SEC. 1217. COMPLETION OF ACCELERATED TRAN-SITION OF UNITED STATES COMBAT AND MILITARY AND SECURITY OP-ERATIONS TO THE GOVERNMENT OF AFGHANISTAN; REQUIREMENTS TO CONTINUE DEPLOYMENT OF ARMED FORCES IN AFGHANISTAN TO CARRY OUT MISSIONS AFTER DECEMBER 31, 2014.

(a) COMPLETION OF ACCELERATED TRANSI-TION OF UNITED STATES COMBAT AND MILI-TARY AND SECURITY OPERATIONS TO THE GOV-ERNMENT OF AFGHANISTAN.—In coordination with the Government of Afghanistan, North Atlantic Treaty Organization (NATO) member countries, and other allies in Afghanistan, the President shall-

(1) complete the accelerated transition of United States combat operations to the Government of Afghanistan by not later than December 31, 2014;

(2) complete the accelerated transition of United States military and security operations to the Government of Afghanistan and redeploy United States Armed Forces from Afghanistan (including operations involving military and security-related contractors) by not later than December 31, 2014; and

(3) pursue robust negotiations leading to a political settlement and reconciliation of the internal conflict in Afghanistan, to include the Government of Afghanistan, all interested parties within Afghanistan and with the observance and support of representatives of donor nations active in Afghanistan and regional governments and partners in order to secure a secure and independent Afghanistan and regional security and stability.

(b) REQUIREMENTS OF PRESIDENTIAL DETER-MINATION AND CONGRESSIONAL AUTHORIZATION TO CONTINUE DEPLOYMENT OF UNITED STATES Armed Forces in Afghanistan to Carry OUT MISSIONS AFTER DECEMBER 31, 2014.—

(1) Presidential determination.—In the event that United States Armed Forces remain deployed in Afghanistan after December 31, 2014, then no later than March 31, 2015, the President shall send to Congress a determination describing the purpose and expected duration of such deployment, and the projected number of troops to be deployed.

(2) CONGRESSIONAL ACTION.—No later than 30 days following the receipt of the President's determination, Congress shall enact a joint resolution to approve the content of the President's determination. Should Congress vote against the President's determination, the President is directed to remove all troops not required to protect United States diplomatic facilities and personnel in a safe, orderly and expeditious redeployment from Afghanistan.

Mr. McGOVERN. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to amend the rule to include my amendment calling for a vote on keeping troops in Afghanistan after 2014, and that this amendment receive 10 minutes total debate like every other germane amendment made in order under the rule.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. All time has been yielded for the purpose of debate by the gentleman from Florida. Does the gentleman from Florida vield for this unanimous consent request?

Mr. NUGENT. I do not.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The gentleman from Florida does not yield. Therefore, the unanimous consent request cannot be entertained.

MOTION TO ADJOURN

Mr. McGOVERN. Mr. Speaker, I move that the House do now adjourn.

Costa

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the motion to adjourn offered by the gentleman from Massachusetts (Mr. McGovern).

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

Mr. McGOVERN. Mr. Speaker, I object to the vote on the ground that a quorum is not present and make the point of order that a quorum is not

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Evidently a quorum is not present.

The Sergeant at Arms will notify absent Members.

The vote was taken by electronic device, and there were—yeas 23, nays 361, not voting 47, as follows:

[Roll No. 224]

YEAS-23

Castor (FL) Israel Moore Johnson, E. B. Nadler Chu Clarke (NY) Jones O'Rourke Kelly (IL) Dingell Pallone Fudge Lee (CA) Pingree (ME) Hastings (FL) McGovern Pocan Meeks Velázquez Honda Miller, George

