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## House of Representatives

The House met at 10 a.m. and was called to order by the Speaker pro tempore (Ms. ROS-LEHTINEN).

### DESIGNATION OF SPEAKER PRO TEMPORE

The SPEAKER pro tempore laid before the House the following communication from the Speaker:

WASHINGTON, DC,  
March 8, 2017.

I hereby appoint the Honorable ILEANA ROS-LEHTINEN to act as Speaker pro tempore on this day.

PAUL D. RYAN,  
*Speaker of the House of Representatives.*

### MORNING-HOUR DEBATE

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to the order of the House of January 3, 2017, the Chair will now recognize Members from lists submitted by the majority and minority leaders for morning-hour debate.

The Chair will alternate recognition between the parties, with each party limited to 1 hour and each Member other than the majority and minority leaders and the minority whip limited to 5 minutes, but in no event shall debate continue beyond 11:50 a.m.

### THE WAR IN AFGHANISTAN

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The Chair recognizes the gentleman from North Carolina (Mr. JONES) for 5 minutes.

Mr. JONES. Madam Speaker, for the past few years, I have been on the floor from time to time railing on the loss of life and waste of money in Afghanistan. I believe we have too many in Congress who are not listening to our men and women in uniform and are actually not even listening to the taxpayers who are paying the bill to be in Afghanistan.

From articles written about paying for ghost soldiers—that means that

they don't exist—to the Department of Defense spending \$6 million to buy nine goats, the stories just go on and on and on.

There are so many examples of waste, fraud, and abuse, it is time that we in Congress realize that it is not in our best interest to stay there for 16 more years. We have already been there 16 years. And, you know, you get to a point that you just wonder. And so many of our young men and women who have fought for our country in Iraq and Afghanistan are special heroes to all of us, and we know that. This is about the policy of the Congress, not the military policy.

Recently, I read an article that the former President of Afghanistan, Hamid Karzai, has actually been meeting with the Russians and asking the Russians to come back to Afghanistan, and he, Hamid Karzai, will set up meetings with the Taliban. But sometimes you just wonder who in the world is watching this absolutely wild crazy world of Afghanistan.

Then this past week, there was another article, and I will read the title of the article, Madam Speaker: "Chinese Troops Appear to Be Operating in Afghanistan and the Pentagon is Okay With It."

Again, I repeat myself: after 16 years of war in Afghanistan, hasn't the American soldier done enough? Hasn't the American taxpayer paid enough for goats and paying ghost soldiers? 200,000 Afghans who don't even exist are getting paid, so that means that the money ends up in the hands of the Taliban or the village leaders.

You know, if the Chinese want to spend 16 years in Afghanistan, so be it. Let them have it.

Think about the history of Afghanistan, Madam Speaker. Alexander the Great was the first, and then we had the Brits that went in. In fact, Winston Churchill was a young reporter when they were in Afghanistan and he was

very disillusioned with that world. Then the Russians went in for 10 years and then they left, and now we have been there 16 years. Afghanistan is a graveyard of empires.

It is time for us to start looking at the sensibility of what we are doing there and does it make any sense, which is a better way of saying it.

I think that at some time, Afghanistan being the graveyard of empires, there is probably a headstone that says "Russia." After 16 years, maybe there will be a headstone that says "USA." And who knows? If the Chinese go and stay 16 years, there might be another headstone that says "China." At that time, maybe the ghost soldiers can take the \$6 million goats out to the graveyard and let them eat the grass or something.

I don't know, Madam Speaker. It gets a little bit crazy. It really does. It is time for this Congress to debate whether our policy is to stay in Afghanistan or to come home from Afghanistan.

I close with this. These two little girls from my district are Eden and Stephanie Balduf. Their daddy, Kevin Balduf, was a sergeant from Camp Lejeune, which is in my district. He and Colonel Palmer, from Cherry Point Marine Air Station, which also is in my district, were sent to Afghanistan to train Afghans to be policemen.

These two little girls are at the funeral of their daddy. Their daddy, Sergeant Kevin Balduf, emailed his wife the day before he was shot and killed, along with Colonel Palmer, and said: I don't trust them. I don't trust them. I don't trust any of them.

So I say to these two little girls, your United States Congress needs to debate whether we need to stay in Afghanistan longer than the 16 years we have been there, or is it time to say we have done our job and it is time to come home.

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

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



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## DAY WITHOUT A WOMAN

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The Chair recognizes the gentlewoman from California (Ms. BARRAGÁN) for 5 minutes.

Ms. BARRAGÁN. Madam Speaker, today I rise to stand in solidarity on a Day Without a Woman. You will see women in red today and men with red ties in honor of today.

It is 2017 and we still need a Day Without a Woman to remind this administration and Republicans in Congress that women deserve equal pay and access to affordable health care.

Just yesterday, the assault on women continued with the GOP's plan to pay more for less in healthcare legislation that will restrict a woman's right to comprehensive healthcare coverage.

The Republican bill also defunds Planned Parenthood. Women with nowhere else to turn will lose access to essential preventative care and affordable contraception.

This is very personal for me. When I was growing up, we were poor. I had a sister that got pregnant at 15 and another one that got pregnant at 16. I, myself, had a condition that required me to get on a contraceptive to deal with pain that I had. I had nowhere to turn. I, myself, had to go to a clinic that saw me on a sliding scale; otherwise, I would have had nowhere to go.

The fact that we are facing the threat of losing this today for women and preventive care is beyond incomprehensible to me and scary.

On this day today, without a woman, I also think about women, women like Rosa Parks, the mothers, the daughters and grandchildren that took part in the Women's March on January 21, women at the forefront of every fight for equality.

I stand today with women like my mother, Teresa, an immigrant from Mexico, who raised a large family and who took care of my father when he was sick and continues to support me today.

I stand today to fight for equal pay for equal work because women—and Latinas in particular—are paid only 54 cents for every \$1 paid to White men.

I fight in Congress for American families so that they have economic stability and can make ends meet and set their kids off to a brighter future. I will continue to fight with my sisters in Congress for health care, for immigration, and for human rights. All of these are women's rights.

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SUPPORTING THE 2017 MONKEY  
MADNESS 5K RUN AND WALK

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mr. JONES). The Chair recognizes the gentlewoman from Florida (Ms. ROS-LEHTINEN) for 5 minutes.

Ms. ROS-LEHTINEN. Mr. Speaker, I want to encourage everyone in south Florida to come out to Zoo Miami this Sunday, March 12, for the Families for Fragile X Monkey Madness 5K Run/Walk.

Fragile X syndrome is the most common cause of inherited intellectual disability, which results in a wide range of mental and physical impairments. It is also the most common known genetic cause of autism.

Through events like the upcoming 5K run/walk, organizations like the National Fragile X Foundation and the Families for Fragile X are working to raise awareness and advance groundbreaking research. These events also bring together those impacted by fragile X in our community and provide them with essential support and encouragement so that no one family has to go through this journey alone.

I ask everyone in south Florida to join Michele and her son Matthew, as well as hundreds of other patients, caregivers, and friends whose lives have been impacted by fragile X, this Sunday for the Monkey Madness 5K Run/Walk. You can register at [familiesforfragilex.com](http://familiesforfragilex.com).

## RECOGNIZING THE FRIENDSHIP CIRCLE OF MIAMI

Ms. ROS-LEHTINEN. Mr. Speaker, I would like to recognize the Friendship Circle of Miami, a program provided by the Chabad of Kendall & Pinecrest that offers much-needed acceptance to children and young individuals with special needs by providing them with the skills to become our future leaders.

Since its inception, the Friendship Circle has provided these vulnerable members of our society the opportunity to participate in many programs like organized sports or visual and performing arts, all while building lasting friendships.

The Friendship Circle has grown from a small organization that started in Detroit to now having chapters all across our Nation and, indeed, around the world. I would like to offer a special congratulations to our Miami chapter, as it recently held its annual Walk for Friendship, raising awareness and support for the programs and services offered to our youth.

Mr. Speaker, it is organizations like Friendship Circle that serve as the pillar of equality and celebrate each person's individual qualities that make them great. I ask south Florida to join members of our community like the Pardo family—Angel, Rosie, and Andrew—in bringing a smile to the faces of some very special children in our community.

## CELEBRATING THE 56TH ANNIVERSARY OF THE PEACE CORPS

Ms. ROS-LEHTINEN. Mr. Speaker, March 1 marked the 56th anniversary of the Peace Corps. The Peace Corps' talented volunteers have accomplished a lot over the years, serving in over 140 countries across the globe. They have changed millions of lives, provided immeasurable technical assistance to communities in need, and helped create a better understanding between Americans and peoples abroad.

In 2011, I was proud to author a bill that helped protect Peace Corps volunteers. The Senate companion to that bill became law as the Kate Puzey Act,

establishing policies that improved volunteer safety and ensured that they would have the resources necessary to contend with emergencies.

Peace Corps volunteers exemplify the extraordinary compassion and leadership of our great Nation, and their security is paramount as they carry out their missions abroad. I congratulate the Peace Corps on its 56th anniversary, and I wish it even greater success in the years ahead.

## CONGRATULATING JONATHAN AGUIAR AND THE KNOW MORE CAMPAIGN

Ms. ROS-LEHTINEN. Mr. Speaker, I would like to recognize Jonathan Aguiar, a wonderful student at Christopher Columbus High School, whom I recently met, for his efforts that are known as KNOW MORE. He started this organization KNOW MORE, and it is an organization founded to raise awareness about sexual assault on high school campuses in south Florida.

Anyone, regardless of age, can become a victim of sexual assault. Unfortunately, it is a crime that often goes unreported due to the detrimental scars felt by some victims. By joining together to create KNOW MORE, Jonathan and his friends have undertaken a noble effort to support victims, protect others from harm, and prepare high school students to make informed decisions.

I thank Jonathan and Christopher Columbus High School for their work and advocacy to combat this issue that affects so many in our community and across the Nation.

## MARINES UNITED

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The Chair recognizes the gentlewoman from California (Ms. SPEIER) for 5 minutes.

Ms. SPEIER. Mr. Speaker, 4 years ago, I stood on this same floor and condemned the online bullying of U.S. Marine Corps servicewomen on a public Facebook page. Today I stand before you again, incredulous, angry, and sad, to say that absolutely nothing has changed.

This weekend, news broke that the Department of Defense is investigating scores of enlisted marines for compiling thousands of naked photos of other marines—servicewomen—often surreptitiously, and distributing them through Facebook and Google Drive. The site in question is called "Marines United," claiming a membership of over 30,000 people.

The photos are being tightly held due to the ongoing investigation, but all indications are they are just as repulsive as what we saw 4 years ago.

□ 1015

The report contains samples of the comments posted about female marines, which are too obscene to read on the House floor. Online commentators also reportedly called for the rape of some of the marines portrayed in the photos, which is terrifying, given many of the women are identified by name and base.

This is not about sex or fun or boys will be boys. This is about marines deliberately trying to degrade, humiliate, and threaten fellow marines. They encouraged stalking, distributed stolen intimate photos, and reduced their comrades to a collection of body parts.

Well, I am here to say that women marines will not be treated like sides of beef. They are warriors and should be treated as such.

As one female marine who recently completed the once male-only infantry training said: "Right now I'm supposed to be able to trust every male marine. And with some of the stuff I see them saying about women, that's just not happening."

This cultural rot, which has clearly regressed even further since 2013, harms our troops and our readiness. It is abundantly clear that this is not a few bad marines; rather, it is another example of a culture of rot. It is a blight that infects not just the ranks of the enlisted, but also the officer corps.

Military leadership has utterly failed in their responsibility to protect their troops, punish those involved, and uphold the professed values of the Corps. That is why the survivors of this latest atrocity did not have the confidence to notify their superiors, for fear of retribution. It took a marine veteran and blogger to blow the whistle, and for that, he has been threatened with death and his wife has been threatened with rape.

Back in 2013, then-Commandant General Amos wrote to me saying, "We share your indignation," regarding deplorable images on social media that denigrate women in the United States Marine Corps. They were words—just words. I fear that military leadership will say anything to placate Congress and an outraged public, but then do nothing.

I recently had the opportunity to meet with Secretary of Defense James Mattis. I found him to be engaging, thoughtful, and committed to our troops. Secretary Mattis is also a retired marine.

Secretary Mattis, I hope that you are deeply disturbed by what we are seeing within the Corps. I hope that you are listening to servicewomen like the one whose private photos were posted in the 2013 Facebook group.

One left the service in 2015, and says that just knowing her pictures are still out there has silenced her. She said: "I wanted to be a positive influence on the community. And this diminished me. It took away everything."

Secretary Mattis, this must change now. I call on you to hold your leadership accountable for these failures; to establish a culture of dramatic change. That means heads should roll.

Talk is cheap. Action is what is needed for the integrity of the military. Survivors must be supported. That will only happen if those bad marines are drummed out of the Corps, with no exceptions.

#### JCC THREATS

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Ms. ROS-LEHTINEN). The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Florida (Mr. MAST) for 5 minutes.

Mr. MAST. Madam Speaker, I rise today because there have now recently been at least 100 threats made against more than 75 Jewish community centers across the country. These threats and the recent vandalism of Jewish cemeteries are despicable. I can probably find much more harsh language to use, but we probably shouldn't use it here on the House floor.

Community centers of all faiths should be places where people can find peace and not feel targeted for their beliefs. As a nation, we have to demonstrate that we will do everything within our power to prevent future threats and stop potential attacks.

One of my first acts as a new Member of Congress was to join the bipartisan task force to combat anti-Semitism. I am sad that we even have to do this. Our group works across the aisle to combat global anti-Semitism. I have also cosponsored the Combating European Anti-Semitism Act, which instructs the Secretary of State to track anti-Semitism in Europe.

But it is clear from these attacks, Madam Speaker, that we must also do far more here at home to combat anti-Semitism. In the coming days, I will be working with my colleagues, both Republicans and Democrats, to determine the additional steps that we can take to combat anti-Semitism in the United States and keep our communities safe.

I make this encouragement. I encourage all of my colleagues to ask themselves one question: What if it were their child's elementary school? What if it were their child's daycare? What if it were their child's afterschool program that had the threat of a bomb, just like the one that took my own legs?

#### RESIST APPEAL PROPOSAL

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Maryland (Mr. BROWN) for 5 minutes.

Mr. BROWN of Maryland. Madam Speaker, I rise today to speak out against the proposal offered by the Republican majority to replace the Affordable Care Act.

After nearly 7 years of repeal votes, House Republicans finally released their healthcare proposal on Monday. Simply stated, this proposal is bad for seniors, it is bad for the poor, and it is bad for the sick. It costs more and offers less. It raises cost on middle class Americans while giving huge tax breaks to the wealthy and to special interests.

Madam Speaker, more than 12,000 of my constituents receive financial assistance to buy health insurance on the exchange in the commercial market. Almost all of them will get less help under the Republican proposal.

Why is that?

Because the proposed tax credits will vary by age and income, which means premiums will be unaffordable for the low- to moderate-income families and seniors. As premiums go up with healthcare costs over time, these tax credits don't rise, making insurance less affordable year after year.

Regarding the individual mandate, while removing it may be politically popular, experts who have studied this expect premiums to increase 25 percent when the individual mandate is eliminated. When the employer mandate is eliminated under the GOP proposal, fewer employers will offer insurance to their employees.

Furthermore, Madam Speaker, I am opposed to the GOP proposal because it will significantly raise healthcare costs on individuals in their fifties and sixties.

And why is that?

Because the plan will allow insurers to charge them five times more than younger policyholders. In fact, if you are 60 years or older and making an average income, under the GOP proposal your insurance bill will go up by \$3,200 each year while you lose \$6,000 in tax credits and subsidies.

Madam Speaker, nearly 30,000 men, women, and children in my district are currently covered by the Medicaid expansion provisions of the Affordable Care Act. Each of them now stands to lose coverage if the Republican Congress eliminates Maryland's Medicaid expansion. Even our Republican Governor understands that much.

The GOP plan to so-called modernize Medicaid essentially turns the program into a block grant program that shifts the costs to States. States simply cannot afford that. As a result, we will eventually see massive cuts to this cost-efficient program.

This plan to turn Medicaid into a block grant program would hurt the working poor, children, seniors, and people with disabilities that rely on this program. This is wrong and disgraceful.

And why do Republicans want to cut Medicaid, Madam Speaker?

I am not sure, but I do know they are also proposing huge tax cuts for the wealthy.

Under Monday's midnight proposal, we now see that the 400 wealthiest households in America will receive annual tax cuts of \$7 million. The proposal also includes a tax break for insurance companies that pay their CEOs over half a million dollars a year.

Madam Speaker, the Republicans kept this proposal under lock and key for a reason. They scheduled a committee markup without a single hearing or even a CBO score.

The American people and their Representatives deserve to see the numbers. That means every Member of this Congress needs to hear from the Congressional Budget Office: How much will it cost taxpayers? How will it impact our hospitals and health centers?

How many people will lose the health coverage they have right now?

The American public demands and deserves to know.

Madam Speaker, this is not regular order and this is not why I came to Congress. When Democrats introduced the Affordable Care Act, whether you supported it or not, we held 79 hearings over 2 years, heard from 181 witnesses from both sides of the aisle, and posted the bill online 30 days before markup.

The Republicans have done none of these things. That is hypocritical and shameful. We will resist this dangerous repeal proposal, Madam Speaker.

#### TRUMP HOTEL

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Georgia (Mr. JOHNSON) for 5 minutes.

Mr. JOHNSON of Georgia. Madam Speaker, I rise today to discuss another glaring and scandalous drama involving President Trump's conflict of interest that has been lost in the shuffle of the President's nightly tweets and the daily Russian revelations. I would like to talk about the Old Post Office Building down the street on Pennsylvania Avenue.

The General Services Administration solicited proposals for redevelopment of the Old Post Office Building in 2011, selected The Trump Organization in 2012, and signed a 60-year lease in 2013 to redevelop the building.

For the first time in U.S. history, a sitting President now operates and profits from a private business in a taxpayer-owned Federal building. The Old Post Office Building lease agreement explicitly prohibits any elected official of the U.S. Government from serving as a lessee or from profiting under the lease.

Before the President took office, career officials at GSA confirmed that the prohibition on elected officials benefiting from the lease is a categorical ban on any elected official, including the President, being a party to or benefiting from the lease. The prohibition not allowing elected officials to benefit from GSA leases exists because of the outsized influence elected officials, especially the President, have over the funding and management of GSA.

President Trump has violated the very terms of the lease agreement that his company entered into with the United States Government for the Trump International Hotel the very moment that he took the oath of office to become President of the United States of America.

Soon, President Trump will appoint the administrator who serves at the pleasure of the President. That same administrator will be responsible for administering and managing the lease where the guy who signs his paycheck is the guy who benefits from the lease. That, ladies and gentlemen, is a classic conflict of interest.

To try to hide this conflict, President Trump has announced a so-called di-

vestment plan that has two of his adult children responsible for negotiating with the GSA on behalf of daddy. If you think daddy's kids won't make sure that daddy is happy with the administrator and if you think that the administrator won't make sure that the kids are happy with him, then you would be the one who would buy some oceanfront property in Chicago. Essentially, the President controls the man exercising judgment on his lease.

The Transportation and Infrastructure Committee has repeatedly written to the GSA trying to get more information about this glaring problem, but we have not received a substantial response. On March 7, 2017, Ranking Member PETER DEFazio and I wrote to the GSA Inspector General requesting that they examine administration and management of the Old Post Office Building lease.

□ 1030

Congress needs an independent investigation to determine how and when GSA plans to resolve this breach of the lease and eliminate this conflict of interest, how GSA is shielding the career officials working through this conflict, and whether GSA is receiving fair market value for any amendments to the lease. This lease has already been amended five times, without any congressional oversight.

There is also the elephant in the room as to whether this Trump hotel business is violating the U.S. Constitution. It is unclear whether payments by foreign governments to the Trump International Hotel provide evidence of a violation of the Emoluments Clause of the Constitution. There are also serious allegations of whether foreign diplomats are steering business toward the Trump International Hotel. Could it be that Putin has already made arrangements to rent the presidential penthouse suite in the Trump Hotel for \$10 million a year for the next 4 years? Or perhaps he has paid \$100 million for an option to lease the Grand Ballroom at the Trump Hotel over the next 4 years. The American people need and deserve answers to these very important questions.

President Trump and GSA need to come clean and address these conflict of interest issues in a transparent fashion that protects the interests of the American taxpayers.

#### COACH STEVE CHAPMAN

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Texas (Mr. FARENTHOLD) for 5 minutes.

Mr. FARENTHOLD. Madam Speaker, today I am here to congratulate Calallen High School baseball coach Steve Chapman on his recent induction into the Texas High School Baseball Coaches Hall of Fame.

Coach Chapman was born and raised in Hallettsville, Texas. After graduating from Hallettsville High School, he attended Blinn College and the Uni-

versity of Mary Hardin-Baylor, where he received a degree in education. After graduation, he began his coaching career at Victoria Stroman High School as an assistant coach. In 1983, he became head baseball coach at Calallen High School.

In Coach Chapman's 33 years at Calallen, his Wildcats have won or shared 25 district championships and have been to the Region 4 finals 19 times. The Wildcats have reached the UIL State tournament on 12 occasions, played in the State championship game 8 times, and have won 3 State championships. Coach Chapman's overall record is 967 wins, 204 losses, and 2 ties.

Coach Chapman's induction into the Hall of Fame is a testament to his hard work and the thousands of lives he has touched while coaching the Wildcats, including my long-time legislative director, Blake Adami. I offer my congratulations to Coach Chapman, his family, and everyone at Calallen.

#### REPLACING THE ACA

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Washington (Mr. HECK) for 5 minutes.

Mr. HECK. Madam Speaker, today I would like to share a letter I received from Sherry, who lives back in my hometown of Olympia, Washington.

Sherry writes to me:

My husband was a veteran. He worked as a civilian with high security clearance at White Sands Missile Range and later as a paramedic and firefighter. When I met him, I was working as a paramedic, also. We were crazy in love. But I lost him to cancer in 2009, at the age of 56.

Since the day my husband died, we lost his income. I had to figure out how to raise our son, who was then 6. I sold my business on the Oregon coast, lost my house in Newport, and moved to Washington to be with my sister. I found Olympia a year later and have been here since. I have qualified for food stamps for the last 8 years. We have depended on the food bank on and off.

When all this happened, that was before ObamaCare, and the \$1,000 monthly premium for insurance for my family was simply not sustainable. At first, I was able to keep my insurance through COBRA. But after that ran out, we were left to paying for some cut-rate insurance that provided very little coverage.

When the Affordable Care Act was enacted, I finally felt relief. I got covered through the ACA, and that allowed me to direct some of the money I was paying to insurance toward food, books, clothing, or tuition. My son is now 13, and 6 foot 1, with a size 14 shoe, so we go through clothes and shoes for him like crazy.

I still struggle. I still have medical bills and collections. I still struggle with food and clothes for both myself and my son. I still go to the Thurston County Food Bank in downtown Olympia. But ObamaCare allows me to follow my health closely and helps me pay for the medical care my son and I require.

I have a spot on my lung that needs constant monitoring, and ObamaCare has allowed me to go in for those routine MRIs. Preventative services like mammograms are also paid for.

Since my husband died, I have been focused on raising my son and getting a higher education degree. I went to massage school, and

then I earned my degree at The Evergreen State College. I will graduate with a master's degree in psychology in August. Not only will I be employable and be able to help others in the mental health field, I will also get to start whittling away at paying old medical bills and my student loans.

Although I will no longer need ObamaCare since I will have health insurance through my employer, the ACA has forever changed the insurance marketplace. The insurers can't charge me more for my preexisting condition like they could before.

If the ACA had been in place when my husband died, I would have been able to keep my business on the Oregon coast. If the ACA had been in place when my husband died, I would have immediately qualified for insurance under the ACA, and I may have been able to keep our house. I want you to know, I am not lazy. I am a determined, self-improving mom who is raising her son alone. Before the ACA, I had to decide whether to pay for insurance or food. I depend on the ACA.

That is the letter from Sherry.

Madam Speaker, this past Saturday, I had the opportunity to meet with more than 300 of my constituents who support accessible, affordable health care in our country. I heard from many, but still a small portion of the 750,000 Washingtonians who gained coverage through the ACA.

The ACA is working for many people across America, and Congress should not reverse the progress we have made under it. That being said, I know there are parts of the ACA that could be improved upon. We all know that. We can and should make improvements in order to make healthcare insurance more affordable and more accessible to more people across our Nation. As we began this Congress, I had hope that we could have a productive, bipartisan discussion about the steps we could take to do just that, but I was saddened and, frankly, dismayed by the lack of serious policy efforts from my friends on the other side of the aisle.

Well, the majority finally released their proposed replacement for the ACA, the so-called American Health Care Act, after weeks of hiding this secret bill behind closed doors. Frankly, I am not impressed by the bill. This bill offers no attempts to improve healthcare coverage or insurance coverage, no attempts to reduce healthcare costs or the rate of inflation. This bill allows insurance to charge older people more while, at the same time, reducing the subsidies for many of those very same people. The bill was presented without any indication of how it will affect our budget or how many people will be kicked off their insurance under this plan.

This bill does not address the barriers that prevent working class and middle class people from accessing and securing health insurance. In fact, the bill would likely put health insurance out of reach for millions of Americans who are in the working and middle classes.

Madam Speaker, to earn the label "American," a bill had better be exceptional. The American Health Care Act is a lot of things, but exceptional is not

one of them. People like Sherry are exceptional. Let's put Sherry and people in her circumstances first.

#### RECESS

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

Accordingly (at 10 o'clock and 39 minutes a.m.), the House stood in recess.

□ 1200

#### AFTER RECESS

The recess having expired, the House was called to order by the Speaker at noon.

#### PRAYER

The Chaplain, the Reverend Patrick J. Conroy, offered the following prayer:

God of the universe, we give You thanks for giving us another day.

We ask Your blessing upon us this day. During these days, the American people can see the difficulties of legislating for this great Nation of ours. Disagreements between and within parties emerge when important and sweeping laws are being considered.

So also the push and pull of local, State, and national governmental interests and responsibilities can be seen to contribute to the enormity of our way of government. Be it health care or immigration, the wisdom of our Founders can perhaps be seen in their designing a governmental process that is difficult, resistant to hasty solutions, and demanding of those who engage.

May the American people be patient with and supportive of this process, and may the Members of this House, especially, merit the trust of their constituents, those who voted for them and those who did not.

And may all that is done this day be for Your greater honor and glory.

Amen.

#### THE JOURNAL

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

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

#### PLEDGE OF ALLEGIANCE

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

Mr. WOODALL led the Pledge of Allegiance as follows:

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

#### ANNOUNCEMENT BY THE SPEAKER

The SPEAKER. The Chair will entertain up to 15 requests for 1-minute speeches on each side of the aisle.

#### AMERICAN HEALTH CARE ACT

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

Mr. COLLINS of Georgia. Mr. Speaker, I rise today in gratitude—yes, gratitude—for the opportunity that we have to serve the American people and by beginning the process of repealing and replacing ObamaCare.

As Republicans, we understand that even \$1 trillion in new taxes—as the Affordable Care Act dropped on our friends and families—cannot save a healthcare system that is based on government interference and overreach. We as conservatives defend compassion, fairness, and freedom. These values are mutually inclusive, and I submit the American Health Care Act is a case study in their application.

As insurance markets contract and healthcare options for Americans evaporate across the country, Medicaid continues to give more Federal dollars toward able-bodied Americans than toward the elderly and disabled neighbors that the program was designed to help.

ObamaCare has ushered in a brave new world of diminished health care and skyrocketing costs, and we cannot let these directives stand. Republicans are protecting our most vulnerable neighbors by putting conservative principles back in place. Limiting government, thoughtful budgets for Federal programs, free markets, and choices are the best medicine we have to bring relief to struggling Americans, and we are here to deliver.

#### AMERICAN HEALTH CARE ACT

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

Mr. COHEN. Mr. Speaker, the Republicans have introduced their healthcare plan. The President said it would be better and more cost effective than the Affordable Care Act and it would offer insurance to everybody.

Well, if you believe that, you believe the President has got a secret plan to defeat ISIS which he was going to give us within 30 days, that there were thousands of Muslims in New Jersey cheering 9/11, and that President Obama was born in Kenya. It is not true.

What the plan they have introduced is is something that will give the wealthy unbelievable tax breaks. The 400 wealthiest people in America will get tax breaks of \$7 million apiece; and the Americans who earn \$200,000 a year or less will get none of those breaks, but they will pay more for their insurance and get less for it.

The fact is property taxes will go up as less and less people are covered by insurance and they go to emergency rooms for primary care; and as hospitals give more uncompensated care, they have to raise your insurance rates in public hospitals and raise your property taxes.

The American Hospital Association has come out against this. The American Medical Association has come out against this. Next thing you know, the people living the lifestyles of the rich and famous at Mar-a-Lago will come out against it.

#### PEACE CORPS VOLUNTEERS

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

Mr. POE of Texas. Mr. Speaker, Elizabeth Oddy returned from east Africa after spending 2½ years as a Peace Corps volunteer. Before returning home, she was examined by a Peace Corps physician. She was deemed healthy and okay to come back to America.

Two days after coming home, Elizabeth went to her doctor for a regular checkup where she was diagnosed with a life-threatening illness. She had stage I thyroid cancer. Her Peace Corps insurance ended the next day.

Peace Corps volunteers often have severe health problems upon their return from abroad. Health issues that are a direct result of serving in the Peace Corps should be covered by the Peace Corps.

Volunteers like Elizabeth are the spirit of humanitarian assistance. It is our responsibility to ensure they are properly cared for both at home and abroad.

My bill, the Sam Farr Peace Corps Enhancement Act, improves health care for all current volunteers and returned Peace Corps volunteers that contract illnesses during their service. We must continue providing support for our American angels abroad.

And that is just the way it is.

#### AMERICAN HEALTH CARE ACT

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

Mr. LANGEVIN. Mr. Speaker, I am deeply troubled and disappointed that Republicans have chosen to move forward with their plans to dismantle the Affordable Care Act rather than working in a bipartisan fashion to improve this landmark legislation.

Republicans have had 7 years to work across the aisle to find solutions. Instead, they have chosen to ignore the ACA's success in pursuit of their single-minded focus on gutting the law. They have voted over 60 times to repeal the ACA. Could not even one of those votes have been to try to improve it if they saw these shortcomings?

Mr. Speaker, the ACA expanded healthcare access to over 100,000 Rhode Islanders and 20 million people nationwide who otherwise did not have health insurance. Unfortunately, the Republican proposal jeopardizes the comprehensive, affordable, quality coverage Americans received under the ACA.

Mr. Speaker, the Republican plan will lead to higher costs and less accessible coverage, and it will strain, not strengthen, our healthcare system. Their plan disproportionately harms seniors, people with disabilities, and those who rely on Medicaid.

I have long said, Mr. Speaker, that the ACA isn't perfect, but it is an important first step toward fulfilling our Nation's promise of compassion and opportunity because health care is a necessity. It is something that is a right, not a privilege. Unfortunately, the Republicans' American Health Care Act will break this fundamental promise by undermining the healthcare coverage of millions.

#### AMERICAN HEALTH CARE ACT

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

Mr. WOODALL. Mr. Speaker, I rarely come down during the 1-minute time of the day, and I am glad I came down this morning for Father Conroy's prayer because there really is a lot of anxiety in this country as it relates to health care. Every family in this country has health care on their mind.

The gentleman from Rhode Island is exactly right. We have an opportunity to work together to fix it because we all know the ObamaCare system is failing. That is why we talk about how to fix it because we know that it is failing.

President Trump said on Monday that the Republican alternative is now open for review and negotiation. He didn't say take it or leave it. He didn't say pass it before you can read it. He said open for review and negotiation.

I challenge my colleagues to think about our opportunity to serve not just one constituent, but all of our constituents. Think about our opportunity to come together and put this healthcare discord behind us for a generation.

I thank Father Conroy for that admonition this morning. I hope we will rise to that challenge.

#### EPA PUGET SOUND BUDGET CUTS

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

Ms. JAYAPAL. Mr. Speaker, I strongly oppose potential deep cuts to the Environmental Protection Agency.

