currently developing a sea-based missile and space-defense system. As other countries modernize their military, the threat level to our communications, navigation, and guided munitions satellites intensifies.

ORS has also demonstrated the ability to cost effectively deploy space assets. General Schwartz said:

ORS is exactly what we need, innovation and greater efficiency as we contend with ongoing fiscal constraints and changing space posture.

Secretary of the Air Force Michael Donley called ORS "critical to our Nation's national security posture, and we need to proceed at the speed of need."

Eliminating ORS would cut the very programs that give our Nation's warfighters their military asymmetric advantage in space. The growing need for information dominance is driving a remarkable transition in space systems. ORS is integral to maintaining our advantage in space. Our amendment reserves \$10 million from RDT&E for this program.

Mr. Chairman, I thank the chair and the ranking member, and I look forward to continue to work on this important issue.

Mr. VISCLOSKY. Will the gentleman yield?

Ms. MICHELLE LUJAN GRISHAM of New Mexico. I yield to the gentleman from Indiana.

Mr. VISCLOSKY. Mr. Chairman, I appreciate the gentlewoman yielding and would point out to my colleagues that on this particular issue she has been dogged.

I do believe that this is one of a number of items within the bill where reasonable people can have a disagreement. Certainly the position that my colleague has from New Mexico is that she believes she has the most cost-effective approach that the United States Air Force should take. The problem that we face on the sub-

committee, given the financial and fiscal constraints we have, is that the Air Force did not ask for funding for this program for fiscal year 2013 or fiscal year 2014. So we deferred.

I appreciate her concern, and I appreciate her raising it to the body without making any representations as to what the future holds, but again would commend her for her work on this program and again her doggedness on behalf of it.

I appreciate the gentlewoman for yielding.

Ms. MICHELLE LUJAN GRISHAM of New Mexico. Mr. Chairman, I withdraw my amendment.

AMENDMENT NO. 20 OFFERED BY MR. NADLER

The Acting CHAIR. It is now in order to consider amendment No. 20 printed in House Report 113-170.

Mr. NADLER. Mr. Chairman, I have an amendment at the desk.

The Acting CHAIR. The Clerk will designate the amendment.

The text of the amendment is as follows:

Page 31, line 20, after the dollar amount, insert "(reduced by \$70,200,000)".

Page 157, line 2, after the dollar amount, insert "(increased by \$70,200,000)".

The Acting CHAIR. Pursuant to House Resolution 312, the gentleman from New York (Mr. NADLER) and a Member opposed each will control 5 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from New York.

□ 1700

Mr. NADLER. Mr. Chairman, I yield myself 2 minutes.

I urge my colleagues to support the Nadler-Garamendi-Polis amendment to eliminate additional funding for a new, costly, unproven, and unnecessary missile defense site. Our amendment would cut \$70 million that was added by the Appropriations Committee for an east coast missile defense system that the Pentagon says it does not want or need.

In a June 10 letter to Senate Armed Services Committee Chairman CARL LEVIN, Vice Admiral James Syring, director of the Missile Defense Agency and Lieutenant General Richard Formica, Commander, Joint Functional Command for Integrated Missile Defense, unequivocally stated:

There is no validated military requirement to deploy an east coast missile defense site.

Admiral Syring told the House Armed Services Committee earlier this year that he would not be able to use additional funds for an east coast site this year because the Pentagon has only begun to study the concept. And the Pentagon already has the funding it needs for this study in FY 2014.

Furthermore, the technology is still unproven at this time. There have been no successful intercept tests for the past 5 years of the system that might be deployed on the east coast. The recent test failure of the ground-based mid-course system that would be deployed on the east coast is another rea-

son not to rush forward with deployment.

In a time of budget deficits and looming sequester of funds, we cannot afford to spend money on a program that the military says it does not yet need and does not yet work. The Pentagon says the current system, based in Alaska and California, is sufficient to defend the entire continental United States against a limited attack from North Korea and Iran.

The CBO says an east coast base would cost approximately \$3.5 billion over the next 5 years. Admiral Syring and General Formica said there are currently more cost-effective and less expensive alternatives to improving the defense of the U.S. homeland than an east coast missile site. It is a pure waste of money to deploy a missile defense site on the east coast before a need for such a site is identified and before the interceptors can be proved effective and suitable in operationally realistic tests. So we should not have this funding now.

I reserve the balance of my time.

U.S. SENATE,
COMMITTEE ON ARMED SERVICES,
Washington, DC, June 6, 2013.

Vice Admiral JAMES D. SYRING, USN,
Director, Missile Defense Agency, Department of
Defense, Ft. Belvoir, VA.

Lieutenant General RICHARD P. FORMICA,
USA,
Commander, U.S. Army Space and Missile De-
fense Command, Huntsville, AL.

DEAR VICE ADMIRAL SYRING AND LIEUTENANT GENERAL FORMICA: Following the briefing you provided earlier this week, I am writing to request your responses to the following questions regarding possible future options for homeland ballistic missile defense:

1. Is there currently a validated military requirement to deploy an East Coast missile defense site?

2. Do you favor Congress mandating the deployment of an East Coast site before the completion of the pending Environmental Impact Statement required by section 227 of the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2013 (Public Law 112-239)?

3. At this time do you believe there is a more effective and less expensive alternative to an East Coast missile defense site that is also available sooner than deployment of an East Coast missile defense site?

I would appreciate your responses to these questions no later than June 10, 2013, so that we may consider them for our upcoming markup of the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2014. I have written the questions in a way that will hopefully facilitate a prompt and unclassified response.

Sincerely,

CARL LEVIN,
Chairman.

DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE,
Washington, DC, June 10, 2013.

Hon. CARL LEVIN,
Chairman, Senate Armed Services Committee,
Washington, DC.

DEAR CHAIRMAN LEVIN: Thank you for your June 6, 2013, letter requesting additional information regarding a potential East Coast Missile Field. The Missile Defense Agency and the Joint Functional Command for Integrated Missile Defense jointly offer the following response:

1. Is there currently a validated military requirement to deploy an East Coast missile defense site?

Response: There is no validated military requirement to deploy an East Coast missile defense site.

2. Do you favor Congress mandating the deployment of an East Coast site before the completion of the pending Environmental Impact Statement required by Section 227 of the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2013 (Public Law 112-239)?

Response: No. We support completing the requirements mandated by Section 227 of the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2013 (Public Law 112-239).

3. At this time do you believe there is a more cost effective and less expensive alternative to an East Coast missile defense site that is also available sooner than deployment of an East Coast missile defense site?

Response: Yes. Investment in Ballistic Missile Defense System (BMDS) discrimination and sensor capabilities would result in more cost-effective near-term improvements to homeland missile defense. The Department of Defense is evaluating potential sensors enhancements that could be pursued to improve the BMDS kill chain and increase threat discrimination in addition to the evaluation of an additional interceptor site. While a potential East Coast site would add operational capability it would also come at significant materiel development and service sustainment cost. This evaluation, and others, will serve to inform decisions on our future BMDS architecture and budget requests.

Thank you for the opportunity to inform the Committee in advance of its Fiscal Year 2014 National Defense Authorization Act deliberations. If you have additional questions, please have your staff contact * * *

Very Respectfully,

J.D. SYRING,
*Vice Admiral, USN,
Director, Missile Defense Agency.*

RICHARD P. FORMICA,
*Lieutenant General,
U.S. Army, Commander, Joint Functional Command for Integrated Missile Defense.*

Mr. FRANKS of Arizona. Mr. Chairman, I claim the time in opposition.

The CHAIR. The gentleman is recognized for 5 minutes.

Mr. FRANKS of Arizona. Mr. Chairman, I yield myself 2½ minutes.

I rise in opposition to the amendment from the gentleman from New York. Two Presidents and three Secretaries of Defense recognize the advantage of an additional missile defense site for a more effective defense against long-range missile threats from the Middle East.

President Bush wanted to deploy 10 ground-based interceptors in Poland. President Obama wanted to deploy 24 SM-3 block IIB missiles in Poland. I would remind my colleague from New York that the additional idea of a homeland defense site is bipartisan and was supported by President Obama as recently as this March. But President Obama changed his mind with the cancellation of the SM-3 block IIB missiles intended for Poland in 2020, and now we no longer have a third homeland defense site which the Obama administration supported prior to March 15.

The termination of the SM-3 block IIB missile intended for Poland now

means defense of the homeland against ICBM threats from the Middle East will not be as strong as originally sought by this President—that's this President, Mr. Chairman—President Obama, who has cut missile defense every time he has had the opportunity since he started in the face of a growing threat, while the centrifuges in Iran continue to spin.

The warfighters agree an east coast site adds to the defense of the United States. General Jacoby, NORTHCOM Commander, said:

What a third site gives me, whether it's on the east coast or an alternate location, would be increased battle space; that means an increased opportunity for me to engage threats from either Iran or North Korea.

Mr. Chairman, it's a very simple matter of telemetry and geography. The east coast site would allow us much greater battle space and not have to make our West Coast sites travel the entire length of the continent in order to engage a potential incoming Iranian missile.

Mr. Chairman, I continue to sometimes be amazed. This is the most dangerous kind of threat that we face in America. The first purpose of this body is to make sure that the country's defenses are taken care of and that we provide for the national security of this country. And yet in a growing threat environment, by colleagues on the other side continue to want to cut missile defense. Mr. Chairman, I would urge defeat of this amendment.

I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. NADLER. I yield 2 minutes to the gentleman from California (Mr. GARAMENDI).

Mr. GARAMENDI. Mr. Chairman and my good friends who serve on these committees with me, this is not about the President and this is not about missile defense. This is about the unnecessary expenditure of a very important national asset—our money.

Testimony given in committee indicates that we may or may not need an east coast missile defense site. And we also know that the current missiles that are being used for these anti-ballistic missiles don't work. At least there's a failure, and there's been repeated failures just in the boost system, let alone if we can hit Iraq with a rock. So the problem here is this money should not be spent now for this site.

It is absolutely clear: the Department of Defense from last year's budget and appropriation has sufficient money to determine where to locate a site. With regard to the cancellation of the missile that was discussed a few minutes ago, it doesn't fit in the existing sites, and so they canceled it because it doesn't fit in the hole in the ground. So what are we doing here? This is \$70 million, not a vast amount of money when considering the appropriation for the Department of Defense, but that's \$70 million that could be used to—well, how about protecting a levee of some city in the United

States? It could be used to much better effect.

There was another amendment that I understand that failed that took another \$100 million or so out of this particular thing. We ought to be taking what money's available and putting it into something that actually might work, which would be directed energy. But an amendment for directed energy was refused an opportunity to be heard on the floor. So we really ought to be thinking seriously about how we move forward with this. I have great respect for my colleagues, but we ought not just throw money after other money.

Mr. FRANKS of Arizona. I yield 2½ minutes to the distinguished gentleman from Alabama (Mr. ROGERS), the chairman of the Strategic Forces Subcommittee.

Mr. ROGERS of Alabama. I thank the gentleman, and I, too, rise in opposition to this amendment.

Mr. Chairman, according to the Missile Defense Agency estimates provided in 2012, the cost of 20 silo GBI sites, that's including missiles, is approximately \$3 billion and could be built over a 5-6 year period of time. This cost is almost half the funding the administration has stripped from MDA in the past 2 years.

These funds are critical today. Iran will not slow down its ballistic missile program just because the gentleman wants to cut the funds for our defense. They are testing rocket engines and missiles now.

The Department of Defense tells us also that Iran continues to advance its space launch and longer-range ballistic missile capabilities. Iran has used a space-launch vehicle, the Safir-2, to place a satellite in orbit, demonstrating some of the key technologies required for an ICBM to be successfully developed.

This was reaffirmed recently by the latest biennial report from NASIC, the leading experts on ballistic missile intelligence. General Jacoby, Commander of the U.S. Northern Command stated:

We should consider that Iran has capability in the next few years of flight testing ICBM-capable technologies.

And:

The Iranians are intent on developing an ICBM.

The Missile Defense Agency's own illustrative briefings to the House Armed Services Committee have shown that MDA planned to spend funds—like those appropriated in Chairman YOUNG's mark—while site selection and EIS processes were underway. These funds absolutely can be spent today.

That the administration didn't request them is dispositive of nothing. Chairman YOUNG showed leadership in adding these funds to match those provided by the FY14 NDAA, and I thank him for that support. I urge defeat of the Nadler-Garamendi-Polis amendment.

Mr. NADLER. I yield 30 seconds to the gentleman from California (Mr. GARAMENDI).

Mr. GARAMENDI. I have great respect for my colleagues on the subcommittee. However, the argument that has been made is incomplete. We're talking about whether we're going to spend an additional sum of money this next year on a program that, A, has large questions about whether it works; and, B, the military doesn't need the money right now. If the gentlemen remember the committee hearing, Mr. Chairman, the general said he didn't need more money now. He had sufficient money from this year's appropriations for next year carrying on the studies that are necessary as to where to locate the site. It may not be on the east coast; it may be elsewhere.

Mr. FRANKS of Arizona. Mr. Chairman, the gentleman said that the testimony was that they did not need the money today for additional testing, but they do need the money today for deployment, Mr. Chairman. This administration, throughout its tenure, has weakened our missile defense capabilities, which protect us against the most dangerous weapons in the history of humanity. We should not continue to go down that road. I urge my colleagues to defeat this amendment.

With that, I yield back the balance of my time.

Mr. NADLER. Mr. Chairman, I yield myself the balance of my time.

Mr. Chairman, the question is, will we waste the money? We are told by the director of the Missile Defense Agency and the general commanding the Joint Functional Command that they cannot use the money. There is no validated military requirement to deploy an east coast missile defense site, and he would not be able to use additional funds for an east coast site this year because they have only begun to study the concept.

It may be that in the future we may want an east coast site. But to appropriate this money now is a pure waste of money because now they are simply studying the concept. They can't spend it; they probably won't spend it. Why waste the money? I urge people to vote for this amendment.

I yield back the balance of my time. The Acting CHAIR. The question is on the amendment offered by the gentleman from New York (Mr. NADLER).

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

Mr. NADLER. Mr. Chairman, I demand a recorded vote.

The Acting CHAIR. Pursuant to clause 6 of rule XVIII, further proceedings on the amendment offered by the gentleman from New York will be postponed.

AMENDMENT NO. 21 OFFERED BY MS. SHEA-PORTER

The CHAIR. It is now in order to consider amendment No. 21 printed in House Report 113-170.

Ms. SHEA-PORTER. Mr. Chairman, I have an amendment at the desk.