NAYS-361

Aderholt Cotton Graves (GA) Graves (MO) Amash Courtney Amodei Cramer Grayson Green, Al Crawford Bachus Barber Crenshaw Green, Gene Barletta Crowley Griffin (AR.) Cuellar Griffith (VA) Barr Barrow (GA) Culberson Grijalva Barton Cummings Grimm Beatty Daines Guthrie Davis (CA) Benishek Gutiérrez Bentivolio Davis, Danny Hahn Davis, Rodney Bera (CA) Hall Bilirakis DeFazio Hanabusa. Bishop (NY DeGette Harper Delaney Bishop (UT) Black DeLauro Hartzler Blackburn Hastings (WA) Dent Blumenauer DeSantis Heck (NV) Bonamici Des Jarlais Hensarling Boustany Deutch Higgins Brady (PA) Diaz-Balart Himes Bralev (IA) Doggett Holding Bridenstine Horsford Doyle Brooks (AL) Duckworth Huffman Huizenga (MI) Brooks (IN) Duncan (SC) Broun (GA) Duncan (TN) Hultgren Brown (FL) Edwards Hunter Brownley (CA) Ellison Hurt Buchanan Ellmers Issa Bucshon Enyart Jackson Lee Jeffries Burgess Eshoo Esty Bustos Jenkins Butterfield Farenthold Johnson (OH) Johnson, Sam Byrne Farr Calvert Fattah Jolly Campbell Fincher Jordan Fitzpatrick Capito Kaptur Capps Fleischmann Keating Capuano Fleming Kelly (PA) Cárdenas Flores Kennedy Carney Forbes Kildee Carson (IN) Fortenberry Kilmer Cartwright Foster Kind King (IA) Castro (TX) Foxx Franks (AZ) Chabot King (NY) Chaffetz Frelinghuysen Kinzinger (IL) Cicilline Gabbard Kirkpatrick Clark (MA) Gallego Kline Cleaver Garamendi Kuster Clyburn Garcia Labrador Coble Gardner La.Ma.lfa. Coffman Garrett Lamborn Cohen Gerlach Lance Langevin Cole Gibbs Collins (NY) Gibson Larson (CT) Connolly Gohmert Latham Conyers Goodlatte Latta Cook Gosar Levin Cooper Gowdy Lewis Lipinski

Granger

Sessions Sewell (AL) LoBiondo Pearce Loebsack Pelosi Lofgren Perlmutter Shea-Porter Long Perry Sherman Peters (CA) Lowenthal Shimkus Lowey Peters (MI) Shuster Lucas Peterson Sinema. Luetkemeyer Petri Sires Luián, Ben Rav Pittenger Smith (MO) Smith (NE) (NM) Pitts Poe (TX) Lummis Smith (NJ) Lynch Polis Smith (TX) Smith (WA) Maffei Pompeo Maloney. Posey Southerland Price (GA) Carolvn Speier Maloney, Sean Price (NC) Stewart Marchant Quigley Stivers Marino Rahall Stockman Stutzman Massie Rangel Matheson Reed Swalwell (CA) Matsui Reichert Takano McAllister Terry Renacci Ribble Rice (SC) McCarthy (CA) Thompson (CA) McCarthy (NY) Thompson (MS) McCaul Richmond Thompson (PA) McClintock Rigell Thornberry McCollum Roby Tiberi Roe (TN) McHenry Tierney McIntyre Rogers (AL) Tipton McKeon Rogers (KY) Titus McKinley Rogers (MI) Tonko McMorris Rohrabacher Tsongas Rodgers Rokita Turner McNerney Rooney Upton Meadows Ros-Lehtinen Valadao Roskam Van Hollen Meehan Mica Ross Veasey Michaud Rothfus Vela. Miller (FL) Roybal-Allard Visclosky Miller (MI) Royce Wagner Moran Ruiz Walberg Mullin Runvan Walden Ruppersberger Mulvaney Walorski Murphy (FL) Rvan (WI) Walz Murphy (PA) Wasserman Salmon Napolitano Sánchez, Linda Schultz Nea1 T. Weber (TX) Negrete McLeod Sanchez, Loretta Webster (FL) Neugebauer Sanford Welch Noem Sarbanes Wenstrup Nolan Scalise Westmoreland Nugent Schiff Whitfield Schneider Nunes Williams Nunnelee Schock Wilson (SC) Olson Schrader Wittman Owens Schweikert Wolf Palazzo Scott (VA) Womack