According to many recent press reports, the EPA budget to restore our critical Puget Sound in my home State of Washington is facing a 93 percent

cut. What is worse is the EPA, overall, is potentially facing a 25 percent budget cut, resulting in a loss of 15,000 jobs.

Let us be clear that the EPA is the entity that ensures clean air, clean water, and strong human health. Because of the EPA's work on accountability and oversight of strong environmental regulations, we have seen progress on pollution mitigation, shoreline restoration, water treatment, and education projects that are aimed at protecting our sound and our environment.

This administration's cuts will be devastating to our environment. By signing an executive order to move forward on Keystone and the DAPL pipeline, appointing Scott Pruitt to lead the EPA, and rolling back environmental regulations, we are showing overt hostility to protecting our environment.

We need to be investing in our environment and not slashing it, and we need to make sure that we restore our environment and preserve it for our future generations.

#### NORWICH BOYS BASKETBALL SECTION 4 CHAMPIONS

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

Ms. TENNEY. Mr. Speaker, today I am honored to rise and recognize and congratulate the new Section 4, Class B boys' basketball champions, the Norwich Purple Tornados. The hard work, dedication, and sportsmanship of these young men helped lead their team to claim the Section 4 victory for the second year in a row.

In the game against the Waverly Wolverines, senior forward Chris Jeffrey scored 17 hard-fought points, taking Norwich into the second half leading 18-17. In the final half, Norwich took the court by storm to claim the title of Section 4 champion with a final score of 49-35.

On behalf of the 22nd District, congratulations to Norwich and Coach Brian Collier on an outstanding win. We wish you luck in the State quarterfinal on March 11 against the Section 3 champions.

#### INTERNATIONAL WOMEN'S DAY AND A DAY WITHOUT A WOMAN

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

Mrs. BEATTY. Mr. Speaker, I rise today in support of International Women's Day and to join the countless women across this Nation in participating today and, yes, dressed in red to celebrate our achievements of women across the world in many fields.

I stand with the women today to highlight the economic injustices women face: unequal pay, unpaid leave, gender discrimination, and the list

goes on. Oh, yes, to repeal the Affordable Care Act.

Women are the primary breadwinners. Six out of 10 American women are paid only 80 cents on the dollar, and for women of color like me, 64 cents.

But today it is so important for us to say we are faced with the dangerous and irresponsible repeal of the Affordable Care Act, which will once again make being a female a preexisting condition and take away access to free preventative services like mammograms and cervical cancer screening.

You should ask yourself: Why are they doing this markup without hearings? You should ask yourself: Why should families pay more? Why should those with disabilities and preexisting conditions pay more? Why should billionaires benefit more?

Stand with us women on International Women's Day.

□ 1215

#### INTERNATIONAL WOMEN'S DAY

(Mrs. BUSTOS asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute.)

Mrs. BUSTOS. Mr. Speaker, it is an honor to join so many of my women Members of Congress to recognize and celebrate International Women's Day. In my lifetime, women have made so much progress, but our journey toward full equality still has so far to go.

More than five decades ago, a half a century, we began the work to achieve equality in the workplace when President John F. Kennedy signed the Equal Pay Act. We took another important step forward when President Obama signed his first bill into law, the Lilly Ledbetter Fair Pay Act. Even with those laws, women in my congressional district still only make 72 cents on a man's dollar. For women of color, the wage gap is even worse, 63 cents for African-American women and 54 cents for Latinas.

When you consider that women make up almost half of the workforce, and women are either the sole or primary breadwinner in 40 percent of the homes, this isn't just a women's issue; it is a family issue. This is why we must pass the Paycheck Fairness Act to give every woman additional tools to fight for equal pay they earn on each and every payday.

In a country as great as ours, we must guarantee that our daughters have the same opportunity to earn a fair and equal wage.

#### STEPHANIE CHANEY AND THE ACA

(Ms. CLARK of Massachusetts asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute.)

Ms. CLARK of Massachusetts. Mr. Speaker, well, here we are, on International Women's Day, 7 years from when we started the Affordable Care Act, 60 votes to repeal behind us, and

yet only this week we have had the big reveal of what the plan will be for replacement. What are we seeing? We don't have any cost information, but we know we are going to protect wealthy insurance executives, and we know that an estimated 15 to 20 million Americans will have their health insurance ripped away from them.

Let me introduce you to one who is concerned about her ongoing coverage. Her name is Stephanie Chaney, and she is from my district in Framingham, Massachusetts. She is a recent grad student at Lesley University, where she studied to be a clinical counselor and dance therapist. She was diagnosed with a rare and extremely painful joint disease, and because of the ACA, she got the treatment she needed.

Because she was a student and not employed, the healthcare law and the changes we make are going to have a direct impact on her life. She worries that if she cannot find another affordable plan, she will have to start over again. Let's think of her and do the right thing by Americans with their health care.

#### DEFENSE SPENDING IS IMPORTANT

(Ms. ROSEN asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute.)

Ms. ROSEN. Mr. Speaker, as a member of the House Committee on Armed Services, I rise to voice my full support for the fiscal year 2017 Defense Appropriations bill. This legislation supports our Armed Forces by helping pay our troops and provide care for our men and women in uniform and their families, and it gives our military the resources necessary to combat terrorism, deter our adversaries, and support our allies.

The Defense Appropriations bill includes a 2.1 percent pay raise for our servicemen and -women, which will help our military families like those who are currently struggling in Nevada to make ends meet.

One of the most important investments proposed is increasing our military readiness, which helps strengthen our national security. The legislation fully funds troop number increases authorized and provides an additional \$6.8 billion in procurement spending. This is especially important for helping modernize our Armed Forces by fulfilling unmet requirements for additional ships, weapons, and aircraft, such as the F-35 Joint Strike Fighters at Nellis Air Force Base and unmanned aerial vehicles flying counter-ISIL operations missions from Creech Air Force Base.

Finally, the NDAA helps support programs that strengthen relations with our allies. I urge my colleagues to pass this important legislation.

#### TODAY WE RAISE OUR VOICES

(Ms. FRANKEL of Florida asked and was given permission to address the

House for 1 minute and to revise and extend her remarks.)

Ms. FRANKEL of Florida. Mr. Speaker, today is International Women's Day, a day without women. I am going to join millions of women in recognizing the important economic power of women in the United States and around the globe.

In a few minutes, I will exit this Chamber with colleagues to show solidarity with our sisters, who are staying away from normal duties and mainstream commerce to call attention to the inequities that women and gender nonconforming people continue to face. We are wearing red to signify our love for our sisterhood and our passionate energy to pursue measures that will advance the lives of women and families, such as equal pay, paid family leave, quality affordable child care, access to Federal health care, and freedom from violence.

In Congress, Democrats will resist efforts to take us back from hard-earned gains, standing strong against the unrelenting attempts by Republicans to repeal the Affordable Care Act, defund Planned Parenthood, and block access to full reproductive care. In the words of the Women's March, today we raise our voices to say that women's rights are human rights, regardless of a woman's race, ethnicity, religion, immigration status, and so forth. When women succeed, the world succeeds.

#### OPPOSING REPEAL OF THE ACA

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

Mr. PANETTA. Mr. Speaker, I rise today in opposition of the plan to repeal the ACA. A recent analysis of this plan concludes that 10 million people would lose their health insurance. That is mainly due to the fact that the plan would stop Medicaid expansion and shorten the Medicare trust fund.

Many people in my district would be affected by this plan. 68,000 of my constituents are covered by the Medicaid expansion, 23,000 constituents receive assistance to afford health insurance through the exchange. If the ACA is repealed and the new plan implemented, thousands of my constituents, my neighbors, and my friends would lose their coverage.

But don't just take my word for it or my constituents' word for it. Let's ask the nonpartisan Congressional Budget Office to look at the plan carefully and to give a report as to who and how many people it will affect. If you are going to take on something that affects so many Americans, then America deserves to know how our health care and our lives will be impacted by your plan.

INTERNATIONAL WOMEN'S DAY  
STRIKE

(Ms. LEE asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute.)

Ms. LEE. Mr. Speaker, I rise today in strong support of International Women's Day, A Day Without a Woman strike. Today we are here and are joined by many of our sisters around the Nation to declare, once and for all, that women's rights are human rights. We are here to stand in solidarity with women across the country to send a clear message: We will not rest until we create a society where all women—all women—have equal rights under the law.

We are resisting and letting President Trump and the Republicans know that we will not go back. We stand with the millions around the Nation who have walked out today, and today we are walking out for them. We are raising our voices for the millions of women who can't because they might get fired or because they can't afford to lose their meager wages.

I encourage all of my Democratic colleagues to join us, along with Leader PELOSI, the Democratic Women's Working Group, Congresswoman KATHERINE CLARK, and so many others, for a walkout following these 1 minutes and attend the press conference on the House steps right outside in solidarity and in honor of all of the women in the world who are marching today and striking today for equal rights.

## PROTECT THE RIGHTS OF WOMEN

(Ms. MICHELLE LUJAN GRISHAM of New Mexico asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend her remarks.)

Ms. MICHELLE LUJAN GRISHAM of New Mexico. Mr. Speaker, it is ironic today that we are celebrating the international success and celebration of women when we are also working to repeal affordable quality health care for women and families.

I am reminded, in fact, of my own mother, who fought during a time in the 1960s and 1970s to ensure that my sister, who was very sick and disabled, would have access to a quality public education and also to affordable health care. Quite frankly, it was not available. My mother and father were financially destitute. Today, as a result of trying to provide that health care, I am my mother's caregiver.

Today, I am reminded of all of the women primarily—49 million of us—providing more than \$500 billion worth of long-term care and caregiving support to our families, that this is a day to really celebrate that leadership, that support, and the efforts made by women. Congress, as a body, should do much, much more to preserve and protect those rights of women and their families all across America.

PROVIDING FOR CONSIDERATION  
OF H.R. 1301, DEPARTMENT OF  
DEFENSE APPROPRIATIONS ACT,  
2017

Ms. CHENEY. Mr. Speaker, by direction of the Committee on Rules, I call up House Resolution 174 and ask for its immediate consideration.

The Clerk read the resolution, as follows:

## H. RES. 174

*Resolved*, That upon adoption of this resolution it shall be in order to consider in the House the bill (H.R. 1301) making appropriations for the Department of Defense for the fiscal year ending September 30, 2017, and for other purposes. All points of order against consideration of the bill are waived. The bill shall be considered as read. All points of order against provisions in the bill are waived. The previous question shall be considered as ordered on the bill and on any amendment thereto to final passage without intervening motion except: (1) one hour of debate equally divided and controlled by the chair and ranking minority member of the Committee on Appropriations; and (2) one motion to recommit.

SEC. 2. The chair of the Committee on Appropriations may insert in the Congressional Record not later than Wednesday, March 8, 2017, such material as he may deem explanatory of H.R. 1301.

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mr. HILL). The gentlewoman from Wyoming is recognized for 1 hour.

Ms. CHENEY. Mr. Speaker, for the purpose of debate only, I yield the customary 30 minutes to the gentleman from Massachusetts (Mr. MCGOVERN), pending which I yield myself such time as I may consume. During consideration of this resolution, all time yielded is for the purpose of debate only.

## GENERAL LEAVE

Ms. CHENEY. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that all Members have 5 legislative days to revise and extend their remarks.

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

There was no objection.

Ms. CHENEY. Mr. Speaker, I rise in support of House Resolution 174, which provides a closed rule for consideration of H.R. 1301, the Department of Defense Appropriations Act for fiscal 2017. I would like to thank, in particular, Chairman FRELINGHUYSEN, Chairman GRANGER, and Ranking Member VISCLOSKEY for their hard and dedicated work on this bill.

Mr. Speaker, we have no higher obligation as elected representatives of the people of this great Republic than ensuring for the security and defense of our Nation. We are gathered here at a tremendous time of action and achievement across an array of crucial policy areas, regulatory relief for the citizens and businesses of our Nation, restoration of authority to our States and local communities, tax reform, ObamaCare repeal and replacement, and the list goes on.

President Trump is doing what he promised during his campaign, and it is an honor to serve the people of Wyo-

oming at this historic moment. But, Mr. Speaker, it is no exaggeration to say that if we fail to provide the resources our military needs to defend our Nation, if we fail to do what is necessary to ensure America's Armed Forces remain superior to all others in the world, if we fail to provide the support our men and women in uniform need to recover from 8 years of devastating policies, nothing else we are doing in this body will matter.

Mr. Speaker, the need is urgent. As we meet today to debate the 2017 Defense appropriation, our Nation faces a more complex and grave threat environment than we have faced at any time since World War II, and possibly, Mr. Speaker, more than at anytime in our history. For 8 years, our adversaries' strength has grown, while our relative capabilities have stagnated and, in some instances, declined.

□ 1230

North Korea continues its ballistic missile launches as it threatens our allies and interests.

The Iranian nuclear agreement has bought time for Iran to continue to advance its nuclear weapons program, as it reaps the windfall of at least \$1 trillion of U.S. taxpayer funds provided to it by the Obama administration. Iran continues to threaten U.S. naval vessels in the Strait of Hormuz, support terrorism across the Middle East, and test ballistic missiles despite its U.N. obligations.

China is rapidly building up its military, and it is targeting, in particular, technologies to try to level the playing field with our capabilities. It continues to threaten freedom of navigation and trade in the South China Sea, and to conduct cyber operations against the United States.

Russia has invaded Ukraine, threatens Eastern Europe and the Baltics, is violating INF Treaty obligations, and openly threatening the use of nuclear weapons.

Al-Qaida today exists in more countries than ever before, and ISIS continues to recruit and hold territory as it plans and launches attacks against the West.

Most of the actors I just mentioned are also responsible for cyber attacks against the United States.

Against this backdrop, Mr. Speaker, the U.S. military is vastly under-resourced. At a recent House Armed Services Committee hearing, the vice chief of staff of the Army told members that of the 58 brigade combat teams, only three are ready to "fight tonight." The vice chief of naval operations, Admiral William Moran, recently testified that more than half of all Navy aircraft are grounded due to maintenance issues and an inability to acquire the necessary parts. Our nuclear force is aging, even as our adversaries continue to make advancements in their own nuclear forces and capabilities. Our Air Force is the oldest, smallest, and least ready it has ever been.



These stories and shortfalls, Mr. Speaker, exist across nearly every aspect of our military. America's fighting men and women are the greatest fighting force and the greatest force for good our world has ever known. They deserve the resources to do their job.

We have prevailed over great challenges in the past, from our unlikely and miraculous founding, through our Civil War, two world wars, the Cold War, and the early years of the war on terror. We must, Mr. Speaker, marshal our forces to do so again. To prevail, Congress—this Congress—must do its job.

That job begins with passing this 2017 Defense Appropriations bill. Then, Mr. Speaker, we must repeal the Budget Control Act and end sequestration. There is a rational and responsible way for us to undertake defense budgeting. The process in place today is neither.

The last time our military was able to assess the threats we face and then recommend the necessary funding levels to defeat those threats was fiscal year 2011, over 6 years ago. We must return to this standard budgeting process. In describing the effects of sequestration several years ago, our current Defense Secretary put it this way: "No foe in the field can wreak such havoc on our security as mindless sequestration is achieving today." We must end this practice with all speed.

This should not be a partisan issue, Mr. Speaker. It has not been in our past. Since World War II, every American President, Republican and Democrat alike, has understood the importance of American military superiority of ensuring a world in which America and our allies set the rules.

Threatened by the Nazis and the Japanese, Franklin Roosevelt and George C. Marshall knew America had to be the "arsenal of democracy." At the beginning of the Cold War, Harry Truman, Dwight Eisenhower, and John F. Kennedy roused the Nation to defeat freedom and liberty against communism. John F. Kennedy knew America had to be "the watchmen on the walls of freedom." In the 1980s, President Reagan oversaw the defense buildup we are still benefiting from today. He knew that "war comes not when the forces of freedom are strong, it is when they are weak that tyrants are tempted." And in the aftermath of 9/11, it was George Bush and Dick Cheney who kept us safe, who knew we could not win this war on defense, who understood we had to have a military strong and capable enough to deny terrorists the safe havens from which they plot and plan and launch attacks against our fellow citizens.

Mr. Speaker, now it is our turn. Across the globe, our adversaries challenge us, from China to North Korea, to Iran, to Russia; across the Middle East, in Syria, Iraq, and Afghanistan. Thirty-four years ago, Ronald Reagan described our duty at another time, against another enemy, this way:

It is up to us in our time to choose, and choose wisely, between the hard but nec-

essary task of preserving peace and freedom, and the temptation to ignore our duty and blindly hope for the best while the enemies of freedom grow stronger day by day.

Mr. Speaker, we can no longer ignore our duty while our enemies grow stronger. We must take the first step today to begin rebuilding our military. H.R. 1301 is that first step. It increases defense spending, provides a full pay raise for our servicemen and -women, and begins to address our readiness shortfalls. This bill provides funds based on our military's priorities for fiscal year 2017 and gets us off the cycle of continuing resolutions, which are doing real damage to our readiness and capacity.

Therefore, I urge support for the rule to allow for consideration of H.R. 1301, and I reserve the balance of my time.

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

(Mr. MCGOVERN asked and was given permission to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. MCGOVERN. Mr. Speaker, I thank the gentlewoman from Wyoming (Ms. CHENEY) for the customary 30 minutes.

Mr. Speaker, I want to express my appreciation to Defense Subcommittee Chairmen GRANGER and FRELINGHUYSEN, and Ranking Member VIS-CLOSKY, for their hard work in bringing this bill to the House floor today. The Defense Subcommittee is known for its ability to work in a bipartisan manner, and this bill demonstrates that this tradition continues.

Last year, the House approved its version of the FY 2017 Defense Appropriations bill. It was a deeply flawed bill filled with funding gimmicks, including a funding cliff that cut off funding for the war budget in order to boost base defense spending by \$18 billion. The Senate version of the Defense Appropriations bill did not contain such gimmicks and was marked up by the Senate Defense Subcommittee, the full committee, and reported out of the Senate Appropriations Committee, but it never went to the Senate floor for consideration.

The FY 2017 Defense Appropriations bill that the House will consider later today is not, therefore, a conference report. It is being treated as if it were a conference report, namely by having a closed rule, but let us be perfectly clear that this is not a conference report.

Let me also be clear, Mr. Speaker, that we could have had this type of final bill come before us last December, just as we could have brought up all of the pending FY 2017 appropriations bills before the House last December for final action. Instead, Republican leadership chose to keep nearly the entire Federal Government, including the Pentagon, operating at FY 2016 levels without any clarity about what their annual budgets might be.

So when we hear talk about problems with military readiness or shortfalls in defense budgets, I suggest the Republican leadership hold a mirror up to

their faces and take some responsibility.

This bill is 5 months late. It could also have been taken care of 3 months ago in December, and, in fact, it should have been taken care of in December. It is now making its way through another convoluted process today. But we still have no idea about the fate of the other pending ten appropriations bills that the Republican leadership failed to complete last December.

And I say convoluted, Mr. Speaker, because when the House votes on H.R. 1301 today, it still needs to go back to the Senate, and we really have no idea what they are going to do with it. Are they going to pass it without any changes and send it to the President for signature? Or are they going to use it as a vehicle to attach the other ten appropriations bills and send it back to us as the FY 2017 omnibus that we should have completed in December? Perhaps they might consider holding on to it until the President gets around to sending Congress his request for the FY 2017 supplemental so that we finally know how much Congress is actually being asked to approve for Pentagon spending in FY 2017?

So hold on to your hats because we are not done today with the defense spending bills for fiscal year 2017, one way or the other.

Mr. Speaker, I know that everyone in this House wants to make sure that our men and women in uniform are well staffed, trained, and equipped to carry out the missions and duties that we have asked them to carry out. In these areas, in particular, there is much to recommend in this latest version of the FY 2017 defense bill. The same is true for the funding included in H.R. 1301 for suicide prevention, sexual assault, and medical research.

I would also like to point out that H.R. 1301 totals \$577.9 billion. This includes \$516.1 billion in the base bill and \$61.8 billion in the overseas contingency operations account to fund the many wars in which we are engaged. Coupled with the \$5.8 billion FY 2017 supplemental Congress approved last year, total defense spending for FY 2017 currently stands at \$583.7 billion; and that is before we receive still another FY 2017 supplemental from the President.

Mr. Speaker, that is well over half a trillion dollars for the Pentagon, more than the combined total military spending of the next seven greatest military powers in the world. So for those who bemoan how underfunded the Pentagon is, I would argue it is more a matter of failing to set priorities and tens, if not hundreds, of billions of dollars of waste, fraud, and abuse. Every report on every attempted audit of the Defense Department reveals that the Pentagon doesn't have a clue about where the money goes. Billions and billions of dollars cannot be accounted for. No other agency in the U.S. Government gets so much money or is allowed such sloppy

accounting, yet the White House and the Congress can't wait to throw even more billions at the Pentagon, rather than demanding accountability and setting clear spending priorities.

There are also other matters of concern with this bill, Mr. Speaker. H.R. 1301 not only continues, but adds to the prohibitions regarding the detention facility at Guantanamo. This is all an effort to prevent Guantanamo from shutting down, which hurts America's ability to do human rights work around the world and remains a stain on our own values and ideals.

This bill continues to spend billions of dollars on the insane trillion-dollar effort to modernize and produce new generations of nuclear weapons when what we should be doing is continuing to reduce our nuclear arsenal and enter hard negotiations with other nations that have nuclear weapons to eliminate them altogether.

Finally, H.R. 1301 continues to provide so-called emergency funding through the OCO account to continue wars in Iraq, Syria, Yemen, and elsewhere. These wars are hardly unexpected or an emergency and should, therefore, be fully incorporated into the base budget for the Pentagon. They are also wars for which Congress has not debated or approved any authorization for the use of military force.

We do not have an AUMF to deploy our military forces against the Islamic State, yet we have deployed military forces in the air, at sea, and on the ground in Iraq, in Syria, and elsewhere in the region.

We do not have an AUMF to deploy our military forces in the civil war in Yemen, yet we have deployed them to Yemen where one of our Navy SEALs was killed in combat and several others wounded in January.

The Republican leadership continues to fail at its constitutional responsibilities by not bringing any AUMF before the House for consideration, despite promises to do so. So here we are in the 115th Congress, following in the failed footsteps of the 113th and 114th Congresses, getting ready to vote on tens of billions of dollars for wars that Congress has failed to authorize.

I am proud of the courage demonstrated every single day by our men and women in uniform. I wish I could say the same thing about Congress and this House.

Finally, Mr. Speaker, while I am glad that at least one of the pending appropriations bills is going to see some action today, I wonder about the fate of the other ten.

When will we see those bills, Mr. Speaker?

In fact, speaking of urgent pending matters, when will we see a jobs bill?

□ 1245

When are we going to see legislation to repair and modernize America's infrastructure? Will extra funds be included in the fiscal year 2017 Transportation—HUD Appropriations bill, in

the Energy and Water Appropriations bill, in the Interior Appropriations bill for similar improvements on Federal lands?

We have all read about the replacement proposed by the Republican leadership for the Affordable Care Act, and correct me if I'm wrong, Mr. Speaker, but I am having trouble remembering how many hearings were held on that proposal so that Congress could benefit from experts in the healthcare field about whether this replacement bill will provide health care to even more Americans at less cost than the ACA. Oh, that is right, Mr. Speaker. The proposal is being marked up today without any hearings or expert testimony whatsoever.

Especially for the new Members of this body, it is important to remember that, when the Democrats drafted the Affordable Care Act, there were dozens of hearings and 30 days prenotification before Energy and Commerce held its markup, a markup that continued over many days. And then the bill, as reported out of committee, was posted for over 2 months online before coming before the full House for debate on amendments and final passage.

Quite frankly, Mr. Speaker, if a replacement bill to the ACA is not able to make sure that more Americans have health insurance at a lower cost, then what is the point other than politics?

We don't need to see any bill that covers fewer people and forces workers, families, and individuals to pay even more for their healthcare coverage and get even less in terms of healthcare protections. In fact, Mr. Speaker, the Republican replacement bill is being marked up in committee without a score by the Congressional Budget Office; and without a CBO score, then no one in this Chamber, in this city, in this Nation has any idea, has any clue how much this replacement bill will cost the taxpayer, let alone who will benefit and who will suffer under its provisions.

That is simply a scandal, Mr. Speaker, completely unacceptable. It is a cruel joke on American families, American workers, and the States, local communities, hospitals, doctors, nurses, and healthcare providers who will have to struggle with the consequences of people losing their health insurance.

Mr. Speaker, let's see America's priorities taken care of: a jobs bill, an infrastructure bill. Let's make sure we don't weaken healthcare protections for people in this country, and let's see all of the FY 2017 appropriations bills come before the House in the next few days so that we can complete the work that should have been done last December.

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

Ms. CHENEY. Mr. Speaker, I yield 5 minutes to the gentleman from Oklahoma (Mr. COLE), the vice chairman of the Rules Committee.

Mr. COLE. Mr. Speaker, I want to thank the gentlewoman for yielding, and, frankly, I want to thank her for taking on this rule and the role she plays in this House. She came to Congress with an extraordinary expertise in national security, probably unsurpassed by any new Member. So she is not only a valuable member of the Rules Committee, she is an important voice for the security of the United States of America in a very dangerous era.

Before I begin, I want to actually agree with my friend from Massachusetts on a couple of very important points that he made. First, I want to agree with him that this should have been done earlier. My friend is exactly right about this. This could have been done, in my view, in November and December. We should have gotten it done then. We would have avoided a lot of problems that come with a continuing resolution.

I am very pleased that we are moving it now, but earlier would have been better, no question about it. And that is true with every other bill, and my friend made that point as well. We really should make sure that each of the appropriations bills are passed. All of the problems associated with the continuing resolution are so evident for our military, are evident, frankly, in every other department. So I would hope my leadership continues to do what they are doing today and that is move these bills forward.

My friend is also right, in my opinion, about the authorization of the use of military force. This is something we have agreed on, even when we disagree on other things. This is a congressional responsibility. The President has announced he is going to announce a new strategy going forward on ISIS. I would suggest to my side of the aisle and to the administration, now would be a great time to come to the Congress so we could have this robust debate on deploying and using our military and discharge our constitutional responsibilities.

I am less persuaded by my friend's arguments about the spending levels here. I just point out for the record this is well below what former Secretary of Defense Gates, when he was Secretary in the Obama administration, recommended we should be doing at this time. Frankly, that is because the last administration dropped the ball and simply didn't listen to its own experts as to what the appropriate level of our forces should be.

The underlying legislation here is an excellent bill. My friends have already talked about it in detail. I am going to take a 30,000-foot look at the bill and remind our listeners and our colleagues, there are three important objectives that this bill achieves:

The first is stopping the erosion in end strength, something that went on for years under the last administration that somehow thought we would be safer if our military got smaller. That was a bad assumption.

The second is to restart the procurement cycle. We have fallen far, far behind what we should be doing in terms of replacing, upgrading, and improving the weapons systems and the communication systems, every system that we move into war with and that we ask our men and women to use.

And finally, this actually begins to address a problem that my friend from Wyoming discussed in great detail: readiness. We simply are not ready now to fight with the effectiveness. Now, I don't have any doubt, if we had to deploy massively, that our forces would do well and they would win, but a lot of people would die because they hadn't had the appropriate training, the appropriate time on task to get ready.

The other great objective that this bill meets is that we finally match up spending with the authorization. Last year, we had an excellent authorization bill out of the House Armed Services Committee. Unfortunately, that doesn't get you very far if the money doesn't match the policies and the recommendations that they advanced. This now takes care of that problem.

I also remind our colleagues that passing this bill is only a first step. As my friend from Wyoming pointed out, we are going to need a supplemental later this year, just for this year. We are going to need a robust increase in the fiscal year 2018 authorization and appropriation, something that the President has committed to and something I hope we can advance on a bipartisan basis.

Finally, again, as my friend pointed out, real military buildups take years, not months and weeks. We are going to have to be at this task for several years to restore and strengthen, frankly, what we allowed to decline, what the last administration allowed to decline over several years.

So this is an extraordinary first step, but it is only a first step; and I would hope my colleagues would join us on a bipartisan basis, while we have differences, but come together and put the defense of the country in a very dangerous time ahead of all else that we do.

Mr. Speaker, I urge the adoption of the bill and the underlying legislation, and I urge the passage of the rule.

Again, I want to thank my friend from Wyoming. I want to thank my friend from Massachusetts. We sometimes disagree, but he makes very valuable and very important points in some of the critiques he offers, and I hope that we heed them well.

With that, again, Mr. Speaker, I urge the passage of the underlying legislation and the adoption of the rule.

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

I want to thank the gentleman from Oklahoma for his kind words and for understanding that it is inappropriate for Congress to continue these wars without having a vote on an AUMF. I hope that that changes, but I appreciate his support, and there is bipar-

tisan support for having this body actually do its job. That shouldn't be a radical idea, but, unfortunately, nowadays, doing our job seems to be something that a lot of people don't want to do.

Mr. Speaker, at the very beginning of the year, the Republican majority adopted a rule to explicitly exempt the cost of any bill that repeals or amends the Affordable Care Act from a requirement that it not increase spending by \$5 billion. They effectively adopted a legislative blindfold to completely ignore the cost of repeal.

Let me show you the poster of the language, and I am happy to provide this to my colleagues on the Republican side. I will even give you my bifocals if you want to read it, because I think it is important that people understand what it says. It says:

Point of order: It shall not be in order to consider any bill that would cause a net increase in direct spending in excess of \$5 billion.

Limitation: This subsection shall not apply to any bill repealing the Patient Protection and Affordable Care Act.

Mr. Speaker, as you can see, with this act, the majority declared that they were not going to let the rules of this House, which are purportedly in place to ensure fiscal discipline, stand in the way of repealing the Affordable Care Act no matter how much it would cost American families.

But, Mr. Speaker, it gets even worse. As we stand here today, Republicans have taken their head-in-the-sand approach to the Affordable Care Act to a new low. Right now, both the Energy and Commerce and Ways and Means Committees are considering Republican legislation to repeal healthcare reform without providing any analysis from the nonpartisan experts at the Congressional Budget Office on the cost of their legislation.

So let me put this another way. Earlier this year, the Republicans said: It does not matter how much it will cost to take health care away from millions of Americans. Now they are saying they don't even want to know how much it will cost or what impact it will have on American families.

Mr. Speaker, we have over 200 employees at the Congressional Budget Office. That office costs nearly \$50 million a year. We pay them to advise us precisely at times like this. Republicans have talked about repeal and replace for 7 years. Acting like they had not enough time to weigh the cost of their actions would be laughable if it were not so irresponsible.

Now, we Democrats care about health care and we care about costs and we demand to know what the impact of this repeal bill will be. Members should not be asked to vote on this legislation until they know the full weight of their decision.

Mr. Speaker, if we defeat the previous question, I will offer an amendment to the rule that would require a CBO cost estimate to be made publicly

available before any legislation that amends or repeals the Affordable Care Act may be considered in the Energy and Commerce or Ways and Means Committee or on the House floor.

Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to insert the text of that amendment in the RECORD, along with extraneous material, immediately prior to the vote on the previous question.

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mr. AUSTIN SCOTT of Georgia). Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Massachusetts?

There was no objection.

Mr. MCGOVERN. Mr. Speaker, I yield 5 minutes to the distinguished gentleman from California (Mr. KHANNA), who has been a leader on this issue, and he will explain this even further.

Mr. KHANNA. Mr. Speaker, I thank the gentleman from Massachusetts for yielding time.

The issue before us is far more basic than one's view on the Affordable Care Act. I recognize that there is a philosophical difference about the Affordable Care Act: on our side of the aisle, we think it is good legislation; on the opposite side of the aisle, they have concerns. But the issue is whether the American people, whether taxpayers, ought to know the cost of the repeal legislation, whether they have the right to know how much a legislation introduced in this House costs.

Now, here is the irony: the Speaker of the House, the distinguished gentleman from Wisconsin, made his entire career demanding that we know numbers behind legislation. That was his mantra in his time of service in the House.