The Acting CHAIR. The Clerk will designate the amendment.

The text of the amendment is as follows:

Page 34, line 15, after the dollar amount, insert "(reduced by \$4,500,000) (increased by \$4,500,000)".

Page 34, line 23, after the dollar amount, insert "(reduced by \$4,500,000) (increased by \$4,500,000)".

The Acting CHAIR. Pursuant to House Resolution 312, the gentlewoman from New Hampshire (Ms. SHEA-PORTER) and a Member opposed each will control 5 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentlewoman from New Hampshire.

Ms. SHEA-PORTER. Mr. Chairman, today I'm offering an amendment with my colleague, Congressman LOBIONDO, to support veterans with PTSD and traumatic brain injury, or TBI.

This amendment designates \$4.5 million within the peer-reviewed Psychological Health/Traumatic Brain Injury Research account for a 3-year study to evaluate the therapeutic service dog training program currently operating at the National Intrepid Center of Excellence and Walter Reed National Military Medical Center.

This innovative servicemember dog-training program is designed to a safe, effective, nondrug intervention to treat the symptoms of PTSD and TBI. Servicemembers report improvement in their PTSD or TBI symptoms when participating in a therapeutic service dog training program.

The servicemen and -women involved in this program report a number of positive results, including lower levels of depression, improved self-control, improved sleep patterns, a greater sense of purpose, better integration into their communities, pain reduction, and improved parenting skills. This year's NDAA House report directed the Secretary of Defense to conduct whatever studies are necessary to evaluate this promising program. This amendment provides the resources for such a study.

There is now considerable anecdotal evidence that training service dogs reduces the PTSD symptoms of their warrior trainers, and that the presence of the dogs increases the sense of wellness in servicemembers and their families.

□ 1715

The most eloquent testimonials are from servicemember trainees themselves. One said:

It's been great working with the dogs. They're helping me with my depression, anxiety and sleep. With a dog at my side, my stress measurements returned to normal for the first time.

Another:

It's great knowing that I'm helping to train a service dog for a servicemember who has physical disabilities.

Another:

It's hard for me to put into words how very important working with these dogs has been to me. Working with the dogs gave me a purpose again and a way to continue to give back to soldiers. Training these dogs helps me rebuild my confidence level and to feel

that I'm functioning as an effective member of the Army and of society.

And one more:

The dog I'm training bonded quickly with my daughter and me. The dog allowed us to connect in a very positive way. Working with the dog has taught me patience, which also carries over to being a parent.

And finally:

Going out into crowded public places has been very hard for me. However, to train a service dog, you have to lead them confidently through places like grocery stores and on underground trains. I find that while I'm teaching the young dogs how to navigate these places, I am much more comfortable as well. I'm even learning how to enjoy interaction with strangers who approach me to talk about the dog.

The soldier also noted:

Being allowed to sleep with a dog that I'm training has been very helpful. I had been only managing to sleep a couple of hours a night before being cleared to have a dog spend the night with me. That night I slept almost 6 hours and I had no nightmares. I awake so much more refreshed. My wife has noted the improvement as well.

The dogs that these servicemembers with PTSD train become highly skilled service dogs for veterans with disabilities, while the Warrior-trainers reap the therapeutic benefits of training them. This amendment is a win-win-win. It's good for returning vets, it helps combat PTSD, and it doesn't add a dime to the deficit.

I and Congressman LOBIONDO urge you to support these promising research efforts.

I yield back the balance of my time.

Mr. FRELINGHUYSEN. Mr. Chairman, I rise to claim time to speak on the amendment.

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

Mr. FRELINGHUYSEN. We're pleased to accept the amendment.

I yield back the balance of my time.

The Acting CHAIR. The question is on the amendment offered by the gentlewoman from New Hampshire (Ms. SHEA-PORTER).

The amendment was agreed to.

AMENDMENT NO. 22 OFFERED BY MR. O'ROURKE

The Acting CHAIR. It is now in order to consider amendment No. 22 printed in House Report 113-170.

Mr. O'ROURKE. Mr. Chairman, I have an amendment at the desk.

The Acting CHAIR. The Clerk will designate the amendment.

The text of the amendment is as follows:

Strike section 8058.

The Acting CHAIR. Pursuant to House Resolution 312, the gentleman from Texas (Mr. O'ROURKE) and a Member opposed each will control 5 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Texas.

Mr. O'ROURKE. Mr. Chair, my amendment aims to provide the Department of Defense with additional budgetary flexibility, should they need it, to guarantee that the resources are available to properly maintain family housing at our military installations.

Section 8058 of this legislation prohibits funds from being used to repair or maintain military family housing. My amendment would strike that provision and, I believe, provide needed flexibility at a time of austere budgets and sequester.

I represent Fort Bliss, one of the largest installations in the Army. There are over 3,700 homes on Fort Bliss, and my community, El Paso, Texas, takes immense pride in creating a high quality of life for all those who serve at Fort Bliss.

We have an obligation to our servicemembers and their families to ensure they have first-rate housing. It is good for morale, and it is the right thing to do.

I understand that funds for repair and maintenance are included in the Military Construction-VA appropriations bill. My goal is simply to do everything we can to protect our servicemembers and fulfill our responsibility to them.

I know that the chair and the ranking member share my goal. I am prepared to withdraw my amendment, and I would hope the chair and ranking member would be willing to work with me going forward to continue providing our servicemembers and their families first-rate housing.

I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. YOUNG of Florida. Mr. Chairman, I claim the time.

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

Mr. YOUNG of Florida. I yield back the balance of my time.

Mr. O'ROURKE. Mr. Chair, I yield back the balance of my time.

The Acting CHAIR. The question is on the amendment offered by the gentleman from Texas (Mr. O'ROURKE).

The amendment was rejected.

AMENDMENT NO. 23 OFFERED BY MR. MORAN

The Acting CHAIR. It is now in order to consider amendment No. 23 printed in House Report 113-170.

Mr. MORAN. Mr. Chair, I have an amendment at the desk.

The Acting CHAIR. The Clerk will designate the amendment.

The text of the amendment is as follows:

Strike sections 8107, 8108, and 8109.

The Acting CHAIR. Pursuant to House Resolution 312, the gentleman from Virginia (Mr. MORAN) and a Member opposed each will control 5 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Virginia.

Mr. MORAN. Mr. Chairman, I yield myself 3 minutes to begin with.

Mr. Chairman, the political and legal expediency of the detention center at Guantanamo, Cuba, has not been worth the cost to America's reputation around the world, nor to the erosion of our legal and ethical standards here at home.

My amendment would enable the U.S. military to transfer or release the detainees who have been cleared by the

intelligence community and the Joint Chiefs of Staff to their home countries and bring those not cleared for release to the United States to be charged, tried, and sentenced.

Those who advocate the continuance of Guantanamo don't seem to realize that so many of the prisoners still held at Guantanamo were, in fact, wrongly captured. The majority never engaged in hostile actions against the United States or its allies.

The fact is that we know today Guantanamo continues to serve as a rallying cry for extremists around the world; and until we transfer and try the detainees, there is no denying that Guantanamo is hurting our national security.

We need to re-evaluate our approach to the long-term threat of terrorism and realize that policies that mock the concept of equal justice under the law, and that undermine our respect for human rights, make it more likely, rather than less likely, that we will be attacked again.

How can we expect Americans held captive abroad to be accorded the right to be sentenced and brought to trial when we hold 166 prisoners in Guantanamo, without charge and without trial?

Eighty-six percent of the Guantanamo detainees were captured in exchange for a bounty, in many cases a very large bounty that represented a whole year's pay for people turning them in. The majority of them, as I say, have never committed hostile acts against the U.S. or its coalition allies; and yet they have been held for more than 12 years without charge.

My colleagues like to argue that detaining or trying suspected terrorists in the U.S. would endanger national security, but that's simply not true. More than 400 defendants charged with terrorism crimes have been successfully convicted in the United States since 9/11, including a former Gitmo detainee who was tried in New York City, the Times Square Bomber; the Shoe Bomber, Zacarias Moussaoui, who conspired to kill innocent Americans on 9/11. They've all been charged; they've all been tried; they've all been convicted—all of them here in the United States, and no security incidents.

More than 300 individuals convicted of crimes of international terrorism are today incarcerated in 98 Federal prisons within the United States, with no escapes or attacks and attempts to free them.

There are six Department of Defense facilities where Guantanamo detainees could be held in the United States that are currently only at 48 percent capacity.

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

Mr. MORAN. Mr. Chairman, I'll yield myself another minute.

Now, it should be said in the context of an appropriations bill how expensive it is to keep Guantanamo open. We're currently spending \$1.6 million per de-

tainee, compared to \$34,000 per inmate at a high-security Federal prison here in the United States.

And in the defense authorization we just provided another \$260 million in operations costs and another \$186 million for construction to continue this temporary facility, almost half a billion dollars. This does not make sense.

And now we've got the hunger strikes because people see no future ahead of them. They're afraid that they'll be jailed indefinitely for charges that they can't even defend because they haven't been given the opportunity.

That's not who we are as a Nation. We're a Nation of law. We're a Nation of respect for human life.

But to hold these detainees and, in some cases, 46 of them are being tube-fed, strapped down for hours while a tube is inserted down their nose, that's not what we do.

So let's stop it. Let's close down Guantanamo and do the right thing.

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

Mr. YOUNG of Florida. Mr. Chairman, I claim the time in opposition to the amendment.

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

Mr. YOUNG of Florida. I would like to start by saying that Mr. MORAN is a very important member of the Defense Subcommittee, and he and I have very few differences, except on this one issue where we have a strong disagreement.

The language that is in the bill that he would strike is the same language that we've been carrying now since FY 2010, and it is the same language that was included in the National Defense Authorization Act that the House passed earlier this year.

The provisions that we include ensure that the remaining Gitmo detainees who are judged as the most dangerous will never be released or otherwise brought into our homeland where U.S. citizens could be threatened.

Second, they ensure that, prior to releasing a Guantanamo detainee to a foreign country, a careful and deliberate assessment must be made that the detainee is not likely to reengage in terrorist activities and the foreign government can maintain control over that individual.

Unfortunately, we have already seen an alarmingly high rate for Gitmo detainees to return to the battlefield. These detainees have posed direct threats to U.S. personnel and U.S. interests, a threat that could only grow as we draw down from Afghanistan if they are able to establish safe havens to plot against the United States.

The single greatest threat to the U.S. homeland and interests abroad currently is al Qaeda in the Arabian Peninsula, a group established and run by two foreign Gitmo detainees that were released under a previous administration.

The current law provisions in the bill reflect the right balance on this important issue, and I think a "no" vote is

appropriate. A “no” vote is keeping in context with the House position as has been stated many times over.

And so rather than give these bad guys an opportunity to go back home, or to go back to some other country adjacent to their home, and allow them to get involved in recreating a danger, a threat to our troops and our interests, wherever they might be, I just think it's not smart to remove the language from the bill that we already have.

So I oppose this amendment, and I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. MORAN. Mr. Chairman, I yield 45 seconds to the gentleman from New York (Mr. NADLER), a distinguished member of the Judiciary Committee.

Mr. NADLER. I thank the gentleman.

Mr. Chairman, I rise in support of this amendment which would remove the existing limitations on transferring detainees out of Guantanamo.

Our Federal courts have a proven record of prosecuting terrorists, and our Federal prison system is already imprisoning hundreds of convicted terrorists in facilities here in the United States.

□ 1730

It makes no sense to have an external facility, especially one in Cuba, of all places. Guantanamo is a continuing stain on our national honor. It should be closed now. Of the 166 detainees at Guantanamo, 86 have been cleared for release; that is to say, they have been found guilty of nothing and judged to pose no danger. There is no reason and no right for us to hold them further.

The detainees will gain no additional rights by being held in the United States. The Supreme Court has ruled that detainees have the same constitutional rights at Guantanamo as they do here. We cannot hold people indefinitely. People may not be terrorists and may be guilty of nothing. We must restore who we are and vote for this amendment.

Mr. MORAN. Mr. Chairman, how much time do I have remaining?

The Acting CHAIR. The gentleman from Virginia has 15 seconds remaining.

Mr. MORAN. Mr. Chairman, I yield the balance of my time to the ranking member, the gentleman from Indiana (Mr. VISCLOSKY).

Mr. VISCLOSKY. I appreciate the gentleman yielding, and I simply would reiterate that in my opening statements, I indicated that I do believe the language in the bill and the limitations are a mistake. Guantanamo Bay ought to be closed. It is not constructive. I do not believe at this point in time it is constitutional, and so I do support the gentleman's amendment.

Mr. YOUNG of Florida. Mr. Chairman, these detainees are detained for a reason. The reason is they either hurt, killed, or threatened our American troops or our American interests. That's why they're at Guantanamo in the first place. It just doesn't seem

right to me to send them back to the battlefield to threaten more troops, to threaten the lives of more soldiers. It's just not right, and it's not a good amendment.

I suggest that we should defeat this amendment right where we stand, and I yield back the balance of my time.

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

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

Mr. MORAN. Mr. Chair, I demand a recorded vote.

The Acting CHAIR. Pursuant to clause 6 of rule XVIII, further proceedings on the amendment offered by the gentleman from Virginia will be postponed.

AMENDMENT NO. 24 OFFERED BY MR. TERRY

The Acting CHAIR. It is now in order to consider amendment No. 24 printed in House Report 113-170.

Mr. TERRY. Mr. Chair, I have an amendment at the desk.

The Acting CHAIR. The Clerk will designate the amendment.

The text of the amendment is as follows:

Page 126, line 21, after the dollar amount, insert “(increased by \$1,000,000,000)”.

Page 134, after the dollar amount, insert “(reduced by \$2,600,000,000)”.

The Acting CHAIR. Pursuant to House Resolution 312, the gentleman from Nebraska (Mr. TERRY) and a Member opposed each will control 5 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Nebraska.

Mr. TERRY. Mr. Chairman, I am proud to represent Omaha and its surrounding areas. It has a magnificent base with extremely important missions. What that means is that I represent not only uniformed members who serve there, but civilian workers who work on that base also.

Mr. Chairman, I can't go out in public without somebody coming up to me and saying, I'm one of the furloughed workers. I can't afford to lose those days. What are you going to do?

Well, I think that's a legitimate ask of that person. Frankly, I can't go to a sporting event. Even in my own neighborhood there are people asking me what we're going to do to help them.

Now, the answer here in this body has been, mostly, if the DOD really wanted to make their pay whole and not give them furlough dates, they could do that. This is a political move by the President. Well, Mr. Chairman, I'm not willing to play that level of politics with my constituents' pay.