NOT VOTING-

Scott, Austin Scott, David

Sensenbrenner

Serrano

Yarmuth

Young (IN)

Yoder

Yoho

Pascrell

Paulsen

Payne

Pastor (AZ)

Bachmann Frankel (FL) McDermott Bass Gingrev (GA) Meng Becerra Hanna Messer Miller, Garv Heck (WA) Bishop (GA) Herrera Beutler Brady (TX) Rush Ryan (OH) Camp Cantor Hover Schakowsky Carter Hudson Schwartz Cassidy Huelskamp Simpson Johnson (GA) Clav Slaughter Vargas Collins (GA) Joyce Conaway Kingston Waters DelBene Lankford Waxman Denham Larsen (WA) Wilson (FL) Lujan Grisham Woodall Duffy Young (AK) Engel (NM)

□ 1511

Mses. McCOLLUM, BROWN of Florida. McMORRIS RODGERS. Mrs. Messrs. BARTON, STIVERS, GARCIA, and Ms. CLARK of Massachusetts "yea" changed their vote from "nay."

Ms. CHU and Mr. PALLONE changed their vote from "nay" to "yea."

So the motion to adjourn was re-

The result of the vote was announced as above recorded.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

Stated against:

Ms. MICHELLE LUJAN GRISHAM of New Mexico. Mr. Speaker, on rollcall No. 224, had I been present, I would have voted "no."

PROVIDING FOR FURTHER CONSIDERATION OF H.R. 4435, HOWARD P. "BUCK" MCKEON NATIONAL DEFENSE AUTHORIZATION ACT FOR FISCAL YEAR 2015; AND PROVIDING FOR CONSIDERATION OF H.R. 3361, USA FREEDOM ACT

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The gentleman from Florida (Mr. NUGENT) has 21½ minutes remaining. The gentleman from Colorado (Mr. POLIS) has 16 minutes remaining.

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Florida.

Mr. NUGENT. Mr. Speaker, I yield 2 minutes to the gentleman from Iowa (Mr. KING).

Mr. KING of Iowa. Mr. Speaker, I appreciate the gentleman yielding me time to address the subject of this rule.

Mr. Speaker, this House is considering a combined rule. It is a rule that addresses the NDAA and it is a rule that addresses the USA FREEDOM Act wrapped up together.

Mr. Speaker, I would reiterate the point that we are addressing a combined rule between the National Defense Authorization Act and the USA FREEDOM Act.

The first component that I would like to address with the time that I have is an expression of appreciation to the Rules Committee for going through all the amendments of the NDAA, taking a look at that and coming down with a rule that recognizes that the jurisdiction of the Judiciary Committee is immigration policy, not Armed Services

□ 1515

Mr. Speaker, I commend the Rules Committee for the decision that they made on the NDAA. Even though there were dozens and dozens, actually scores of amendments to consider last year, there was an amendment that addressed the immigration issue that was made in order on the bill. That brought about a debate and a discussion here on the floor.

Instead, that debate took place this time in the Rules Committee and the Rules Committee declined to approve essentially amendment number 58 that dealt with the immigration issue. It is the proper jurisdiction of the Judiciary Committee. Additionally, it was bad policy.

So I rise to thank the Rules Committee for that decision and transition into a discussion about the USA FREE-DOM Act, which I am troubled by; and that is the process of regular order in this Congress, and the idea that, as the Congress put together a bill that blocked the Federal Government from collecting metadata on telephone bills, there was a negotiation that took place over the weekend, a substitute amendment was delivered, announced at 12:35 p.m. on a Monday, we took up the bill

I believe the next day quickly, no amendments were accepted, we didn't have an opportunity to have a serious discussion about the national defense, national security implications of a bill that addressed the civil liberties.