You talk to Doug Elmendorf, who was the former Congressional Budget Office Director, and he said that the one thing he respected about the Speaker is that he would actually insist on the numbers, that he would want to know how much we are adding to a \$20 trillion deficit. That is why it is incomprehensible to me that, in this Congress, under this Speaker, we would ever be asked to vote on legislation without knowing the financial impact of that legislation.

These are basic issues:

How much is the repeal legislation going to add to our deficit?

How much is it going to finance tax cuts for the wealthy?

How many people will it leave out of insurance or how many people would it add to insurance?

There just ought to be a transparent discussion.

Now, it is not just Democrats who want this transparent discussion; actually, a Republican, the gentleman from Ohio, a founder of the Freedom Caucus, has expressed similar concerns. He has expressed concerns that this repeal legislation will balloon the deficit and explode the deficit, and he wants to know the numbers.

We can have as much respectful disagreement about how to cover people and whether the Affordable Care Act is

a good piece of legislation or not, but what we should not be debating is the public's right to transparency. That is why I urge my colleagues to reject the previous question so that we can hold an immediate vote on requiring the Congressional Budget Office to score the repeal legislation and provide the American people with the basic financial costs of the legislation.

□ 1300

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

What is incomprehensible to me is that our colleagues on the other side of the aisle seem so fundamentally confused about what the actual issue before us today is. The issue before us today is whether or not this House is going to undertake its fundamental, most important, most sacred obligation under our Constitution and provide for the defense of this Nation.

Now, they can choose to dedicate their time to another very important topic. It is a hugely important topic and one that we will have many days to debate and discuss on this floor. Unlike under the previous leadership, Speaker PELOSI, our leadership, Speaker RYAN, has not told us we have to pass the bill before we know what is in it.

Today, the issue before us in this House is whether or not we are going to provide for the defense of this Nation.

Mr. Speaker, I yield 2 minutes to the gentleman from Florida (Mr. GAETZ).

Mr. GAETZ. Mr. Speaker, I am so grateful that our colleagues across the aisle have become so interested in the impact of the national debt on the American people. I only wish that, during their time in control of the White House, we had not doubled the national debt.

I am similarly grateful that Members on the other side of the aisle would say that we should know the impact of legislation before we vote for it because, after all, it was former Speaker PELOSI who said: Let's vote for it so that we know what is in the Affordable Care Act.

Mr. Speaker, I rise today because following an 8-year cycle of abandonment, it is time we do right by our military members and their families. I rise in support of the brave warriors stationed at Eglin Air Force Base, Naval Air Station Pensacola, and all across the globe. The 2.1 percent pay raise we provide in this appropriation is a modest downpayment on what is owed to those who put themselves in harm's way for our freedom.

Our current state of military readiness is not acceptable. Half of the planes in our Navy cannot fly. Pilots are leaving. Marines are harvesting parts out of museums. Soldiers downrange don't have the unrivaled equipment they need to match their unrivaled patriotism.

This \$583 billion appropriation is a first step. It means 74 new F-35 aircraft. The F-35 is the most capable air-

craft in the sky. Pilots have greater survivability in the F-35. This matters so much to me. In my district, we are training the next generation of F-35 pilots to fight and win against any enemy we encounter in the skies.

This legislation also reflects our values by investing in cancer research and traumatic brain injury research.

Now, some say we cannot focus on defense; we should focus on other domestic priorities. I would simply say our adversaries are not waiting. Our warfighters and military families are tired of waiting and so am I.

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

I appreciated the gentleman from Florida's comments, but I would just ask him: Why is the Republican leadership 5 months late in bringing a defense appropriations bill to the floor?

We could have done this months ago. So if there was this urgency, it seems to escape the Republican leadership.

I want to take issue with the gentleman from Wyoming when she says that what is important today and what we are debating today is only this Defense Appropriations bill.

As you know, we are currently debating the rule, and the rule is a tool used to set the House agenda and to prioritize consideration of legislation. For that very reason, this is, in fact, the appropriate time for us to explain to the American people what legislation we would like to prioritize, what is of grave concern to us, and what agenda we would like to pursue in this House.

The fact of the matter is that, as we are speaking, the House Ways and Means Committee and the Energy and Commerce Committee are marking up TrumpCare, which we know, in all likelihood, is going to result in millions of Americans losing their health insurance. We also are concerned that it is going to cost the American taxpayer a boatload of money.

What we are simply saying here today is that the Congressional Budget Office, which we fund and we rely on, ought to be able to give us a cost estimate, ought to tell us how much this is going to add to our deficit, how much it is going to cost the American people, how many people are going to lose their health care.

Why in the world would you rush a major piece of legislation through committee and onto the floor without even knowing what you are talking about?

I mean, this process constitutes mindless legislating. This is not doing your job, and that is all we are requesting.

We can argue over whether or not you like the Affordable Care Act or you don't. But whatever you are going to do, we ought to bring it to the floor with everybody's eyes wide open and knowing what the impacts are going to be.

Talk about lack of transparency, this TrumpCare bill was under lock and key until just a couple of days ago. It was

the best-kept secret in the world. For 7 years, my friends have been talking about a replacement bill. No one ever saw it. But all of a sudden, it is brought out before the American people at a press conference and, again, in a way that doesn't answer a lot of questions. It is being rushed through committee, and it is going to be rushed onto the House floor. That is not a good process.

I will remind my colleagues that when the Affordable Care Act was considered here in the House, the House held 79 bipartisan hearings and markups on the health insurance reform in 2009 and 2010. You have held no hearings. None. There has been no expert testimony, no healthcare professionals, no doctors, no patients, no nurses, no families, nothing. There have been no hearings. The bill went right to markup.

House Members spent nearly 100 hours in hearings, heard from 181 witnesses from both sides of the aisle, considered 239 amendments, both Democratic and Republican, accepted 21 amendments. Again, there have been no hearings.

In markup, the Energy and Commerce Committee adopted 24 GOP amendments. In markup, the Education and the Workforce Committee adopted six GOP amendments. The original House bill was posted online for 30 days before the first committee began their markup and more than 100 days before the tricommittees formally introduced their merged bill in the House.

House Democrats posted their first House bill online for the promised 72-hour review. The Senate bill voted on in the House was online for 3 months, and the reconciliation bill was online for 72 hours of review before the final vote.

House Democrats heard and answered questions from constituents at more than 3,000 healthcare townhalls and public events. Tens of thousands of emails, calls, and letters were logged in congressional offices to register public comment. My friends are busy trying to avoid public town meetings.

I am just simply saying that we are raising this issue because we are deeply concerned about the prospect of millions of Americans losing health care and about you adding God knows what to our deficit. I don't think it is too much to come together in a bipartisan way to say: Let us know what the costs are going to be, let us know what the impacts are going to be. And if you still want to vote for TrumpCare, you can vote for it, but you ought to know what you are voting for.

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

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

I would say that not knowing what they are talking about is something with which our colleagues on the other side of the aisle are quite familiar. Accounts of public input really bear little

relationship to what actually happened when ObamaCare itself was drafted in the dark of night.

Imagine what it must be like if you are tuning in to this conversation and this discussion thinking that the U.S. House of Representatives is taking up the rule to debate, discuss, and pass our FY17 Defense Appropriations. Instead, what we are hearing is a list of when bills were posted online—a list—which, as I said, bears little reality to what actually happened when ObamaCare was passed.

Now, those are hugely important issues. I am incredibly proud of the job we are doing as Republicans in this body to help save a collapsing healthcare system.

Mr. Speaker, I think there is no higher duty and obligation we have than to ensure that our military is second to none. No matter what kind of a job we do, as important as that is to repeal and replace ObamaCare, if we fail to address this fundamental issue and fail to provide the resources our military needs, nothing else we do in this body matters.

I believe, frankly, that my colleagues on the other side of the aisle owe our men and women in uniform, they owe the policymakers at the Pentagon, they owe those people who are serving this Nation the respect of talking about the resources they need to do their job and focusing on the true issue before us today.

Mr. Speaker, I yield 2 minutes to the gentleman from Colorado (Mr. LAMBORN).

Mr. LAMBORN. Mr. Speaker, I rise in support of the rule for H.R. 1301, which will fund our national defense for fiscal year 2017. This bill is a vital first step as we begin to work on rebuilding our military. The best way to look at defense spending over time is as a percentage of U.S. gross domestic product.

Since World War II, we have spent an average of 5 percent of our GDP on defense during peacetime. Despite a world that has gotten more dangerous, the defense drawdown in recent years cut defense spending from 5 percent of GDP to 3 percent of GDP. And in a \$17 trillion economy, that is real money.

Meanwhile, since Vietnam, we have spent an average of 21 percent of the Federal budget on defense. Today, we spend well below that, about 15 percent of the overall budget.

Things are so bad today—and I don't have time in 2 minutes to go into all the details—that we are actually at risk of losing more American lives than we should in the event of another war.

The next step is to pass a robust defense supplemental and then to fund defense for fiscal year 2018 at a minimum level of \$640 billion. Anything less will not keep Americans safe and will not allow us to rebuild our military as we desperately must do.

Congress must deal with sequestration. Trying to fund defense at BCA levels is like trying to put a size 10 foot

into a size 7 shoe. It simply doesn't work and it is dangerous for our own security and it is dangerous for the world.

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

I want to say to my colleagues on the other side: I know you don't like me talking about health care. If I were you, I wouldn't want to talk about health care either. This is a serious matter, and it is a matter of security for millions and millions of Americans in our country.

Again, maybe somebody over there can tell me: How much is this new TrumpCare bill going to cost? How much is it going to add to the deficit? How much are the American taxpayers going to have to pay for it? Does anyone know how many people will lose their coverage? Hello?

I guess I would ask the questions: Why do we have over 200 employees at the Congressional Budget Office, who we pay \$50 million a year to be able to give us these estimates, if we are not going to utilize them? Why are we doing this?

It seems to me that before we do something that could harm millions of people in this country, before we could do something that could result in an increase in our deficit, why don't we ask the experts? And we all acknowledge that they are experts and we pay them lots of money. Why don't we get their advice?

This whole process seems backwards. You ought not to be marking up bills when you don't know what their impact is going to be.

Part of our job as Members of Congress, in addition to holding hearings and listening to experts and listening to citizens tell us their perspective—which, again, has been totally ignored in this process of the repeal of the healthcare bill—is also to make sure that when we are voting, we know what the impact is going to be, we know whether or not it is going to have a positive impact or whether it is going to have a negative impact.

Again, one of the reasons why I want to defeat the previous question is so that we can vote in a, hopefully, bipartisan way to get a CBO score so we know what is what.

I get it. I know my colleagues don't want to talk about health care. They would rather talk about something we should have done months ago. That is what we are doing now, we are doing old work now. This should have been done 4 or 5 months ago. I am just baffled why you don't want to do your job.

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

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

We on this side of the aisle are more than happy to talk about health care. We are more than happy to talk about the really crucial work that is under-way to rescue our healthcare system from the collapse and the train wreck of ObamaCare, which my colleague's

party put into place in the dark of night with no reading of the bill.

We are thrilled actually that our bill is 120 pages and that it is readable and that it is available online right now. So when he leaves the floor, Mr. Speaker, the gentleman from Massachusetts can go read the bill.

It is also not surprising that our colleagues do not want to talk about our national defense because the record of the last 8 years, the record of the last President is unparalleled in American history. The mess that we are having to clean up with respect to our healthcare system is matched perhaps only—and maybe even exceeded—by the damage that was done to our military and to our national security under the last administration.

We think, on this side of the aisle, that it is crucially important that we do our job when the time is now to debate, discuss, and vote on this bill and address this topic.

Mr. Speaker, I yield 2 minutes to the gentleman from Virginia (Mr. TAYLOR).

□ 1315

Mr. TAYLOR. Mr. Speaker, I rise to speak in favor of the 2017 Defense Appropriations bill, a bill providing vital funding for the United States military and intelligence communities who continue to be engaged in responding, engaging, and destroying threats around the world.

Mr. Speaker, I have the honor and the great responsibility of representing the largest concentration of Active-Duty military and veterans of any congressional district in the Nation. Who are they? Fathers, mothers, sisters, brothers, sons, daughters, soccer coaches, neighbors.

Our district has thousands of the less than 1 percent of the Nation that has gone forth over and over to fight for us; the best among us, fighting the worst in the world.

In our district, Mr. Speaker, we have the largest naval base in the world, NASA, SEAL teams, Marines, Army soldiers, Air Force Combat Command, coastguardsmen, Oceana Naval Master Jet Base, national guardsmen, and many, many more.

Mr. Speaker, we are moving toward the smallest Army since World War II, the smallest Air Force ever, Navy ships not being properly maintained due to budget, Marine planes not combat-ready. This is unacceptable. Our Nation requires a military, but our force is voluntary. We owe them more.

We must take up this 2017 Defense Appropriations bill to help maintain a technological advantage. If we must send our men and women into harm's way, let us always send these warfighters with an unfair advantage.

This bill provides essential equipment, platforms, and upgrades. We must give our force and our industrial base predictability and stability, the right equipment, the right training, and the right military superiority.

This bill not only supports the warfighters, but their families as well

who, Mr. Speaker, are the very backbone of our forces and an integral part of the tremendous sacrifice that has taken place for our Nation. This bill provides important investments in traumatic brain injury, suicide prevention, sexual assault prevention, and much more.

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mr. WEBSTER of Florida). The time of the gentleman has expired.

Ms. CHENEY. Mr. Speaker, I yield the gentleman an additional 30 seconds.

Mr. TAYLOR. Mr. Speaker, this bill gives a well-deserved pay raise, enhances health care, and eases the burden our Nation demands on military families moving forward. I urge all of my colleagues on both sides of the aisle to vote in support of this bill.

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

Mr. Speaker, I surely want to make sure that we support our warfighters. My problem with the Defense bill is that we are spending so much money on things that I think are questionable. I would rather spend money on supporting our troops more than spending \$1 trillion over the next 3 decades building more nuclear weapons. We have more nuclear weapons than any other country in the world, and we ought to be talking about limiting nuclear weapons and eliminating them altogether.

I want to support our men and women who we put in harm's way, but I want this Congress, I want Members of this House, to do their job. It doesn't take any courage to sit back and have troops deployed all over the world, in harm's way, and we don't even take the time to actually debate an authorization for the use of military force. We are too afraid to talk about those issues.

So when we talk about supporting our men and women in uniform, people ought to do a little bit of reflection on how we have not been doing our job.

Again, I note my friends don't want to talk about health care. My colleague actually said she would like to talk about health care more. Well, we should, because the fact of the matter is, as I said, as we are speaking here, the Republicans have unveiled this bill that has been in secret, that nobody has really had a chance to digest. No hearings. They want to talk about health care so much—no hearings, no expert testimony, no nothing. Right to markup; trying to rush it to the floor before we find out the true cost to the American people about what this TrumpCare bill is going to be all about; when they find out how many of them are going to lose their care; how it is going to cut Medicare; how senior citizens are going to see an increase in their healthcare costs; how average Americans are going to pay more for health care and get less protections; how people who are struggling in poverty are going to be out of luck because they are going to do away with the Medicaid guarantee to States.

Health care ought to be a fundamental right in this country, and they are taking that right away, and they are doing it in a fashion so that CBO, again, 200 employees at the Congressional Budget Office that Congress appropriates \$50 million a year to support so they can do their expert work, they are doing this in a way so we are not even asking for their expert advice. What sense does that make?

This is the rule. This is where we set our priorities about what our legislative agenda ought to be; and all I am simply saying is vote "no" on the previous question so we can vote on an amendment so we can demand a CBO score in the healthcare bill.

By the way, that doesn't slow down the Defense Appropriations bill. It still goes forward. Nothing stops. So let's do what is right. Let there be a little sunshine on this House of Representatives.

There is a pattern that has developed under the Republican leadership where everything is closed. This bill that we are dealing with right now, closed rule. It is not a conference report, closed rule.

We have had more closed rules in the first few months in this Congress than any Congress, I think, in history, and that is the pattern. No hearings, no discussion, just go right to markup. We don't want to know how much it is going to cost. We don't want to know how many people are going to be thrown off of health care. Let's just rush something through. That is mindless legislating, and it has to stop.

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

Ms. CHENEY. Mr. Speaker, I yield 2 minutes to the gentleman from Wisconsin (Mr. GALLAGHER).

Mr. GALLAGHER. Mr. Speaker, over the last 8 years, the United States has experienced a sharp rise in the number of military threats from foreign aggressors. Last month, Russia secretly deployed two batteries of new nuclear-capable cruise missiles. North Korea test-launched four ballistic missiles just this week, and China continues to bolster its military presence in the South China Sea, while going toward a naval fleet that may surpass 351 ships by 2020.

Meanwhile, our own Navy is the smallest it has been in 99 years, satisfying only 40 percent of the demand from regional commanders. Fifty-four percent of the Air Force's major weapons systems now qualify for antique vehicle license plates in the State of Virginia.

The Army, to quote the Vice Chief of Staff, is "outraged, outgunned, and outdated."

These are the bitter fruits of defense sequester; defense sequester which must be pulled out, root and branch. To quote Secretary Mattis: "No foe in the field can wreak such havoc on our security that mindless sequestration is achieving."

I agree with General Mattis. I agree that defense sequester is mindless. It is

also dangerous. So today, while I speak in support of this rule and this bill, I applaud the Appropriations Committee for its critical work, and I urge my colleagues to support final passage.

This is just the first step. We will not have fulfilled our first and foremost constitutional duty to keep the country safe until we have completely eliminated defense sequester and truly begun the process of restoring peace through strength.

Einstein's words are as true today as they were in 1931, when he said of America: "The part of passive spectator is unworthy of this country and is bound in the end to lead to disaster all around."

If we do not act now to rebuild and modernize our military, if we continue to play the role of passive spectator, not only will it lead to disaster, at some point we will no longer be worthy of global leadership.

So to my colleague, I will say that this is our job. This is our most basic job. So let's do what the American people sent us here to do to keep the country safe, restore peace through strength. That is doing our job.

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

Ms. CHENEY. Mr. Speaker, I yield 2 minutes to the gentlewoman from Arizona (Ms. MCSALLY).

Ms. MCSALLY. Mr. Speaker, I thank my colleague from Wyoming, and I appreciate the hard work of Chairman FRELINGHUYSEN and Chairman GRANGER on this very important bill.

Mr. Speaker, I rise today in support of the FY17 Department of Defense Appropriations bill, and I urge voting and adoption of this bill.

I served 26 years in uniform, and I can say, firsthand, that continuing resolutions are bad for our troops. It is urgent that we pass this bill. One reason is that we are in a military readiness crisis like I have not seen in my lifetime.

This bill provides over \$215 billion for readiness, an increase of \$5.2 billion above the FY16 enacted budget. This increase includes funding for flight time for our pilots, maintenance for our aircraft, and base operations, among other things. It also provides more than \$6.8 billion for procurement of aircraft, ships, and helicopters for our troops.

The bill fully funds the mighty A-10 Warthog, and it has continued funding for upgrades for this critical plane, extending its service life by starting the re-winged of the remaining 110 aircraft in the fleet. It also increases funding to maintain our asymmetric electronic warfare advantage, developed and tested at Fort Huachuca, in my district.

Finally, it provides funding for important missile programs, from air-to-air missiles to missile defense.

Our troops are counting on us. Let's stop the bickering, and let's pass this bill.

Mr. MCGOVERN. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself the balance of my time.

Mr. Speaker, I am going to again urge my colleagues on both sides of the aisle to vote to defeat the previous question so we can actually bring an amendment to the floor to demand CBO tell us how much the Republican healthcare bill is going to cost and what its impact is going to be on the American people.

Mr. Speaker, let me tell you why I am worried. The AARP estimates that the Republican repeal bill could increase premium costs by \$8,400 for a 64-year-old earning \$15,000 a year, and it could put at risk the health care of millions of vulnerable Americans.

Now, we have over 200 employees at the Congressional Budget Office. That office costs nearly \$50 million a year. We pay them to advise us precisely at times like this. We ought to rely on their information. We ought to ask for their guidance. Before marking up bills, before rushing bills to the floor that could adversely impact millions and millions of Americans that could break the bank in this country, we ought to find out what we are talking about.

We can walk and chew gum at the same time. You can pass the Defense bill and you can also pass an amendment that tells us how much this Republican healthcare bill is going to cost. We ought to do both.

So defeat the previous question so that we can bring this amendment to the floor. Let a little sunshine in on this process. Let the American people know what is going on here. I think that is the appropriate way to proceed.

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

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

H.R. 1301 is the first step we must take in rebuilding our military. It is only a first step. We must also repeal the Budget Control Act and end sequestration if we are going to truly address our shortfalls. We must return to a rational budgeting process at the Pentagon, where spending is based upon defending the defeating threats to this Nation, not arbitrary and devastating across-the-board cuts.

Mr. Speaker, nearly 70 years ago, President Harry Truman addressed this body about the growing Soviet threat to Eastern Europe. He said: "There are times in world history when it is far wiser to act than to hesitate. There is some risk in action. There always is. But there is far more risk in failure to act."

President Truman continued: "We must be prepared to pay the price for peace or, assuredly, we shall pay the price for war."

Today, Mr. Speaker, I urge that we begin to pay the price for peace. I urge support for the rule and for the underlying bill.

The material previously referred to by Mr. MCGOVERN is as follows:

AN AMENDMENT TO H. RES. 174 OFFERED BY  
MR. MCGOVERN

At the end of the resolution, add the following new section:

SEC. 2. In rule XXI add the following new clause:

13. (a) It shall not be in order to consider a bill or joint resolution proposing to repeal or amend the Patient Protection and Affordable Care Act (PL 111-148) and the Health Care and Education Affordability Reconciliation Act of 2010 (PL 111-152), or part thereof, in the House, in the Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union, or in the Committees on Energy and Commerce and Ways and Means, unless an easily searchable electronic estimate and comparison prepared by the Director of the Congressional Budget Office is made available on a publicly available website of the House.

(b) It shall not be in order to consider a rule or order that waives the application of paragraph (a).

THE VOTE ON THE PREVIOUS QUESTION: WHAT  
IT REALLY MEANS

This vote, the vote on whether to order the previous question on a special rule, is not merely a procedural vote. A vote against ordering the previous question is a vote against the Republican majority agenda and a vote to allow the Democratic minority to offer an alternative plan. It is a vote about what the House should be debating.

Mr. Clarence Cannon's Precedents of the House of Representatives (VI, 308-311), describes the vote on the previous question on the rule as "a motion to direct or control the consideration of the subject before the House being made by the Member in charge." To defeat the previous question is to give the opposition a chance to decide the subject before the House. Cannon cites the Speaker's ruling of January 13, 1920, to the effect that "the refusal of the House to sustain the demand for the previous question passes the control of the resolution to the opposition" in order to offer an amendment. On March 15, 1909, a member of the majority party offered a rule resolution. The House defeated the previous question and a member of the opposition rose to a parliamentary inquiry, asking who was entitled to recognition. Speaker Joseph G. Cannon (R-Illinois) said: "The previous question having been refused, the gentleman from New York, Mr. Fitzgerald, who had asked the gentleman to yield to him for an amendment, is entitled to the first recognition."

The Republican majority may say "the vote on the previous question is simply a vote on whether to proceed to an immediate vote on adopting the resolution . . . [and] has no substantive legislative or policy implications whatsoever." But that is not what they have always said. Listen to the Republican Leadership Manual on the Legislative Process in the United States House of Representatives, (6th edition, page 135). Here's how the Republicans describe the previous question vote in their own manual: "Although it is generally not possible to amend the rule because the majority Member controlling the time will not yield for the purpose of offering an amendment, the same result may be achieved by voting down the previous question on the rule . . . When the motion for the previous question is defeated, control of the time passes to the Member who led the opposition to ordering the previous question. That Member, because he then controls the time, may offer an amendment to the rule, or yield for the purpose of amendment."

In Deschler's Procedure in the U.S. House of Representatives, the subchapter titled "Amending Special Rules" states: "a refusal to order the previous question on such a rule [a special rule reported from the Committee on Rules] opens the resolution to amendment and further debate." (Chapter 21, sec-

tion 21.2) Section 21.3 continues: "Upon rejection of the motion for the previous question on a resolution reported from the Committee on Rules, control shifts to the Member leading the opposition to the previous question, who may offer a proper amendment or motion and who controls the time for debate thereon."

Clearly, the vote on the previous question on a rule does have substantive policy implications. It is one of the only available tools for those who oppose the Republican majority's agenda and allows those with alternative views the opportunity to offer an alternative plan.

Ms. CHENEY. Mr. Speaker, I yield back the balance of my time, and I move the previous question on the resolution.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on ordering the previous question.

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

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

The yeas and nays were ordered.

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

□ 1330

PROVIDING FOR CONSIDERATION  
OF H.R. 725, INNOCENT PARTY  
PROTECTION ACT

Mr. BUCK. Mr. Speaker, by direction of the Committee on Rules, I call up House Resolution 175 and ask for its immediate consideration.

The Clerk read the resolution, as follows:

H. RES. 175

*Resolved*, That at any time after adoption of this resolution the Speaker may, pursuant to clause 2(b) of rule XVIII, declare the House resolved into the Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union for consideration of the bill (H.R. 725) to amend title 28, United States Code, to prevent fraudulent joinder. The first reading of the bill shall be dispensed with. All points of order against consideration of the bill are waived. General debate shall be confined to the bill and shall not exceed one hour equally divided and controlled by the chair and ranking minority member of the Committee on the Judiciary. After general debate the bill shall be considered for amendment under the five-minute rule. The bill shall be considered as read. All points of order against provisions in the bill are waived. No amendment to the bill shall be in order except those printed in the report of the Committee on Rules accompanying this resolution. Each such amendment 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, shall not be subject to amendment, and shall not be subject to a demand for division of the question in the House or in the Committee of the Whole. All points of order against such amendments are waived. At the conclusion of consideration of the bill for amendment the Committee shall rise and report the bill to the House with such amendments as may have been adopted.

The previous question shall be considered as ordered on the bill and amendments thereto to final passage without intervening motion except one motion to recommit with or without instructions.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The gentleman from Colorado is recognized for 1 hour.

Mr. BUCK. Mr. Speaker, for the purpose of debate only, I yield the customary 30 minutes to the gentleman from Florida (Mr. HASTINGS) pending which I yield myself such time as I may consume. During consideration of this resolution, all time yielded is for the purpose of debate only.

GENERAL LEAVE

Mr. BUCK. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that all Members have 5 legislative days to revise and extend their remarks.

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

There was no objection.

Mr. BUCK. Mr. Speaker, I rise today in support of the rule and the underlying legislation. Current Federal court rules allow trial lawyers to engage in picking their preferred venue. In particular, trial lawyers are able to file suit against the defendant in one State while keeping their case in a different State's court.

When a lawsuit is filed against a defendant in another State, trial lawyers may also sue a defendant in the State where they want the trial to occur. This keeps the case in the lawyers' preferred State court.

Many times the target of the lawsuit is a large, national business. But if the only defendant in the case is an out-of-State business, then the case can be heard in Federal court. Because of this, the trial lawyer will then also sue an innocent local individual or a small business in order to keep the case before a local court.

Usually, the case against the innocent local defendant is dropped once the case is safely back in State court, but it is dropped only after the innocent local defendant has spent time and money dealing with the lawsuit.

This practice is wrong. This practice perverts our justice system and causes needless pain. Trial lawyers should not have the power to subject innocent local individuals and small businesses to costly and time-consuming lawsuits just to rig the system. This kind of abuse of litigation is unjust and must be stopped.

A well-respected Federal appeals court judge, J. Harvie Wilkinson of the Fourth Circuit Court of Appeals, has publicly supported Congress putting an end to this abuse. He has suggested that Congress provide judges greater leeway in making the proper decision on whether a case should be removed to Federal court. He has also suggested that Congress give Federal judges greater discretion to determine early on in a case whether a local party has been fraudulently sued. The Innocent Party Protection Act provides these exact changes.

In 2014 Judge Wilkinson addressed these proposals and said:

That is exactly the kind of approach to Federal jurisdiction reform that I like because it is targeted.

And there is a problem with fraudulent jurisdiction law as it exists today, I think, and that is that you have to establish that the joinder of a nondiverse local defendant is totally ridiculous and that there is no possibility of ever recovering.

That is very hard to do.

So Judge Wilkinson went on:

So I think making the fraudulent joinder law a little bit more realistic appeals to me because it seems to me the kind of intermediate step that addresses some real problems.

The legislation that this rule makes in order is the solution to the problem that Judge Wilkinson identifies. The underlying legislation would protect innocent local defendants in two main ways. First, the Innocent Party Protection Act allows Federal judges more leeway when determining whether a defendant has been fraudulently joined to a lawsuit for the purpose of keeping the case out of Federal court.

When a judge has a case before his or her court, the judge will have clear guidelines for determining whether the locality of a defendant can be disregarded in establishing whether the case will proceed in Federal or State court. However, this in no way infringes on our State court systems.

The judge must conclude that the defendant will not face a liability under applicable State law. Once that conclusion is reached, the judge then may release the innocent defendant from the case. This provision keeps legal claims in Federal Court that properly belong there by allowing Federal judges to decide whether a local party is truly a legitimate defendant and not simply ensnared in a case for the sole purpose of keeping the case in a trial lawyer-friendly State court. This is a fair and efficient solution to the problem.

Secondly, the Innocent Party Protection Act establishes a uniform approach for evaluating whether a plaintiff has a good-faith intention of seeking judgment against a local defendant.

While the U.S. Supreme Court has long recognized the right of courts to consider whether a plaintiff has a good-faith intention of seeking a judgment against a local defendant, the application of this principle has not been uniform.

The Innocent Party Protection Act simply codifies this longstanding principle and permits Federal judges to limit a lawsuit to the appropriate defendant.

Plaintiffs with legitimate claims against both a local and out-of-State defendant will be able to pursue their case in State court. However, if no legitimate claim exists, the out-of-State defendant will have the opportunity to have the case heard in a neutral forum. By codifying this principle, we effectively protect innocent individuals and small businesses from bad-faith litigation.

Mr. Speaker, the underlying legislation is a fair solution to one type of frivolous litigation. I support this effort, and I thank Chairman GOODLATTE and the Judiciary Committee for bringing this bill to the floor.

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

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

Mr. Speaker, I thank the gentleman from Colorado for yielding me the customary 30 minutes for debate.

Mr. Speaker, I rise today to debate a rule for a piece of legislation that will, in the final analysis, make it more difficult for hardworking Americans to stand up to corporate malfeasance; a piece of legislation that jettisons a history of legal precedent in the blink of an eye because, well, it helps keep the deep pockets of the ultrawealthy as deep as possible.

I learned this law in law school in 1959, but it was in existence way before that time, and now my friends across the aisle are going to tell us that this legislation is needed because it will protect small businesses. This is a faint, folks. Small businesses—indeed all of us—have been and continue to be protected by the century-old jurisprudential rule that the Republicans come here today to upend. In reality, all this bill will do is make it more difficult for regular folks across this country to bring lawsuits against massive corporations.

I shudder to think what would have happened in the critically important asbestos case had this particular law been in effect; and there are many more.

This bill will make it more expensive both in time and treasure for our fellow Americans to hold corporations responsible in the courtroom, a need all the more prevalent today as my friends across the aisle have been busy gutting regulations at a dizzying pace.

Let me make it clear, after we finish, my colleague from Colorado and I are going to go back to the Rules Committee to discuss some more judicial reform. A lot of it is stuff that is going to harm little people in the courts and to cause them not to have access to the court system, as have many of the regulations that we have already disapproved.

Let us be clear, the American people didn't vote for dirty water, but that is what they got with this Republican majority when it voted to repeal a rule that barred corporations from dumping mining debris into our drinking water, helping powerful mining companies by hurting all of the rest of the people in their near curtilage.

The American people didn't vote to weaken the Securities and Exchange Commission, but that is what this majority did when it passed a bill adding more hurdles to the SEC rulemaking process, making it more difficult for the agency to protect consumers, helping Wall Street while putting our economy at risk. I will make a prediction



here. It may not happen right away, but just like we saw the Great Depression that we are just coming out of, we are likely to see that same kind of situation again by virtue of lessening the rules against violations in securities.