So what this amendment does is moves \$2.6 billion out of the Afghan Security Forces account. It reduces that account from \$7.7 billion to \$5.1 billion, moving it to an account that can be used to supplement those wages and eliminate the furloughs of 55,000 civilian workers working on our bases across the country.

Does this cure every furlough? No. But it does the vast majority, and it

gives flexibility to the DOD to perhaps reduce the furloughs to the point where it is a negligible impact on 100 percent.

Let's talk about this fund, because there seems to be some confusion about the fund.

The Afghan Security Forces account is the fund of which the Special Inspector General for Afghan Reconstruction, or SIGAR, has uncovered \$2 billion, Mr. Chairman, of waste, fraud, and abuse. This is that fund that has been in the paper a lot lately for building bases that nobody wanted and nobody is using. This is the fund that bought Russian helicopters for the Afghan military that no one knows how to fly and they're sitting there rusting. This is basically a type of slush fund to be used for special projects that accusations have been made are simply lining the pockets of some Afghan officials.

So all we're doing is reducing the amount of proven fraud within this fund. The reality here is we reduce the fund and we save our own civilian employees that go to work every day but now have been told to stay home for a certain amount of days. We can protect those workers. Let's focus on U.S. workers, those working on our bases. Let's make them the priority.

I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. VISCLOSKY. I rise to claim time in opposition to the gentleman's amendment.

The Acting CHAIR (Mr. WALBERG). The gentleman from Indiana is recognized for 5 minutes.

Mr. VISCLOSKY. Mr. Chairman, given the time limitation, I would address the issue of furloughs that the gentleman makes.

Furloughs are a result of the Budget Control Act that was passed in 2011. It's the result of sequestration that occurred because of the adoption of that law. The gentleman who has offered the amendment voted for that act that has caused sequestration to occur and now is causing furloughs to take place.

I would point out that I think it is patently wrong to carve out any class of Federal civilian employees to the detriment of others. I mentioned in my opening statement that I thought it was wrong that for the 4th year in a row we are not providing a pay raise for any Federal civilian employee at the Department of Defense, which essentially represents a revenue loss to those employees working for the people of this country of \$437 million.

So it is not a lack of sympathy for those who are losing a portion of that paycheck over and above that pay increase for the last 4 years that is the cause of my concern, but I would point out to all of my colleagues that other government agencies have also decided to use furloughs. And as the gentleman rightly pointed out, he doesn't solve all of those problems. They include the Department of Labor, the Internal Revenue Service, the Environmental Protection Agency, Housing and Urban Development, the Department of Justice, the Office of Management and Budget.

While this bill under consideration doesn't fund these agencies, where is the outcry, where is the concern for those Federal employees, and who is speaking for them now?

Three fiscal year 2014 appropriation bills have passed the House. While the Department of Veterans Affairs was exempted entirely from sequestration under the Budget Control Act that the gentleman voted for, no furlough exemptions were granted within the other two bills. There was no hedging of funds to avert furloughs for them for bills that have already been considered by this body and passed by this House without this type of exemption.

Allowing exemptions for one agency is unfair to others—allowing exemptions that pit one agency against another agency and wrongfully determines the value of work performed by one Federal employee vis-a-vis another depending on what department they work in. If we value the work of our government employees, we should seek to block all scheduled furloughs, not a select few. We should end sequestration. And I did not vote for the Budget Control Act.

Until we fix this problem, the work of the government will not be done as efficiently and as effectively as possible. Maybe parts will not be bought; maybe maintenance will be deferred; maybe somebody is going to lose their job because a contract is not let; maybe someone is furloughed; but we should not temporarily fix one dislocation caused by sequestration that only defers decisions of significance that need to be made today, going forward.

Again, I would strongly oppose the gentleman's amendment, and I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. YOUNG of Florida. Will the gentleman yield?

Mr. VISCLOSKY. I will be happy to yield to the chairman.

Mr. YOUNG of Florida. Can I ask how much time the gentleman has remaining.

The Acting CHAIR. The gentleman from Indiana has 1½ minutes remaining.

Mr. YOUNG of Florida. I don't have a lot of confidence that when the American troops are out of Afghanistan it's going to be any different than it was when the American troops went to Afghanistan. And we have paid a dear price for our involvement there, but I have the hope that maybe the Afghanistan Security Force will shape up and do what we think they should—and that is to keep al Qaeda and Hezbollah and all the other terrorist groups away from creating more trouble for the United States and becoming a breeding ground and training grounds. Therefore, I have to oppose the amendment. But I do not have a lot of confidence in that government and the Afghan Security Force.

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

Mr. TERRY. Mr. Chair, I yield 30 seconds to the gentleman from California (Mr. GARAMENDI).

Mr. GARAMENDI. Mr. Chairman, if you don't trust the Afghan Government, you should never give them \$2.6 billion. This is on top of the \$5 billion that they were to receive. This money was specifically added to the budget for the Afghan military to buy something—parts, airplanes. We have absolutely no idea what they're going to do with this money.

We would never, under any circumstance, give our own military a \$2.6 billion blank check, but that's exactly what we're doing here. You're asking for fraud and abuse. We should bring this money back and make sure our own people are doing the work that the Defense Department needs.

Mr. VISCLOSKY. I yield myself the balance of my time.

As the U.S. draws down forces—and I appreciate the chairman's remarks—for the post-2014 security environment, we should prepare to leave Afghanistan on positive terms. We should help repair a nation torn by years of war with the means to develop itself and to move beyond the past conflict. And so I am opposed to the means to finance the gentleman's amendment, and I yield back the balance of my time.

Mr. TERRY. Mr. Chairman, the issue before us is will you vote "yes" for our civilian employees working on the base or will you vote "no," which says I support the waste, fraud, and abuse in this fund.

I yield back the balance of my time.

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

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

Mr. TERRY. Mr. Chairman, I demand a recorded vote.

The Acting CHAIR. Pursuant to clause 6 of rule XVIII, further proceedings on the amendment offered by the gentleman from Nebraska will be postponed.

□ 1745

AMENDMENT NO. 25 OFFERED BY MR. POE OF TEXAS

The Acting CHAIR. It is now in order to consider amendment No. 25 printed in House Report 113-170.

Mr. POE of Texas. Mr. Chairman, I have an amendment at the desk.

The Acting CHAIR. The Clerk will designate the amendment.

The text of the amendment is as follows:

Page 126, line 21, after the dollar amount, insert "(reduced by \$600,000,000)".

Page 126, line 23, after the dollar amount, insert "(reduced by \$600,000,000)".

The Acting CHAIR. Pursuant to House Resolution 312, the gentleman from Texas (Mr. POE) and a Member opposed each will control 5 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Texas.

Mr. POE of Texas. Mr. Chairman, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

My amendment cuts aid to Pakistan in this bill in half. This is the same

amendment that passed this House last year by voice vote.

Pakistan seems to be the Benedict Arnold nation in the list of countries that we call allies. They have proven to be deceptive, deceitful, and a danger to the United States.

The day Osama bin Laden met his maker will go down in history as an important moment. Our manhunt did not end in a remote cave in the mountains, but in a palace in a bustling military town 35 miles from Islamabad. To think that the most senior levels of the Pakistani Government did not know he was there requires, as Secretary Clinton has said, the "willing suspension of disbelief."

Soon after, our suspicions were confirmed. Instead of celebrating with us the capture of the number one terrorist in the world, Pakistan arrested the one person that helped the United States capture Osama bin Laden. And last year, Pakistan sentenced Dr. Afridi to 33 years in prison.

In February of 2012, a NATO report said ISI—which is Pakistan's CIA—is aiding the Taliban and other extremist groups in Afghanistan and Pakistan by providing resources, sanctuary, and training. In June of 2011, Pakistan tipped off terrorists making IEDs not once, but twice, after we told them where the bomb-making factories were and asked Pakistan to go after them. But they did not. They told the terrorists that we were coming.

Throughout 2011, Pakistan tried to cheat the United States by filing bogus reimbursement claims for allegedly going after militants when they weren't even doing that. On September 22, 2011, Admiral Mike Mullen, the Chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff, testified before the Senate Armed Services Committee that:

With ISI support, Haqqani operatives planned and conducted that truck bomb attack, as well as the assault on our Embassy.

The truck bombing he mentions here wounded more than 70 Americans and NATO troops, who were injured because of that bombing. Admiral Mullen went on to say that this terrorist network acts as the arm of Pakistan's Inter-Services Intelligence Agency.

It doesn't seem to me that Pakistan deserves any more of our money. We've been doing the same thing for the last 10 years. Since 2002, Pakistan has collected a total of \$26 billion of American money. And what have we gotten in return? Treachery. It's time for a new strategy with Pakistan.

There are some who say we need to pay Pakistan to help with our withdrawal. All their shutting down of the southern route showed was that we don't need Pakistan. We were able to pursue our mission even though they shut down that route. What really endangers our troops is not whether or not we have a southern supply route but whether or not we have access to Pakistan's tribal areas. Of course that has been off limits, according to the Pakistan Government.

This bill gives Pakistan over \$1 billion. Cutting funding in half hopefully will send a message—long overdue—to the Pakistanis that they can't play us anymore, that we mean business.

To add a few more comments, Mr. Chairman, a poll conducted in Pakistan showed that 64 percent of the Pakistanis consider the United States the enemy, and yet we are paying them \$1 billion a year? Doesn't make any sense to me. Plus, Americans who have an unfavorable view of Pakistan is 81 percent.

So why do we pay Pakistan to be our enemy? Why do we pay them to hate us? Mr. Chairman, I submit they will do both of those things for free.

I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. VISCLOSKY. Mr. Chairman, I rise in opposition to the gentleman's amendment.

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

Mr. VISCLOSKY. Mr. Chairman, the gentleman suggests that we need a new relationship with Pakistan. The gentleman claims—and I'm sorry that the easel just disappeared, but I believe it was about 64 percent of the Pakistan people consider us the enemy. I don't know the origin of that report, but I would take it at face value given the representation of my colleague.

My colleague also suggests there's another poll that says 81 percent of the U.S. people do not have a favorable opinion about Pakistan.

He did say that we need a new relationship, and I would agree with him. I think relationships are built on communication, and not polls. I think if we governed all of our actions in this Congress based on polls, we would get nothing done. Sometimes we have to suck it up and do things that maybe at first are not politic to do. Sometimes people fight in their families, unfortunately. And hopefully they sit down and communicate and resolve their differences. Sometimes different groups of people have problems and maybe even don't like each other sometimes. But if they talk to each other and they get to know each other, maybe they can resolve their differences.

The relationship with Pakistan, I would not deny, has been difficult, but maintaining that relationship is essential. This relationship has helped the U.S. make progress against terrorism. And Pakistan has allocated a significant part of their forces within their own borders to the counterterrorism mission.

The world, I would remind my colleagues, is a very great place. In June of 2012, Pakistan demonstrated its commitment to a stable and secure Afghanistan by reopening the ground lines of communication. I regret, with the gentleman, that they were closed for a period of time. This has eased tensions with the U.S. and improved logistical support for our troops.

Withdrawal of U.S. assistance would likely polarize Pakistan and exacer-

bate significant pro- and anti-American rifts within their military and their government generally—rifts and difficulties we should be looking to heal, not exacerbate today. Aggravating this divide is very, very counterproductive to the objectives in this region.

I would add one further comment. In addition to counterterrorism activity, the fact is Pakistan's nuclear weapons capability provides ample reason for the U.S. to continue positive engagement.

I certainly would appreciate yielding to my colleague from New Jersey (Mr. FRELINGHUYSEN) if he wishes it.

Mr. FRELINGHUYSEN. I thank the gentleman for yielding.

Let me associate myself with your remarks. Respectfully, we need to assure we have a relationship with the Pakistani Government to make sure that their nuclear weapons capacity is well secured.

And while polls may reflect, as the gentleman says, a very poor view by Americans of Pakistan, we need their support and cooperation not only for the 68,000 troops we have there but the international forces that are working with our troops to help the people of Afghanistan have a better life.

So yes, there may be corruption and there may be ill will among the Pakistani people, in our view, of our involvement over there, but we need to, as we exit Pakistan, to make sure that we get our forces out of there using the road network. Otherwise, we'll have to take a lot of our supplies and men by air, and that would be enormously expensive. We need to keep a good relationship with the Pakistani Government.

I appreciate the gentleman yielding to me.

Mr. VISCLOSKY. I appreciate the gentleman for his remarks, and I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. POE of Texas. Mr. Chairman, may I inquire as to the time I have remaining?

The Acting CHAIR. The gentleman from Texas has 1 minute remaining.

Mr. POE of Texas. I appreciate the ranking member's comments regarding Pakistan.

One thing, the bill cuts half of the funding to Pakistan. It does not cut the nuclear protection that the United States further emphasizes for Pakistan. So that is not cut in my amendment.

The gentleman mentioned actions. I think the Government of Pakistan over the last decade has shown that they cannot be trusted, that they use the money for improper purposes in Pakistan. And I am of the opinion that some of that money goes to hurt American troops that have been in the field for a good number of years.

So I think that we should cut 50 percent of the money that we send Pakistan. It's in the best interest, in my opinion, of the United States. Their actions prove they cannot be trusted.

I yield back the balance of my time. Mr. VISCLOSKY. I yield back the balance of my time.

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

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

Mr. POE of Texas. Mr. Chairman, I demand a recorded vote.

The Acting CHAIR. Pursuant to clause 6 of rule XVIII, further proceedings on the amendment offered by the gentleman from Texas will be postponed.

AMENDMENT NO. 26 OFFERED BY MS. BONAMICI

The Acting CHAIR. It is now in order to consider amendment No. 26 printed in House Report 113-170.

Ms. BONAMICI. Mr. Chairman, I have an amendment at the desk.

The Acting CHAIR. The Clerk will designate the amendment.

The text of the amendment is as follows:

Page 130, line 11, after the dollar amount, insert "(reduced by \$30,000,000)".

Page 141, line 7, after the dollar amount, insert "(increased by \$30,000,000)".

The Acting CHAIR. Pursuant to House Resolution 312, the gentlewoman from Oregon (Ms. BONAMICI) and a Member opposed each will control 5 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentlewoman from Oregon.

Ms. BONAMICI. Mr. Chairman, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

Mr. Chairman, the men and women of our National Guard serve their dual Federal and State missions bravely. It is essential that we appropriately equip them to succeed in both of those missions.