I support the underlying bill, I support the effort to protect the civil liberties of the American people.

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

Mr. NUGENT. Mr. Speaker, I yield an additional minute to the gentleman from Iowa.

Mr. KING of Iowa. I thank the gentleman.

The amendment that I offered, even though it was voted on, the debate really didn't consider this proposal that the head of an element of the intelligence community may enter into an agreement to compensate for retaining call detail records for a period of time.

What the underlying bill does in section 215 is it limits the amount of time that we can get a FISA warrant to do a query of existing records in the private hands of the telecommunications companies to the 18 months that is required by the FCC. We need to have the opportunity for this Commander in Chief, the intelligence community, or a subsequent Commander in Chief to be able to expand that period of time while still protecting that data within the possession of the private sector companies, which we have confidence in.

That is an issue that I would like to see before this Congress. It is not going to be voted on in this bill. I am troubled by the national security implications of it, which brings me to the floor. I will support this rule. I do thank the Rules Committee. But I wanted to make that point that when national security issues come up, somebody has got to put the marker down.

I urge all to consider the point I have made here today.

Mr. POLIS. Once again, Mr. Speaker, this rule does not even allow a discussion of the war that we are currently engaged in in Afghanistan. How can we have a discussion about our national defense when being prohibited from any amendments relating to the war in Afghanistan?

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

Ms. LEE of California. Mr. Speaker, I rise in strong opposition to this rule.

First, the underlying National Defense Authorization Act continues wasteful spending at the Pentagon and won't allow, as Congressman Polis said, a full debate on the longest war in American history.

This bill continues the overseas contingency operations slush fund, and it is a slush fund at a time when the administration still hasn't decided on how much the Afghanistan war is going to cost or how many troops will be there.

Yet the Republican leadership of this House has failed to allow the American people to have a say in the future of America's longest war, while maybe, quite frankly, some of these amendments probably would pass.

Finally, we would be reflecting the views of the majority of the American people.

For many years, we have known that there is simply no military solution in Afghanistan, and our constituents are sick and tired of war. This bill simply ignores 82 percent of the Americans who oppose the war and 74 percent favoring all U.S. troops out by 2014.

I want to just read the authorization that we are talking about today. The Authorization for Use of Military Force was passed sorrowfully. Let me tell you, after the horrific events of 9/11—some were not here during that period—it was passed September 14, and we had probably about maybe 1 hour of debate, maybe 1 hour of debate.

That resolution said—which is what we are talking about today, which is what we are insisting on a debate on—it said:

That the President is authorized to use all necessary and appropriate force against those nations, organizations, or persons he determines planned, authorized, committed, or aided the terrorist attacks that occurred on September 11, 2001, or harbored such organizations or persons, in order to prevent any future acts of international terrorism against the United States by such nations, organizations, or persons.

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

Mr. POLIS. I yield 30 seconds to the gentlewoman.

Ms. LEE of California. We are 13 years into this war without end.

So, Mr. Speaker, I authored H.R. 4608. I had an amendment to come here on this bill that would really get us back to the drawing board so that we could have this full debate to determine whether or not this resolution, the one of 9/14/2001, should still hold. Minimally, we should have a full debate on this.

I am really pleased though to see that the administration finally agreed to release a secret drones memo. That is a good thing. That is happening I think today. But we need to have a debate on this resolution, and we need to have it today.

Mr. NUGENT. Mr. Speaker, I yield 3 minutes to the gentleman from Utah (Mr. BISHOP), whom I have the honor of serving not only on the Rules Committee with, but also in Armed Services.

Mr. BISHOP of Utah. Mr. Speaker, I thank the gentleman from Florida.

The underlying defense authorization bill is a good bill. This is a good rule with maybe one caveat that there are too many amendments that are in here.

Henry Clay, as the first Speaker of the House who went from the Senate over here and was elected Speaker on the first day and served as Speaker every day he served in the House, he is