The American people didn't vote to drug test Americans on unemployment insurance—degrading the hardworking men and women in this country—but that is what this Republican majority did without delay.

Mr. Speaker, the list really does go on and on. In fact, just yesterday, Republicans continued to chant the corporate clarion call with the unveiling of what I now will call their shameful replacement of the Affordable Care Act. Until there is a resolution, I am going to call it TrumpCare.

My colleagues like to tout how short the bill is compared to the Affordable Care Act. Well, the American people will be surprised to find that, in that brevity, Republicans managed to repeal an Affordable Care Act provision that placed a limit on insurance executives' compensation. Let me repeat that. They managed to repeal a provision that placed a limit on insurance executives' compensation. The insurance executives shouldn't be too surprised by this, however. Repeatedly, Republicans have shown they represent corporate interests over the interests of the American people.

But my Republican colleagues didn't stop there. Their so-called replacement, the Trump bill, also claims to have done away with the individual mandate. What they don't tell you is that, instead, their plan calls for funneling money to the insurance companies in the form of a 30 percent surcharge if an individual goes without health insurance.

Let me tell all the older Americans and 80-year-old people like me to get ready because they are going to be able to charge you just exactly what they want to charge you, and all—mine and yours—insurance is going to go up if this particular measure were to become law.

That is right. Under the Republican healthcare proposal, if you, the American worker, goes without healthcare coverage for longer than 2 months—say you couldn't after a new plan between jobs—then Republicans give insurance companies the right to charge you 30 percent higher premiums. That is ridiculous.

Republicans didn't get rid of the individual mandate. They just turned the mandate into a windfall for insurance companies—a windfall that is going to work out great for insurance executives now that Republicans also removed the cap on their compensation tax deductions.

Mr. Speaker, let us not lose sight of the fact that it took Republicans 7 years of undermining the Affordable Care Act to finally come up with this proposal for replacing it.

□ 1345

Their plan would kick millions of Americans off their health insurance

and force millions more to pay higher premiums. It would take health care away from the poor, give tax cuts to the rich, and pull the rug out from under seniors, families, and children.

In fact, this plan is so bad that Republicans literally hid not only their horrific proposal, but themselves, from their constituents. Many of their Members are seeing it just in the last 36 hours. They did this by callously brushing off townhall meeting after townhall meeting.

Why all the smoke and mirrors regarding something as simple as this measure is in light of the fact that they ran on replacing it? Why hide it and why rush it and why go through this charade that most of us know and several Senators said yesterday will be dead on arrival?

Actually, let me ask the American people. Who do you think the Republican Party is representing, you or corporate America?

Mr. Speaker, we are not even a full 2 months into the Republican-led government and, in addition to the unconstitutional Muslim bans—and notice I said “bans,” because the old one is nothing but the new one, and the new one is the old one, minus one, and that is the country of Iraq—we have the Republican denial of clear Russian influence in our most recent election.

Let me be very clear about this particular aspect. All of the intelligence agencies have indicated that there was Russian interference in this last election. I don't understand why we are not totally outraged and why there is not extraordinary emphasis on this kind of action against our fundamental democracy.

It is ridiculous that we are around here doing things that we know are not likely to pass the United States Senate and that we are disapproving regulations, yet we cannot get an independent commission to make a determination of how this impact occurred. And we do know that it occurred. I am outraged, and I would hope more Americans would be as well.

We have also seen the almost immediate recusal of the Attorney General due to his inability to be forthright with our Senate colleagues; wild and baseless claims emanating from late-night Twitter storms from 1600 Pennsylvania Avenue or Mar-a-Lago; and we have a Republican Party dedicated to ensuring that their corporate benefactors can rest easy, no matter the harm they cause to everyday working Americans.

Are we addressing any of these concerns here today?

I would imagine my colleague, rightly, will come back and argue that all the things that I just talked about are not this particular rule. Well, this rule is not even deserving of that kind of consideration, largely for the reason it is yet another structured rule disallowing Members of this House to have an opportunity to have input into a measure that is getting rid of a cen-

tury of precedent in our judiciary. No, what we are doing is debating obscure civil procedure rules that date back to the days of President Teddy Roosevelt.

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

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

Mr. Speaker, I would like to remind the gentleman from Florida that we are debating the special order of business from rules and that all comments must be relevant to the rule or the underlying bill.

This particular underlying bill has to do with a rule of civil procedure and fraudulent joinders. It does not have to do with the gentleman's healthcare replacement act or his thoughts on the healthcare replacement act, insurance executive's compensation, individual mandates, tax cuts for the rich, Russia, Iraq, although I did appreciate the gentleman's memories from law school the year that I was born.

Mr. Speaker, I yield such time as he may consume to the gentleman from Texas (Mr. SESSIONS).

Mr. SESSIONS. Mr. Speaker, it is a delight for me to join the gentleman from Colorado (Mr. BUCK) on a piece of legislation that actually has his name on it, he is responsible for, understands, and is prepared today to fully debate.

I would also like to thank the gentleman from Florida, a member of the Rules Committee, for not only coming down to offer his argument against the facts of the case as they reside today on this important piece of legislation, but I also want to acknowledge that I know the frustration.

I know there is a lot of frustration. There is a lot of frustration from our colleagues who have lost the House, the Senate, and the Presidency. They are in the middle of what might be called wandering, as they have called it, in the darkness or in the doldrums of being deep in the minority.

With that said, there is an agenda that is being laid out before the American people. It happened, Mr. Speaker, directly as a result of what we call an election—an election where all these issues, or most of them that have been discussed by the gentleman, were fully debated not only in a theater near you, but directly in congressional contests, in senatorial contests and the debates for the President of the United States.

The facts of the case are really pretty simple. The Republican Party will be talking about all the issues that the gentleman brought up today right before our eyes. Probably on C-SPAN, trying to compete against us, is a hearing in the Energy and Commerce Committee.

The gentleman, GREG WALDEN, the chairman of the committee, over the weekend released the text of the chairman's mark, the “bill” of the Republican Party of how we are going to look at health care.

It is true that we have Chairman DEVIN NUNES of the Intelligence Committee looking at the issue that was

brought up of Russia. We have forthrightly, over the weekend, said: All right. We are being asked to look at this. Just so you know, media, American people, we are going to do that. We are going to do what you have asked because we believe it is the right thing to do: open hearings, open debate, acknowledgement of the issues, and a certainty that we will go look into it, and we are going to let you know what we find. That is really where we are.

This morning, at 8 a.m. in my office, I cohosted with the gentleman from Florida an opportunity for the American Bar Association. We brought in, from across this country—I didn't bring them in; they came into my office from across the country—a number of well-established, thoughtful, and articulate people. We didn't ask: Are you Republican? We didn't ask: Are you Democrat? We said: You represent your organization, and we want to hear from you.

This is the kind of leadership that I believe not only myself but also the gentleman, Mr. HASTINGS, wants to be associated with. We want to be associated with listening to the American people, trying to be thoughtful about what we do and have equal participation.

The gentleman knows that at the Rules Committee yesterday we had a very thoughtful person representing the Republican Party. The gentleman from Iowa (Mr. KING) came up. We had Mr. BUCK, who was able to come and talk about this issue today.

In fact, it might be an arcane issue to the American people, but it consumes a lot of time, and it has a deliberative effect on the outcome of important cases in Federal courts and State courts across the country. We feel like it is worthy of an afternoon, an afternoon at the Rules Committee, to fully vet the legislation and an afternoon here on the floor of the House of Representatives.

But like any other good majority, we have a lot of other things going on, and we are looking at the Affordable Care Act, how it worked and how we might thoughtfully replace it. We are looking at the issues related to Russia. We are looking at the American Bar Association.

Members of Congress are extremely busy, but, Mr. Speaker, I think, with great respect, we should give the author of the bill, Mr. BUCK, his time to come and thoughtfully explain why we are doing what we are doing.

I am just a dadgum chairman of the committee. I just do the things that I hope are necessary to look at every single item and being fair—being fair in the ability that people have to come and bring their ideas and trying to be fair in trying to bring them down here.

So I want to thank the gentleman for acknowledging this body is busy. This body is engaged in, as we speak, a public, open debate about what direction health care should go.

What I would like to offer is my evaluation of where we are going to be. We are going to be at a point where we do not have to scare people about where we have been or why we are going to a place.

I am on what is known as ObamaCare. As a Member of Congress, I am legally required to be on ObamaCare for health care. But, Mr. Speaker, it is twice as expensive as what I had before; and it is not working for me, it is not working for my family, and it is not working for a lot of people.

So we are trying to look at how we might carefully, thoughtfully, artfully work with the American people, so we put the bill up and let you see it. We don't have to pass it to find out what is in it. We are trying to read the bill and understand it first.

Mr. Speaker, it is not a pledge. It is a hope that every single Member of this body will understand what is in the bill before they can respectfully, whether somebody disagrees or agrees with it, explain the bill for what is correct.

What is correct about the bill is this: if you like your own doctor, you can keep your own doctor. If you like your own healthcare plan, even if it is ObamaCare, you can do that, too.

The Republican Party is open about what we believe. We are trying to be thoughtful with the American people.

Mr. Speaker, I believe, with the leadership that we have of PAUL RYAN who has attempted to work through a difficult issue, the American people will understand why Republicans not only won the election, but why Republicans have better ideas in health care, too.

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

Mr. Speaker, I have great respect for the chairman of the Rules Committee and he knows that.

I just heard him say his insurance went up under ObamaCare. Mine did, too. I also want to remind him that, if this measure as offered yesterday were to become law, his and my insurance is going to go up again.

So we weren't doing all of the things that you said you were going to do by bringing the price down. In addition, we don't even know what CBO's score is with respect to this matter.

You said that you are reading it to understand it now, yet Members are in the Energy and Commerce Committee, as you explained, marking it up, and they don't even know what CBO's score is. I will get back to that in a few minutes about all these people we pay over there to do that work, and then we are not utilizing them.

I also want to address my friend from Colorado and have him understand that I am not precluded from presenting to the American public what legislation we wish to prioritize.

As the gentleman knows, we are currently debating the rule. This is a tool used to set the House agenda and to prioritize consideration of legislation.

For that very reason, this is, in fact, the appropriate time for us to explain to the American people what legislation we would like to prioritize and what agenda we would like to pursue in this House. I won't reiterate it, in the interest of time.

I will have a previous question that will demonstrably show what legislation we think we should be addressing. I will do that for as long as I am given the opportunity to manage rules. I will come down here and present the position of the Democratic Party so that they understand our priorities and not necessarily am I hidebound by this rule.

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

□ 1400

Mr. BUCK. Mr. Speaker, I yield 1 minute to the gentleman from Texas (Mr. SESSIONS).

Mr. SESSIONS. Mr. Speaker, without continuing the dialogue, I would like to at least respond to the gentleman and look right at you, Mr. Speaker, and tell you, in fact, we are going to have a CBO score. We are going to have a CBO score when we have an agreed-upon bill. This is a process that is open. The bill is being proposed. The bill is going to be debated. Then there are going to be votes.

For them to presume that they know the score before they know the outcome is not the way the chairman of the committee looks at it. Mr. WALDEN looks at it that he is going to let the committee vote and come up with a bill, and there are significant changes that could happen one way or another. I think it would be a presumptuous viewpoint to say here is the bill and here is the score, take it or leave it. I know Chairman WALDEN very well, and GREG WALDEN is trying to operate off openness and the agreement to look at the bill. When it is finalized, a score will become available. I appreciate the gentleman bringing this issue up.

Mr. BUCK. Mr. Speaker, I yield 5 minutes to the gentleman from Iowa (Mr. KING).

Mr. KING of Iowa. Mr. Speaker, I thank the gentleman from Colorado for yielding. I especially thank him for bringing this legislation before this Congress.

I rise in support of this rule and the underlying bill. We are addressing the topic that we used to call fraudulent joinder. I like the title of this bill better, as pointed out by Ms. SLAUGHTER last night. We call it the Innocent Party Protection Act. It is more accurate and it is more descriptive. The other fraudulent joinder piece tends to put people to sleep who aren't operating in this arena.

I know that the gentleman from Colorado (Mr. BUCK) has operated in this arena. He has significant experience and frustrating experience watching innocent parties being drug into litigation just so that an opposing attorney can utilize that jurisdiction within a

particular State where they think they have a friendly venue.

First, Mr. Speaker, I make the point from the beginning, which we don't often enough do here, and that is our pledge we made some years ago that all of our legislation would be indexed back to the Constitution. We don't always address that in the debate.

I just turn my pocket Constitution to Article III, section 1. It says: "The judicial Power of the United States, shall be vested in one supreme Court, and in such inferior Courts as the Congress may from time to time ordain and establish."

We agree with that. I have made this point that all of the Federal courts are completely under the jurisdiction of the United States Congress. If we decided that we wanted to abolish a Federal district, we could do that. In fact, it happened 200 years ago, two districts. I don't propose such a thing, but I am just asserting the power of Congress, which hasn't been questioned or challenged, I would point out.

Under section 2, it says: "The judicial Power shall extend to all Cases, in Law and Equity, arising . . . between Citizens of different States. . . ."

This is a tool, then, that the fraudulent joinder attorneys use to drag people into litigation who may have nothing to do with it whatsoever. It is a problem. It is a problem, we know, not just because there are complaints out there from innocent parties that have been wrapped up in litigation and required to defend themselves and hire attorneys and spend thousands of dollars—tens of thousands—hundreds of thousands of dollars in order to protect their economic interests even though they have zero involvement in the case and perhaps zero chance of having any judgment brought against them.

So apparently the judges who make these decisions look at rule 11 and they find enough latitude in there that they allow the defendants to stay on the case, and I will call them being fraudulently joined to the case. We need to tighten up these rules. We need to send a very clear message to the courts so that they have got some guidelines to live by because it is their job, of course, to read the law, take their directions from the United States Congress, and act accordingly. I think just this debate and the debate we had in the last Congress help us in that cause.

The next thing I pick up from the Constitution, the next thing is the bill itself, and prevention of fraudulent joinder is under section 2. It sets out four different categories that would be cause for the court to release a defendant. And it says the joinder of the defendant is described in this paragraph. It says it is fraudulent if the court finds that in one of four different categories there is actual fraud in the pleading of jurisdictional facts, which, with respect to that defendant, if there is actual fraud, that is pretty much a no-brainer, should be released from the case. That is pretty simple. I am glad

it is now an opportunity to go into statute.

Second is if it is based on a complaint and the materials submitted under the paragraph, it is not plausible to conclude that the applicable State law would impose liability on that defendant. In other words, if it is implausible for the defendant to have a liability, then the court can release that defendant under this act should it become law. That is also, to me, a no-brainer.

As one who has been a defendant in lawsuits, I would reflect, Mr. Speaker, that when I first ran for office, there were some people who thought that I should just simply capitulate to whatever their legal demands were. Even though I have only been in the courtroom a couple handful of times throughout the 40-some years of business that we have done as King Construction, I had four of them lined up against me at the same time. They thought that I would just have to settle out of court. It is a frustrating thing to not see a liability but have that leverage brought against you. I have experienced that, and that animates me on this.

The third component is if a State or Federal law clearly bars all claims in the complaint against that defendant. All right, that is also a simple provision.

But the fourth one is another one that deserves consideration, and that is that there be a good faith intention. Otherwise, if there is no good faith intention to prosecute the action against that defendant or to seek a joint judgment which would include that defendant, then that defendant can be released from the case. We need to streamline our courts, Mr. Speaker.

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mr. ROTHFUS). The time of the gentleman has expired.

Mr. BUCK. Mr. Speaker, I yield an additional 1 minute to the gentleman from Iowa.

Mr. KING of Iowa. Mr. Speaker, I would just summarize this case in that it is not only me, it is not Mr. BUCK alone, it is not Mr. SESSIONS alone, it is the American people who are calling out for this kind of relief. It is not just the American people—we might consider them to be laypersons in this—but it is also the courts. The Fourth Circuit Court of Appeals, Judge Harvie Wilkinson, as Mr. BUCK quoted, spoke to this issue. The Supreme Court of the United States has spoken to this issue under "plausible" versus "speculative." Professor Martin Redish also has spoken on this subject matter.

The Third Circuit spoke to the Briscoe issue. The final piece is the Fifth Circuit has essentially adopted a very similar, if not identical, policy. We need to codify this. This is our chance to do so. I urge adoption of the rule and support of the underlying rule.

Mr. BUCK. Mr. Speaker, I thank the gentleman from Iowa for his thoughts.

May I inquire how much time is remaining on my side?

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The gentleman from Colorado has 10 minutes remaining.

Mr. BUCK. Mr. Speaker, I would advise the gentleman from Florida (Mr. HASTINGS) that I have no additional speakers.

Mr. HASTINGS. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself the balance of my time to close.

Mr. Speaker, if we defeat the previous question, I am going to offer an amendment to the rule which would modify the rules of the House to require a cost estimate from the Congressional Budget Office before any legislation that would amend or repeal the Affordable Care Act may be considered in committee or on the House floor.

The Committee on Ways and Means and the Committee on Energy and Commerce are marking up repeal legislation today. Legislation this significant should not advance through the committee process, let alone the House, without first hearing from our nonpartisan budget experts at the Congressional Budget Office on what the cost and overall impact will be.

Mr. Speaker, we have over 200 employees at the Congressional Budget Office. We pay them collectively—and administrative duties—nearly \$50 million a year to advise us at times exactly like this.

House rules already require the Congressional Budget Office cost estimates to be included in committee reports. We are simply trying to improve and strengthen this principle of transparency in order to ensure that we know the cost of this repeal legislation before we vote, and that includes the members in the Committee on Energy and Commerce today who are marking this up so as how they would know the cost before they vote in committee today.

Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to insert the text of my amendment in the RECORD along with extraneous material immediately prior to the vote on the previous question.

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

There was no objection.

Mr. HASTINGS. Mr. Speaker, it is not too late for my friends across the aisle to tether themselves to the ideals that have made this country great for generations; ideals that, if we are to be saved from the rushing current we presently find ourselves being dragged down by, will be, as they always have been, those ideals which save us from ourselves.

We are a nation built upon the strength of immigrants, of teachers, of doctors, of mill workers, garbagemen and -women, small-business owners, and farmers. We are a nation of dreamers and innovators, respectful of our individuality and mindful of our unparalleled power once unified in common cause.

At some point, my Republican friends will, I hope, realize that their unabashed and wholesale championing

of corporate interests at the expense of hardworking Americans is a losing cause. For the sake of our environment, our children, our grandchildren, and our unborn children, I hope this day is earlier rather than later.

Mr. Speaker, I urge a “no” vote on the rule and the underlying measure, and I yield back the balance of my time.

Mr. BUCK. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself the balance of my time to close.

Mr. Speaker, the rule before the House today is simple. It provides for the consideration of the Innocent Party Protection Act.

Mr. Speaker, we often speak of the Federal regulations or taxes inhibiting job growth in our country, but there are other headwinds that our Nation’s job creators face as well. One of those headwinds is frivolous litigation.

I believe strongly that anyone and everyone should have access to justice. Everyone who is injured deserves to have their day in court, and they should have the opportunity to make their case. However, sometimes trial lawyers take advantage of our justice system and seek to gain an unfair advantage against a defendant. Trial lawyers may try to go court shopping in order to rig the case against the defendant.

One way they may seek to secure their preferred venue is to sue a perfectly innocent individual or a small business who happens to reside in the jurisdiction within which the trial lawyer desires to pursue the case. After some time, the innocent party is often released from the litigation, but not before incurring legal costs as well as emotional and opportunity costs. Each time an innocent small-business man or woman has to divert their attention from growing their business and divert resources away from investing in their employees and creating jobs and divert energy away from expanding their involvement in our communities, and instead they are forced to direct their attention toward defending themselves from a frivolous legal claim, each time this happens is a missed opportunity for creating jobs and for realizing economic growth.

The Innocent Party Protection Act defends our small-business men and women from bad faith lawsuits. It provides relief from trial lawyers who seek out friendly courts in order to pursue their cases. It balances the needs of justice with proper restraints on decidedly unjust actions. The Innocent Party Protection Act is a good and equitable solution. I ask my colleagues in the House to support our local businesses and defend them against frivolous lawsuits. Vote “yes” on the resolution. Vote “yes” on the underlying bill. Rein in this abuse of our justice system. I thank Chairman GOODLATTE and Chairman Sessions for bringing this bill before us.

The material previously referred to by Mr. HASTINGS is as follows:

AN AMENDMENT TO H. RES. 175 OFFERED BY  
MR. HASTINGS

At the end of the resolution, add the following new section:

SEC. 2. In rule XXI add the following new clause:

13. (a) It shall not be in order to consider a bill or joint resolution proposing to repeal or amend the Patient Protection and Affordable Care Act (PL 111-148) and the Health Care and Education Affordability Reconciliation Act of 2010 (PL 111-152), or part thereof, in the House, in the Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union, or in the Committees on Energy and Commerce and Ways and Means, unless an easily searchable electronic estimate and comparison prepared by the Director of the Congressional Budget Office is made available on a publicly available website of the House.

(b) It shall not be in order to consider a rule or order that waives the application of paragraph (a).

THE VOTE ON THE PREVIOUS QUESTION: WHAT  
IT REALLY MEANS

This vote, the vote on whether to order the previous question on a special rule, is not merely a procedural vote. A vote against ordering the previous question is a vote against the Republican majority agenda and a vote to allow the Democratic minority to offer an alternative plan. It is a vote about what the House should be debating.

Mr. Clarence Cannon’s Precedents of the House of Representatives (VI, 308-311), describes the vote on the previous question on the rule as “a motion to direct or control the consideration of the subject before the House being made by the Member in charge.” To defeat the previous question is to give the opposition a chance to decide the subject before the House. Cannon cites the Speaker’s ruling of January 13, 1920, to the effect that “the refusal of the House to sustain the demand for the previous question passes the control of the resolution to the opposition” in order to offer an amendment. On March 15, 1909, a member of the majority party offered a rule resolution. The House defeated the previous question and a member of the opposition rose to a parliamentary inquiry, asking who was entitled to recognition. Speaker Joseph G. Cannon (R-Illinois) said: “The previous question having been refused, the gentleman from New York, Mr. Fitzgerald, who had asked the gentleman to yield to him for an amendment, is entitled to the first recognition.”

The Republican majority may say “the vote on the previous question is simply a vote on whether to proceed to an immediate vote on adopting the resolution . . . [and] has no substantive legislative or policy implications whatsoever.” But that is not what they have always said. Listen to the Republican Leadership Manual on the Legislative Process in the United States House of Representatives, (6th edition, page 135). Here’s how the Republicans describe the previous question vote in their own manual: “Although it is generally not possible to amend the rule because the majority Member controlling the time will not yield for the purpose of offering an amendment, the same result may be achieved by voting down the previous question on the rule. . . . When the motion for the previous question is defeated, control of the time passes to the Member who led the opposition to ordering the previous question. That Member, because he then controls the time, may offer an amendment to the rule, or yield for the purpose of amendment.”

In Deschler’s Procedure in the U.S. House of Representatives, the subchapter titled “Amending Special Rules” states: “a refusal

to order the previous question on such a rule [a special rule reported from the Committee on Rules] opens the resolution to amendment and further debate.” (Chapter 21, section 21.2) Section 21.3 continues: “Upon rejection of the motion for the previous question on a resolution reported from the Committee on Rules, control shifts to the Member leading the opposition to the previous question, who may offer a proper amendment or motion and who controls the time for debate thereon.”

Clearly, the vote on the previous question on a rule does have substantive policy implications. It is one of the only available tools for those who oppose the Republican majority’s agenda and allows those with alternative views the opportunity to offer an alternative plan.

Mr. BUCK. Mr. Speaker, I yield back the balance of my time, and I move the previous question on the resolution.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on ordering the previous question.

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

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

The yeas and nays were ordered.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to clause 8 and clause 9 of rule XX, this 15-minute vote on ordering the previous question on House Resolution 175 will be followed by 5-minute votes on adoption of House Resolution 175, if ordered; ordering the previous question on House Resolution 174; and adoption of House Resolution 174, if ordered.

The vote was taken by electronic device, and there were—yeas 230, nays 184, not voting 15, as follows:

[Roll No. 129]

YEAS—230

|              |               |                 |
|--------------|---------------|-----------------|
| Abraham      | Conaway       | Grothman        |
| Aderholt     | Cook          | Guthrie         |
| Allen        | Costello (PA) | Harper          |
| Amash        | Cramer        | Harris          |
| Amodei       | Crawford      | Hartzler        |
| Arrington    | Culberson     | Hensarling      |
| Babin        | Curbelo (FL)  | Herrera Beutler |
| Bacon        | Davidson      | Hice, Jody B.   |
| Banks (IN)   | Davis, Rodney | Higgins (LA)    |
| Barletta     | Denham        | Hill            |
| Barr         | Dent          | Holding         |
| Barton       | DeSantis      | Hollingsworth   |
| Bergman      | DesJarlais    | Hudson          |
| Biggs        | Diaz-Balart   | Hultgren        |
| Bilirakis    | Donovan       | Hunt            |
| Bishop (MI)  | Duffy         | Hunter          |
| Bishop (UT)  | Duncan (SC)   | Hurd            |
| Black        | Duncan (TN)   | Issa            |
| Blackburn    | Dunn          | Jenkins (WV)    |
| Blum         | Emmer         | Johnson (LA)    |
| Bost         | Farenthold    | Johnson (OH)    |
| Brady (TX)   | Faso          | Johnson, Sam    |
| Brat         | Ferguson      | Joyce (OH)      |
| Bridenstine  | Fitzpatrick   | Katko           |
| Brooks (IN)  | Fleischmann   | Kelly (MS)      |
| Buchanan     | Flores        | Kelly (PA)      |
| Buck         | Fortenberry   | King (IA)       |
| Bucshon      | Fox           | King (NY)       |
| Budd         | Franks (AZ)   | Kinzinger       |
| Burgess      | Frelinghuysen | Knight          |
| Byrne        | Gaetz         | Kustoff (TN)    |
| Calvert      | Gallagher     | Labrador        |
| Carter (GA)  | Garrett       | LaHood          |
| Carter (TX)  | Gibbs         | LaMalfa         |
| Chabot       | Gohmert       | Lamborn         |
| Chaffetz     | Goodlatte     | Lance           |
| Cheney       | Gosar         | Latta           |
| Coffman      | Gowdy         | Lewis (MN)      |
| Cole         | Granger       | LoBiondo        |
| Collins (GA) | Graves (GA)   | Long            |
| Collins (NY) | Graves (LA)   | Loudermilk      |
| Comer        | Graves (MO)   | Love            |
| Comstock     | Griffith      | Lucas           |

Luetkemeyer  
MacArthur  
Marchant  
Marino  
Marshall  
Massie  
Mast  
McCarthy  
McCaul  
McClintock  
McHenry  
McKinley  
McMorris  
Rodgers  
McSally  
Meadows  
Meehan  
Messer  
Mitchell  
Moolenaar  
Mooney (WV)  
Mullin  
Murphy (PA)  
Newhouse  
Noem  
Nunes  
Olson  
Palmer  
Paulsen  
Pearce  
Perry  
Poe (TX)  
Poliquin  
Posey  
Ratcliffe

**NAYS—184**

Adams  
Aguilar  
Barragán  
Bass  
Beatty  
Bera  
Beyer  
Blumenauer  
Blunt Rochester  
Bonamici  
Boyle, Brendan  
F.  
Brady (PA)  
Brown (MD)  
Brownley (CA)  
Bustos  
Butterfield  
Capuano  
Carbajal  
Cárdenas  
Carson (IN)  
Cartwright  
Castor (FL)  
Castro (TX)  
Chu, Judy  
Cicilline  
Clark (MA)  
Clarke (NY)  
Clay  
Clyburn  
Cohen  
Connolly  
Conyers  
Cooper  
Correa  
Costa  
Courtney  
Crowley  
Cuellar  
Davis (CA)  
Davis, Danny  
DeFazio  
DeGette  
Delaney  
DeLauro  
DelBene  
Demings  
DeSaulnier  
Deutch  
Dingell  
Doggett  
Doyle, Michael  
F.  
Ellison  
Engel  
Eshoo  
Espallat  
Esty  
Evans  
Foster  
Frankel (FL)  
Fudge

Stefanik  
Stewart  
Stivers  
Taylor  
Tenney  
Thompson (PA)  
Thornberry  
Tiberi  
Tipton  
Trott  
Turner  
Upton  
Valadao  
Wagner  
Roskam  
Walberg  
Walden  
Walker  
Walorski  
Walters, Mimi  
Weber (TX)  
Webster (FL)  
Wenstrup  
Westernman  
Williams  
Wilson (SC)  
Wittman  
Womack  
Woodall  
Yoder  
Yoho  
Young (AK)  
Young (IA)  
Zeldin

□ 1436

Messrs. O'HALLERAN, MOULTON, and WALZ changed their vote from "yea" to "nay."

So the previous question was ordered. The result of the vote was announced as above recorded.

Stated for:  
Mr. PITTEMBERG. Mr. Speaker, I was unavoidably detained. Had I been present, I would have voted "yea" on rollcall No. 129.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the resolution.

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

RECORDED VOTE

Mr. HASTINGS. Mr. Speaker, I demand a recorded vote.

A recorded vote was ordered. The SPEAKER pro tempore. This is a 5-minute vote.

The vote was taken by electronic device, and there were—ayes 235, noes 185, not voting 9, as follows:

[Roll No. 130]

AYES—235

Abraham  
Aderholt  
Amash  
Amodei  
Arrington  
Babin  
Bacon  
Banks (IN)  
Barletta  
Barr  
Barton  
Bergman  
Biggs  
Bilirakis  
Bishop (MI)  
Bishop (UT)  
Black  
Blackburn  
Blum  
Bost  
Brady (TX)  
Brat  
Bridenstine  
Brooks (AL)  
Brooks (IN)  
Buchanan  
Buck  
Bucshon  
Budd  
Burgess  
Byrne  
Calvert  
Carter (GA)  
Carter (TX)  
Chabot  
Chaffetz  
Cheney  
Coffman  
Cole  
Collins (GA)  
Collins (NY)  
Comer  
Comstock  
Conaway  
Cook  
Costello (PA)  
Cramer  
Crawford  
Culberson  
Curbelo (FL)  
Davidson  
Davis, Rodney  
Denham

Palazzo  
Palmer  
Paulsen  
Pearce  
Perry  
Pittenger  
Poe (TX)  
Poliquin  
Posey  
Ratcliffe  
Reed  
Reichert  
Renacci  
Rice (SC)  
Roby  
Roe (TN)  
Rogers (AL)  
Rogers (KY)  
Rohrabacher  
Rokita  
Rooney, Francis  
Rooney, Thomas  
J.  
Ros-Lehtinen  
Roskam  
Ross

NOES—185

Adams  
Aguilar  
Barragán  
Bass  
Beatty  
Bera  
Beyer  
Bishop (GA)  
Blumenauer  
Blunt Rochester  
Bonamici  
Boyle, Brendan  
F.  
Brady (PA)  
Brown (MD)  
Brownley (CA)  
Bustos  
Butterfield  
Capuano  
Carbajal  
Cárdenas  
Carson (IN)  
Cartwright  
Castor (FL)  
Castro (TX)  
Chu, Judy  
Cicilline  
Clark (MA)  
Clarke (NY)  
Clay  
Clyburn  
Cohen  
Connolly  
Conyers  
Cooper  
Correa  
Costa  
Courtney  
Crowley  
Crist  
Crowley  
Cuellar  
Davis (CA)  
Davis, Danny  
DeFazio  
DeGette  
Delaney  
DeLauro  
DelBene  
Demings  
DeSaulnier  
Deutch  
Dingell  
Doggett  
Doyle, Michael  
F.  
Ellison  
Engel  
Eshoo  
Espallat  
Esty  
Evans  
Foster  
Frankel (FL)  
Fudge

NOT VOTING—9

Allen  
Clever  
Cummings

Rothfus  
Rouzer  
Royce (CA)  
Russell  
Rutherford  
Sanford  
Scalise  
Schweikert  
Scott, Austin  
Sensenbrenner  
Sessions  
Shimkus  
Shuster  
Simpson  
Smith (MO)  
Smith (NE)  
Smith (NJ)  
Smith (TX)  
Smucker  
Stefanik  
Stewart  
Stivers  
Taylor  
Tenney  
Thompson (PA)  
Thornberry

Gabbard  
Gallego  
Garamendi  
Gonzalez (TX)  
Gottheimer  
Green, Al  
Green, Gene  
Grijalva  
Gutiérrez  
Hanabusa  
Hastings  
Heck  
Higgins (NY)  
Himes  
Hoyer  
Huffman  
Jackson Lee  
Jayapal  
Johnson (GA)  
Johnson, E. B.  
Kaptur  
Keating  
Kelly (IL)  
Kennedy  
Khanna  
Kihuen  
Kildee  
Kilmer  
Kind  
Krishnamoorthi  
Kuster (NH)  
Langevin  
Larsen (WA)  
Larson (CT)  
Lawrence  
Lawson (FL)  
Lee  
Levin  
Lewis (GA)  
Lieu, Ted  
Lipinski  
Loeb sack  
Lofgren  
Lowenthal  
Lujan Grisham,  
M.  
Luján, Ben Ray  
Lynch  
Maloney,  
Carolyn B.  
Maloney, Sean  
Matsui  
McCollum  
McEachin  
McGovern  
McNerney  
Meeks  
Meng  
Moore  
Moulton  
Murphy (FL)  
Nadler  
Napolitano

Neal  
Nolan  
Norcross  
O'Rourke  
Pallone  
Panetta  
Pascrell  
Payne  
Perlmutter  
Peters  
Peterson  
Pingree  
Pocan  
Polis  
Price (NC)  
Quigley  
Raskin  
Rice (NY)  
Richmond  
Rosen  
Roybal-Allard  
Ruiz  
Ruppersberger  
Rush  
Ryan (OH)  
Sánchez  
Sarbanes  
Schakowsky  
Schiff  
Schneider  
Schrader  
Scott (VA)  
Scott, David  
Serrano  
Sewell (AL)  
Shea-Porter  
Sherman  
Sinema  
Sires  
Slaughter  
Smith (WA)  
Soto  
Speier  
Suozzi  
Swalwell (CA)  
Takano  
Thompson (CA)  
Thompson (MS)  
Tonko  
Torres  
Tsongas  
Vargas  
Veasey  
Vela  
Velázquez  
Visclosky  
Walz  
Wasserman  
Schultz  
Waters, Maxine  
Watson Coleman  
Wilson (FL)  
Yarmuth

ANNOUNCEMENT BY THE SPEAKER PRO TEMPORE

The SPEAKER pro tempore (during the vote). There are 2 minutes remaining.