The Guard plays a critical role in supporting emergency disaster relief. And I applaud their purchase of 500 Humvee ambulances for use in every State, but these ambulances are severely lacking. They contain only the minimal and most basic medical equipment sets. Alarming, they lack modern life-saving equipment like cardiac defibrillators and vital signs monitors.

The Guard's ambulances must be properly equipped to deal with emergencies. This is especially important in a State like Oregon, which faces the threat of wildfires and the prospect of a massive earthquake and resulting tidal wave.

As the ambulances are outfitted now, personnel will be extremely limited in the available treatment they can provide to the injured people they seek to protect. State Guard associations and the National Guard Association agree. They have ranked their procurement of medical equipment sets as a priority for the last 2 years. Clearly, there is a need, and we need to meet it.

Chairman YOUNG and Ranking Member VISCLOSKY, it's my understanding that you are opposed to the amendment, as drafted, but support the underlying policy. And Chairman YOUNG,

I appreciate your support of an assessment on this issue on the floor last year. I ask if both of you will be willing to work with me to address this issue as the appropriations process moves forward. And if so, I would withdraw my amendment.

Mr. VISCLOSKY. Will the gentleman yield?

Ms. BONAMICI. I yield to the ranking member, the gentleman from Indiana (Mr. VISCLOSKY).

Mr. VISCLOSKY. I would, first of all, not make any representations as to what will happen ultimately in conference; that is unpredictable. But I do compliment the woman for pointing out the valuable role that the Guard serves both as far as our military as well as disaster relief.

The fact is that additional resources are needed as far as saving lives and ensuring people's safety. In particular, again, a dual use, if you would, a twofer. The fact is, despite the large amount of money set aside in this bill, there are fiscal constraints. Some of that pressure is evidenced by the lack of funding for the program that you so ardently are addressing. So again, I would think, speaking for myself, I certainly hear your voice.

Ms. BONAMICI. I thank the ranking member.

Mr. YOUNG of Florida. Will the gentleman yield?

Ms. BONAMICI. I yield to the gentleman from Florida.

Mr. YOUNG of Florida. I want to thank her for being willing to work with the subcommittee on this issue for quite some time.

We understand her interest and we agree with that interest. And we look forward to continuing to work with her as we proceed with this bill through the conference and back to the House floor—hopefully one day. We just want to guarantee her that we will continue to work, and we thank her for her cooperation.

Ms. BONAMICI. Reclaiming my time, thank you very much, Mr. Chairman and ranking member, for your leadership on this bill, and also for your efforts to support the Guard.

□ 1800

I withdraw my amendment in light of the comments made on the floor this afternoon.

AMENDMENT NO. 27 OFFERED BY MR. WALBERG

The Acting CHAIR (Mr. POE of Texas). It is now in order to consider amendment No. 27 printed in House Report 113-170.

Mr. WALBERG. I have an amendment at the desk, Mr. Chairman.

The Acting CHAIR. The Clerk will designate the amendment.

The text of the amendment is as follows:

Page 131, line 21, after the dollar amount, insert “(reduced by \$79,000,000)”.

Page 157, line 2, after the dollar amount, insert “(increased by \$79,000,000)”.

The Acting CHAIR. Pursuant to House Resolution 312, the gentleman

from Michigan (Mr. WALBERG) and a Member opposed each will control 5 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Michigan.

Mr. WALBERG. Mr. Chairman, I rise to offer a bipartisan amendment with Mr. COHEN of Tennessee, Ms. ESTY of Connecticut, and Mr. RIGELL of Virginia that will go a long ways to ensure American tax dollars in Afghanistan are spent in a wise and realistic fashion.

My amendment would specifically reduce funding of the Afghanistan Infrastructure Fund by \$79 million to a total of \$200 million, the level adopted by this House during last year's Defense appropriations bill. The savings would then be sent to the spending reduction account.

We have already spent billions of dollars toward rebuilding the infrastructure of Afghanistan, and Congress has appropriated over \$1 billion alone to the Afghanistan Infrastructure Fund since it was created in 2011.

As of March 31 of this year, SIGAR, the Special Inspector General for Afghanistan Reconstruction, reported that only \$102.9 million of the \$1 billion that Congress has appropriated has actually been dispersed for projects.

Perhaps even more significant, SIGAR has found that the projects which are under way are behind schedule and years away from completion and raise serious concerns about whether some of the projects may run counter to our goals and the COIN strategy, either because they have created expectation gaps among the Afghan people or that they lack local citizen support.

This year, \$279 million has been requested for two new infrastructure projects. Now, I know we all look to our commanders in the field for guidance on what they need to finish the job in Afghanistan; but with \$400 million in unobligated funds, I ask, Mr. Chairman, why commit to two brand-new projects that we will likely never complete?

I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. VISCLOSKY. Mr. Chairman, I rise to claim the time in opposition to the gentleman's amendment.

The Acting CHAIR (Mr. HASTINGS of Washington). The gentleman from Indiana is recognized for 5 minutes.

Mr. VISCLOSKY. I have used the infrastructure fund in Afghanistan on any number of occasions in my district and in the committee and on this floor as an example of the failure of our country to invest in the infrastructure of the United States of America, and have indicated that we are spending money to invest in the infrastructure of Afghanistan and failing in the United States.

The American Society of Civil Engineers estimates that in the coming years we have about \$3.6 trillion of economic infrastructure investment we need to make, and a shortfall as far as funding is about \$1.6 trillion.

But I would note that the gentleman's amendment does not rectify that domestic problem we face because the cut he proposes that I do oppose redirects those funds to the Spending Reduction Account.

The fact is as far as a legacy in giving the people of Afghan a chance in the future, I do believe we have to continue with this program. It was requested by the Secretaries of Defense and State in November of 2010 for the fiscal year 2011 appropriations act. At that time, Secretary of Defense Gates and Secretary of State Clinton said it is needed to support critical infrastructure projects, such as an initiative under way to bring electricity, simple electricity, to Kandahar City, which directly supports counterinsurgency strategy.

I would point out to the House that in 1989, the international community—and I think we would have to include our country in that—abandoned Afghanistan to years of civil war. As a result, this region of the world gave us the Taliban and al Qaeda in the wake of the withdrawal after Soviet incursion of the 1980s. I do not think we should make that mistake again, and we should make an investment.

As I mentioned in an earlier debate, as the U.S. draws down forces for the post-2014 security environment, we should prepare to leave Afghanistan on positive terms. As we depart, the U.S. should help to repair a nation torn by years of war with the means to develop itself to move beyond the past conflict.

Mr. FRELINGHUYSEN. Will the gentleman yield?

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

Mr. FRELINGHUYSEN. I thank the ranking member for yielding to me.

I rise to oppose the gentleman's amendment.

Mr. Chairman, according to the President's own budget request:

The Afghan Infrastructure Fund has been an invaluable resource in support of Operation Enduring Freedom. Initiated in fiscal year 2011, the AIF funds infrastructure projects in Afghanistan that are a key feature of the counterinsurgency strategy and the civil-military strategic framework endorsed by the commander, U.S. Forces-Afghanistan to lock in security gains and maintain stability by providing basic, essential infrastructure of the people of Afghanistan.

Mr. Chairman, in other words, these projects that would be eliminated or reduced are vital to protecting our currently deployed troops and civilian employees besides the Afghans themselves, and that is a worthy investment. We still have 68,000 troops over there, a lot of civilians supporting the effort, contractors even, and a lot of international forces. They deserve this protection. This is a good long-term investment.

Mr. VISCLOSKY. Mr. Chairman, I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. WALBERG. I request of the Chairman how much time I have remaining.

The Acting CHAIR. The gentleman from Michigan has 2½ minutes remaining. The gentleman from Indiana has 1 minute remaining and the right to close.

Mr. WALBERG. Thank you, Mr. Chairman.

I would like to yield at this time 1 minute to my good friend, the gentleman from Tennessee (Mr. COHEN).

Mr. COHEN. Thank you, sir. I appreciate the time.

Mr. Chairman, this is truly bipartisan in that we are bipartisan in favor and they are bipartisan against. We all, Mr. Chairman, have the best intentions.

But I would submit to the people that speak in favor of the spending of this fund, in theory it is wonderful and it is great; but the same people that endorsed this built a \$43 million base that will never be used and will be torn down.

The fact is much of this money cannot be maintained. We are giving moneys to the Afghanis for programs that they cannot maintain—they can't maintain the roads, they can't maintain the equipment that we give them; and so it is wasted. It has gone on and on and on. Much of it has been stolen over the years. There is a lot of theft and a lot of corruption.

The gentleman's amendment, which I joined with him on in a bipartisan fashion, cut \$79 million. Mr. CICILLINE has an amendment that cuts everything. I've got to compromise the cuts—about half of it. Some of it needs to be cut, if not all of it, but at least half.

We are throwing away moneys that we know from the past are wasted and not doing the job that they are intended to do. Hell is paved with good intentions.

Mr. WALBERG. I thank the gentleman.

Mr. Chairman, as a review, my amendment would reduce funding of the Afghanistan Infrastructure Fund by \$79 million to a total of \$200 million—the level adopted by this House during last year's Defense appropriations bill.

SIGAR has found that the projects which are under way right now are behind schedule and years away from completion and raise serious concerns about whether some of the projects may run counter to our goals and the COIN strategy.

Finally, Mr. Chairman, additionally, as the end of operations in Afghanistan draws near, the Afghan people will need to bear the responsibility of building and maintaining their own infrastructure, to say the least.

The Afghan Government has often not been a reliable partner in these projects. They have often had little role in designating these projects—designing them, carrying them out, power lines, roads, and building projects that ultimately will not be used.

The Department's own budget justification states that because not all

fiscal year 2012 and 2013 projects have been awarded, the fiscal year 2014 budget estimate is based on "limited actual cost data."

At a time when often difficult choices need to be made, we have a concern that as Congress is being asked to support funding and projects, that they really have limited cost data involved.

I ask for support for this amendment. I believe that the dollars can be used, indeed, to grow an economy for ourselves and ultimately deal with infrastructure projects here in our own country.

I yield back the balance of my time. Mr. VISCLOSKEY. Mr. Chairman, I yield back the balance of my time.

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

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

Mr. WALBERG. Mr. Chairman, I demand a recorded vote.

The Acting CHAIR. Pursuant to clause 6 of rule XVIII, further proceedings on the amendment offered by the gentleman from Michigan will be postponed.

ANNOUNCEMENT BY THE ACTING CHAIR

The Acting CHAIR. Pursuant to clause 6 of rule XVIII, proceedings will now resume on those amendments printed in House Report 113-170 on which further proceedings were postponed, in the following order:

Amendment No. 3 by Ms. GABBARD of Hawaii.

Amendment No. 10 by Mr. BLUMENAUER of Oregon.

Amendment No. 14 by Mr. POLIS of Colorado.

Amendment No. 15 by Mr. BLUMENAUER of Oregon.

Amendment No. 17 by Mr. NUGENT of Florida.

Amendment No. 20 by Mr. NADLER of New York.

Amendment No. 23 by Mr. MORAN of Virginia.

Amendment No. 25 by Mr. POE of Texas.

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

AMENDMENT NO. 3 OFFERED BY MS. GABBARD

The Acting CHAIR. The unfinished business is the demand for a recorded vote on the amendment offered by the gentleman from Hawaii (Ms. GABBARD) on which further proceedings were postponed and on which the noes prevailed by voice vote.

The Clerk will redesignate the amendment.

The Clerk redesignated the amendment.

RECORDED VOTE

The Acting CHAIR. A recorded vote has been demanded.

A recorded vote was ordered.

The vote was taken by electronic device, and there were—ayes 50, noes 372, not voting 11, as follows:

[Roll No. 379]

AYES—50

Bass	Hastings (FL)	Richmond
Beatty	Honda	Ruiz
Braley (IA)	Jackson Lee	Ryan (OH)
Capps	Jeffries	Schakowsky
Castro (TX)	Kelly (IL)	Scott (VA)
Clarke	Lipinski	Sires
Crowley	Lowe	Swalwell (CA)
Davis, Rodney	Lujan Grisham (NM)	Takano
DeFazio	Luján, Ben Ray (NM)	Thompson (MS)
Engel	Maffei	Van Hollen
Fattah	Maloney, Sean	Vargas
Foster	McKinley	Veasey
Frankel (FL)	Meeks	Vela
Fudge	Moran	Walz
Gabbard	Payne	Waxman
Gallego	Peters (CA)	Webster (FL)
Garcia		
Grimm		

NOES—372

Aderholt	Daines	Huelskamp
Alexander	Davis (CA)	Huffman
Amash	Davis, Danny	Huizenga (MI)
Amodel	DeGette	Hultgren
Andrews	Delaney	Hunter
Bachmann	DeLauro	Hurt
Bachus	DelBene	Israel
Barber	Denham	Issa
Barletta	Dent	Jenkins
Barr	DeSantis	Johnson (GA)
Barrow (GA)	DesJarlais	Johnson (OH)
Barton	Deutch	Johnson, E. B.
Becerra	Diaz-Balart	Johnson, Sam
Benishek	Dingell	Jones
Bentivolio	Doggett	Jordan
Bera (CA)	Doyle	Joyce
Bilirakis	Duckworth	Kaptur
Bishop (GA)	Duffy	Keating
Bishop (NY)	Duncan (SC)	Kelly (PA)
Bishop (UT)	Duncan (TN)	Kennedy
Black	Edwards	Kildee
Blackburn	Ellison	Kilmer
Blumenauer	Elmers	Kind
Bonamici	Enyart	King (IA)
Bonner	Eshoo	Kingston
Boustany	Esty	Kinzinger (IL)
Brady (PA)	Farenthold	Kirkpatrick
Brady (TX)	Farr	Kline
Bridenstine	Fincher	Kuster
Brooks (AL)	Fitzpatrick	Labrador
Brooks (IN)	Fleischmann	LaMalfa
Broun (GA)	Fleming	Lamborn
Brown (FL)	Flores	Lance
Brownley (CA)	Forbes	Langevin
Buchanan	Fortenberry	Lankford
Bucshon	Fox	Larsen (WA)
Burgess	Franks (AZ)	Larson (CT)
Bustos	Frelinghuysen	Latham
Butterfield	Garamendi	Latta
Calvert	Gardner	Lee (CA)
Camp	Garrett	Levin
Cantor	Gerlach	Lewis
Capito	Gibbs	LoBiondo
Capuano	Gibson	Loeb
Carney	Gingrey (GA)	Loeb
Carson (IN)	Gohmert	Lofgren
Carter	Goodlatte	Long
Cartwright	Gosar	Lowenthal
Cassidy	Gowdy	Lucas
Castor (FL)	Granger	Luetkemeyer
Chabot	Graves (GA)	Lummis
Chaffetz	Graves (MO)	Lynch
Chu	Grayson	Maloney, Carolyn
Cicilline	Green, Al	Marchant
Clay	Green, Gene	Marino
Cleaver	Griffin (AR)	Massie
Clyburn	Griffith (VA)	Matheson
Coffman	Grijalva	Matsui
Cohen	Guthrie	McCarthy (CA)
Cole	Gutiérrez	McCaul
Collins (GA)	Hahn	McClintock
Collins (NY)	Hall	McCollum
Conaway	Hanabusa	McDermott
Connolly	Hanna	McGovern
Conyers	Harper	McHenry
Cook	Harris	McIntyre
Cooper	Hartzler	McKeon
Costa	Hastings (WA)	McMorris
Cotton	Heck (NV)	Rodgers
Courtney	Heck (WA)	McNerney
Cramer	Hensarling	Meadows
Crawford	Higgins	Meehan
Crenshaw	Himes	Meng
Cuellar	Hinojosa	Messer
Culberson	Holding	Mica
Cummings	Hudson	Michaud

Miller (FL) Ribble
 Miller (MI) Rice (SC)
 Miller, George Rigell
 Moore Roby
 Mullin Roe (TN)
 Mulvaney Rogers (AL)
 Murphy (FL) Rogers (KY)
 Murphy (PA) Rogers (MI)
 Nadler Rohrabacher
 Napolitano Rokita
 Neal Rooney
 Negrete McLeod Ros-Lehtinen
 Neugebauer Roskam
 Noem Ross
 Nolan Rothfus
 Nugent Roybal-Allard
 Nunes Royce
 Nunnelee Runyan
 O'Rourke Ruppertsberger
 Olson Rush
 Owens Ryan (WI)
 Palazzo Salmon
 Pallone Sánchez, Linda
 Pascrell T.
 Pastor (AZ) Sanchez, Loretta
 Paulsen Sanford
 Pearce Sarbanes
 Pelosi Scalise
 Perlmutter Schiff
 Perry Schneider
 Peters (MI) Schock
 Peterson Schrader
 Petri Schwartz
 Pingree (ME) Schweikert
 Pittenger Scott, Austin
 Pitts Scott, David
 Pocan Sensenbrenner
 Poe (TX) Serrano
 Polis Sessions
 Pompeo Sewell (AL)
 Posey Shea-Porter
 Price (GA) Sherman
 Price (NC) Shimkus
 Quigley Shuster
 Radel Simpson
 Rahall Sinema
 Rangel Slaughter
 Reed Smith (MO)
 Reichert Smith (NE)
 Renacci Smith (NJ)

NOT VOTING—11

Campbell Holt
 Cárdenas Horsford
 Coble Hoyer
 Herrera Beutler King (NY)

□ 1840

Messrs. CLYBURN, ROSKAM, AMASH, NOLAN, MURPHY of Florida, FORBES, HIGGINS, Ms. EDDIE BERNICE JOHNSON of Texas, Ms. BROWN of Florida, Ms. SCHWARTZ, Ms. SEWELL of Alabama, Ms. WASSERMAN SCHULTZ, and Ms. DEGETTE changed their vote from “aye” to “no.”

Messrs. HONDA, LIPINSKI, GARCIA, and Ms. CLARKE changed their vote from “no” to “aye.”

So the amendment was rejected.

The result of the vote was announced as above recorded.

AMENDMENT NO. 10 OFFERED BY MR. BLUMENAUER

The Acting CHAIR. The unfinished business is the demand for a recorded vote on the amendment offered by the gentleman from Oregon (Mr. BLUMENAUER) on which further proceedings were postponed and on which the noes prevailed by voice vote.

The Clerk will redesignate the amendment.

The Clerk redesignated the amendment.

RECORDED VOTE

The Acting CHAIR. A recorded vote has been demanded.

A recorded vote was ordered.

The Acting CHAIR. This is a 2-minute vote.

The vote was taken by electronic device, and there were—ayes 176, noes 242, not voting 15, as follows:

[Roll No. 380]

AYES—176

Bass Grijalva
 Beatty Grimm
 Becerra Gutiérrez
 Bera (CA) Hahn
 Bishop (GA) Hanabusa
 Bishop (NY) Hanna
 Blumenauer Hastings (FL)
 Bonamici Heck (WA)
 Brady (PA) Higgins
 Braley (IA) Himes
 Brown (FL) Hinojosa
 Brownley (CA) Hoyer
 Capps Huffman
 Capuano Israel
 Cárdenas Jackson Lee
 Carson (IN) Jeffries
 Cartwright Johnson (GA)
 Castor (FL) Johnson, E. B.
 Castro (TX) Kaptur
 Chu Keating
 Cicilline Kelly (IL)
 Clarke Kennedy
 Cleaver Kilmer
 Clyburn Kind
 Cohen Kirkpatrick
 Connolly Kuster
 Conway Conyers
 Cooper Larsen (WA)
 Costa Larson (CT)
 Courtney Lee (CA)
 Cuellar Lewis
 Cummings Lipinski
 Davis (CA) Loebsack
 Davis, Danny Lofgren
 DeFazio Lowenthal
 DeGette Lowey
 Delaney Lujan Grisham
 DeLauro (NM)
 DeBene Luján, Ben Ray
 Deutch (NM)
 Doggett Lynch
 Doyle Maloney,
 Duckworth Carolyn
 Edwards Matheson
 Ellison Matsui
 Engel McCarthy (CA)
 Enyart McDermott
 Eshoo McGovern
 Esty McIntyre
 Farr McNeerney
 Fattah Meeks
 Fitzpatrick Meng
 Frankel (FL) Michaud
 Fudge Miller, George
 Gabbard Moore
 Gallego Murphy (FL)
 Garamendi Nadler
 Garcia Napolitano
 Grayson Neal
 Green, Al Negrete McLeod
 Green, Gene Nolan

NOES—242

Butterfield Diaz-Balart
 Calvert Dingell
 Camp Duffy
 Cantor Duncan (SC)
 Capito Duncan (TN)
 Carney Ellmers
 Carter Farenthold
 Cassidy Fincher
 Chabot Fleischmann
 Chaffetz Fleming
 Clay Flores
 Coffman Forbes
 Cole Fortenberry
 Collins (GA) Foster
 Collins (NY) Foxx
 Conaway Franks (AZ)
 Cook Frelinghuysen
 Cotton Gardner
 Cramer Garrett
 Crawford Gerlach
 Crenshaw Gibbs
 Crowley Gibson
 Culberson Gingrey (GA)
 Daines Gohmert
 Davis, Rodney Goodlatte
 Denham Gosar
 Dent Gowdy
 DeSantis Granger
 DesJarlais Graves (GA)

Graves (MO) McKeon
 Griffin (AR) McKinley
 Griffith (VA) McMorris
 Guthrie Rodgers
 Hall Meadows
 Harper Meehan
 Harris Messer
 Hartzler Mica
 Hastings (WA) Miller (FL)
 Heck (NV) Miller (MI)
 Hensarling Moran
 Holding Mullin
 Hudson Mulvaney
 Huelskamp Murphy (PA)
 Huizenga (MI) Neugebauer
 Hultgren Noem
 Hunter Pingree (ME)
 Hurt Pocan
 Issa Polis
 Jenkins Price (NC)
 Johnson (OH) Quigley
 Johnson, Sam Rahall
 Jones Richmond
 Jordan Roybal-Allard
 Joyce Ruiz
 Kelly (PA) Ruppertsberger
 Kildee Rush
 King (IA) Ryan (OH)
 Kingston Sánchez, Linda
 Kinzinger (IL) T.
 Kline Sanchez, Loretta
 Labrador Sarbanes
 LaMalfa Schakowsky
 Lamborn Schiff
 Lance Schneider
 Lankford Schrader
 Latham Schwartz
 Latta Scott (VA)
 Levin Serrano
 LoBiondo Sewell (AL)
 Long Shea-Porter
 Luetkemeyer Sherman
 Lummis Sires
 Maffei Slaughter
 Maloney, Sean Speier
 Marchant Swalwell (CA)
 Marino Takano
 Massie Thompson (CA)
 McCaul Thompson (MS)
 McClintock Tierney
 McCollum Titus
 McHenry Tonko
 Van Hollen
 Vargas
 Veasey
 Vela
 Velázquez
 Visclosky
 Walz
 Wasserman
 Schultz
 Waters
 Watt
 Waxman
 Welch
 Wilson (FL)
 Yarmuth

NOT VOTING—15

Campbell Horsford
 Coble King (NY)
 Herrera Beutler Lucas
 Holt McCarthy (NY)
 Honda Miller, Gary

ANNOUNCEMENT BY THE ACTING CHAIR

The Acting CHAIR (during the vote). There is 1 minute remaining.

□ 1844

So the amendment was rejected. The result of the vote was announced as above recorded.

AMENDMENT NO. 14 OFFERED BY MR. POLIS

The Acting CHAIR. The unfinished business is the demand for a recorded vote on the amendment offered by the gentleman from Colorado (Mr. POLIS) on which further proceedings were postponed and on which the ayes prevailed by voice vote.

The Clerk will redesignate the amendment.

The Clerk redesignated the amendment.

RECORDED VOTE

The Acting CHAIR. A recorded vote has been demanded.

A recorded vote was ordered.

The Acting CHAIR. This will be a 2-minute vote.

The vote was taken by electronic device, and there were—ayes 141, noes 272, not voting 20, as follows:

[Roll No. 381]

AYES—141

Amash
Andrews
Beatty
Becerra
Bishop (GA)
Bishop (NY)
Blumenauer
Bonamici
Brady (PA)
Braley (IA)
Burgess
Capps
Capuano
Carney
Cartwright
Castor (FL)
Chu
Cicilline
Clarke
Clay
Cleaver
Cohen
Connolly
Conyers
Courtney
Crowley
Cummings
Davis (CA)
Davis, Danny
DeFazio
DeGette
Delaney
DeLauro
DelBene
Deutch
Dingell
Doggett
Doyle
Edwards
Ellison
Engel
Eshoo
Esty
Farr
Fattah
Foster
Frankel (FL)
Fudge
Garamendi

Garcia
Grayson
Griffith (VA)
Gutiérrez
Hahn
Hastings (FL)
Heck (WA)
Higgins
Himes
Hinojosa
Honda
Hoyer
Huffman
Israel
Jeffries
Kaptur
Keating
Kelly (IL)
Kennedy
Kind
Kuster
Larsen (WA)
Larson (CT)
Lee (CA)
Levin
Lewis
Loeb sack
Lofgren
Lowenthal
Lowe y
Lujan Grisham
(NM)
Luján, Ben Ray
(NM)
Maloney,
Carolyn
Matheson
Matsui
McCollum
McDermott
McGovern
Michaud
Miller, George
Moore
Moran
Nadler
Napolitano
Neal
Negrete McLeod

Nolan
O'Rourke
Pallone
Pascarell
Payne
Pelosi
Perlmutter
Peters (MI)
Peterson
Pingree (ME)
Pocan
Polis
Posey
Price (NC)
Quigley
Roybal-Allard
Rush
Sánchez, Linda
T.
Sanchez, Loretta
Sanford
Sarbanes
Schakowsky
Schiff
Schneider
Schradler
Schwartz
Serrano
Sherman
Sires
Slaughter
Speier
Takano
Thompson (CA)
Tierney
Titus
Tonko
Van Hollen
Velázquez
Visclosky
Walz
Wasserman
Schultz
Waters
Watt
Welch
Wilson (FL)
Yarmuth

NOES—272

Aderholt
Alexander
Amodei
Bachmann
Bachus
Barber
Barletta
Barr
Barrow (GA)
Barton
Benishek
Bentivolio
Bera (CA)
Bilirakis
Bishop (UT)
Black
Blackburn
Bonner
Boustany
Brady (TX)
Bridenstine
Brooks (AL)
Brooks (IN)
Broun (GA)
Brown (FL)
Brownley (CA)
Buchanan
Bucshon
Bustos
Butterfield
Calvert
Camp
Cantor
Capito
Cárdenas
Carter
Cassidy
Castro (TX)
Chabot
Chaffetz
Clyburn
Cole
Collins (GA)
Collins (NY)
Conaway

Cook
Cooper
Costa
Cotton
Cramer
Crawford
Crenshaw
Cuellar
Culberson
Daines
Davis, Rodney
Denham
Dent
DeSantis
DesJarlais
Diaz-Balart
Duckworth
Duffy
Duncan (SC)
Duncan (TN)
Ellmers
Enyart
Farenthold
Fincher
Fitzpatrick
Fleischmann
Fleming
Flores
Forbes
Fortenberry
Fox x
Franks (AZ)
Frelinghuysen
Gabbard
Gallego
Gardner
Garrett
Gerlach
Gibbs
Gibson
Gingrey (GA)
Gohmert
Goodlatte
Gosar
Gowdy

Granger
Graves (GA)
Graves (MO)
Green, Al
Green, Gene
Griffin (AR)
Grimm
Guthrie
Hanabusa
Hanna
Harper
Harris
Hartzler
Hastings (WA)
Heck (NV)
Hensarling
Holding
Hudson
Huelskamp
Huizenga (MI)
Hultgren
Hunter
Hurt
Issa
Jackson Lee
Jenkins
Johnson (OH)
Johnson, E. B.
Johnson, Sam
Jones
Jordan
Joyce
Kelly (PA)
Kildee
Kilmer
King (IA)
Kingston
Kinzinger (IL)
Kirkpatrick
Kline
Labrador
LaMalfa
Lamborn
Lance
Langevin

Lankford
Latham
Latta
Lipinski
LoBiondo
Long
Lucas
Luetkemeyer
Lummis
Maloney, Sean
Marchant
Marino
Massie
McCarthy (CA)
McCaul
McClintock
McHenry
McIntyre
McKeon
McKinley
McMorris
Rodgers
McNerney
Meadows
Meehan
Meng
Messer
Mica
Miller (FL)
Miller (MI)
Mullin
Mulvaney
Murphy (FL)
Murphy (PA)
Neugebauer
Noem
Nugent
Nunes
Nunnelee
Olson
Owens
Palazzo
Pastor (AZ)
Paulsen

Pearce
Perry
Peters (CA)
Petri
Pitts
Poe (TX)
Pompeo
Price (GA)
Radel
Rahall
Rangel
Reed
Reichert
Renacci
Ribble
Rice (SC)
Richmond
Rigell
Roby
Roe (TN)
Rogers (AL)
Rogers (KY)
Rogers (MI)
Rohrabacher
Rooney
Ros-Lehtinen
Roskam
Walberg
Walden
Walorski
Waxman
Weber (TX)
Webster (FL)
Wenstrup
Westmoreland
Whitfield
Williams
Wilson (SC)
Wittman
Wolf
Womack
Woodall
Yoder
Yoho
Young (AK)
Young (FL)
Young (IN)

Shuster
Simpson
Sinema
Smith (MO)
Smith (NE)
Smith (NJ)
Smith (TX)
Smith (WA)
Southernland
Stewart
Stivers
Stockman
Swalwell (CA)
Terry
Thompson (MS)
Thompson (PA)
Thornberry
Tiberi
Tipton
Turner
Upton
Valadao
Vargas
Veasey
Vela
Wagner
Walberg
Walden
Walorski
Waxman
Weber (TX)
Webster (FL)
Wenstrup
Westmoreland
Whitfield
Williams
Wilson (SC)
Wittman
Wolf
Womack
Woodall
Yoder
Yoho
Young (AK)
Young (FL)
Young (IN)

NOT VOTING—20

Bass
Campbell
Carson (IN)
Coble
Coffman
Grijalva
Hall

Herrera Beutler
Holt
Horsford
Johnson (GA)
King (NY)
McCarthy (NY)
Meeks

Miller, Gary
Pittenger
Rokita
Ruppersberger
Stutzman
Tsongas

ANNOUNCEMENT BY THE ACTING CHAIR

The Acting CHAIR (during the vote).
There is 1 minute remaining.