□ 1444

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.

Stated for:

Mr. ALLEN. Mr. Speaker, I was unavoidably detained. Had I been present, I would have voted “yea” on rollcall No. 130.

Stated against:

Mr. SUOZZI. Mr. Speaker, I was unavoidably detained. Had I been present, I would have voted “nay” on rollcall No. 130.

PROVIDING FOR CONSIDERATION OF H.R. 1301, DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE APPROPRIATIONS ACT, 2017

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The unfinished business is the vote on ordering the previous question on the resolution (H. Res. 174) providing for consideration of the bill (H.R. 1301) making appropriations for the Department of Defense for the fiscal year ending September 30, 2017, and for other purposes, on which the yeas and nays were ordered.

The Clerk read the title of the resolution.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on ordering the previous question.

This will be a 5-minute vote.

The vote was taken by electronic device, and there were—yeas 232, nays 189, not voting 8, as follows:

[Roll No. 131]

YEAS—232

Abraham Cole Gohmert  
 Aderholt Collins (GA) Goodlatte  
 Allen Collins (NY) Gosar  
 Amash Comer Gowdy  
 Amodei Comstock Granger  
 Arrington Conaway Graves (GA)  
 Babin Cook Graves (LA)  
 Bacon Costello (PA) Graves (MO)  
 Banks (IN) Cramer Griffith  
 Barletta Crawford Grothman  
 Barr Culberson Guthrie  
 Barton Curbelo (FL) Harper  
 Bergman Davidson Harris  
 Biggs Davis, Rodney Hartzler  
 Bilirakis Denham Hensarling  
 Bishop (MI) Dent Herrera Beutler  
 Bishop (UT) DeSantis Hice, Jody B.  
 Black DesJarlais Higgins (LA)  
 Blackburn Diaz-Balart Hill  
 Blum Donovan Holding  
 Bost Duffy Hollingsworth  
 Brady (TX) Duncan (SC) Hudson  
 Brat Duncan (TN) Huizenga  
 Bridenstine Dunn Hultgren  
 Brooks (AL) Emmer Hunter  
 Brooks (IN) Farenthold Hurd  
 Buchanan Faso Issa  
 Buck Ferguson Jenkins (WV)  
 Bucshon Fitzpatrick Johnson (LA)  
 Budd Fleischmann Johnson (OH)  
 Burgess Flores Johnson, Sam  
 Byrne Fortenberry Jordan  
 Calvert Foxx Joyce (OH)  
 Carter (GA) Franks (AZ) Katko  
 Carter (TX) Frelinghuysen Kelly (MS)  
 Chabot Gaetz Kelly (PA)  
 Chaffetz Gallagher King (IA)  
 Cheney Garrett King (NY)  
 Coffman Gibbs Kinzinger

Knight  
 Kustoff (TN) Labrador  
 LaHood  
 LaMalfa  
 Lamborn  
 Lance  
 Latta  
 Lewis (MN) LoBiondo  
 Long  
 Loudermilk  
 Love  
 Lucas  
 Luetkemeyer  
 MacArthur  
 Marchant  
 Marino  
 Marshall  
 Massie  
 Mast  
 McCarthy  
 McCaul  
 McClintock  
 McHenry  
 McKinley  
 McMorris  
 Rodgers  
 McSally  
 Meadows  
 Meehan  
 Messer  
 Mitchell  
 Moolenaar  
 Mooney (WV)  
 Mullin  
 Murphy (PA)  
 Newhouse  
 Noem  
 Nunes  
 Olson  
 Palazzo  
 Palmer  
 Paulsen  
 Pearce  
 Perry  
 Pittenger  
 Poe (TX)  
 Poliquin  
 Posey  
 Ratcliffe  
 Reichert  
 Renacci  
 Rice (SC)  
 Roby  
 Roe (TN)  
 Rogers (AL)  
 Rogers (KY)  
 Rohrabacher  
 Rokita  
 Rooney, Francis  
 Rooney, Thomas J.  
 Ros-Lehtinen  
 Ross  
 Rothfus  
 Rouzer  
 Royce (CA)  
 Russell  
 Rutherford  
 Sanford  
 Scalise  
 Schweikert  
 Scott, Austin  
 Sensenbrenner  
 Sessions  
 Shimkus  
 Shuster  
 Simpson  
 Smith (MO)  
 Smith (NE)  
 Smith (NJ)  
 Smith (TX)  
 Smucker  
 Stefanik  
 Stewart  
 Stivers  
 Taylor  
 Tenney  
 Thompson (PA)  
 Thornberry  
 Tiberi  
 Tipton  
 Trott  
 Turner  
 Upton  
 Valadao  
 Wagner  
 Walberg  
 Walden  
 Walker  
 Walorski  
 Walters, Mimi  
 Weber (TX)  
 Webster (FL)  
 Wenstrup  
 Westerman  
 Williams  
 Wilson (SC)  
 Wittman  
 Womack  
 Woodall  
 Yoder  
 Yoho  
 Young (AK)  
 Young (IA)  
 Zeldin

NAYS—189

Adams  
 Aguilar  
 Barragan  
 Bass  
 Beatty  
 Bera  
 Beyer  
 Bishop (GA)  
 Blumenauer  
 Blunt Rochester  
 Bonamici  
 Boyle, Brendan F.  
 Brady (PA)  
 Brown (MD)  
 Brownley (CA)  
 Bustos  
 Butterfield  
 Capuano  
 Carbajal  
 Cárdenas  
 Carson (IN)  
 Cartwright  
 Castor (FL)  
 Castro (TX)  
 Chu, Judy  
 Cicilline  
 Clark (MA)  
 Clarke (NY)  
 Clay  
 Clyburn  
 Cohen  
 Connolly  
 Conyers  
 Cooper  
 Correa  
 Costa  
 Courtney  
 Crist  
 Crowley  
 Cuellar  
 Davis (CA)  
 Davis, Danny  
 DeFazio  
 DeGette  
 Delaney  
 DeLauro  
 DelBene  
 Demings  
 DeSaulnier  
 Dent  
 Dingell  
 Doggett  
 Doyle, Michael  
 F.  
 Lujan, Ben Ray  
 Lynch  
 Maloney,  
 Carolyn B.  
 Espaillat  
 Esty  
 Evans  
 Foster  
 Frankel (FL)  
 Fudge  
 Gabbard  
 Gallego  
 Garamendi  
 Gonzalez (TX)  
 Gottheimer  
 Green, Al  
 Green, Gene  
 Grijalva  
 Gutiérrez  
 Hanabusa  
 Hastings  
 Heck  
 Higgins (NY)  
 Himes  
 Hoyer  
 Huffman  
 Jackson Lee  
 Jayapal  
 Johnson (GA)  
 Johnson, E. B.  
 Jones  
 Kaptur  
 Keating  
 Kelly (IL)  
 Kennedy  
 Khanna  
 Kihuen  
 Kildee  
 Kilmer  
 Kind  
 Krishnamoorthi  
 Kuster (NH)  
 Langevin  
 Larsen (WA)  
 Larson (CT)  
 Lawrence  
 Lawson (FL)  
 Lee  
 Levin  
 Lewis (GA)  
 Lieu, Ted  
 Lipinski  
 Loeb sack  
 Lofgren  
 Lowenthal  
 Lowey  
 Lujan Grisham,  
 M.  
 Soto  
 Speier  
 Maloney, Sean  
 Matsui  
 McCollum  
 McEachin  
 McGovern  
 McNerney  
 Meeks  
 Meng  
 Moore  
 Moulton  
 Murphy (FL)  
 Nadler  
 Napolitano  
 Neal  
 Nolan  
 Norcross  
 O'Halleran  
 O'Rourke  
 Pallone  
 Panetta  
 Pascrell  
 Payne  
 Pelosi  
 Perlmutter  
 Peters  
 Peterson  
 Pingree  
 Pocan  
 Polis  
 Price (NC)  
 Quigley  
 Raskin  
 Rice (NY)  
 Richmond  
 Rosen  
 Roybal-Allard  
 Ruiz  
 Ruppertsberger  
 Rush  
 Ryan (OH)  
 Sanchez  
 Sarbanes  
 Schakowsky  
 Schiff  
 Schneider  
 Schrader  
 Scott (VA)  
 Scott, David  
 Serrano  
 Sewell (AL)  
 Shea-Porter  
 Sherman  
 Sinema  
 Sires  
 Slaughter  
 Smith (WA)  
 Soto  
 Speier

Suozi  
 Swalwell (CA)  
 Takano  
 Thompson (CA)  
 Thompson (MS)  
 Tonko  
 Torres  
 Tsongas  
 Vargas  
 Veasey  
 Vela  
 Velázquez  
 Visclosky  
 Walz  
 Wasserman  
 Schultz  
 Waters, Maxine  
 Watson Coleman  
 Wilson (FL)  
 Yarmuth

NOT VOTING—8

Cleaver  
 Cummings  
 Jeffries  
 Jenkins (KS)  
 Reed  
 Roskam  
 Titus  
 Welch

□ 1451

So the previous question was ordered. The result of the vote was announced as above recorded.

Stated for:

Mr. REED. Mr. Speaker, I was unavoidably detained. Had I been present, I would have voted “yea” on Roll Call No. 131.

PARLIAMENTARY INQUIRY

Mr. HOYER. Mr. Speaker, I have a parliamentary inquiry of the Chair.

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mr. DUNCAN of Tennessee). The gentleman will state his parliamentary inquiry.

Mr. HOYER. Can the Chair tell me whether the CBO has scored the American Health Care Act, which is currently being marked up in the Ways and Means Committee?

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The gentleman has not stated a proper parliamentary inquiry.

Mr. HOYER. Mr. Speaker, I regret that the Speaker will not respond.

MOTION TO ADJOURN

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

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

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

RECORDED VOTE

Mr. HOYER. Mr. Speaker, I demand a recorded vote.

A recorded vote was ordered.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to clause 8 of rule XX, this 15-vote minute vote on the motion to adjourn will be followed by a 5-minute vote on adoption of House Resolution 174, if ordered.

The vote was taken by electronic device, and there were—ayes 127, noes 295, answered “present” 1, not voting 6, as follows:

[Roll No. 132]

AYES—127

Adams  
 Barragan  
 Bass  
 Beatty  
 Beyer  
 Bishop (GA)  
 Blunt Rochester  
 Boyle, Brendan F.  
 Brady (PA)  
 Brown (MD)  
 Brownley (CA)  
 Bustos  
 Butterfield  
 Carbajal  
 Cárdenas  
 Carson (IN)  
 Castor (FL)  
 Castro (TX)  
 Chu, Judy  
 Cicilline  
 Clark (MA)  
 Clarke (NY)  
 Clay  
 Clyburn  
 Cohen  
 Cooper  
 Correa  
 Costa  
 Courtney  
 Crowley  
 Davis, Danny  
 DeFazio  
 DeGette  
 Delaney  
 DeLauro  
 DeSaulnier  
 Deutch  
 Dingell  
 Doggett  
 Doyle, Michael F.  
 Ellison  
 Engel  
 Eshoo  
 Espaillat  
 Evans  
 Foster  
 Frankel (FL)  
 Gallego  
 Garamendi  
 Gonzalez (TX)  
 Grijalva

Hanabusa Matsui  
 Hastings McEachin  
 Heck McGovern  
 Higgins (NY) McNeerney  
 Himes Meeks  
 Hoyer Meng  
 Jackson Lee Moore  
 Jayapal Nadler  
 Johnson (GA) Neal  
 Johnson, E. B. Norcross  
 Kaptur O'Halleran  
 Kennedy Pallone  
 Khanna Panetta  
 Kihuen Pascrell  
 Krishnamoorthi Payne  
 Kuster (NH) Pelosi  
 Langevin Perlmutter  
 Larson (CT) Pingree  
 Lawrence Pocan  
 Lee Quigley  
 Levin Raskin  
 Lewis (GA) Richmond  
 Lieu, Ted Ruppertsberger  
 Lowenthal Rush  
 Lowey Sánchez  
 Luján, Ben Ray Sarbanes

NOES—295

Abraham Duffy  
 Aderholt Duncan (SC)  
 Aguilar Duncan (TN)  
 Allen Dunn  
 Amash Emmer  
 Arrington Esty  
 Babin Farenthold  
 Bacon Faso  
 Banks (IN) Ferguson  
 Barletta Fitzpatrick  
 Barr Fleischmann  
 Barton Flores  
 Bera Fortenberry  
 Bergman Fox  
 Biggs Franks (AZ)  
 Bilirakis Frelinghuysen  
 Bishop (MI) Gabbard  
 Bishop (UT) Gaetz  
 Black Gallagher  
 Blackburn Garrett  
 Blum Gibbs  
 Blumenauer Gohmert  
 Bonamici Goodlatte  
 Bost Gosar  
 Brady (TX) Gottheimer  
 Brat Gowdy  
 Bridenstine Granger  
 Brooks (AL) Graves (GA)  
 Brooks (IN) Graves (LA)  
 Buchanan Graves (MO)  
 Buck Green, Al  
 Bucshon Green, Gene  
 Budd Griffith  
 Burgess Grothman  
 Byrne Guthrie  
 Calvert Gutiérrez  
 Capuano Harper  
 Carter (GA) Harris  
 Carter (TX) Hartzler  
 Cartwright Hensarling  
 Chabot Herrera Beutler  
 Chaffetz Hice, Jody B.  
 Cheney Higgins (LA)  
 Coffman Hill  
 Cole Holding  
 Collins (GA) Hollingsworth  
 Collins (NY) Hudson  
 Comer Huffman  
 Comstock Huizenga  
 Conaway Hultgren  
 Connolly Hunter  
 Conyers Hurd  
 Cook Issa  
 Costello (PA) Jenkins (WV)  
 Cramer Johnson (LA)  
 Crawford Johnson (OH)  
 Crist Johnson, Sam  
 Cuellar Jones  
 Culberson Jordan  
 Curbelo (FL) Joyce (OH)  
 Davidson Katko  
 Davis (CA) Keating  
 Davis, Rodney Kelly (IL)  
 DeBene Kelly (MS)  
 Demings Kelly (PA)  
 Denham Kildee  
 Dent Kilmer  
 DeSantis Kind  
 DesJarlais King (IA)  
 Diaz-Balart King (NY)  
 Donovan Kinzinger

Schakowsky  
 Schiff  
 Schneider  
 Scott, David  
 Meeks  
 Serrano  
 Sewell (AL)  
 Sires  
 Slaughter  
 Soto  
 Speier  
 Suozzi  
 Thompson (MS)  
 Tonko  
 Pascrell  
 Torres  
 Vargas  
 Veasey  
 Vela  
 Velázquez  
 Wasserman  
 Schultz  
 Waters, Maxine  
 Watson Coleman  
 Wilson (FL)  
 Yarmuth

Ratcliffe  
 Reed  
 Reichert  
 Renacci  
 Rice (NY)  
 Rice (SC)  
 Roby  
 Roe (TN)  
 Rogers (AL)  
 Rogers (KY)  
 Rohrabacher  
 Rokita  
 Rooney, Francis  
 Rooney, Thomas  
 J.  
 Ros-Lehtinen  
 Rosen  
 Roskam  
 Ross  
 Rothfus  
 Rouzer  
 Roybal-Allard  
 Royce (CA)  
 Ruiz  
 Russell  
 Rutherford  
 Ryan (OH)  
 Sanford  
 Scalise

Schrader  
 Schweikert  
 Scott (VA)  
 Scott, Austin  
 Sensenbrenner  
 Sessions  
 Shea-Porter  
 Sherman  
 Shimkus  
 Shuster  
 Simpson  
 Sinema  
 Smith (MO)  
 Smith (NE)  
 Smith (NJ)  
 Smith (TX)  
 Smith (WA)  
 Smucker  
 Stefanik  
 Stewart  
 Stivers  
 Swalwell (CA)  
 Takano  
 Taylor  
 Tenney  
 Thompson (CA)  
 Thompson (PA)  
 Thornberry  
 Tiberi

Tipton  
 Trott  
 Tsongas  
 Turner  
 Upton  
 Valadao  
 Visclosky  
 Wagner  
 Walberg  
 Walden  
 Walker  
 Walorski  
 Walters, Mimi  
 Walz  
 Weber (TX)  
 Webster (FL)  
 Wenstrup  
 Westerman  
 Williams  
 Wilson (SC)  
 Wittman  
 Womack  
 Woodall  
 Yoder  
 Yoho  
 Young (AK)  
 Young (IA)  
 Zeldin

Biggs  
 Bilirakis  
 Bishop (MI)  
 Bishop (UT)  
 Black  
 Blackburn  
 Blum  
 Bost  
 Brady (TX)  
 Brat  
 Bridenstine  
 Brooks (AL)  
 Brooks (IN)  
 Buchanan  
 Buck  
 Bucshon  
 Budd  
 Burgess  
 Byrne  
 Calvert  
 Carter (GA)  
 Carter (TX)  
 Chabot  
 Chaffetz  
 Cheney  
 Coffman  
 Cole  
 Collins (GA)  
 Collins (NY)  
 Comer  
 Comstock  
 Conaway  
 Cook  
 Cooper  
 Costello (PA)  
 Cramer  
 Crawford  
 Crist  
 Culberson  
 Curbelo (FL)  
 Davidson  
 Davis, Rodney  
 Delaney  
 Denham  
 Dent  
 DeSantis  
 DesJarlais  
 Diaz-Balart  
 Donovan  
 Duffy  
 Duncan (SC)  
 Duncan (TN)  
 Emmer  
 Farenthold  
 Faso  
 Ferguson  
 Fitzpatrick  
 Fleischmann  
 Flores  
 Fortenberry  
 Foss  
 Franks (AZ)  
 Frelinghuysen  
 Gaetz  
 Gallagher  
 Garrett  
 Gibbs  
 Gohmert  
 Goodlatte  
 Gosar  
 Gottheimer  
 Gowdy  
 Granger  
 Graves (GA)  
 Graves (LA)  
 Graves (MO)  
 Green, Al  
 Green, Gene  
 Griffith  
 Grothman  
 Guthrie  
 Gutiérrez  
 Harper  
 Harris  
 Hartzler  
 Hensarling  
 Herrera Beutler  
 Hice, Jody B.  
 Higgins (LA)  
 Hill  
 Holding  
 Hollingsworth  
 Hudson  
 Huffman  
 Huizenga  
 Hultgren  
 Hunter  
 Hurd  
 Issa  
 Jenkins (WV)  
 Johnson (LA)  
 Johnson (OH)  
 Johnson, Sam  
 Jones  
 Jordan  
 Joyce (OH)  
 Katko  
 Keating  
 Kelly (IL)  
 Kelly (MS)  
 Kelly (PA)  
 Kildee  
 Kilmer  
 Kind  
 King (IA)  
 King (NY)  
 Kinzinger

Graves (MO)  
 Griffith  
 Grothman  
 Guthrie  
 Harper  
 Harris  
 Hartzler  
 Hensarling  
 Reed  
 Herrera Beutler  
 Hice, Jody B.  
 Higgins (LA)  
 Hill  
 Himes  
 Roe (TN)  
 Holding  
 Hollingsworth  
 Hudson  
 Huizenga  
 Hultgren  
 Hurd  
 Issa  
 Jenkins (WV)  
 Johnson (LA)  
 Johnson (OH)  
 Johnson, Sam  
 Jordan  
 Joyce (OH)  
 Katko  
 Kelly (MS)  
 Kelly (PA)  
 King (IA)  
 King (NY)  
 Kinzinger  
 Knight  
 Kustoff (TN)  
 Labrador  
 LaHood  
 LaMalfa  
 Lamborn  
 Lance  
 Latta  
 Lawson (FL)  
 Lewis (MN)  
 Lipinski  
 LoBiondo  
 Loebsock  
 Lofgren  
 Long  
 Loudermilk  
 Love  
 Lucas  
 Luetkemeyer  
 Lujan Grisham,  
 M.  
 Lynch  
 MacArthur  
 Maloney,  
 Carolyn B.  
 Maloney, Sean  
 Marchant  
 Marino  
 Marshall  
 Massie  
 Mast  
 McCarthy  
 McCaul  
 McClintock  
 McCollum  
 McHenry  
 McKinley  
 McMorris  
 Rodgers  
 Fortenberry  
 Foss  
 Franks (AZ)  
 Frelinghuysen  
 Gaetz  
 Gallagher  
 Garrett  
 Gibbs  
 Gohmert  
 Goodlatte  
 Gosar  
 Gottheimer  
 Gowdy  
 Granger  
 Graves (GA)  
 Graves (LA)

Pearce  
 Perry  
 Grothman  
 Pittenger  
 Poe (TX)  
 Poliquin  
 Posey  
 Ratcliffe  
 Reichert  
 Renacci  
 Rice (SC)  
 Roby  
 Rogers (TN)  
 Rogers (AL)  
 Rogers (KY)  
 Rohrabacher  
 Rokita  
 Rooney, Francis  
 Rooney, Thomas  
 J.  
 Ros-Lehtinen  
 Roskam  
 Ross  
 Rothfus  
 Rouzer  
 Royce (CA)  
 Russell  
 Rutherford  
 Sanford  
 Scalise  
 Schweikert  
 Scott, Austin  
 Sessions  
 Shimkus  
 Shuster  
 Simpson  
 Smith (MO)  
 Smith (NE)  
 Smith (TX)  
 Smucker  
 Stefanik  
 Stewart  
 Stivers  
 Taylor  
 Tenney  
 Thompson (PA)  
 Thornberry  
 Tiberi  
 Tipton  
 Trott  
 Turner  
 Upton  
 Valadao  
 Wagner  
 Walberg  
 Walden  
 Walker  
 Walorski  
 Walters, Mimi  
 Weber (TX)  
 Webstrup  
 Westerman  
 Williams  
 Wilson (SC)  
 Wittman  
 Womack  
 Woodall  
 Yoder  
 Yoho  
 Young (AK)  
 Young (IA)  
 Zeldin

ANSWERED "PRESENT"—1

Amodei

NOT VOTING—6

Cleaver Jeffries Titus  
 Cummings Jenkins (KS) Welch

□ 1509

Mr. SCHWEIKERT, Mr. KILMER, Mrs. McMORRIS RODGERS, and Ms. HERRERA BEUTLER changed their vote from "aye" to "no."

Ms. DELAURO and Mr. LARSON of Connecticut changed their vote from "no" to "aye."

So the motion to adjourn was rejected.

The result of the vote was announced as above recorded.

PROVIDING FOR CONSIDERATION OF H.R. 1301, DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE APPROPRIATIONS ACT, 2017

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The unfinished business is the vote on adoption of the resolution (H. Res. 174) providing for consideration of the bill (H.R. 1301) making appropriations for the Department of Defense for the fiscal year ending September 30, 2017, and for other purposes.

The Clerk read the title of the resolution.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the resolution.

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

RECORDED VOTE

Mr. MCGOVERN. Mr. Speaker, I demand a recorded vote.

A recorded vote was ordered.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. This will be a 5-minute vote.

The vote was taken by electronic device, and there were—ayes 233, noes 185, not voting 11, as follows:

[Roll No. 133]

AYES—233

Abraham Arrington Barletta  
 Aderholt Babin Barr  
 Allen Bacon Barton  
 Amodei Banks (IN) Bergman

NOES—185

Adams Carson (IN)  
 Aguilar Cartwright  
 Amash Castor (FL)  
 Barragán Castro (TX)  
 Bass Chu, Judy  
 Beatty Cicilline  
 Bera Clark (MA)  
 Beyer Clarke (NY)  
 Bishop (GA) Clay  
 Blumenauer Clyburn  
 Blunt Rochester Cohen  
 Bonamici Connolly  
 Boyle, Brendan Conyers  
 F. Correa  
 Brady (PA) Costa  
 Brown (MD) Courtney  
 Brownley (CA) Crowley  
 Bustos Cuellar  
 Butterfield Davis (CA)  
 Capuano Davis, Danny  
 Carbajal DeFazio  
 Cárdenas DeGette

DeLauro  
 DelBene  
 Demings  
 DeSaulnier  
 Deutch  
 Dingell  
 Doggett  
 Doyle, Michael  
 F.  
 Ellison  
 Engel  
 Eshoo  
 Españillat  
 Esty  
 Evans  
 Foster  
 Frankel (FL)  
 Fudge  
 Gabbard  
 Gallego  
 Garamendi  
 Gonzalez (TX)

Green, Al  
Green, Gene  
Grijalva  
Gutiérrez  
Hanabusa  
Hastings  
Heck  
Higgins (NY)  
Hoyer  
Huffman  
Jackson Lee  
Jayapal  
Johnson (GA)  
Johnson, E. B.  
Jones  
Kaptur  
Keating  
Kelly (IL)  
Kennedy  
Khanna  
Kihuen  
Kildee  
Kilmer  
Kind  
Krishnamoorthi  
Kuster (NH)  
Langevin  
Larsen (WA)  
Larson (CT)  
Lawrence  
Lawson (FL)  
Lee  
Levin  
Lewis (GA)  
Lieu, Ted  
Lipinski  
Loeb sack  
Lofgren  
Lowenthal  
Lowey  
Lujan Grisham,  
M.

## NOT VOTING—11

Cleaver  
Cummings  
Dunn  
Hunter

Jeffries  
Jenkins (KS)  
Moulton  
Sensenbrenner

Smith (NJ)  
Titus  
Welch

## ANNOUNCEMENT BY THE SPEAKER PRO TEMPORE

The SPEAKER pro tempore (during the vote). There are 2 minutes remaining.

□ 1516

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.

## PARLIAMENTARY INQUIRY

Mr. MCGOVERN. Mr. Speaker, I have a parliamentary inquiry.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The gentleman will state his parliamentary inquiry.

Mr. MCGOVERN. Mr. Speaker, I am wondering whether or not you could inform us whether or not a CBO score has been completed on the Republican repeal of the Affordable Care Act because many of us are worried it will kick up to 20 million Americans off their health coverage. It will increase out-of-pocket expenses for millions of families.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The gentleman is not stating a proper parliamentary inquiry.

Mr. MCGOVERN. Mr. Speaker, I will give the Republicans a little bit more time to request a CBO score.

## MOTION TO ADJOURN

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

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 announced that the noes appeared to have it.

## RECORDED VOTE

Mr MCGOVERN. Mr. Speaker, I demand a recorded vote.

A recorded vote was ordered.

The vote was taken by electronic device, and there were—ayes 107, noes 277, not voting 45, as follows:

[Roll No. 134]

## AYES—107

Adams  
Beatty  
Bishop (GA)  
Blunt Rochester  
Boyle, Brendan  
F.  
Brady (PA)  
Brownley (CA)  
Bustos  
Butterfield  
Carbajal  
Cárdenas  
Carson (IN)  
Castor (FL)  
Chu, Judy  
Cicilline  
Clark (MA)  
Clarke (NY)  
Clay  
Clyburn  
Cohen  
Conyers  
Cooper  
Correa  
Costa  
Crist  
Crowley  
Davis, Danny  
DeGette  
Delaney  
DeLauro  
Demings  
DeSaulnier  
Dingell  
Doggett  
Doyle, Michael  
F.

## NOES—277

Abraham  
Aderholt  
Aguilar  
Allen  
Amash  
Amodei  
Arrington  
Babin  
Bacon  
Banks (IN)  
Barletta  
Barr  
Barton  
Bera  
Bergman  
Biggs  
Bilirakis  
Bishop (MI)  
Bishop (UT)  
Black  
Blackburn  
Blum  
Bonamici  
Bost  
Brady (TX)  
Brat  
Bridenstine  
Brooks (AL)  
Brooks (IN)  
Buchanan  
Buck  
Bucshon  
Budd  
Burgess  
Byrne  
Calvert  
Capuano  
Carter (GA)  
Carter (TX)

Jenkins (WV)  
Johnson (LA)  
Johnson (OH)  
Johnson, Sam  
Jones  
Jordan  
Joyce (OH)  
Katko  
Keating  
Kelly (MS)  
Kelly (PA)  
Kildee  
Kilmer  
Kind  
King (IA)  
King (NY)  
Kustoff (TN)  
Labrador  
LaHood  
LaMalfa  
Lamborn  
Lance  
Larsen (WA)  
Latta  
Lawson (FL)  
Levin  
Lewis (MN)  
Lipinski  
LoBiondo  
Loeb sack  
Lofgren  
Long  
Loudermilk  
Love  
Lucas  
Luetkemeyer  
Lujan Grisham,  
M.  
Lynch  
MacArthur  
Maloney,  
Carolyn B.  
Maloney, Sean  
Marino  
Soto  
Marshall  
Massie  
Rouzer  
Mast  
Matsui  
McCarthy  
McCaul  
McClintock  
McHenry  
McKinley  
McMorris  
Rodgers

## NOT VOTING—45

Barragán  
Bass  
Beyer  
Blumenauer  
Brown (MD)  
Castro (TX)  
Cleaver  
Cummings  
Davidson  
Dent  
DesJarlais  
Deutch  
Dunn  
Evans  
Frankel (FL)

Gallagher  
Gosar  
Grijalva  
Hanabusa  
Heck  
Higgins (NY)  
Jeffries  
Jenkins (KS)  
Johnson, E. B.  
Kinzinger  
Knight  
Lewis (GA)  
Marchant  
McCollum  
O'Rourke

Olson  
Pascrell  
Pelosi  
Pittenger  
Pocan  
Polis  
Ratcliffe  
Ross  
Scott, David  
Shuster  
Titus  
Torres  
Trott  
Vela  
Welch

□ 1533

## ANNOUNCEMENT BY THE SPEAKER PRO TEMPORE

The SPEAKER pro tempore (during the vote). There are 2 minutes remaining.