□ 1848

So the amendment was rejected.
The result of the vote was announced
as above recorded.
Stated against:
Mr. PITTENGER. Mr. Chair, on rollcall No.
381, I inadvertently missed the vote. Had I
been present, I would have voted “no.”

AMENDMENT NO. 15 OFFERED BY MR.
BLUMENAUER

The Acting CHAIR. The unfinished
business is the demand for a recorded
vote on the amendment offered by the
gentleman from Oregon (Mr. BLU-
MENAUER) on which further proceedings
were postponed and on which the noes
prevailed by voice vote.

The Clerk will redesignate the
amendment.

The Clerk redesignated the amend-
ment.

RECORDED VOTE

The Acting CHAIR. A recorded vote
has been demanded.

A recorded vote was ordered.

The Acting CHAIR. This is a 2-
minute vote.

The vote was taken by electronic de-
vice, and there were—ayes 49, noes 372,
not voting 12, as follows:

[Roll No. 382]

AYES—49

Hastings (FL)
Honda
Huffman
Johnson (GA)
Kelly (IL)
Lee (CA)
Lew is
Lofgren
McDermott
Meng
Miller, George
Nadler
Napolitano
Nolan
O'Rourke
Payne
Polis

Price (NC)
Quigley
Rangel
Rohrabacher
Serrano
Schakowsky
Titus
Velázquez
Waters
Welch
Wilson (FL)
Yarmuth

NOES—372

Davis, Rodney
DeGette
Delaney
DeLauro
DelBene
Denham
Dent
DeSantis
DesJarlais
Deutch
Diaz-Balart
Dingell
Doyle
Duckworth
Duffy
Duncan (SC)
Ellmers
Engel
Enyart
Esty
Farenthold
Fattah
Fincher
Fitzpatrick
Fleischmann
Fleming
Flores
Forbes
Fortenberry
Foster
Foxy
Frankel (FL)
Franks (AZ)
Frelinghuysen
Fudge
Gabbard
Gallego
Garamendi
Garcia
Gardner
Garrett
Gerlach
Gibbs
Gibson
Gingrey (GA)
Gohmert
Goodlatte
Gosar
Gowdy
Granger
Graves (GA)
Graves (MO)
Green, Al
Green, Gene
Griffin (AR)
Griffith (VA)
Grijalva
Grimm
Guthrie
Hahn
Hall
Hanabusa
Hanna
Harper
Harris
Hartzler
Hastings (WA)
Heck (NV)
Heck (WA)
Hensarling
Higgins
Himes
Hinojosa
Holding
Hoyer
Hudson
Huelskamp

Huizenga (MI)
Hultgren
Hunter
Hurt
Israel
Issa
Jackson Lee
Jeffries
Jenkins
Johnson (OH)
Johnson, E. B.
Johnson, Sam
Jones
Jordan
Joyce
Kaptur
Keating
Kelly (PA)
Kennedy
Kildee
Kilmer
King
King (IA)
Kingston
Kinzinger (IL)
Kirkpatrick
Kline
Kuster
Labrador
LaMalfa
Lamborn
Lance
Langevin
Lankford
Larsen (WA)
Larson (CT)
Latham
Latta
Levin
Lipinski
LoBiondo
Loeb sack
Long
Lowenthal
Lowe y
Lucas
Luetkemeyer
Lujan Grisham
(NM)
Luján, Ben Ray
(NM)
Lummis
Lynch
Maffei
Maloney,
Carolyn
Maloney, Sean
Marchant
Marino
Massie
Matheson
Matsui
McCarthy (CA)
McCaul
McClintock
McCollum
McGovern
McHenry
McIntyre
McKeon
McKinley
McMorris
Rodgers
McNerney
Meadows
Meehan
Meeks

Messer	Rigell	Southerland	Bridenstine	Huizenga (MI)	Rohrabacher	McNerney	Rahall	Smith (TX)
Mica	Roby	Speier	Brooks (AL)	Hurt	Rooney	Meadows	Rangel	Smith (WA)
Michaud	Roe (TN)	Stewart	Burgess	King (IA)	Ros-Lehtinen	Meehan	Reed	Speier
Miller (FL)	Rogers (AL)	Stivers	Cantor	Lamborn	Ross	Meeks	Renacci	Stivers
Miller (MI)	Rogers (KY)	Stockman	Cole	Lankford	Salmon	Meng	Rice (SC)	Stutzman
Moore	Rogers (MI)	Stutzman	Conaway	Luetkemeyer	Scalise	Mica	Richmond	Swalwell (CA)
Moran	Rooney	Swalwell (CA)	Cook	Lujan Grisham	Schweikert	Michaud	Rogers (KY)	Takano
Mullin	Ros-Lehtinen	Terry	Davis, Rodney	(NM)	Scott, Austin	Miller (MI)	Rogers (MI)	Terry
Mulvaney	Roskam	Thompson (CA)	DesJarlais	McCauley	Duffy	Miller, George	Roskam	Thompson (CA)
Murphy (FL)	Ross	Thompson (MS)	Duffy	McKeon	Sensenbrenner	Moore	Rothfus	Thompson (MS)
Murphy (PA)	Rothfus	Thompson (PA)	Duncan (SC)	Messer	Sessions	Moran	Roybal-Allard	Thompson (PA)
Neal	Roybal-Allard	Thornberry	Duncan (TN)	Miller (FL)	Smith (NE)	Mullin	Royce	Tiberi
Negrete McLeod	Royce	Tiberi	Farenthold	Murphy (PA)	Southerland	Mulvaney	Ruiz	Tierney
Neugebauer	Ruiz	Tierney	Fincher	Neugebauer	Stewart	Murphy (FL)	Runyan	Titus
Noem	Runyan	Tipton	Fleischmann	Noem	Stockman	Nadler	Ruppersberger	Tonko
Nugent	Ruppersberger	Tonko	Fleming	Nugent	Thornberry	Napolitano	Rush	Upton
Nunes	Ryan (OH)	Turner	Flores	Nunnelee	Tipton	Neal	Ryan (OH)	Valadao
Nunnelee	Ryan (WI)	Upton	Forbes	Olson	Turner	Negrete McLeod	Ryan (WI)	Van Hollen
Olson	Salmon	Valadao	Frank (AZ)	Petri	Walberg	Nolan	Sánchez, Linda	Vargas
Owens	Sánchez, Linda	Van Hollen	Gabbard	Pitts	Walden	Nunes	T.	Veasey
Palazzo	T.	Vargas	Gingrey (GA)	Poe (TX)	Walorski	O'Rourke	Sánchez, Loretta	Vela
Palone	Sánchez, Loretta	Veasey	Goodlatte	Posey	Walz	Owens	Sanford	Velázquez
Pascrell	Sanford	Vela	Gosar	Price (GA)	Weber (TX)	Palazzo	Sarbanes	Visclosky
Pastor (AZ)	Sarbanes	Visclosky	Gowdy	Reichert	Webster (FL)	Pallone	Schakowsky	Wagner
Paulsen	Scalise	Wagner	Griffith (VA)	Ribble	Wilson (SC)	Pascrell	Schiff	Wasserman
Pearce	Schiff	Walberg	Heck (NV)	Rigell	Wittman	Pastor (AZ)	Schneider	Schultz
Pelosi	Schneider	Walorski	Hensarling	Roby	Woodall	Paulsen	Schock	Waters
Perlmutter	Schock	Walorski	Holding	Roe (TN)	Yoho	Payne	Schrader	Watt
Perry	Schrader	Walz	Hudson	Rogers (AL)		Pearce	Schwartz	Waxman
Peters (CA)	Schwartz	Wasserman				Pelosi	Scott (VA)	Welch
Peters (MI)	Schweikert	Schultz				Perlmutter	Scott, David	Wenstrup
Peterson	Scott (VA)	Watt				Perry	Serrano	Westmoreland
Petri	Scott, Austin	Waxman	Aderholt	Davis, Danny	Hunter	Peters (CA)	Sewell (AL)	Whitfield
Pingree (ME)	Scott, David	Weber (TX)	Alexander	DeFazio	Israel	Peters (MI)	Shea-Porter	Williams
Pittenger	Sensenbrenner	Webster (FL)	Amash	DeGette	Issa	Peterson	Sherman	Wilson (FL)
Pitts	Sessions	Wenstrup	Amodei	Delaney	Jackson Lee	Pingree (ME)	Shimkus	Wolf
Pocan	Sewell (AL)	Westmoreland	Andrews	DeLauro	Jeffries	Pittenger	Shuster	Womack
Poe (TX)	Shea-Porter	Whitfield	Bachmann	DelBene	Jenkins	Pocan	Simpson	Yarmuth
Pompeo	Sherman	Williams	Barletta	Denham	Johnson (GA)	Polis	Sinema	Yoder
Posey	Shimkus	Wilson (SC)	Barrow (GA)	Dent	Johnson (OH)	Pompeo	Sires	Young (AK)
Price (GA)	Shuster	Wittman	Bass	DeSantis	Johnson, E. B.	Price (NC)	Slaughter	Young (FL)
Radel	Simpson	Wolf	Beatty	Deutch	Johnson, Sam	Quigley	Smith (MO)	Young (IN)
Rahall	Sinema	Womack	Becerra	Diaz-Balart	Jones	Radel	Smith (NJ)	
Reed	Sires	Woodall	Bentivolio	Dingell	Jordan			
Reichert	Smith (MO)	Yoder	Bera (CA)	Doggett	Joyce			
Renacci	Smith (NE)	Yoho	Bishop (GA)	Doyle	Kaptur			
Ribble	Smith (NJ)	Young (AK)	Bishop (NY)	Duckworth	Keating			
Rice (SC)	Smith (TX)	Young (FL)	Blackburn	Edwards	Kelly (IL)			
Richmond	Smith (WA)	Young (IN)	Blumenauer	Ellison	Kelly (PA)			
			Bonamici	Ellmers	Kennedy			
			Bonner	Engel	Kildee			
			Boustany	Enyart	Kilmer			
			Brady (PA)	Eshoo	Kind			
			Braley (IA)	Esty	Kingston			
			Brooks (IN)	Farr	Kinzinger (IL)			
			Broun (GA)	Fattah	Kirkpatrick			
			Brown (FL)	Fitzpatrick	Kline			
			Brownley (CA)	Fortenberry	Kuster			
			Buchanan	Foster	Labrador			
			Bucshon	Fox	LaMalfa			
			Bustos	Frankel (FL)	Lance			
			Butterfield	Frelinghuysen	Langevin			
			Calvert	Fudge	Larsen (WA)			
			Camp	Gallo	Larson (CT)			
			Capito	Garamendi	Latham			
			Capps	Garcia	Latta			
			Capuano	Gardner	Lee (CA)			
			Cárdenas	Garrett	Levin			
			Carney	Gerlach	Lewis			
			Carter	Gibbs	Lipinski			
			Cartwright	Gibson	LoBiondo			
			Cassidy	Gohmert	Loeb			
			Castor (FL)	Granger	Loeb			
			Castro (TX)	Graves (GA)	Long			
			Chabot	Graves (MO)	Lowenthal			
			Chaffetz	Grayson	Lowe			
			Chu	Green, Al	Lucas			
			Cicilline	Green, Gene	Lujan, Ben Ray			
			Clarke	Griffin (AR)	(NM)			
			Clay	Grijalva	Lummis			
			Cleaver	Grimm	Lynch			
			Clyburn	Guthrie	Maffei			
			Cohen	Hahn	Maloney			
			Collins (GA)	Hall	Malone			
			Collins (NY)	Hanabusa	Carolyn			
			Connolly	Hanna	Maloney, Sean			
			Conyers	Harper	Marchant			
			Cooper	Harris	Marino			
			Costa	Hartzler	Massie			
			Cotton	Hastings (FL)	Matheson			
			Courtney	Hastings (WA)	Matsui			
			Cramer	Heck (WA)	McCarthy (CA)			
			Crawford	Higgins	McClintock			
			Crenshaw	Himes	McCollum			
			Crowley	Hinojosa	McDermott			
			Cuellar	McHenry	McGovern			
			Culberson	Hoyer	McIntyre			
			Cummings	Huelskamp	McKinley			
			Daines	Huffman	McMorris			
			Davis (CA)	Hultgren	Rodgers			

NOES—327

NOT VOTING—13

Campbell	Herrera Beutler	Miller, Gary
Carson (IN)	Holt	Rokita
Coble	Horsford	Tsongas
Coffman	King (NY)	
Gutiérrez	McCarthy (NY)	

ANNOUNCEMENT BY THE ACTING CHAIR

The Acting CHAIR (during the vote).
There is 1 minute remaining.

□ 1855

So the amendment was rejected.
The result of the vote was announced
as above recorded.

AMENDMENT NO. 20 OFFERED BY MR. NADLER

The Acting CHAIR. The unfinished
business is the demand for a recorded
vote on the amendment offered by the
gentleman from New York (Mr. NAD-
LER) on which further proceedings were
postponed and on which the noes pre-
vailed by voice vote.