Mr. JENKINS of West Virginia changed his vote from "aye" to "no." So the motion to adjourn was rejected.

The result of the vote was announced as above recorded.

Stated for:

Ms. BARRAGÁN. Mr. Speaker, I was unavoidably detained. Had I been present, I would have voted "yea" on roll call No. 134.

Stated against:

Mr. GALLAGHER. Mr. Speaker, I was unavoidably detained. Had I been present, I would have voted "nay" on roll call No. 134.



PRIVILEGED REPORT ON RESOLUTION OF INQUIRY DIRECTING THE ATTORNEY GENERAL TO TRANSMIT CERTAIN DOCUMENTS TO THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES RELATING TO THE FINANCIAL PRACTICES OF THE PRESIDENT

Mr. GOODLATTE, from the Committee on the Judiciary, submitted an adverse privileged report (Rept. No. 115-28) on the resolution (H. Res. 111) of inquiry directing the Attorney General to transmit certain documents to the House of Representatives relating to the financial practices of the President, which was referred to the House Calendar and ordered to be printed.

DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE  
APPROPRIATIONS ACT, 2017

Mr. FRELINGHUYSEN. Mr. Speaker, pursuant to House Resolution 174, I call up the bill (H.R. 1301) making appropriations for the Department of Defense for the fiscal year ending September 30, 2017, and for other purposes, and ask for its immediate consideration.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to House Resolution 174, the bill is considered read.

The text of the bill is as follows:

H.R. 1301

*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, 2017, 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, \$40,042,962,000.

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, \$27,889,405,000.

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, \$12,735,182,000.

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, \$27,958,795,000.

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, \$4,524,863,000.

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, \$1,921,045,000.

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, \$744,795,000.

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 un-

dergoing 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, \$1,725,526,000.

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 sections 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, \$7,899,423,000.

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 sections 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, \$3,283,982,000.

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, \$32,738,173,000: *Provided*, That 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.

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, \$38,552,017,000: *Provided*, That 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.

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, \$5,676,152,000.

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, \$36,247,724,000: *Provided*, That 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.

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, \$32,373,949,000: *Provided*, That not more than \$15,000,000 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 \$34,964,000 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 \$5,023,000, 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 of the funds provided under this heading, \$480,000,000, to remain available until September 30, 2018, shall be available to provide support and assistance to foreign security forces or other groups or individuals to conduct, support or facilitate counterterrorism, crisis response, or other Department of Defense security cooperation programs: *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, \$2,743,688,000.

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, \$929,656,000.

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, \$271,133,000.

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, \$3,069,229,000.

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), \$6,861,478,000.

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, \$6,615,095,000.

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, \$14,194,000, 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, \$170,167,000, 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, \$289,262,000, 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, \$371,521,000, 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, \$9,009,000, 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, \$222,084,000, 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), \$123,125,000, to remain available until September 30, 2018.

COOPERATIVE THREAT REDUCTION ACCOUNT

For assistance, including assistance provided by contract or by grants, under programs and activities of the Department of Defense Cooperative Threat Reduction Program authorized under the Department of Defense Cooperative Threat Reduction Act, \$325,604,000, to remain available until September 30, 2019.

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, \$4,587,598,000, to remain available for obligation until September 30, 2019.

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, \$1,533,804,000, to remain available for obligation until September 30, 2019.

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, \$2,229,455,000, to remain available for obligation until September 30, 2019.

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, \$1,483,566,000, to remain available for obligation until September 30, 2019.

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, \$6,147,328,000, to remain available for obligation until September 30, 2019.

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, \$16,135,335,000, to remain available for obligation until September 30, 2019.

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, \$3,265,285,000, to remain available for obligation until September 30, 2019.

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, \$633,678,000, to remain available for obligation until September 30, 2019.

SHIPBUILDING AND CONVERSION, NAVY

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

- Ohio Replacement Submarine (AP), \$773,138,000;
- Carrier Replacement Program, \$1,255,783,000;
- Carrier Replacement Program (AP), \$1,370,784,000;
- Virginia Class Submarine, \$3,187,985,000;
- Virginia Class Submarine (AP), \$1,852,234,000;
- CVN Refueling Overhauls, \$1,699,120,000;
- CVN Refueling Overhauls (AP), \$233,149,000;
- DDG-1000 Program, \$271,756,000;
- DDG-51 Destroyer, \$3,614,792,000;
- Littoral Combat Ship, \$1,563,692,000;
- LPD-17, \$1,786,000,000;
- LHA Replacement, \$1,617,719,000;
- TAO Fleet Oiler (AP), \$73,079,000;
- Moored Training Ship, \$624,527,000;
- Ship to Shore Connector, \$128,067,000;
- Service Craft, \$65,192,000;
- LCAC Service Life Extension Program, \$82,074,000;
- YP Craft Maintenance/ROH/SLEP, \$21,363,000;

For outfitting, post delivery, conversions, and first destination transportation, \$626,158,000;

Completion of Prior Year Shipbuilding Programs, \$160,274,000; and  
Polar Icebreakers (AP), \$150,000,000.

In all: \$21,156,886,000, to remain available for obligation until September 30, 2021: *Provided*, That additional obligations may be incurred after September 30, 2021, 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: *Provided further*, That funds appropriated or otherwise made available by this Act for production of the common missile compartment of nuclear-powered vessels may be available for multiyear

procurement of critical components to support continuous production of such compartments only in accordance with the provisions of subsection (i) of section 2218a of title 10, United States Code (as added by section 1023 of the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2017 (Public Law 114-328)).

#### 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, \$6,308,919,000, to remain available for obligation until September 30, 2019.

#### 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, \$1,307,456,000, to remain available for obligation until September 30, 2019.

#### 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, \$14,253,623,000, to remain available for obligation until September 30, 2019.

#### MISSILE PROCUREMENT, AIR FORCE

For construction, procurement, and modification of missiles, 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, \$2,348,121,000, to remain available for obligation until September 30, 2019.

#### SPACE PROCUREMENT, AIR FORCE

For construction, procurement, and modification of 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, \$2,733,243,000, to remain available for obligation until September 30, 2019.

#### 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, \$1,589,219,000, to remain available for obligation until September 30, 2019.

#### 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, \$17,768,224,000, to remain available for obligation until September 30, 2019.

#### 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, \$4,881,022,000, to remain available for obligation until September 30, 2019.

#### 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. 4518, 4531, 4532, and 4533), \$64,065,000, 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, \$8,332,965,000, to remain available for obligation until September 30, 2018.

##### 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, \$17,214,530,000, to remain available for obligation until September 30, 2018: *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.

##### 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, \$27,788,548,000, to remain available for obligation until September 30, 2018.

##### 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, \$18,778,550,000, to remain available for obligation until September 30, 2018: *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 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 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, \$186,994,000, to remain available for obligation until September 30, 2018.

#### TITLE V

##### REVOLVING AND MANAGEMENT FUNDS DEFENSE WORKING CAPITAL FUNDS

For the Defense Working Capital Funds, \$1,511,613,000.

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, \$33,781,270,000; of which \$31,277,002,000 shall be for operation and maintenance, of which not to exceed one percent shall remain available for obligation until September 30, 2018, and of which up to \$15,315,832,000 may be available for contracts entered into under the TRICARE program; of which \$402,161,000, to remain available for obligation until September 30, 2019, shall be for procurement; and of which \$2,102,107,000, to remain available for obligation until September 30, 2018, 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 provided under this heading for research, development, test and evaluation, not less than \$1,014,600,000 shall be made available to the United States Army Medical Research and Materiel Command to carry out the congressionally directed medical research programs.

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, \$523,726,000, of which \$119,985,000 shall be for operation and maintenance, of which no less than \$49,533,000 shall be for the Chemical Stockpile Emergency Preparedness Program, consisting of \$20,368,000 for activities on military installations and \$29,165,000, to remain available until September 30, 2018, to assist State and local governments, and of which not more than \$13,700,000, to remain available until September 30, 2018, shall be for the destruction of eight United States-origin chemical munitions in the Republic of Panama, to the extent authorized by law; \$15,132,000 shall be for procurement, to remain available until September 30, 2019, of which \$15,132,000 shall be for the Chemical Stockpile Emergency Preparedness Program to assist State and local governments; and \$388,609,000, to remain available until September 30, 2018, shall be for research, development, test and evaluation, of which \$380,892,000 shall only be for the Assembled Chemical Weapons Alternatives 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, \$998,800,000, of which \$626,087,000 shall be for counter-narcotics support; \$118,713,000 shall be for the drug demand reduction program; \$234,000,000 shall be for the National Guard

counter-drug program; and \$20,000,000 shall be for the National Guard counter-drug schools program: *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, \$312,035,000, of which \$308,882,000 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 \$3,153,000, to remain available until September 30, 2018, shall be for research, development, test and evaluation.

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, \$515,596,000.

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 \$4,500,000,000 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, 2017: *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 2017: *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: *Provided*, That this subsection shall not apply to transfers from the following appropriations accounts:

- (1) "Environmental Restoration, Army";
- (2) "Environmental Restoration, Navy";
- (3) "Environmental Restoration, Air Force";
- (4) "Environmental Restoration, Defense-wide";
- (5) "Environmental Restoration, Formerly Used Defense Sites"; and
- (6) "Drug Interdiction and Counter-drug Activities, Defense".

(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: *Provided further*, That 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 30-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: AH-64E Apache Helicopter and UH-60M Blackhawk Helicopter.

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 2017, 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 2018 budget request for the Department of Defense as well as all justification material and other documentation supporting the fiscal year 2018 Department of Defense budget request shall be prepared and

submitted to the Congress as if subsections (a) and (b) of this provision were effective with regard to fiscal year 2018.

(c) As required by section 1107 of the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2014 (Public Law 113-66; 10 U.S.C. 2358 note) civilian personnel at the Department of Army Science and Technology Reinvention Laboratories may not be managed on the basis of the Table of Distribution and Allowances, and the management of the workforce strength shall be done in a manner consistent with the budget available with respect to such Laboratories.

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

SEC. 8013. 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.

SEC. 8014. 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. 8015. 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. 8016. Funds appropriated in title III of this Act for the Department of Defense Pilot Mentor-Protégé Program may be transferred to any other appropriation contained in this Act solely for the purpose of implementing a Mentor-Protégé 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. 8017. 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 in the United States exceeds 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. 8018. Of the amounts appropriated for "Working Capital Fund, Army", \$140,000,000 shall be available to maintain competitive rates at the arsenals.

SEC. 8019. None of the funds available to the Department of Defense 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. 8020. 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. 8021. Of the funds made available in this Act, \$15,000,000 shall be available 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. 8022. Funds appropriated by this Act for the Defense Media Activity shall not be used for any national or international political or psychological activities.

SEC. 8023. 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. 8024. (a) Of the funds made available in this Act, not less than \$40,021,000 shall be available for the Civil Air Patrol Corporation, of which—

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

(2) \$10,337,000 shall be available from "Aircraft Procurement, Air Force"; and

(3) \$1,684,000 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. 8025. (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 administered 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 the current fiscal year may be used by a defense FFRDC, through a fee or other payment mechanism, for construction of new buildings not located on a military installation, 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 2017, 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 2018 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 \$60,000,000.

SEC. 8026. 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. 8027. 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. 8028. 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. 8029. (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 foreign entities in fiscal year 2017. 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. 8030. 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. 8031. (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. 8032. 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. 8033. None of the funds made available by this Act may be used to—

(1) disestablish, or prepare to disestablish, a Senior Reserve Officers’ Training Corps program in accordance with Department of Defense Instruction Number 1215.08, dated June 26, 2006; or

(2) close, downgrade from host to extension center, or place on probation a Senior Reserve Officers’ Training Corps program in accordance with the information paper of the Department of the Army titled “Army Senior Reserve Officers’ Training Corps (SROTC) Program Review and Criteria”, dated January 27, 2014.

SEC. 8034. The Secretary of Defense shall issue regulations to prohibit the sale of any tobacco or tobacco-related products in military resale outlets in the United States, its territories and possessions at a price below the most competitive price in the local community: *Provided*, That such regulations shall direct that the prices of tobacco or tobacco-related products in overseas military retail outlets shall be within the range of prices established for military retail system stores located in the United States.

SEC. 8035. (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 2018 budget request for the Department of Defense as well as all justification material and other documentation supporting the fiscal year 2018 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 2018 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. 8036. 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, 2018: *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, 2018.

SEC. 8037. Notwithstanding any other provision of law, funds made available in this Act and hereafter 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. 8038. 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. 8039. (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. 8040. Notwithstanding any other provision of law, none of the funds appropriated or otherwise made available by this or any other Act may be used to consolidate or relocate any element of a United States Air Force Rapid Engineer Deployable Heavy Operational Repair Squadron Engineer (RED HORSE) outside of the United States until the Secretary of the Air Force—

(1) completes an analysis and comparison of the cost and infrastructure investment required to consolidate or relocate a RED HORSE squadron outside of the United States versus within the United States;

(2) provides to the congressional defense committees a report detailing the findings of the cost analysis; and

(3) certifies in writing to the congressional defense committees that the preferred site for the consolidation or relocation yields the greatest savings for the Air Force:

*Provided*, That the term “United States” in this section does not include any territory or possession of the United States.

SEC. 8041. (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;

(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; or

(4) an Air Force field operating agency established to administer the Air Force Mortuary Affairs Program and Mortuary Operations for the Department of Defense and authorized Federal entities.

SEC. 8042. (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. 8043. 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: *Provided*, That no amounts may be rescinded from amounts that were designated by the Congress for Overseas Contingency Operations/Global War on Terrorism or as an emergency requirement pursuant to the Concurrent Resolution on the Budget or the Balanced Budget and Emergency Deficit Control Act of 1985, as amended:

“Aircraft Procurement, Army”, 2015/2017, \$15,000,000;

“Other Procurement, Army”, 2015/2017, \$23,045,000;

“Aircraft Procurement, Navy”, 2015/2017, \$88,000,000;

“Weapons Procurement, Navy”, 2015/2017, \$11,933,000;

“Procurement of Ammunition, Navy and Marine Corps”, 2015/2017, \$43,600,000;

“Aircraft Procurement, Air Force”, 2015/2017, \$57,000,000;

“Other Procurement, Air Force”, 2015/2017, \$25,500,000;

“Aircraft Procurement, Army”, 2016/2018, \$34,594,000;

“Procurement of Ammunition, Army”, 2016/2018, \$5,000,000;

“Other Procurement, Army”, 2016/2018, \$84,100,000;

“Aircraft Procurement, Navy”, 2016/2018, \$6,755,000;

“Weapons Procurement, Navy”, 2016/2018, \$5,307,000;

“Procurement of Ammunition, Navy and Marine Corps”, 2016/2018, \$6,968,000;

“Shipbuilding and Conversion, Navy”, 2016/2020: DDG-51 Destroyer, \$50,000,000;

“Shipbuilding and Conversion, Navy”, 2016/2020: LPD-17, \$14,906,000;

“Shipbuilding and Conversion, Navy”, 2016/2020: LX (R), (AP), \$236,000,000;

“Other Procurement, Navy”, 2016/2018, \$56,374,000;

“Aircraft Procurement, Air Force”, 2016/2018, \$383,200,000;

“Missile Procurement, Air Force”, 2016/2018, \$34,700,000;

“Space Procurement, Air Force”, 2016/2018, \$100,000,000;

“Other Procurement, Air Force”, 2016/2018, \$56,369,000;

“Procurement, Defense-Wide”, 2016/2018, \$2,600,000;

“Research, Development, Test and Evaluation, Army”, 2016/2017, \$33,402,000;

“Research, Development, Test and Evaluation, Navy”, 2016/2017, \$31,219,000;

“Research, Development, Test and Evaluation, Air Force”, 2016/2017, \$532,550,000; and

“Research, Development, Test and Evaluation, Defense-Wide”, 2016/2017, \$64,500,000.

SEC. 8044. 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. 8045. 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. 8046. 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. 8047. (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 or counter-drug activities may be transferred to any other depart-

ment or agency of the United States except as specifically provided in an appropriations law.

SEC. 8048. 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 103 of title 41, United States Code, except that the restriction shall apply to ball or roller bearings purchased as end items.

SEC. 8049. None of the funds made available by this Act may be used to retire, divest, realign, or transfer RQ-4B Global Hawk aircraft, or to disestablish or convert units associated with such aircraft.

SEC. 8050. None of the funds made available by this Act for Evolved Expendable Launch Vehicle service competitive procurements may be used unless the competitive procurements are open for award to all certified providers of Evolved Expendable Launch Vehicle-class systems: *Provided*, That the award shall be made to the provider that offers the best value to the government.

SEC. 8051. 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, the Secretary 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. 8052. 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. 8053. Notwithstanding any other provision in this Act, the Small Business Innovation Research program and the Small Business Technology Transfer program set-asides shall be taken proportionally from all programs, projects, or activities to the extent they contribute to the extramural budget.

SEC. 8054. 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. 8055. 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. 8056. 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. 8057. (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. 8058. 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 United States Navy forces assigned to the Pacific fleet: *Provided*, That the command and control relationships which existed on October 1, 2004, shall remain in force until a written modification has been proposed to the House and Senate Appropriations Committees: *Provided further*, That the proposed modification may be implemented 30 days after the notification unless an objection is received from either the House or Senate Appropriations Committees: *Provided further*, That any proposed modification shall not preclude the ability of the commander of United States Pacific Command to meet operational requirements.

(INCLUDING TRANSFER OF FUNDS)

SEC. 8059. Of the funds appropriated in this Act under the heading "Operation and Maintenance, Defense-wide", \$25,000,000 shall be for continued implementation and expansion of the Sexual Assault Special Victims' Counsel Program: *Provided*, That the funds are made available for transfer to the Department of the Army, the Department of the Navy, and the Department of the Air Force:

*Provided further*, That funds transferred shall be merged with and available for the same purposes and for the same time period as the appropriations to which the funds are transferred: *Provided further*, That this transfer authority is in addition to any other transfer authority provided in this Act.

SEC. 8060. 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. 8061. (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 XI (chapters 50-65) of the Harmonized Tariff Schedule of the United States 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. 8062. 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.

(INCLUDING TRANSFER OF FUNDS)

SEC. 8063. Of the amounts appropriated for "Operation and Maintenance, Navy", up to \$1,000,000 shall be available for transfer to the John C. Stennis Center for Public Service Development Trust Fund established under section 116 of the John C. Stennis Center for Public Service Training and Development Act (2 U.S.C. 1105).

SEC. 8064. 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. 8065. The Secretary of Defense shall continue to provide a classified quarterly report to the House and Senate Appropriations Committees, Subcommittees on Defense on certain matters as directed in the classified annex accompanying this Act.

SEC. 8066. 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. 8067. 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. 8068. 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.

(INCLUDING TRANSFER OF FUNDS)

SEC. 8069. Of the amounts appropriated in this Act under the heading "Operation and Maintenance, Army", \$75,950,170 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. 8070. (a) None of the funds appropriated in this or any other Act may be used to take any action to modify—

(1) the appropriations account structure for the National Intelligence Program budget, including through the creation of a new appropriation or new appropriation account;

(2) how the National Intelligence Program budget request is presented in the unclassified P-1, R-1, and O-1 documents supporting the Department of Defense budget request;

(3) the process by which the National Intelligence Program appropriations are apportioned to the executing agencies; or

(4) the process by which the National Intelligence Program appropriations are allotted, obligated and disbursed.

(b) Nothing in section (a) shall be construed to prohibit the merger of programs or changes to the National Intelligence Program budget at or below the Expenditure Center level, provided such change is otherwise in accordance with paragraphs (a)(1)–(3).

(c) The Director of National Intelligence and the Secretary of Defense may jointly, only for the purposes of achieving auditable financial statements and improving fiscal reporting, study and develop detailed proposals for alternative financial management processes. Such study shall include a comprehensive counterintelligence risk assessment to ensure that none of the alternative processes will adversely affect counterintelligence.

(d) Upon development of the detailed proposals defined under subsection (c), the Director of National Intelligence and the Secretary of Defense shall—

(1) provide the proposed alternatives to all affected agencies;

(2) receive certification from all affected agencies attesting that the proposed alternatives will help achieve auditability, improve fiscal reporting, and will not adversely affect counterintelligence; and

(3) not later than 30 days after receiving all necessary certifications under paragraph (2), present the proposed alternatives and certifications to the congressional defense and intelligence committees.

SEC. 8071. In addition to amounts provided elsewhere in this Act, \$5,000,000 is hereby appropriated to the Department of Defense, to remain available for obligation until expended: *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. 8072. Of the amounts appropriated in this Act under the headings “Procurement, Defense-Wide” and “Research, Development, Test and Evaluation, Defense-Wide”, \$600,735,000 shall be for the Israeli Cooperative Programs: *Provided*, That of this amount, \$62,000,000 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, subject to the U.S.-Israel Iron Dome Procurement Agreement, as amended; \$266,511,000 shall be for the Short Range Ballistic Missile Defense (SRBMD) program, including cruise missile defense research and development under the SRBMD program, of which \$150,000,000 shall be for co-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, of which not more than \$90,000,000, subject to previously established transfer procedures, may be obligated or expended until establishment of a U.S.-Israeli co-production agreement for

SRBMD; \$204,893,000 shall be for an upper-tier component to the Israeli Missile Defense Architecture, of which \$120,000,000 shall be for co-production activities of Arrow 3 Upper Tier missiles in the United States and in Israel to meet Israel’s defense requirements consistent with each nation’s laws, regulations, and procedures, of which not more than \$70,000,000 subject to previously established transfer procedures, may be obligated or expended until establishment of a U.S.-Israeli co-production agreement for Arrow 3 Upper Tier; and \$67,331,000 shall be for the Arrow System Improvement Program including development of a long range, ground and airborne, detection suite: *Provided further*, That the transfer authority provided under this provision is in addition to any other transfer authority contained in this Act.

(INCLUDING TRANSFER OF FUNDS)

SEC. 8073. Of the amounts appropriated in this Act under the heading “Shipbuilding and Conversion, Navy”, \$160,274,000 shall be available until September 30, 2017, 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”, 2012/2017: LPD-17 Amphibious Transport Dock Program \$45,060,000;

(2) Under the heading “Shipbuilding and Conversion, Navy”, 2011/2017: DDG-51 Destroyer \$15,959,000;

(3) Under the heading “Shipbuilding and Conversion, Navy”, 2012/2017: Littoral Combat Ship \$3,600,000;

(4) Under the heading “Shipbuilding and Conversion, Navy”, 2013/2017: Littoral Combat Ship \$82,400,000;

(5) Under the heading “Shipbuilding and Conversion, Navy”, 2012/2017: Expeditionary Fast Transport \$6,710,000; and

(6) Under the heading “Shipbuilding and Conversion, Navy”, 2013/2017: Expeditionary Fast Transport \$6,545,000.

SEC. 8074. 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 2017 until the enactment of the Intelligence Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2017.

SEC. 8075. 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. 8076. The budget of the President for fiscal year 2018 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, the Procurement accounts, and the Research, Development, Test and Evaluation 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. 8077. 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. 8078. Notwithstanding any other provision of this Act, to reflect savings due to favorable foreign exchange rates, the total amount appropriated in this Act is hereby reduced by \$157,000,000.

SEC. 8079. 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. 8080. 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. 8081. (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. 8082. Up to \$10,120,000 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. 8083. None of the funds appropriated by this Act for programs of the Office of the Director of National Intelligence shall remain available for obligation beyond the current fiscal year, except for funds appropriated for research and technology, which shall remain available until September 30, 2018.

SEC. 8084. 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. 8085. (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 2017: *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.

SEC. 8086. None of the funds made available by this Act may be used to eliminate, restructure, or realign Army Contracting Command—New Jersey or make disproportionate personnel reductions at any Army Contracting Command—New Jersey sites without 30-day prior notification to the congressional defense committees.

(RESCISSION)

SEC. 8087. Of the unobligated balances available to the Department of Defense, the following funds are permanently rescinded from the following accounts and programs in the specified amounts to reflect excess cash balances in Department of Defense Acquisition Workforce Development Fund: *Provided*, That no amounts may be rescinded from amounts that were designated by the Congress for Overseas Contingency Operations/Global War on Terrorism or as an emergency requirement pursuant to the Concurrent Resolution on the Budget or the Balanced Budget and Emergency Deficit Control Act of 1985, as amended:

From “Department of Defense Acquisition Workforce Development Fund, Defense”, \$531,000,000.

SEC. 8088. None of the funds made available by this Act for excess defense articles, assistance under section 1206 of the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2006 (Public Law 109-163; 119 Stat. 3456), or peace-keeping operations for the countries designated annually to be in violation of the standards of the Child Soldiers Prevention Act of 2008 (Public Law 110-457; 22 U.S.C. 2370c-1) may be used to support any military training or operation that includes child soldiers, as defined by the Child Soldiers Prevention Act of 2008, unless such assistance is otherwise permitted under section 404 of the Child Soldiers Prevention Act of 2008.

SEC. 8089. Of the amounts appropriated for “Operation and Maintenance, Defense-Wide”, \$67,500,000, to remain available until expended, shall be available, notwithstanding any other provision of law, to the Secretary of Defense acting through the Office of Economic Adjustment of the Department of Defense to make grants, conclude

cooperative agreements, and supplement other Federal funds to address the need for assistance to support critical existing and enduring military installations and missions on Guam, as well as any potential Department of Defense growth, for purposes of addressing the need for civilian water and wastewater improvements.

SEC. 8090. (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 the 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. 8091. 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. 8092. 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.

(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 for operation and maintenance may be available for the purpose of making remittances and transfer to the Defense Acquisition Workforce Development Fund in accordance with 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 Web site 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.

(INCLUDING TRANSFER OF FUNDS)

SEC. 8097. From within the funds appropriated for operation and maintenance for

the Defense Health Program in this Act, up to \$122,375,000, 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. 8098. None of the funds appropriated or otherwise made available by this Act may be used by the Department of Defense or a component thereof in contravention of the provisions of section 130h of title 10, United States Code.

SEC. 8099. 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 \$450,000 per vehicle, notwithstanding price or other limitations applicable to the purchase of passenger carrying vehicles.

(INCLUDING TRANSFER OF FUNDS)

SEC. 8100. 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 \$1,500,000,000 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, 2017.

SEC. 8101. 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 United States Naval Station, Guantánamo Bay, Cuba, by the Department of Defense.

SEC. 8102. (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. 8103. None of the funds appropriated or otherwise made available in this Act may be used to transfer any individual detained at United States Naval Station Guantánamo Bay, Cuba, to the custody or control of the individual's country of origin, any other foreign country, or any other foreign entity except in accordance with section 1034 of the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2016 (Public Law 114-92) and section 1034 of the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2017 (Public Law 114-328).

SEC. 8104. 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. 8105. (a) None of the funds appropriated or otherwise made available by this or any other Act may be used by the Secretary of Defense, or any other official or officer of the Department of Defense, to enter into a contract, memorandum of understanding, or cooperative agreement with, or make a grant to, or provide a loan or loan guarantee to Rosoboronexport or any subsidiary of Rosoboronexport.

(b) The Secretary of Defense may waive the limitation in subsection (a) if the Secretary, in consultation with the Secretary of State and the Director of National Intelligence, determines that it is in the vital national security interest of the United States to do so, and certifies in writing to the congressional defense committees that, to the best of the Secretary's knowledge:

(1) Rosoboronexport has ceased the transfer of lethal military equipment to, and the maintenance of existing lethal military equipment for, the Government of the Syrian Arab Republic;

(2) The armed forces of the Russian Federation have withdrawn from Crimea, other than armed forces present on military bases subject to agreements in force between the Government of the Russian Federation and the Government of Ukraine; and

(3) Agents of the Russian Federation have ceased taking active measures to destabilize the control of the Government of Ukraine over eastern Ukraine.

(c) The Inspector General of the Department of Defense shall conduct a review of any action involving Rosoboronexport with respect to a waiver issued by the Secretary of Defense pursuant to subsection (b), and not later than 90 days after the date on which such a waiver is issued by the Secretary of Defense, the Inspector General shall submit to the congressional defense committees a report containing the results of the review conducted with respect to such waiver.

SEC. 8106. 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.

SEC. 8107. (a) Of the funds appropriated in this Act for the Department of Defense, amounts may be made available, under such regulations as the Secretary of Defense may prescribe, to local military commanders appointed by the Secretary, or by an officer or employee designated by the Secretary, to provide at their discretion ex gratia payments in amounts consistent with subsection

(d) of this section for damage, personal injury, or death that is incident to combat operations of the Armed Forces in a foreign country.

(b) An ex gratia payment under this section may be provided only if—

(1) the prospective foreign civilian recipient is determined by the local military commander to be friendly to the United States;

(2) a claim for damages would not be compensable under chapter 163 of title 10, United States Code (commonly known as the "Foreign Claims Act"); and

(3) the property damage, personal injury, or death was not caused by action by an enemy.

(c) NATURE OF PAYMENTS.—Any payments provided under a program under subsection (a) shall not be considered an admission or acknowledgement of any legal obligation to compensate for any damage, personal injury, or death.

(d) AMOUNT OF PAYMENTS.—If the Secretary of Defense determines a program under subsection (a) to be appropriate in a particular setting, the amounts of payments, if any, to be provided to civilians determined to have suffered harm incident to combat operations of the Armed Forces under the program should be determined pursuant to regulations prescribed by the Secretary and based on an assessment, which should include such factors as cultural appropriateness and prevailing economic conditions.

(e) LEGAL ADVICE.—Local military commanders shall receive legal advice before making ex gratia payments under this subsection. The legal advisor, under regulations of the Department of Defense, shall advise on whether an ex gratia payment is proper under this section and applicable Department of Defense regulations.

(f) WRITTEN RECORD.—A written record of any ex gratia payment offered or denied shall be kept by the local commander and on a timely basis submitted to the appropriate office in the Department of Defense as determined by the Secretary of Defense.

(g) REPORT.—The Secretary of Defense shall report to the congressional defense committees on an annual basis the efficacy of the ex gratia payment program including the number of types of cases considered, amounts offered, the response from ex gratia payment recipients, and any recommended modifications to the program.

SEC. 8108. None of the funds available in this Act to the Department of Defense, other than appropriations made for necessary or routine refurbishments, upgrades or maintenance activities, shall be used to reduce or to prepare to reduce the number of deployed and non-deployed strategic delivery vehicles and launchers below the levels set forth in the report submitted to Congress in accordance with section 1042 of the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2012.

SEC. 8109. The Secretary of Defense shall post grant awards on a public Web site in a searchable format.

SEC. 8110. None of the funds made available by this Act may be used to fund the performance of a flight demonstration team at a location outside of the United States: *Provided*, That this prohibition applies only if a performance of a flight demonstration team at a location within the United States was canceled during the current fiscal year due to insufficient funding.

SEC. 8111. None of the funds made available by this Act may be used by the National Security Agency to—

(1) conduct an acquisition pursuant to section 702 of the Foreign Intelligence Surveillance Act of 1978 for the purpose of targeting a United States person; or

(2) acquire, monitor, or store the contents (as such term is defined in section 2510(8) of

title 18, United States Code) of any electronic communication of a United States person from a provider of electronic communication services to the public pursuant to section 501 of the Foreign Intelligence Surveillance Act of 1978.

SEC. 8112. None of the funds made available by this Act may be obligated or expended to implement the Arms Trade Treaty until the Senate approves a resolution of ratification for the Treaty.

SEC. 8113. 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 any agency funded by this Act 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. 8114. None of the funds made available in this Act may be obligated for activities authorized under section 1208 of the Ronald W. Reagan National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2005 (Public Law 112-81; 125 Stat. 1621) to initiate support for, or expand support to, foreign forces, irregular forces, groups, or individuals unless the congressional defense committees are notified in accordance with the direction contained in the classified annex accompanying this Act, not less than 15 days before initiating such support: *Provided*, That none of the funds made available in this Act may be used under section 1208 for any activity that is not in support of an ongoing military operation being conducted by United States Special Operations Forces to combat terrorism: *Provided further*, That the Secretary of Defense may waive the prohibitions in this section if the Secretary determines that such waiver is required by extraordinary circumstances and, by not later than 72 hours after making such waiver, notifies the congressional defense committees of such waiver.