The Clerk will redesignate the
amendment.

The Clerk redesignated the amend-
ment.

RECORDED VOTE

The Acting CHAIR. A recorded vote
has been demanded.

A recorded vote was ordered.
The Acting CHAIR. This is a 2-
minute vote.

The vote was taken by electronic de-
vice, and there were—ayes 173, noes 249,
not voting 11, as follows:

[Roll No. 384]

AYES—173

Amash	Blumenauer	Capps
Andrews	Bonamici	Capuano
Bass	Brady (PA)	Cárdenas
Beatty	Braley (IA)	Carney
Becerra	Brown (FL)	Carson (IN)
Benishek	Brownley (CA)	Cartwright
Bera (CA)	Bustos	Castor (FL)
Bishop (NY)	Butterfield	Castro (TX)

NOT VOTING—12

Campbell	Herrera Beutler	McCarthy (NY)
Coble	Holt	Miller, Gary
Eshoo	Horsford	Rokita
Gutiérrez	King (NY)	Tsongas

ANNOUNCEMENT BY THE ACTING CHAIR

The Acting CHAIR (during the vote).
There is 1 minute remaining.

□ 1851

So the amendment was rejected.
The result of the vote was announced
as above recorded.

AMENDMENT NO. 17 OFFERED BY MR. NUGENT

The Acting CHAIR. The unfinished
business is the demand for a recorded
vote on the amendment offered by the
gentleman from Florida (Mr. NUGENT)
on which further proceedings were
postponed and on which the noes pre-
vailed by voice vote.

The Clerk will redesignate the
amendment.

The Clerk redesignated the amend-
ment.

RECORDED VOTE

The Acting CHAIR. A recorded vote
has been demanded.

A recorded vote was ordered.

The Acting CHAIR. This is a 2-
minute vote.

The vote was taken by electronic de-
vice, and there were—ayes 93, noes 327,
not voting 13, as follows:

[Roll No. 383]

AYES—93

Bachus	Barton	Bishop (UT)
Barber	Benishek	Black
Barr	Bilirakis	Brady (TX)

Ciolline	Israel	Peters (CA)	McCauley	Rahall	Smith (TX)	Davis, Danny	Kennedy	Price (NC)
Clarke	Jackson Lee	Peters (MI)	McClintock	Reed	Southerland	DeFazio	Kildee	Quigley
Clay	Jeffries	Peterson	McCollum	Reichert	Stewart	DeGette	Kilmer	Rangel
Cohen	Johnson (GA)	Petri	McHenry	Renacci	Stivers	Delaney	Kind	Richmond
Connolly	Johnson, E. B.	Pocan	McIntyre	Ribble	Stockman	DeLauro	Kuster	Roybal-Allard
Conyers	Kaptur	Polis	McKeon	Rice (SC)	Stutzman	DelBene	Langevin	Ruppersberger
Courtney	Keating	Price (NC)	McKinley	Richmond	Terry	Deutch	Larsen (WA)	Rush
Crowley	Kelly (IL)	Quigley	McMorris	Rigell	Thompson (MS)	Dingell	Larson (CT)	Ryan (OH)
Cuellar	Kennedy	Rangel	Rodgers	Roby	Thompson (PA)	Doggett	Lee (CA)	Sánchez, Linda
Cummings	Kilmer	Roybal-Allard	Meadows	Roe (TN)	Thornberry	Doyle	Levin	T.
Davis (CA)	Kind	Ruiz	Meehan	Rogers (AL)	Tiberi	Duckworth	Lewis	Sanford
Davis, Danny	Kuster	Ruppersberger	Messer	Rogers (KY)	Tiberti	Duncan (TN)	Loebsack	Sarbanes
DeFazio	Langevin	Rush	Mica	Rogers (MI)	Tipton	Edwards	Lofgren	Schakowsky
DeGette	Larsen (WA)	Sánchez, Linda	Michaud	Rohrabacher	Turner	Ellison	Lowenthal	Schiff
Delaney	Larson (CT)	T.	Miller (FL)	Rooney	Upton	Engel	Lowe	Schneider
DelBene	Lee (CA)	Sanchez, Loretta	Miller (MI)	Ros-Lehtinen	Valadao	Enyart	Lujan Grisham	Schrader
Deutch	Levin	Sanford	Mullin	Roskam	Vargas	Eshoo	(NM)	Schwartz
Dingell	Lewis	Sarbanes	Mulvaney	Ross	Wagner	Esty	Luján, Ben Ray	Scott (VA)
Doggett	Loebsack	Schakowsky	Murphy (PA)	Rothfus	Walberg	Farr	(NM)	Serrano
Doyle	Lofgren	Schiff	Neugebauer	Royce	Walden	Fattah	Lynch	Sewell (AL)
Duckworth	Lowenthal	Schneider	Noem	Ryunan	Walorski	Foster	Matsui	Sherman
Duncan (TN)	Lowe	Schrader	Nugent	Ryan (OH)	Waxman	Frankel (FL)	McCollum	Sires
Edwards	Lujan Grisham	Schwartz	Nunes	Ryan (WI)	Weber (TX)	Fudge	McDermott	Slaughter
Ellison	(NM)	Serrano	Nunnelee	Salmon	Webster (FL)	Gabbard	McGovern	Smith (WA)
Engel	Luján, Ben Ray	Sewell (AL)	Olson	Scalise	Wenstrup	Garamendi	Meeks	Speier
Enyart	(NM)	Shea-Porter	Owens	Schock	Westmoreland	Grayson	Meng	Swalwell (CA)
Eshoo	Lynch	Sherman	Palazzo	Schweikert	Green, Al	Green, Al	Michaud	Takano
Esty	Maloney,	Sires	Pastor (AZ)	Scott (VA)	Grijalva	Gutiérrez	Miller, George	Thompson (CA)
Farr	Carolyn	Slaughter	Paulsen	Scott, Austin	Williams	Hahn	Moore	Thompson (MS)
Fattah	Matheson	Smith (WA)	Pearce	Scott, David	Wilson (SC)	Hanabusa	Moran	Tierney
Foster	Matsui	Speier	Perry	Sensenbrenner	Wittman	Hastings (FL)	Nadler	Titus
Frankel (FL)	McDermott	Swalwell (CA)	Pingree (ME)	Sessions	Wolf	Heck (WA)	Napolitano	Tonko
Fudge	McGovern	Takano	Pittenger	Shimkus	Womack	Higgins	Neal	Van Hollen
Gallo	McNerney	Thompson (CA)	Pitts	Shuster	Woodall	Himes	Negrete McLeod	Vargas
Garamendi	Meeks	Tierney	Poe (TX)	Simpson	Yoder	Hinojosa	Nolan	Veasey
Garcia	Meng	Titus	Pompeo	Sinema	Yoho	Honda	O'Rourke	Velázquez
Green, Al	Miller, George	Tomko	Possey	Smith (MO)	Young (AK)	Hoyer	Pallone	Visclosky
Green, Gene	Moore	Van Hollen	Price (GA)	Smith (NE)	Young (FL)	Huffman	Pascrell	Walz
Griffith (VA)	Moran	Veasey	Radel	Smith (NJ)	Young (IN)	Israel	Pastor (AZ)	Wasserman
Gutiérrez	Murphy (FL)	Vela	NOT VOTING—11			Jeffries	Payne	Schultz
Hahn	Nadler	Velázquez	Campbell	Horsford	Miller, Gary	Jackson Lee	Pelosi	Waters
Hanabusa	Napolitano	Visclosky	Coble	King (NY)	Rokita	Johnson (GA)	Perlmutter	Watt
Hastings (FL)	Neal	Wasserman	Herrera Beutler	Lummis	Tsongas	Johnson, E. B.	Peters (CA)	Waxman
Heck (WA)	Negrete McLeod	Schultz	Holt	McCarthy (NY)		Kaptur	Peterson	Welch
Higgins	Nolan	Waters				Keating	Pingree (ME)	Wilson (FL)
Himes	O'Rourke	Watt				Kelly (IL)	Pocan	Yarmuth
Hinojosa	Pallone	Welch					Polis	
Honda	Pascrell	Wilson (FL)						
Hoyer	Payne	Yarmuth						
Huffman	Pelosi							
Huizenga (MI)	Perlmutter							

NOES—249

Aderholt
Alexander
Amodei
Bachmann
Bachus
Barber
Barletta
Barr
Barrow (GA)
Barton
Bentivolio
Bilirakis
Bishop (GA)
Bishop (UT)
Black
Blackburn
Bonner
Boustany
Brady (TX)
Bridenstine
Brooks (AL)
Brooks (IN)
Broun (GA)
Buchanan
Bucshon
Burgess
Calvert
Camp
Cantor
Capito
Carter
Cassidy
Chabot
Chaffetz
Cleaver
Clyburn
Coffman
Cole
Collins (GA)
Collins (NY)
Conaway
Cook
Cooper
Costa
Cotton

Cramer
Crawford
Crenshaw
Culberson
Daines
Davis, Rodney
DeLauro
Denham
Dent
DeSantis
DesJarlais
Diaz-Balart
Duffy
Duncan (SC)
Ellmers
Farenthold
Fincher
Fitzpatrick
Fleischmann
Fleming
Flores
Forbes
Fortenberry
Fox
Franks (AZ)
Frelinghuysen
Gabbard
Gardner
Garrett
Gerlach
Gibbs
Gibson
Gingrey (GA)
Gohmert
Goodlatte
Gosar
Gowdy
Granger
Graves (GA)
Graves (MO)
Grayson
Griffin (AR)
Grijalva
Grimm
Guthrie

Hall
Hanna
Harper
Harris
Hartzer
Hastings

Miller (MI)	Roe (TN)	Stewart	Flores	Lofgren	Rigell	O'Rourke	Runyan	Swalwell (CA)
Mullin	Rogers (AL)	Stivers	Garamendi	Luetkemeyer	Roe (TN)	Olson	Ruppersberger	Takano
Mulvaney	Rogers (KY)	Stockman	Gardner	Lummis	Rohrabacher	Owens	Rush	Thompson (MS)
Murphy (FL)	Rogers (MI)	Stutzman	Garrett	Lynch	Rooney	Palazzo	Ryan (OH)	Thompson (PA)
Murphy (PA)	Rohrabacher	Terry	Gerlach	Maffei	Ros-Lehtinen	Pascarell	Ryan (WI)	Thornberry
Neugebauer	Rooney	Thompson (PA)	Gibbs	Marchant	Ross	Pastor (AZ)	Sánchez, Linda	Tipton
Noem	Ros-Lehtinen	Thornberry	Gibson	Marino	Rothfus	Paulsen	T.	Titus
Nugent	Roskam	Tiberi	Gohmert	Massie	Ruiz	Payne	Sanchez, Loretta	Turner
Nunes	Ross	Tipton	Goodlatte	Matheson	Salmon	Pearce	Sarbanes	Valadao
Nunnelee	Rothfus	Turner	Gosar	Matsui	Sanford	Pelosi	Scalise	Van Hollen
Olson	Royce	Upton	Gowdy	McCaul	Schrader	Perlmutter	Schakowsky	Vargas
Owens	Ruiz	Valadao	Graves (GA)	McClintock	Schwiebert	Peters (CA)	Schiff	Veasey
Palazzo	Runyan	Vela	Graves (MO)	McGovern	Scott (VA)	Peters (MI)	Schneider	Vela
Paulsen	Ryan (WI)	Wagner	Grayson	McHenry	Scott (VA)	Pittenger	Schock	Velázquez
Pearce	Salmon	Walberg	Green, Gene	McKinley	Sensenbrenner	Pocan	Schwartz	Visclosky
Perry	Sanchez, Loretta	Walden	Griffith (AR)	McMorris	Sherman	Polis	Scott, Austin	Wagner
Peters (MI)	Scalise	Walorski	Griffith (VA)	Rodgers	Shuster	Pompeo	Scott, David	Walz
Petri	Schock	Weber (TX)	Hahn	Meadows	Smith (MO)	Price (NC)	Serrano	Wasserman
Pittenger	Schweikert	Webster (FL)	Hall	Messer	Smith (NE)	Quigley	Sessions	Schultz
Pitts	Scott, Austin	Wenstrup	Hanna	Mica	Smith (NJ)	Rahall	Sewell (AL)	Watt
Poe (TX)	Scott, David	Westmoreland	Harris	Michaud	Southerland	Rangel	Shea-Porter	Waxman
Pompeo	Sensenbrenner	Whitfield	Heck (NV)	Miller (MI)	Stewart	Reichert	Shimkus	Westerman
Posey	Sessions	Williams	Hensarling	Miller, George	Stivers	Richmond	Simpson	Westmoreland
Price (GA)	Shea-Porter	Wilson (SC)	Holding	Moran	Stutzman	Roby	Sinema	Whitfield
Radel	Shimkus	Wittman	Honda	Mullin	Terry	Rogers (AL)	Sires	Wilson (FL)
Rahall	Shuster	Wolf	Hudson	Mulvaney	Thompson (CA)	Rogers (KY)	Slaughter	Wilson (SC)
Reed	Simpson	Womack	Huelskamp	Murphy (FL)	Tiberi	Rogers (MI)	Smith (TX)	Wittman
Reichert	Sinema	Woodall	Huizenga (MI)	Napolitano	Tierney	Roskam	Smith (WA)	Yarmuth
Renacci	Smith (MO)	Yoder	Hultgren	Neugebauer	Tonko	Roybal-Allard	Speier	Young (FL)
Ribble	Smith (NE)	Yoho	Hurt	Nolan	Upton	Royce	Stockman	
Rice (SC)	Smith (NJ)	Young (AK)	Johnson (OH)	Nugent	Walberg			
Rigell	Smith (TX)	Young (FL)	Johnson, Sam	Nunes	Walden			
Roby	Southerland	Young (IN)	Jones	Pallone	Walorski			

NOT VOTING—11

Campbell	Horsford	Miller, Gary
Coble	King (NY)	Rokita
Herrera Beutler	Marchant	Tsongas
Holt	McCarthy (NY)	

ANNOUNCEMENT BY THE ACTING CHAIR

The Acting CHAIR (during the vote).
There is 1 minute remaining.

□ 1902

So the amendment was rejected.

The result of the vote was announced
as above recorded.

AMENDMENT NO. 25 OFFERED BY MR. POE OF TEXAS

The Acting CHAIR. The unfinished business is the demand for a recorded vote on the amendment offered by the gentleman from Texas (Mr. POE) on which further proceedings were postponed and on which the noes prevailed by voice vote.