SEC. 8115. None of the funds made available by this Act may be used with respect to Iraq in contravention of the War Powers Resolution (50 U.S.C. 1541 et seq.), including for the introduction of United States armed forces into hostilities in Iraq, into situations in Iraq where imminent involvement in hostilities is clearly indicated by the circumstances, or into Iraqi territory, airspace, or waters while equipped for combat, in contravention of the congressional consultation and reporting requirements of sections 3 and 4 of such Resolution (50 U.S.C. 1542 and 1543).

SEC. 8116. None of the funds made available by this Act may be used to divest, retire, transfer, or place in storage or on backup aircraft inventory status, or prepare to divest, retire, transfer, or place in storage or on backup aircraft inventory status, any A-10 aircraft, or to disestablish any units of the active or reserve component associated with such aircraft.

SEC. 8117. None of the funds provided in this Act for the T-AO(X) program shall be used to award a new contract that provides for the acquisition of the following components unless those components are manufactured in the United States: Auxiliary equipment (including pumps) for shipboard services; propulsion equipment (including engines, reduction gears, and propellers); shipboard cranes; and spreaders for shipboard cranes.

SEC. 8118. The amount appropriated in title II of this Act for "Operation and Maintenance, Army" is hereby reduced by

\$336,000,000 to reflect excess cash balances in Department of Defense Working Capital Funds.

SEC. 8119. Notwithstanding any other provision of this Act, to reflect savings due to lower than anticipated fuel costs, the total amount appropriated in title II of this Act is hereby reduced by \$1,155,000,000.

SEC. 8120. None of the funds made available by this Act may be used to divest or retire, or to prepare to divest or retire, KC-10 aircraft.

SEC. 8121. None of the funds made available by this Act may be used to divest, retire, transfer, or place in storage or on backup aircraft inventory status, or prepare to divest, retire, transfer, or place in storage or on backup aircraft inventory status, any EC-130H aircraft.

SEC. 8122. None of the funds made available by this Act may be used for Government Travel Charge Card expenses by military or civilian personnel of the Department of Defense for gaming, or for entertainment that includes topless or nude entertainers or participants, as prohibited by Department of Defense FMR, Volume 9, Chapter 3 and Department of Defense Instruction 1015.10 (enclosure 3, 14a and 14b).

SEC. 8123. None of the funds made available by this Act may be used to propose, plan for, or execute a new or additional Base Realignment and Closure (BRAC) round.

SEC. 8124. Of the amounts appropriated in this Act for "Operation and Maintenance, Navy", \$274,524,000, to remain available until expended, may be used for any purposes related to the National Defense Reserve Fleet established under section 11 of the Merchant Ship Sales Act of 1946 (50 U.S.C. 4405): *Provided*, That such amounts are available for reimbursements to the Ready Reserve Force, Maritime Administration account of the United States Department of Transportation for programs, projects, activities, and expenses related to the National Defense Reserve Fleet.

(INCLUDING TRANSFER OF FUNDS)

SEC. 8125. Of the amounts appropriated in this Act, the Secretary of Defense may use up to \$20,000,000 under the heading "Operation and Maintenance, Defense-Wide", and up to \$75,000,000 under the heading "Research, Development, Test and Evaluation, Defense-Wide" to develop, replace, and sustain Federal Government security and suitability background investigation information technology systems of the Office of Personnel Management or other Federal agency responsible for conducting such investigations: *Provided*, That the Secretary may reprogram or transfer additional amounts into these headings or into "Procurement, Defense-Wide" using established reprogramming procedures applicable to congressional special interest items: *Provided further*, That such funds shall supplement, not supplant any other amounts made available to other Federal agencies for such purposes.

SEC. 8126. None of the funds made available by this Act for the Joint Surveillance Target Attack Radar System recapitalization program may be obligated or expended for pre-milestone B activities after March 31, 2018.

SEC. 8127. None of the funds made available by this Act may be used to carry out the closure or realignment of the United States Naval Station, Guantanamo Bay, Cuba.

(INCLUDING TRANSFER OF FUNDS)

SEC. 8128. Additional readiness funds made available in title II of this Act for "Operation and Maintenance, Army", "Operation and Maintenance, Navy", "Operation and Maintenance, Marine Corps", and "Operation and Maintenance, Air Force" may be transferred to and merged with any appropriation of the Department of Defense for activities

related to the Zika virus in order to provide health support for the full range of military operations and sustain the health of the members of the Armed Forces, civilian employees of the Department of Defense, and their families, to include: research and development, disease surveillance, vaccine development, rapid detection, vector controls and surveillance, training, and outbreak response: *Provided*, That the authority provided in this section is subject to the same terms and conditions as the authority provided in section 8005 of this Act.

SEC. 8129. (a) None of the funds made available in this Act may be used to maintain or establish a computer network unless such network is designed to block access to pornography websites.

(b) Nothing in subsection (a) shall limit the use of funds necessary for any Federal, State, tribal, or local law enforcement agency or any other entity carrying out criminal investigations, prosecution, or adjudication activities, or for any activity necessary for the national defense, including intelligence activities.

(RESCISSION)

SEC. 8130. (a) The Ship Modernization, Operations and Sustainment Fund established by section 8103 of the Department of Defense Appropriations Act, 2013 (division C of Public Law 113-6; 127 Stat. 321) is hereby terminated, effective as of the date of the enactment of this Act.

(b) Any unobligated balances in the Ship Modernization, Operations and Sustainment Fund as of the date of the enactment of this Act are hereby rescinded.

SEC. 8131. None of the funds made available by this Act may be used to provide arms, training, or other assistance to the Azov Battalion.

SEC. 8132. Notwithstanding any other provision of law, any transfer of funds appropriated or otherwise made available by this Act to the Global Engagement Center pursuant to section 1287 of the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2017 (Public Law 114-328) shall be made in accordance with section 8005 or 9002 of this Act, as applicable.

SEC. 8133. No amounts credited or otherwise made available in this or any other Act to the Department of Defense Acquisition Workforce Development Fund may be transferred to:

(1) the Rapid Prototyping Fund established under section 804(d) of the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2016 (10 U.S.C. 2302 note); or

(2) credited to a military-department specific fund established under section 804(d)(2) of the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2016 (as amended by section 897 of the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2017).

SEC. 8134. The explanatory statement regarding this Act, printed in the House of Representatives section of the Congressional Record on or about March 8, 2017, by the Chairman of the Committee on Appropriations of the House of Representatives, shall have the same effect with respect to the allocation of funds and implementation of this Act as if it were a Report of the Committee on Appropriations.

SEC. 8135. No funds provided in this Act shall be used to deny an Inspector General funded under this Act timely access to any records, documents, or other materials available to the department or agency over which that Inspector General has responsibilities under the Inspector General Act of 1978, or to prevent or impede that Inspector General's access to such records, documents, or other materials, under any provision of law, except a provision of law that expressly refers to

the Inspector General and expressly limits the Inspector General's right of access. A department or agency covered by this section shall provide its Inspector General with access to all such records, documents, and other materials in a timely manner. Each Inspector General shall ensure compliance with statutory limitations on disclosure relevant to the information provided by the establishment over which that Inspector General has responsibilities under the Inspector General Act of 1978. Each Inspector General covered by this section shall report to the Committees on Appropriations of the House of Representatives and the Senate within 5 calendar days any failures to comply with this requirement.

## TITLE IX

OVERSEAS CONTINGENCY OPERATIONS/  
GLOBAL WAR ON TERRORISM  
MILITARY PERSONNEL  
MILITARY PERSONNEL, ARMY

For an additional amount for "Military Personnel, Army", \$1,948,648,000: *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", \$327,427,000: *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", \$179,733,000: *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", \$705,706,000: *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", \$42,506,000: *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", \$11,929,000: *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", \$3,764,000: *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", \$20,535,000: *Provided*, That such amount is designated by the Con-

gress 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", \$196,472,000: *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", \$5,288,000: *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", \$15,693,068,000: *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

For an additional amount for "Operation and Maintenance, Navy", \$7,887,349,000: *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

For an additional amount for "Operation and Maintenance, Marine Corps", \$1,607,259,000: *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", \$10,556,598,000: *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", \$6,476,649,000: *Provided*, That of the funds provided under this heading, not to exceed \$920,000,000, to remain available until September 30, 2018, shall be for payments to reimburse key cooperating nations for logistical, military, and other support, including access, provided to United States military and stability operations in Afghanistan and to counter the Islamic State of Iraq and the Levant: *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, 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 com-

mittees: *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 and stability operations in Afghanistan and to counter the Islamic State of Iraq and the Levant, and 15 days following notification to the appropriate congressional committees: *Provided further*, That these funds may be used to support the Government of Jordan, in such amounts as the Secretary of Defense may determine, to enhance the ability of the armed forces of Jordan to increase or sustain security along its borders, upon 15 days prior written notification to the congressional defense committees outlining the amounts intended to be provided and the nature of the expenses incurred: *Provided further*, That of the funds provided under this heading, not to exceed \$750,000,000, to remain available until September 30, 2018, shall be available to provide support and assistance to foreign security forces or other groups or individuals to conduct, support or facilitate counterterrorism, crisis response, or other Department of Defense security cooperation programs: *Provided further*, That of the funds provided under this heading, up to \$30,000,000 shall be for Operation Observant Compass: *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 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  
RESERVE

For an additional amount for "Operation and Maintenance, Army Reserve", \$38,679,000: *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", \$26,265,000: *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", \$3,304,000: *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", \$57,586,000: *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",

\$127,035,000: *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”, \$20,000,000: *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.

AFGHANISTAN SECURITY FORCES FUND

For the “Afghanistan Security Forces Fund”, \$4,262,715,000, to remain available until September 30, 2018: *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, construction, and funding: *Provided further*, That the Secretary of Defense may obligate and expend funds made available to the Department of Defense in this title for additional costs associated with existing projects previously funded with amounts provided under the heading “Afghanistan Infrastructure Fund” in prior Acts: *Provided further*, That such costs shall be limited to contract changes resulting from inflation, market fluctuation, rate adjustments, and other necessary contract actions to complete existing projects, and associated supervision and administration costs and costs for design during construction: *Provided further*, That the Secretary may not use more than \$50,000,000 under the authority provided in this section: *Provided further*, That the Secretary shall notify in advance such contract changes and adjustments in annual reports to the congressional defense committees: *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 obligation: *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 equipment procured using funds provided under this heading in this or prior Acts, and not yet transferred to the security forces of Afghanistan or transferred to the security

forces of Afghanistan and returned by such forces to the United States, 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 \$10,000,000 shall be for recruitment and retention of women in the Afghanistan National Security Forces, and the recruitment and training of female security personnel: *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.

COUNTER-ISIL TRAIN AND EQUIP FUND

For the “Counter-Islamic State of Iraq and the Levant Train and Equip Fund”, \$980,000,000, to remain available until September 30, 2018: *Provided*, That such funds shall be available to the Secretary of Defense in coordination with the Secretary of State, to provide assistance, including training; equipment; logistics support, supplies, and services; stipends; infrastructure repair and renovation; and sustainment, to foreign security forces, irregular forces, groups, or individuals participating, or preparing to participate in activities to counter the Islamic State of Iraq and the Levant, and their affiliated or associated groups: *Provided further*, That these funds may be used, in such amounts as the Secretary of Defense may determine, to enhance the border security of nations adjacent to conflict areas, including Jordan and Lebanon, resulting from actions of the Islamic State of Iraq and the Levant: *Provided further*, That amounts made available under this heading shall be available to provide assistance only for activities in a country designated by the Secretary of Defense, in coordination with the Secretary of State, as having a security mission to counter the Islamic State of Iraq and the Levant, and following written notification to the congressional defense committees of such designation: *Provided further*, That the Secretary of Defense shall ensure that prior to providing assistance to elements of any forces or individuals, such elements or individuals are appropriately vetted, including at a minimum, assessing such elements for associations with terrorist groups or groups associated with the Government of Iran; and receiving commitments from such elements to promote respect for human rights and the rule of law: *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 obligation: *Provided further*, That the Secretary of Defense may accept and retain contributions, including assistance in-kind, from foreign governments, including the Government of Iraq and other entities, to carry out assistance authorized under this heading: *Provided further*, That contributions of funds for the purposes provided herein from any foreign government or other entity may be credited to this Fund, to remain available until expended, and used for such purposes: *Provided further*, That the Secretary of Defense may waive a provision of law relating to the acquisition of items and support services or sections 40 and 40A of the Arms Export Control Act (22 U.S.C. 2780 and 2785) if the Secretary determines that such provision of law would prohibit, restrict, delay or otherwise limit the provision of such assistance and a notice of and justification for such waiver is submitted to the congressional defense committees, the Committees on Appropriations and Foreign Relations of the Senate and the Committees on Appropriations and Foreign Affairs of the

House of Representatives: *Provided further*, That the United States may accept equipment procured using funds provided under this heading, or under the heading, “Iraq Train and Equip Fund” in prior Acts, that was transferred to security forces, irregular forces, or groups participating, or preparing to participate in activities to counter the Islamic State of Iraq and the Levant and returned by such forces or groups to the United States, may be treated as stocks of the Department of Defense upon written notification to the congressional defense committees: *Provided further*, That equipment procured using funds provided under this heading, or under the heading, “Iraq Train and Equip Fund” in prior Acts, and not yet transferred to security forces, irregular forces, or groups participating, or preparing to participate in activities to counter the Islamic State of Iraq and the Levant may be treated as stocks of the Department of Defense when determined by the Secretary to no longer be required for transfer to such forces or groups and upon written notification to the congressional defense committees: *Provided further*, That the Secretary of Defense shall provide quarterly reports to the congressional defense committees on the use of funds provided under this heading, including, but not limited to, the number of individuals trained, the nature and scope of support and sustainment provided to each group or individual, the area of operations for each group, and the contributions of other countries, groups, or individuals: *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”, \$313,171,000, to remain available until September 30, 2019: *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”, \$405,317,000, to remain available until September 30, 2019: *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”, \$395,944,000, to remain available until September 30, 2019: *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”, \$290,670,000, to remain available until September 30, 2019: *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”, \$1,343,010,000, to remain



available until September 30, 2019: *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", \$367,930,000, to remain available until September 30, 2019: *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", \$8,600,000, to remain available until September 30, 2019: *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", \$65,380,000, to remain available until September 30, 2019: *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", \$99,786,000, to remain available until September 30, 2019: *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", \$118,939,000, to remain available until September 30, 2019: *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", \$927,249,000, to remain available until September 30, 2019: *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", \$235,095,000, to remain available until September 30, 2019: *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", \$273,345,000, to remain available until September 30, 2019: *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", \$3,529,456,000, to re-

main available until September 30, 2019: *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", \$244,184,000, to remain available until September 30, 2019: *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 ACCOUNT

For procurement of rotary-wing aircraft; combat, tactical and support vehicles; other weapons; and other procurement items for the reserve components of the Armed Forces, \$750,000,000, to remain available for obligation until September 30, 2019: *Provided*, That the Chiefs of National Guard and Reserve components shall, not later than 30 days after 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 none of the funds made available by this paragraph may be used to procure manned fixed wing aircraft, or procure or modify missiles, munitions, or ammunition: *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", \$100,522,000, to remain available until September 30, 2018: *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", \$78,323,000, to remain available until September 30, 2018: *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", \$67,905,000, to remain available until September 30, 2018: *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", \$159,919,000, to remain available until September 30, 2018: *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", \$140,633,000: *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.

#### OTHER DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE PROGRAMS

##### DEFENSE HEALTH PROGRAM

For an additional amount for "Defense Health Program", \$331,764,000, 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", \$215,333,000: *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.

##### JOINT IMPROVISED-THREAT DEFEAT FUND (INCLUDING TRANSFER OF FUNDS)

For the "Joint Improvised-Threat Defeat Fund", \$339,472,000, to remain available until September 30, 2019: *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-Threat 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 5 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", \$22,062,000: *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 2017.

##### (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 \$2,500,000,000 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 section 8005 of this Act.

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 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 United States Central Command area of responsibility: (1) passenger motor vehicles up to a limit of \$75,000 per vehicle; and (2) heavy and light armored vehicles for the physical security of personnel or for force protection purposes up to a limit of \$450,000 per vehicle, notwithstanding price or other limitations applicable to the purchase of passenger carrying vehicles.

SEC. 9005. Not to exceed \$5,000,000 of the amounts appropriated by this title under the heading “Operation and Maintenance, Army” may be used, notwithstanding any other provision of law, to fund the Commanders’ 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 \$2,000,000: *Provided further*, That not later than 45 days after the end of each 6 months of the fiscal year, 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 6-month period 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 fiscal year quarter, the Army shall submit to the congressional defense committees quarterly commitment, obligation, and expenditure data for the CERP 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 \$500,000 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 allied forces participating in a combined operation with the armed forces of the United States and coalition forces supporting military and stability operations in Afghanistan and to counter the Islamic State of Iraq and the Levant: *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 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 proviso and accompanying report language for the ASFF.

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. From funds made available to the Department of Defense in this title under the heading “Operation and Maintenance, Air Force”, up to \$60,000,000 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 2017, 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 Minister 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 2017, 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 notice 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 2017: *Provided further*, That amounts made available by this section are 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.

SEC. 9012. Up to \$500,000,000 of funds appropriated by this Act for the Defense Security Cooperation Agency in “Operation and Maintenance, Defense-Wide” may be used to provide assistance to the Government of Jordan to support the armed forces of Jordan and to enhance security along its borders.

SEC. 9013. None of the funds made available by this Act under the heading “Counter-ISIL Train and Equip Fund” may be used to procure or transfer man-portable air defense systems.

SEC. 9014. For the “Ukraine Security Assistance Initiative”, \$150,000,000 is hereby appropriated, to remain available until September 30, 2017: *Provided*, That such funds shall be available to the Secretary of Defense, in coordination with the Secretary of State, to provide assistance, including training; equipment; lethal weapons of a defensive nature; logistics support, supplies and services; sustainment; and intelligence support to the military and national security forces of Ukraine, and for replacement of any weapons or defensive articles provided to the Government of Ukraine from the inventory of the United States: *Provided further*, That the Secretary of Defense shall, not less than 15 days prior to obligating funds provided under

this heading, notify the congressional defense committees in writing of the details of any such obligation: *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 Ukraine and returned by such forces to the United States: *Provided further*, That equipment procured using funds provided under this heading in this or prior Acts, and not yet transferred to the military or National Security Forces of Ukraine or returned by such forces to the United States, may be treated as stocks of the Department of Defense upon written notification to the congressional defense committees: *Provided further*, That amounts made available by this section are 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.

SEC. 9015. Funds appropriated in this title shall be available for replacement of funds for items provided to the Government of Ukraine from the inventory of the United States to the extent specifically provided for in section 9014 of this Act.

SEC. 9016. None of the funds made available by this Act under section 9014 for “Assistance and Sustainment to the Military and National Security Forces of Ukraine” may be used to procure or transfer man-portable air defense systems.

SEC. 9017. (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 congressional defense committees 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 subsection (a) on a case-by-case basis by certifying in writing to the congressional defense committees 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 such waiver authority, the Secretaries shall report to the congressional defense committees 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.

(INCLUDING TRANSFER OF FUNDS)

SEC. 9018. In addition to amounts otherwise made available in this Act, \$500,000,000 is hereby appropriated to the Department of Defense and made available for transfer only to the operation and maintenance, military personnel, and procurement accounts, to improve the intelligence, surveillance, and reconnaissance capabilities of the Department of Defense: *Provided*, That the transfer authority provided in this section is in addition to any other transfer authority provided elsewhere in this Act: *Provided further*, That not later than 30 days prior to exercising the transfer authority provided in this section, the Secretary of Defense shall submit a report to the congressional defense committees on the proposed uses of these funds: *Provided further*, That the funds provided in this section may not be transferred to any program, project, or activity specifically limited or denied by this Act: *Provided further*, That amounts made available by this section are 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: *Provided further*, That the authority to provide funding under this section shall terminate on September 30, 2017.

SEC. 9019. None of the funds made available by this Act may be used with respect to Syria in contravention of the War Powers Resolution (50 U.S.C. 1541 et seq.), including for the introduction of United States armed or military forces into hostilities in Syria, into situations in Syria where imminent involvement in hostilities is clearly indicated by the circumstances, or into Syrian territory, airspace, or waters while equipped for combat, in contravention of the congressional consultation and reporting requirements of sections 3 and 4 of that law (50 U.S.C. 1542 and 1543).

SEC. 9020. None of the funds in this Act may be made available for the transfer of additional C-130 cargo aircraft to the Afghanistan National Security Forces or the Afghanistan Air Force until the Department of Defense provides a report to the congressional defense committees of the Afghanistan Air Force’s medium airlift requirements. The report should identify Afghanistan’s ability to utilize and maintain existing medium lift aircraft in the inventory and the best alternative platform, if necessary, to provide additional support to the Afghanistan Air Force’s current medium airlift capacity.

(RESCISSIONS)

SEC. 9021. 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: *Provided*, That such amounts are 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, DSCA Coalition Support Fund”, 2016/2017, \$300,000,000;

“Counterterrorism Partnerships Fund”, 2016/2017, \$200,000,000;

“Afghanistan Security Forces Fund”, 2016/2017, \$150,000,000; and

“Other Procurement, Air Force”, 2016/2018, \$169,000,000.

(RESCISSION)

SEC. 9022. 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: *Provided*, That amounts rescinded pursuant to this section that were previously designated by the Congress for contingency operations directly related to the global war on terrorism pursuant to section 3(c)(2) of H. Res. 5 (112th Congress) and as an emergency requirement pursuant to section 403(a) of S. Con. Res. 13 (111th Congress) are 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: Coalition Support Funds”, XXXX, \$11,524,000.

SEC. 9023. (a) The Mine Resistant Ambush Protected Vehicle Fund provided for by section 123 of Public Law 110–92 (121 Stat. 992) is hereby terminated, effective as of the date of the enactment of this Act.

(b) Any unobligated balances in the Mine Resistant Ambush Protected Vehicle Fund as of the date of the enactment of this Act shall, notwithstanding any provision of subchapter IV of chapter 15 of title 31, United States Code, or the procedures under such subchapter, be deposited in the Treasury as miscellaneous receipts.

SEC. 9024. Each amount designated in this Act 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 shall be available (or rescinded, if applicable) only if the President subsequently so designates all such amounts and transmits such designations to the Congress.

This Act may be cited as the “Department of Defense Appropriations Act, 2017”.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The gentleman from New Jersey (Mr. FRELINGHUYSEN) and the gentleman from Indiana (Mr. VISCLOSKY) each will control 30 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from New Jersey.

GENERAL LEAVE

Mr. FRELINGHUYSEN. 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 H.R. 1301, and that I may include tabular material on the same.

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

There was no objection.

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

Mr. Speaker, I rise today to present H.R. 1301, the Defense Appropriations bill for fiscal year 2017.

In total, this bill provides \$577.9 billion in funding for the Department of Defense: \$516.1 billion in discretionary funding and \$61.8 billion in overseas contingency operations and global war on terrorism funding.

When combined with the funding provided in the continuing resolution supplemental enacted in December, total defense funding for fiscal year 2017 equals \$584 billion, consistent with the top line provided in the National Defense Authorization Act, and \$10.9 billion more than fiscal year 2016 levels.

Mr. Speaker, strengthening our national security and rebuilding our military starts today, with this agreement,

the first step after years of cutbacks. Our Armed Forces and intelligence community are currently operating under a continuing resolution, which denies them stability and predictability, both of which they have not had for many years.

H.R. 1301 provides that stability, removing defense funding from under continuing resolution autopilot, preventing further damage to our national defense and providing additional support for our men and women in uniform and their families.

Our troops serve with honor in Iraq, Afghanistan, Syria, South Korea, Japan, across the Baltics, the Sinai, and Africa on the ground, in the air, and aboard ships across the globe doing the work of freedom.

Mr. Speaker, this agreement rejects the troop reductions proposed by the previous administration, providing for increased end-strength levels authorized by the NDAA: 1.3 million Active Duty troops and 813,000 National Guard and Reserve troops, all of whom work as one team.

Our bill also fully funds the authorized 2.1 percent pay raise and provides increased funding for Defense Health Programs to ensure full care for all of our warfighters, their families, and military retirees.

This agreement also ensures that our Armed Forces have the training and equipment they need to conduct successful missions. Funding is increased for key readiness programs that prepare and train our troops and that modernize essential military installations. It reverses the previous administration's cuts to procurement, providing for additional production of state-of-the-art aircraft and ships.

In addition, we enhance cyber and ISR programs, or intelligence, surveillance and reconnaissance programs, capabilities our combatant commanders badly need.

This reflects congressional priorities. We took into account the views of each and every Member who worked with us throughout the process. This is a bipartisan, bicameral agreement that deserves the support of the House.

I thank Chairwoman KAY GRANGER for her efforts in bringing this bill to the floor today and for taking over the leadership of the Defense Subcommittee in January.

I also thank the subcommittee's ranking member, Mr. VISCLOSKEY, for his contributions to this bill and the earlier bill. He has been an excellent partner throughout this process, and I am grateful for our continued strong working relationship.

In addition, I commend NITA LOWEY, the ranking member of the full committee, for her partnership and commitment to completing all of our appropriations work.

Lastly, I thank the staff of the subcommittee that is behind me, both minority and majority, as well as our personal offices and the full Appropriations Committee for their tireless work putting this bill together.

In particular, I would like to acknowledge Will Smith and David Pomerantz, the outgoing staff directors for the Appropriations Committee, both majority and minority, in this remarkable committee. Both have made immeasurable contributions to the Appropriations Committee in this institution, and we are indebted for their service. We thank both of them and wish them both the best.

Mr. Speaker, today our Nation faces a dangerous and unpredictable world. At the same time, our Armed Forces are struggling to have our soldiers, sailors, airmen, and marines fully trained and ready to meet every conceivable threat. That important work to address that critical situation starts with this bill.

Mr. Speaker, I urge support of the agreement, and I reserve the balance of my time.

**EXPLANATORY STATEMENT SUBMITTED BY MR. FRELINGHUYSEN, CHAIRMAN OF THE HOUSE COMMITTEE ON APPROPRIATIONS REGARDING H.R. 1301**

The following is an explanation of the effects of this Act, which makes appropriations for the Department of Defense for fiscal year 2017. Unless otherwise noted, references to the House and Senate reports are to House Report 114-577 and Senate Report 114-263, respectively. The language contained in the House and Senate reports warrant full compliance and carry the same weight as language included in this explanatory statement unless specifically addressed to the contrary in the bill or this explanatory statement. While repeating some language from the House or Senate reports for emphasis, this explanatory statement does not intend to negate the language referred to above unless expressly provided herein.

**DEFINITION OF PROGRAM, PROJECT, AND ACTIVITY**

For the purposes of the Balanced Budget and Emergency Deficit Control Act of 1985 (Public Law 99-177), as amended by the Balanced Budget and Emergency Deficit Control Reaffirmation Act of 1987 (Public Law 100-119), and by the Budget Enforcement Act of 1990 (Public Law 101-508), the terms "program, project, and activity" for appropriations contained in this Act shall be defined as the most specific level of budget items identified in the Department of Defense Appropriations Act, 2017, the related classified annexes and explanatory statements, and the P-1 and R-1 budget justification documents as subsequently modified by congressional action.

The following exception to the above definition shall apply: the military personnel and the operation and maintenance accounts, for which the term "program, project, and activity" is defined as the appropriations accounts contained in the Department of Defense Appropriations Act.

At the time the President submits the budget request for fiscal year 2018, the Secretary of Defense is directed to transmit to the congressional defense committees budget justification documents to be known as the "M-1" and the "O-1" which shall identify, at the budget activity, activity group, and sub-activity group level, the amounts requested by the President to be appropriated to the Department of Defense for military personnel and operation and maintenance in any budget request, or amended budget request, for fiscal year 2018.

**REPROGRAMMING GUIDANCE**

The Secretary of Defense is directed to continue to follow the reprogramming guid-

ance for acquisition accounts as specified in the report accompanying the House version of the Department of Defense Appropriations bill for Fiscal Year 2008 (House Report 110-279). For operation and maintenance accounts, the Secretary of Defense shall continue to follow the reprogramming guidelines specified in the conference report accompanying H.R. 3222, the Department of Defense Appropriations Act, 2008. The dollar threshold for reprogramming funds shall remain at \$10,000,000 for military personnel; \$15,000,000 for operation and maintenance; \$20,000,000 for procurement; and \$10,000,000 for research, development, test and evaluation.

Also, the Under Secretary of Defense (Comptroller) is directed to continue to provide the congressional defense committees annual DD Form 1416 reports for titles I and II and quarterly, spreadsheet-based DD Form 1416 reports for Service and defense-wide accounts in titles III and IV of this Act. Reports for titles III and IV shall comply with guidance specified in the explanatory statement accompanying the Department of Defense Appropriations Act, 2006. The Department shall continue to follow the limitation that prior approval reprogrammings are set at either the specified dollar threshold or 20 percent of the procurement or research, development, test and evaluation line, whichever is less. These thresholds are cumulative from the base for reprogramming value as modified by any adjustments. Therefore, if the combined value of transfers into or out of a military personnel (M-1), an operation and maintenance (O-1), a procurement (P-1), or a research, development, test and evaluation (R-1) line exceeds the identified threshold, the Secretary of Defense must submit a prior approval reprogramming to the congressional defense committees. In addition, guidelines on the application of prior approval reprogramming procedures for congressional special interest items are established elsewhere in this statement.

**FUNDING INCREASES**

The funding increases outlined in the tables for each appropriation account shall be provided only for the specific purposes indicated in the tables.

**CONGRESSIONAL SPECIAL INTEREST ITEMS**

Items for which additional funds have been provided or items for which funding is specifically reduced as shown in the project level tables or in paragraphs using the phrase "only for" or "only to" are congressional special interest items for the purpose of the Base for Reprogramming (DD Form 1414). Each of these items must be carried on the DD Form 1414 at the stated amount, as specifically addressed in the explanatory statement.

**CLASSIFIED ANNEX**

Adjustments to classified programs are addressed in the accompanying classified annex.

**BUDGET LIAISON SUPPORT TO THE HOUSE AND SENATE DEFENSE APPROPRIATIONS SUBCOMMITTEES**

The House and Senate Defense Appropriations Subcommittees rely heavily on offices within the Comptroller organizations of the military departments and the Office of the Secretary of Defense to conduct their oversight responsibilities and make funding recommendations for the Department of Defense. Established in the 1970s in accordance with a recommendation of the Blue Ribbon Defense Panel, these offices facilitate the appropriate flow of information between the House and Senate Defense Appropriations Subcommittees and the Comptroller of the respective department or agency. In the early 1990s, the House and Senate Defense Appropriations Subcommittees restated the

support these organizations provide to the Committees and noted that “while the various offices of legislative affairs offer great assistance to DoD and the Congress, they do not provide the expertise and the direct relationship to the Comptroller organizations which are essential to the effective communication between DoD and the Committees on Appropriations.”

Further, the explanatory statement accompanying the Department of Defense Appropriations Act, 2016 echoed the imperative to maintain the existing liaison structure to achieve the highest level of communication and trust between the Department of Defense and the House and Senate Defense Appropriations Subcommittees.

The House and Senate Defense Appropriations Subcommittees repeat this support for the budget liaison organizations and reiterate previously stated concerns that efforts to incorporate these organizations into the military and Office of the Secretary of Defense legislative affairs offices would be deleterious to the appropriations process and to the utility of the budget liaison operation. Therefore, the agreement retains a provision in title II of this Act from previous years that prohibits the use of funds in this Act 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.

#### CYBERSPACE ACTIVITIES

The agreement fully funds the fiscal year 2017 base budget requirement of \$6,734,000,000 for the Army, Navy, Marine Corps, Air

Force, and the defense agencies cyberspace activities, an increase of \$992,000,000 over the fiscal year 2016 enacted level.