The Clerk will redesignate the amendment.

The Clerk redesignated the amendment.

RECORDED VOTE

The Acting CHAIR. A recorded vote has been demanded.

A recorded vote was ordered.

The Acting CHAIR. This is a 2-minute vote.

The vote was taken by electronic device, and there were—ayes 186, noes 237, not voting 10, as follows:

[Roll No. 386]

AYES—186

Amash	Bustos	Davis, Rodney
Amodel	Camp	DeFazio
Barletta	Capito	Denham
Bass	Carson (IN)	DeSantis
Benishek	Cassidy	DesJarlais
Bentivolio	Chabot	Doggett
Bilirakis	Chaffetz	Duffy
Bishop (UT)	Coffman	Duncan (SC)
Black	Cohen	Duncan (TN)
Blackburn	Collins (GA)	Edwards
Blumenauer	Collins (NY)	Ellison
Braley (IA)	Conyers	Eshoo
Brooks (IN)	Cooper	Esty
Broun (GA)	Crawford	Farenthold
Buchanan	Culbertson	Fincher
Bucshon	Cummings	Fleischmann
Burgess	Daines	Fleming

NOES—237

Aderholt	Davis (CA)	Jeffries
Alexander	Davis, Danny	Jenkins
Andrews	DeGette	Johnson (GA)
Bachmann	Delaney	Johnson, E. B.
Bachus	DeLauro	Joyce
Barber	DeBene	Kaptur
Barr	Dent	Kelly (IL)
Barrow (GA)	Deutch	Kelly (PA)
Barton	Diaz-Balart	Kennedy
Beatty	Dingell	Kildee
Becerra	Doyle	Kilmer
Bera (CA)	Duckworth	Kinzinger (IL)
Bishop (GA)	Ellmers	Kirkpatrick
Bishop (NY)	Engel	Kline
Bonamici	Enyart	Kuster
Bonner	Farr	Lamborn
Boustany	Fattah	Lance
Brady (PA)	Fitzpatrick	Langevin
Brady (TX)	Forbes	Lankford
Bridenstine	Fortenberry	Larsen (WA)
Brooks (AL)	Foster	Larson (CT)
Brown (FL)	Fox	Latham
Brownley (CA)	Frankel (FL)	Levin
Butterfield	Franks (AZ)	Long
Calvert	Frelinghuysen	Lowenthal
Cantor	Fudge	Lowey
Capps	Gabbard	Lucas
Capuano	Galleo	Lujan Grisham
Cárdenas	Garcia	(NM)
Carney	Gingrey (GA)	Lujan, Ben Ray
Carter	Granger	(NM)
Cartwright	Green, Al	Maloney,
Castor (FL)	Grijalva	Carolyn
Castro (TX)	Grimm	Maloney, Sean
	Guthrie	McCarthy (CA)
	Gutiérrez	McCollum
	Hanabusa	McDermott
	Harper	McIntyre
	Hartzler	McKeon
	Hastings (FL)	McNerney
	Hastings (WA)	Meehan
	Heck (WA)	Meeks
	Higgins	Meng
	Himes	Miller (FL)
	Hinojosa	Moore
	Hoyer	Murphy (PA)
	Huffman	Nadler
	Hunter	Neal
	Israel	Negrete McLeod
	Issa	Noem
	Jackson Lee	Nunnelee

NOT VOTING—10

Campbell	Horsford	Rokita
Coble	King (NY)	Tsongas
Herrera Beutler	McCarthy (NY)	
Holt	Miller, Gary	

ANNOUNCEMENT BY THE ACTING CHAIR

The Acting CHAIR (during the vote).
There is 1 minute remaining.

□ 1905

So the amendment was rejected.

The result of the vote was announced
as above recorded.

Stated for:

Mr. WESTMORELAND. Mr. Chair, on rollcall No. 386, I mistakenly voted “no”/meant to vote “yes.”

ANNOUNCEMENT BY THE ACTING CHAIR

The Acting CHAIR. Pursuant to clause 6 of rule XVIII, proceedings will now resume on the following amendment printed in House Report 113-170 on which further proceedings were postponed:

Amendment No. 27 by Mr. WALBERG of Michigan.

AMENDMENT NO. 27 OFFERED BY MR. WALBERG

The Acting CHAIR. The unfinished business is the demand for a recorded vote on the amendment offered by the gentleman from Michigan (Mr. WALBERG) on which further proceedings were postponed and on which the noes prevailed by voice vote.

The Clerk will redesignate the amendment.

The Clerk redesignated the amendment.

RECORDED VOTE

The Acting CHAIR. A recorded vote has been demanded.

A recorded vote was ordered.

The vote was taken by electronic device, and there were—ayes 283, noes 139, not voting 11, as follows:

[Roll No. 387]

AYES—283

Amash	Benishek	Brady (PA)
Amodel	Bentivolio	Braley (IA)
Andrews	Bera (CA)	Bridenstine
Bachmann	Bishop (NY)	Brooks (AL)
Barton	Bishop (UT)	Broun (GA)
Bass	Blumenauer	Brownley (CA)
Becerra	Bonamici	Buchanan

Buchson
Burgess
Bustos
Camp
Capito
Capps
Capuano
Carney
Carson (IN)
Cartwright
Cassidy
Castor (FL)
Chabot
Chaffetz
Chu
Cicilline
Clay
Cleaver
Coffman
Cohen
Collins (GA)
Collins (NY)
Connolly
Conyers
Cooper
Costa
Courtney
Crawford
Crowley
Cuellar
Culberson
Cummings
Daines
Davis (CA)
Davis, Rodney
DeFazio
DeGette
DeLauro
DelBene
Denham
DeSantis
DesJarlais
Deutch
Diaz-Balart
Dingell
Doggett
Doyle
Duckworth
Duffy
Duncan (SC)
Duncan (TN)
Ellison
Engel
Enyart
Eshoo
Esty
Farenthold
Fattah
Fincher
Fitzpatrick
Fleming
Flores
Foster
Foxy
Frankel (FL)
Gabbard
Garamendi
Garcia
Garrett
Gibbs
Gibson
Gingrey (GA)
Gohmert
Goodlatte
Gosar
Gowdy
Graves (GA)
Grayson
Green, Gene
Griffin (AR)
Griffith (VA)
Grijalva
Guthrie
Gutiérrez
Hahn
Hall
Hanabusa
Hanna
Harris

Hartzler
Hastings (FL)
Heck (NV)
Heck (WA)
Higgins
Himes
Hinojosa
Holding
Honda
Hoyer
Hudson
Huelskamp
Huffman
Huizenga (MI)
Hultgren
Hurt
Israel
Issa
Johnson (OH)
Jordan
Kaptur
Keating
Kildee
Kilmer
Kind
Kingston
Kirkpatrick
Kline
Kuster
Labrador
LaMalfa
Lance
Larson (CT)
Latta
Lee (CA)
Levin
Lewis
Lipinski
LoBiondo
Loebach
Lofgren
Lowenthal
Luetkemeyer
Lummis
Lynch
Maffei
Maloney,
Carolyn
Maloney, Sean
Marchant
Marino
Massie
Matheson
Matsui
McCaul
McClintock
McCollum
McGovern
McIntyre
McKinley
McMorris
Rodgers
Meadows
Meng
Messer
Mica
Michaud
Miller (FL)
Miller (MI)
Miller, George
Moore
Moran
Mulvaney
Murphy (FL)
Murphy (PA)
Nadler
Napolitano
Neal
Negrete McLeod
Neugebauer
Nolan
Nugent
Nunes
O'Rourke
Pallone
Pascrell
Paulsen
Payne
Pearce

Peters (CA)
Peters (MI)
Peterson
Petri
Pingree (ME)
Pitts
Pocan
Poe (TX)
Polis
Pompeo
Posey
Price (GA)
Price (NC)
Quigley
Radel
Rahall
Reed
Ribble
Rice (SC)
Rigell
Roe (TN)
Rogers (MI)
Rohrabacher
Rooney
Ros-Lehtinen
Ross
Royce
Salmon
Sánchez, Linda
T.
Sanchez, Loretta
Sanford
Scalise
Schakowsky
Schiff
Schneider
Schramer
Schwartz
Schweikert
Scott (VA)
Scott, Austin
Scott, David
Sensenbrenner
Serrano
Shea-Porter
Sherman
Shimkus
Shuster
Sinema
Sires
Slaughter
Smith (MO)
Smith (NJ)
Smith (TX)
Southerland
Speier
Stivers
Stockman
Stutzman
Terry
Thompson (CA)
Thompson (MS)
Tiberi
Tierney
Tipton
Titus
Tonko
Upton
Velázquez
Wagner
Walberg
Walden
Walz
Wasserman
Schultz
Waxman
Weber (TX)
Webster (FL)
Welch
Wenstrup
Westmoreland
Williams
Wolf
Woodall
Yarmuth
Yoder
Yoho
Young (AK)

NOES—139

Aderholt
Alexander
Bachus
Barber
Barletta
Barr
Barrow (GA)
Beatty

Bilirakis
Bishop (GA)
Black
Blackburn
Bonner
Boustany
Brady (TX)
Brooks (IN)

Brown (FL)
Butterfield
Calvert
Cantor
Cárdenas
Carter
Castro (TX)
Clarke

Clyburn
Cole
Conaway
Cook
Cotton
Cramer
Crenshaw
Davis, Danny
Delaney
Dent
Edwards
Elmers
Farr
Fleischmann
Forbes
Fortenberry
Franks (AZ)
Frelinghuysen
Fudge
Gallego
Gardner
Gerlach
Granger
Graves (MO)
Green, Al
Grimm
Harper
Hastings (WA)
Hensarling
Hunter
Jackson Lee
Jeffries
Jenkins
Johnson (GA)
Johnson, E. B.
Johnson, Sam
Joyce
Kelly (IL)
Kelly (PA)

Kennedy
King (IA)
Kinzinger (IL)
Lamborn
Langevin
Lankford
Larsen (WA)
Latham
Long
Lowey
Lucas
Lujan Grisham
(NM)
Luján, Ben Ray
(NM)
McCarthy (CA)
McDermott
McHenry
McKeon
McNerney
Meehan
Meeks
Mullin
Noem
Nunnelee
Olson
Owens
Palazzo
Pastor (AZ)
Pelosi
Perlmutter
Perry
Pittenger
Rangel
Reichert
Renacci
Richmond
Roby
Rogers (AL)

Rogers (KY)
Roskam
Rothfus
Roybal-Allard
Ruiz
Runyan
Ruppersberger
Rush
Ryan (OH)
Ryan (WI)
Sarbanes
Schock
Sessions
Sewell (AL)
Simpson
Smith (NE)
Smith (WA)
Stewart
Swalwell (CA)
Takano
Thompson (PA)
Thornberry
Turner
Valadao
Van Hollen
Vargas
Veasey
Vela
Visclosky
Walorski
Waters
Watt
Whitfield
Wilson (FL)
Wilson (SC)
Wittman
Womack
Young (FL)
Young (IN)

NOT VOTING—11

Campbell
Coble
Hersford
Jones
King (NY)
McCarthy (NY)

Miller, Gary
Rokita
Tsongas

□ 1922

So the amendment was agreed to.

The result of the vote was announced as above recorded.

Mr. YOUNG of Florida. Mr. Chairman, I move that the Committee do now rise.

The motion was agreed to.

Accordingly, the Committee rose; and the Speaker pro tempore (Mr. WENSTRUP) having assumed the chair, Mr. HASTINGS of Washington, Acting Chair of the Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union, reported that that Committee, having had under consideration the bill (H.R. 2397) making appropriations for the Department of Defense for the fiscal year ending September 30, 2014, and for other purposes, had come to no resolution thereon.

REPORT ON H.R. 2792, LEGISLATIVE BRANCH APPROPRIATIONS ACT, 2013

Mr. ALEXANDER, from the Committee on Appropriations, submitted a privileged report (Rept. No. 113-173) on the bill (H.R. 2792) making appropriations for the Legislative Branch for the fiscal year ending September 30, 2014, and for other purposes, which was referred to the Union Calendar and ordered to be printed.

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

REPORT ON RESOLUTION PROVIDING FOR CONSIDERATION OF H.R. 2218, COAL RESIDUALS REUSE AND MANAGEMENT ACT OF 2013, AND PROVIDING FOR CONSIDERATION OF H.R. 1582, ENERGY CONSUMERS RELIEF ACT OF 2013

Mr. BURGESS, from the Committee on Rules, submitted a privileged report (Rept. No. 113-174) on the resolution (H. Res. 315) providing for consideration of the bill (H.R. 2218) to amend subtitle D of the Solid Waste Disposal Act to encourage recovery and beneficial use of coal combustion residuals and establish requirements for the proper management and disposal of coal combustion residuals that are protective of human health and the environment, and providing for consideration of the bill (H.R. 1582) to protect consumers by prohibiting the Administrator of the Environmental Protection Agency from promulgating as final certain energy-related rules that are estimated to cost more than \$1 billion and will cause significant adverse effects to the economy, which was referred to the House Calendar and ordered to be printed.

DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE APPROPRIATIONS ACT, 2014

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to House Resolution 312 and rule XVIII, the Chair declares the House in the Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union for the further consideration of the bill, H.R. 2397.

Will the gentleman from Washington (Mr. HASTINGS) kindly resume the chair.

□ 1927

IN THE COMMITTEE OF THE WHOLE

Accordingly, the House resolved itself into the Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union for the further consideration of the bill (H.R. 2397) making appropriations for the Department of Defense for the fiscal year ending September 30, 2014, and for other purposes, with Mr. HASTINGS of Washington (Acting Chair) in the chair.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The Acting CHAIR. When the Committee of the Whole rose earlier today, amendment No. 27 printed in House Report 113-170 offered by the gentleman from Michigan (Mr. WALBERG) had been disposed of.

AMENDMENTS EN BLOC NO. 3 OFFERED BY MR. YOUNG OF FLORIDA

Mr. YOUNG of Florida. Mr. Chairman, pursuant to House Resolution 312, I offer amendments en bloc.

The Acting CHAIR. The Clerk will designate the amendments en bloc.

Amendments en bloc No. 3 consisting of amendment Nos. 31, 68, and 85, printed in House Report No. 113-170, offered by Mr. YOUNG of Florida:

AMENDMENT NO. 31 OFFERED BY MR. CICILLINE OF RHODE ISLAND

Page 134, line 6, after the dollar amount, insert “(reduced by \$60,000,000)”.