While the Service and defense-wide budget justification material, as well as the Department of Defense classified cyberspace activities information technology investments budget justification materials, provide some level of detail, much of the funding is encompassed within larger programs and funding lines, which limits visibility and congressional oversight of requested funding for cyberspace activities specifically.

Beginning in fiscal year 2018, the Department of Defense Chief Information Officer is directed to modify the cyberspace activities exhibit in order to provide increased visibility and clarity into the cyberspace activities funding requirements and changes to funding requirements from the previous fiscal year enacted levels, to segregate civilian and military pay, and to provide a crosswalk between the cyberspace activities justification books and the Services and defense-wide budget justification material.

Further, in order to provide additional clarity and to enhance oversight, the Department of Defense Chief Information Officer, in coordination with the Under Secretary of Defense (Comptroller) and the Service Secretaries, is directed to conduct a review of the budget justification material and provide a proposal to the House and Senate Appropriations Committees not later than September 1, 2017, for how to clearly delineate the Department of Defense cyber investment activities requested in the operation and maintenance, procurement, and research, development, test and evaluation accounts as part of the budget justification material begin-

ning with the fiscal year 2019 budget submission. The Under Secretary of Defense (Comptroller) and the Chief Information Officer are encouraged to consider establishing a unique cyber sub-activity group for operation and maintenance accounts and individual cost codes, projects, or program elements for procurement and research, development, test and evaluation accounts as part of this review.

The Department of Defense cyberspace activities table provided shows the amount of funding provided to each Service and defense-wide account in fiscal years 2016 and 2017. Funding appropriated therein may be used only for cyberspace activities as defined by the classified cyberspace activities information technology investment budget request for fiscal year 2017. The Secretary of Defense is directed to use normal prior approval reprogramming procedures to transfer funding out of any operation and maintenance, procurement, or research, development, test and evaluation accounts as identified in the table titled “Department of Defense Cyberspace Activities” for any purpose other than cyberspace activities. The Department of Defense Chief Information Officer shall submit to the House and Senate Appropriations Committees two reports not later than May 30, 2017, and November 30, 2017, which provide the mid-year and end of fiscal year financial obligation and execution data for cyberspace activities of each year.

This language replaces the language included under the heading “Cyberspace Operations” in House Report 114-577.

**DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE  
CYBERSPACE ACTIVITIES**

(Includes cybersecurity, cyberspace operations, and research and development)

[In thousands of dollars]

|  | <b>Fiscal Year 2016<br/>Enacted</b> | <b>Fiscal Year 2017<br/>Recommended</b> |
|--|-------------------------------------|---|
| <b>DEPARTMENT OF ARMY</b>                  |                                     |   |
| Military Personnel                         | 159,366                             | 163,409                                 |
| Operation and Maintenance                  | 606,353                             | 760,989                                 |
| Procurement                                | 94,268                              | 233,789                                 |
| Research, Development, Test and Evaluation | 85,131                              | 171,389                                 |
| <b>TOTAL, DEPARTMENT OF ARMY</b>           | <b>945,118</b>                      | <b>1,329,576</b>                        |
| <b>DEPARTMENT OF NAVY</b>                  |                                     |   |
| Working Capital Fund, Defense              | 116,954                             | 127,484                                 |
| Military Personnel                         | 220,828                             | 263,388                                 |
| Operation and Maintenance                  | 395,951                             | 452,003                                 |
| Procurement                                | 150,890                             | 104,228                                 |
| Research, Development, Test and Evaluation | 65,580                              | 91,057                                  |
| <b>TOTAL, DEPARTMENT OF NAVY</b>           | <b>950,203</b>                      | <b>1,038,160</b>                        |
| <b>DEPARTMENT OF AIR FORCE</b>             |                                     |   |
| Military Personnel                         | 257,054                             | 286,464                                 |
| Operation and Maintenance                  | 766,756                             | 1,020,518                               |
| Procurement                                | 268,253                             | 326,627                                 |
| Research, Development, Test and Evaluation | 253,519                             | 356,922                                 |
| <b>TOTAL, DEPARTMENT OF AIR FORCE</b>      | <b>1,545,582</b>                    | <b>1,990,531</b>                        |
| <b>DEFENSE-WIDE</b>                        |                                     |   |
| Working Capital Fund, Defense              | 345,221                             | 323,513                                 |
| Operation and Maintenance                  | 1,222,789                           | 1,311,556                               |
| Procurement                                | 74,125                              | 60,628                                  |
| Research, Development, Test and Evaluation | 658,702                             | 679,723                                 |
| <b>TOTAL, DEFENSE-WIDE</b>                 | <b>2,300,837</b>                    | <b>2,375,420</b>                        |
| <b>TOTAL, CYBERSPACE OPERATIONS</b>        | <b>5,741,740</b>                    | <b>6,733,687</b>                        |

QUARTERLY CYBER OPERATIONS  
BRIEFING

The Secretary of Defense is directed to provide quarterly briefings to the House and Senate Appropriations Committees on all of-

fensive and significant defensive military operations in cyberspace carried out by the Department of Defense not later than 30 days after the end of each fiscal quarter.

TITLE I—MILITARY PERSONNEL

The agreement provides \$128,725,978,000 in Title I, Military Personnel. The agreement on items addressed by either the House or the Senate is as follows:

## (IN THOUSANDS OF DOLLARS)

|  | BUDGET<br>REQUEST | FINAL<br>BILL |
|--|-------------------|---------------|
| -----                                    |                   |               |
| RECAPITULATION                           |                   |               |
| MILITARY PERSONNEL, ARMY.....            | 40,028,182        | 40,042,962    |
| MILITARY PERSONNEL, NAVY.....            | 27,951,605        | 27,889,405    |
| MILITARY PERSONNEL, MARINE CORPS.....    | 12,813,412        | 12,735,182    |
| MILITARY PERSONNEL, AIR FORCE.....       | 27,944,615        | 27,958,795    |
| RESERVE PERSONNEL, ARMY.....             | 4,561,703         | 4,524,863     |
| RESERVE PERSONNEL, NAVY.....             | 1,924,155         | 1,921,045     |
| RESERVE PERSONNEL, MARINE CORPS.....     | 744,995           | 744,795       |
| RESERVE PERSONNEL, AIR FORCE.....        | 1,742,906         | 1,725,526     |
| NATIONAL GUARD PERSONNEL, ARMY.....      | 7,910,694         | 7,899,423     |
| NATIONAL GUARD PERSONNEL, AIR FORCE..... | 3,280,065         | 3,283,982     |
| GRAND TOTAL, MILITARY PERSONNEL.....     | 128,902,332       | 128,725,978   |
|  | =====             | =====         |



SUMMARY OF MILITARY PERSONNEL END STRENGTH

|  | Fiscal year 2016 authorized | Fiscal Year 2017 |            |                     |                              |
|--|-----------------------------|------------------|------------|---------------------|------------------------------|
|  |                             | Budget request   | Final bill | Change from request | Change from fiscal year 2016 |
| <b>Active Forces (End Strength)</b>            |                             |                  |            |                     |                              |
| Army .....                                     | 475,000                     | 460,000          | 476,000    | 16,000              | 1,000                        |
| Navy .....                                     | 329,200                     | 322,900          | 323,900    | 1,000               | -5,300                       |
| Marine Corps .....                             | 184,000                     | 182,000          | 185,000    | 3,000               | 1,000                        |
| Air Force .....                                | 320,715                     | 317,000          | 321,000    | 4,000               | 285                          |
| Total, Active Forces .....                     | 1,308,915                   | 1,281,900        | 1,305,900  | 24,000              | -3,015                       |
| <b>Guard and Reserve Forces (End Strength)</b> |                             |                  |            |                     |                              |
| Army Reserve .....                             | 198,000                     | 195,000          | 199,000    | 4,000               | 1,000                        |
| Navy Reserve .....                             | 57,400                      | 58,000           | 58,000     | ---                 | 600                          |
| Marine Corps Reserve .....                     | 38,900                      | 38,500           | 38,500     | ---                 | -400                         |
| Air Force Reserve .....                        | 69,200                      | 69,000           | 69,000     | ---                 | -200                         |
| Army National Guard .....                      | 342,000                     | 335,000          | 343,000    | 8,000               | 1,000                        |
| Air National Guard .....                       | 105,500                     | 105,700          | 105,700    | ---                 | 200                          |
| Total, Selected Reserve .....                  | 811,000                     | 801,200          | 813,200    | 12,000              | 2,200                        |
| Total, Military Personnel .....                | 2,119,915                   | 2,083,100        | 2,119,100  | 36,000              | -815                         |

SUMMARY OF GUARD AND RESERVE FULL-TIME STRENGTH

|                                | Fiscal year 2016 authorized | Fiscal Year 2017 |            |                     |                              |
|--------------------------------|-----------------------------|------------------|------------|---------------------|------------------------------|
|                                |                             | Budget request   | Final bill | Change from request | Change from fiscal year 2016 |
| <b>Army Reserve:</b>           |                             |                  |            |                     |                              |
| AGR .....                      | 16,261                      | 16,261           | 16,261     | ---                 | ---                          |
| Technicians .....              | 7,395                       | 7,570            | 7,570      | ---                 | 175                          |
| <b>Navy Reserve:</b>           |                             |                  |            |                     |                              |
| AR .....                       | 9,934                       | 9,955            | 9,955      | ---                 | 21                           |
| <b>Marine Corps Reserve:</b>   |                             |                  |            |                     |                              |
| AR .....                       | 2,260                       | 2,261            | 2,261      | ---                 | 1                            |
| <b>Air Force Reserve:</b>      |                             |                  |            |                     |                              |
| AGR .....                      | 3,032                       | 2,955            | 2,955      | ---                 | -77                          |
| Technicians .....              | 9,814                       | 10,061           | 10,061     | ---                 | 247                          |
| <b>Army National Guard:</b>    |                             |                  |            |                     |                              |
| AGR .....                      | 30,770                      | 30,155           | 30,155     | ---                 | -615                         |
| Technicians .....              | 26,099                      | 25,507           | 25,507     | ---                 | -592                         |
| <b>Air National Guard:</b>     |                             |                  |            |                     |                              |
| AGR .....                      | 14,748                      | 14,764           | 14,764     | ---                 | 16                           |
| Technicians .....              | 22,104                      | 22,103           | 22,103     | ---                 | -1                           |
| <b>Totals:</b>                 |                             |                  |            |                     |                              |
| AGR/AR .....                   | 77,005                      | 76,351           | 76,351     | ---                 | -654                         |
| Technicians .....              | 65,412                      | 65,241           | 65,241     | ---                 | -171                         |
| Total, Full-Time Support ..... | 142,417                     | 141,592          | 141,592    | ---                 | -825                         |

MILITARY PERSONNEL OVERVIEW

The agreement provides the resources required for an additional 24,000 active forces and 12,000 selected reserve forces, as authorized by current law and above the requested end strength levels, in order to meet operational needs for fiscal year 2017. The agreement also provides the funding necessary to support a 2.1 percent pay raise for all military personnel, as authorized, effective January 1, 2017.

REPROGRAMMING GUIDANCE FOR MILITARY PERSONNEL ACCOUNTS

The Secretary of Defense is directed to submit the Base for Reprogramming (DD Form 1414) for each of the fiscal year 2017 appropriations accounts not later than 60 days after the enactment of this Act. The Secretary of Defense is prohibited from executing any reprogramming or transfer of funds for any purpose other than originally appropriated until the aforementioned re-

port is submitted to the House and Senate Appropriations Committees.

The Secretary of Defense is directed to use the normal prior approval reprogramming procedures to transfer funds in the Services' military personnel accounts between budget activities in excess of \$10,000,000.

MILITARY PERSONNEL SPECIAL INTEREST ITEMS

Items for which additional funds have been provided or have been specifically reduced as shown in the project level tables or in paragraphs using the phrase "only for" or "only to" in the explanatory statement are congressional special interest items for the purpose of the Base for Reprogramming (DD Form 1414). Each of these items must be carried on the DD Form 1414 at the stated amount as specifically addressed in the explanatory statement. Below Threshold Reprogrammings may not be used to either restore or reduce funding from congressional special interest items as identified on the DD Form 1414.

MILITARY BANDS

Military bands honor and celebrate warfighters, promote patriotism during community events, inspire servicemembers, and enhance efforts to recruit and retain troops. Band engagements play an important support role for national security and joint operations, opening diplomatic doors for political and military discussions while building trust and confidence with foreign military and civilian authorities. However, the activities of military bands must not detract from the core competencies of the military. The Secretary of Defense should review opportunities to ensure that only the critical functions of military bands are supported while minimizing impacts on funding for essential readiness, military personnel, modernization, and research and development activities.

MILITARY PERSONNEL, ARMY

The agreement on items addressed by either the House or the Senate is as follows:

(IN THOUSANDS OF DOLLARS)

|  | BUDGET<br>REQUEST | FINAL<br>BILL |
|--|-------------------|---------------|
| -----  |                   |               |
| 50 MILITARY PERSONNEL, ARMY                              |                   |               |
| 100 ACTIVITY 1: PAY AND ALLOWANCES OF OFFICERS           |                   |               |
| 150 BASIC PAY.....                                       | 6,846,876         | 6,846,876     |
| 200 RETIRED PAY ACCRUAL.....                             | 2,015,554         | 2,015,554     |
| 250 BASIC ALLOWANCE FOR HOUSING.....                     | 2,241,563         | 2,241,563     |
| 300 BASIC ALLOWANCE FOR SUBSISTENCE.....                 | 285,488           | 285,488       |
| 350 INCENTIVE PAYS.....                                  | 85,542            | 85,542        |
| 400 SPECIAL PAYS.....                                    | 367,175           | 367,175       |
| 450 ALLOWANCES.....                                      | 212,392           | 212,392       |
| 500 SEPARATION PAY.....                                  | 201,125           | 201,125       |
| 550 SOCIAL SECURITY TAX.....                             | 521,218           | 521,218       |
| 600 TOTAL, BUDGET ACTIVITY 1.....                        | 12,776,933        | 12,776,933    |
| 650 ACTIVITY 2: PAY AND ALLOWANCES OF ENLISTED PERSONNEL |                   |               |
| 700 BASIC PAY.....                                       | 12,429,886        | 12,429,886    |
| 750 RETIRED PAY ACCRUAL.....                             | 3,663,328         | 3,663,328     |
| 800 BASIC ALLOWANCE FOR HOUSING.....                     | 4,701,364         | 4,701,364     |
| 850 INCENTIVE PAYS.....                                  | 90,342            | 90,342        |
| 900 SPECIAL PAYS.....                                    | 395,840           | 395,840       |
| 950 ALLOWANCES.....                                      | 707,120           | 707,120       |
| 1000 SEPARATION PAY.....                                 | 523,385           | 523,385       |
| 1050 SOCIAL SECURITY TAX.....                            | 950,887           | 950,887       |
| 1100 TOTAL, BUDGET ACTIVITY 2.....                       | 23,462,152        | 23,462,152    |
| 1150 ACTIVITY 3: PAY AND ALLOWANCES OF CADETS            |                   |               |
| 1200 ACADEMY CADETS.....                                 | 81,184            | 81,184        |
| 1250 ACTIVITY 4: SUBSISTENCE OF ENLISTED PERSONNEL       |                   |               |
| 1300 BASIC ALLOWANCE FOR SUBSISTENCE.....                | 1,240,112         | 1,240,112     |
| 1350 SUBSISTENCE-IN-KIND.....                            | 594,481           | 574,481       |
| 1400 FAMILY SUBSISTENCE SUPPLEMENTAL ALLOWANCE.....      | 813               | 813           |
| 1450 TOTAL, BUDGET ACTIVITY 4.....                       | 1,835,406         | 1,815,406     |

(IN THOUSANDS OF DOLLARS)

|       | BUDGET<br>REQUEST                          | FINAL<br>BILL |
|-------|--|---------------|
| ----- |  |               |
| 1500  | ACTIVITY 5: PERMANENT CHANGE OF STATION    |               |
| 1550  | 155,211                                    | 155,211       |
| 1600  | 149,240                                    | 149,240       |
| 1650  | 428,891                                    | 428,891       |
| 1700  | 710,007                                    | 710,007       |
| 1750  | 302,576                                    | 302,576       |
| 1800  | 4,033                                      | 4,033         |
| 1850  | 14,073                                     | 14,073        |
| 1900  | 47,766                                     | 47,766        |
| 1950  | 1,811,797                                  | 1,811,797     |
| ----- |  |               |
| 2000  | ACTIVITY 6: OTHER MILITARY PERSONNEL COSTS |               |
| 2050  | 621  | 621           |
| 2100  | 132  | 132           |
| 2150  | 38,000                                     | 38,000        |
| 2200  | 168,656                                    | 168,656       |
| 2250  | 634  | 634           |
| 2300  | 576  | 576           |
| 2350  | 11,284                                     | 11,284        |
| 2400  | 251  | 251           |
| 2450  | 97,362                                     | 97,362        |
| 2500  | 27,522                                     | 27,522        |
| 2550  | 345,038                                    | 345,038       |
| 2600  | -284,328                                   | -284,328      |
| 2650  | ---  | 34,780        |
| ===== |  |               |
| 2700  | 40,028,182                                 | 40,042,962    |
| ----- |  |               |
| 6300  | 40,028,182                                 | 40,042,962    |
| ===== |  |               |

EXPLANATION OF PROJECT LEVEL ADJUSTMENTS  
[In thousands of dollars]

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| M-1  | Budget Request | Final Bill     |
|--|----------------|----------------|
| <b>BA-4: SUBSISTENCE OF ENLISTED PERSONNEL</b> |                |                |
| <b>SUBSISTENCE-IN-KIND</b>                     | <b>594,481</b> | <b>574,481</b> |
| Excess growth                                  |                | -20,000        |
| <b>UNDISTRIBUTED ADJUSTMENTS</b>               |                |                |
| Unobligated/Unexpended balances                |                | -37,220        |
| Increase in Army end strength/pay raise        |                | 843,000        |
| Excess to requirement                          |                | -771,000       |

MILITARY PERSONNEL, NAVY

The agreement on items addressed by either the House or the Senate is as follows:

(IN THOUSANDS OF DOLLARS)

|       | BUDGET<br>REQUEST                                    | FINAL<br>BILL |
|-------|--|---------------|
| ----- |  |               |
| 6400  | MILITARY PERSONNEL, NAVY                             |               |
| 6450  | ACTIVITY 1: PAY AND ALLOWANCES OF OFFICERS           |               |
| 6500  | 4,120,767  | 4,120,767     |
| 6550  | 1,214,093  | 1,214,093     |
| 6600  | 1,497,045  | 1,497,045     |
| 6650  | 170,255  | 170,255       |
| 6700  | 132,868  | 132,868       |
| 6750  | 428,731  | 428,731       |
| 6800  | 118,231  | 118,231       |
| 6850  | 47,200   | 47,200        |
| 6900  | 313,964  | 313,964       |
| 6950  | 8,043,154  | 8,043,154     |
| ----- |  |               |
| 7000  | ACTIVITY 2: PAY AND ALLOWANCES OF ENLISTED PERSONNEL |               |
| 7050  | 8,940,145  | 8,940,145     |
| 7100  | 2,636,817  | 2,636,817     |
| 7150  | 4,254,377  | 4,254,377     |
| 7200  | 103,685  | 103,685       |
| 7250  | 752,380  | 752,380       |
| 7300  | 544,072  | 544,072       |
| 7350  | 161,985  | 161,985       |
| 7400  | 683,920  | 683,920       |
| 7450  | 18,077,381   | 18,077,381    |
| ----- |  |               |
| 7500  | ACTIVITY 3: PAY AND ALLOWANCES OF MIDSHIPMEN         |               |
| 7550  | 81,580   | 81,580        |
| 7600  | ACTIVITY 4: SUBSISTENCE OF ENLISTED PERSONNEL        |               |
| 7650  | 804,972  | 804,972       |
| 7700  | 378,674  | 378,674       |
| 7750  | 10   | 10            |
| 7800  | 1,183,656  | 1,183,656     |
| ----- |  |               |

(IN THOUSANDS OF DOLLARS)

|       | BUDGET<br>REQUEST                          | FINAL<br>BILL |
|-------|--|---------------|
| ----- |  |               |
| 7850  | ACTIVITY 5: PERMANENT CHANGE OF STATION    |               |
| 7900  | 84,530                                     | 84,530        |
| 7950  | 66,298                                     | 66,298        |
| 8000  | 184,700                                    | 184,700       |
| 8050  | 228,489                                    | 228,489       |
| 8100  | 123,633                                    | 123,633       |
| 8150  | 24,746                                     | 24,746        |
| 8200  | 12,686                                     | 12,686        |
| 8250  | 16,225                                     | 16,225        |
| 8350  | 741,307                                    | 741,307       |
| ----- |  |               |
| 8400  | ACTIVITY 6: OTHER MILITARY PERSONNEL COSTS |               |
| 8450  | 71   | 71            |
| 8500  | 1,060                                      | 1,060         |
| 8550  | 13,500                                     | 13,500        |
| 8600  | 78,956                                     | 78,956        |
| 8650  | 16,505                                     | 16,505        |
| 8700  | 250  | 250           |
| 8750  | 8,434                                      | 8,434         |
| 8800  | 30   | 30            |
| 8900  | 20,234                                     | 20,234        |
| 8950  | 14,990                                     | 14,990        |
| 9000  | 154,030                                    | 154,030       |
| 9050  | -329,503                                   | -329,503      |
| 9100  | ---  | -62,200       |
| ===== |  |               |
| 9200  | 27,951,605                                 | 27,889,405    |
| ----- |  |               |
| 11000 | 27,951,605                                 | 27,889,405    |
| ===== |  |               |

EXPLANATION OF PROJECT LEVEL ADJUSTMENTS  
[In thousands of dollars]

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| M-1                                     | Budget Request | Final Bill     |
|---|----------------|----------------|
| <b>UNDISTRIBUTED ADJUSTMENTS</b>        |                | <b>-62,200</b> |
| Unobligated/Unexpended balances         |                | -175,000       |
| Increase in Navy end strength/pay raise |                | 112,800        |

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MILITARY PERSONNEL, MARINE CORPS

The agreement on items addressed by either the House or the Senate is as follows:

(IN THOUSANDS OF DOLLARS)

|       | BUDGET<br>REQUEST                                    | FINAL<br>BILL |
|-------|--|---------------|
| ----- |  |               |
| 12000 | MILITARY PERSONNEL, MARINE CORPS                     |               |
| 12050 | ACTIVITY 1: PAY AND ALLOWANCES OF OFFICERS           |               |
| 12100 | 1,543,145  | 1,543,145     |
| 12150 | 454,866  | 454,866       |
| 12200 | 511,997  | 511,997       |
| 12250 | 65,927   | 65,927        |
| 12300 | 31,661   | 31,661        |
| 12350 | 3,582  | 3,582         |
| 12400 | 35,359   | 35,359        |
| 12450 | 13,077   | 13,077        |
| 12500 | 117,478  | 117,478       |
| 12550 | 2,777,092  | 2,777,092     |
| 12600 | ACTIVITY 2: PAY AND ALLOWANCES OF ENLISTED PERSONNEL |               |
| 12650 | 4,840,416  | 4,840,416     |
| 12700 | 1,425,856  | 1,425,856     |
| 12750 | 1,557,367  | 1,557,367     |
| 12800 | 9,137  | 9,137         |
| 12850 | 116,757  | 116,757       |
| 12900 | 289,349  | 289,349       |
| 12950 | 97,926   | 97,926        |
| 13000 | 369,924  | 369,924       |
| 13050 | 8,706,732  | 8,706,732     |
| 13100 | ACTIVITY 4: SUBSISTENCE OF ENLISTED PERSONNEL        |               |
| 13150 | 440,800  | 440,800       |
| 13200 | 386,455  | 386,455       |
| 13250 | 10   | 10            |
| 13300 | 827,265  | 827,265       |

(IN THOUSANDS OF DOLLARS)

|       | BUDGET<br>REQUEST                          | FINAL<br>BILL |
|-------|--|---------------|
| ----- |  |               |
| 13350 | ACTIVITY 5: PERMANENT CHANGE OF STATION    |               |
| 13400 | 64,291                                     | 64,291        |
| 13450 | 7,185                                      | 7,185         |
| 13500 | 130,620                                    | 130,620       |
| 13550 | 107,630                                    | 107,630       |
| 13600 | 109,224                                    | 109,224       |
| 13650 | 380  | 380           |
| 13700 | 7,942                                      | 7,942         |
| 13750 | 5,473                                      | 5,473         |
| 13850 | 432,745                                    | 432,745       |
| ----- |  |               |
| 13900 | ACTIVITY 6: OTHER MILITARY PERSONNEL COSTS |               |
| 13950 | 395  | 395           |
| 14000 | 19   | 19            |
| 14050 | 12,900                                     | 12,900        |
| 14100 | 77,928                                     | 77,928        |
| 14150 | 7,125                                      | 7,125         |
| 14200 | 116  | 116           |
| 14250 | 2,122                                      | 2,122         |
| 14300 | 101  | 101           |
| 14400 | 3,589                                      | 3,589         |
| 14450 | 104,295                                    | 104,295       |
| 14500 | -34,717                                    | -34,717       |
| 14600 | ---  | -78,230       |
| ===== |  |               |
| 14650 | 12,813,412                                 | 12,735,182    |
| ----- |  |               |
| 16000 | 12,813,412                                 | 12,735,182    |
| ===== |  |               |

EXPLANATION OF PROJECT LEVEL ADJUSTMENTS  
[In thousands of dollars]

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| M-1   | Budget Request | Final Bill     |
|---|----------------|----------------|
| <b>UNDISTRIBUTED ADJUSTMENTS</b>                |                | <b>-78,230</b> |
| Unobligated/Unexpended balances                 |                | -112,030       |
| Permanent change of station restoral            |                | 20,000         |
| Increase in Marine Corps end strength/pay raise |                | 13,800         |

MILITARY PERSONNEL, AIR FORCE

The agreement on items addressed by either the House or the Senate is as follows:

(IN THOUSANDS OF DOLLARS)

|       | BUDGET<br>REQUEST                                    | FINAL<br>BILL |
|-------|--|---------------|
| ----- |  |               |
| 17000 | MILITARY PERSONNEL, AIR FORCE                        |               |
| 17050 | ACTIVITY 1: PAY AND ALLOWANCES OF OFFICERS           |               |
| 17100 | 4,886,786  | 4,886,786     |
| 17150 | 1,433,571  | 1,433,571     |
| 17200 | 1,507,570  | 1,507,570     |
| 17250 | 199,210  | 199,210       |
| 17300 | 230,325  | 230,325       |
| 17350 | 303,925  | 303,925       |
| 17400 | 110,509  | 110,509       |
| 17450 | 54,540   | 54,540        |
| 17500 | 373,187  | 373,187       |
| 17550 | 9,099,623  | 9,099,623     |
| ----- |  |               |
| 17600 | ACTIVITY 2: PAY AND ALLOWANCES OF ENLISTED PERSONNEL |               |
| 17650 | 8,811,898  | 8,811,898     |
| 17700 | 2,591,637  | 2,591,637     |
| 17750 | 3,674,509  | 3,674,509     |
| 17800 | 35,601   | 35,601        |
| 17850 | 357,581  | 357,581       |
| 17900 | 503,008  | 503,008       |
| 17950 | 109,908  | 109,908       |
| 18000 | 674,109  | 674,109       |
| 18050 | 16,758,251   | 16,758,251    |
| ----- |  |               |
| 18100 | ACTIVITY 3: PAY AND ALLOWANCES OF CADETS             |               |
| 18150 | 72,144   | 72,144        |
| 18200 | ACTIVITY 4: SUBSISTENCE OF ENLISTED PERSONNEL        |               |
| 18250 | 1,007,662  | 1,007,662     |
| 18300 | 131,986  | 131,986       |
| 18350 | 8  | 8             |
| 18400 | 1,139,656  | 1,139,656     |
| ----- |  |               |

(IN THOUSANDS OF DOLLARS)

|       | BUDGET<br>REQUEST                          | FINAL<br>BILL |
|-------|--|---------------|
| ----- |  |               |
| 18450 | ACTIVITY 5: PERMANENT CHANGE OF STATION    |               |
| 18500 | 90,791                                     | 90,791        |
| 18550 | 71,207                                     | 71,207        |
| 18600 | 265,682                                    | 265,682       |
| 18650 | 567,998                                    | 567,998       |
| 18700 | 147,938                                    | 147,938       |
| 18750 | 9,204                                      | 9,204         |
| 18800 | 23,664                                     | 23,664        |
| 18850 | 34,701                                     | 34,701        |
| 18950 | 1,211,185                                  | 1,211,185     |
| ----- |  |               |
| 19000 | ACTIVITY 6: OTHER MILITARY PERSONNEL COSTS |               |
| 19050 | 16   | 16            |
| 19100 | 2,691                                      | 2,691         |
| 19150 | 16,000                                     | 16,000        |
| 19200 | 53,431                                     | 53,431        |
| 19300 | 79   | 79            |
| 19350 | 435  | 435           |
| 19400 | 4,841                                      | 4,841         |
| 19450 | 723  | 723           |
| 19550 | 29,445                                     | 29,445        |
| 19600 | 18,200                                     | 18,200        |
| 19650 | 125,861                                    | 125,861       |
| 19700 | -462,105                                   | -462,105      |
| 19750 | ---  | 14,180        |
| ===== |  |               |
| 19800 | 27,944,615                                 | 27,958,795    |
| ----- |  |               |
| 21000 | 27,944,615                                 | 27,958,795    |
| ===== |  |               |

EXPLANATION OF PROJECT LEVEL ADJUSTMENTS  
[In thousands of dollars]

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| M-1  | Budget Request | Final Bill |
|--|----------------|------------|
| <b>UNDISTRIBUTED ADJUSTMENTS</b>             |                | 14,180     |
| Unobligated/Unexpended balances              |                | -192,220   |
| Increase in Air Force end strength/pay raise |                | 206,400    |



RESERVE PERSONNEL, ARMY

The agreement on items addressed by either the House or the Senate is as follows:

(IN THOUSANDS OF DOLLARS)

|  | BUDGET<br>REQUEST | FINAL<br>BILL |
|--|-------------------|---------------|
| 23000 RESERVE PERSONNEL, ARMY                              |                   |               |
| 23050 ACTIVITY 1: RESERVE COMPONENT TRAINING AND SUPPORT   |                   |               |
| 23100 PAY GROUP A TRAINING (15 DAYS & DRILLS 24/48).....   | 1,549,028         | 1,549,028     |
| 23150 PAY GROUP B TRAINING (BACKFILL FOR ACTIVE DUTY)..... | 41,018            | 41,018        |
| 23200 PAY GROUP F TRAINING (RECRUITS).....                 | 216,524           | 216,524       |
| 23250 PAY GROUP P TRAINING (PIPELINE RECRUITS).....        | 11,514            | 11,514        |
| 23300 MOBILIZATION TRAINING .....                          | 326               | 326           |
| 23350 SCHOOL TRAINING.....                                 | 224,758           | 224,758       |
| 23400 SPECIAL TRAINING.....                                | 281,611           | 281,611       |
| 23450 ADMINISTRATION AND SUPPORT.....                      | 2,120,835         | 2,120,835     |
| 23500 EDUCATION BENEFITS.....                              | 4,124             | 4,124         |
| 23550 HEALTH PROFESSION SCHOLARSHIP .....                  | 59,937            | 59,937        |
| 23600 OTHER PROGRAMS .....                                 | 52,028            | 52,028        |
| 23650 TOTAL, BUDGET ACTIVITY 1.....                        | 4,561,703         | 4,561,703     |
| 23800 UNDISTRIBUTED ADJUSTMENT.....                        | ---               | -36,840       |
| 24000 TOTAL RESERVE PERSONNEL, ARMY.....                   | 4,561,703         | 4,524,863     |

EXPLANATION OF PROJECT LEVEL ADJUSTMENTS  
[In thousands of dollars]

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| M-1   | Budget Request | Final Bill     |
|---|----------------|----------------|
| <b>UNDISTRIBUTED ADJUSTMENTS</b>                |                | <b>-36,840</b> |
| Unobligated/Unexpended balances                 |                | -89,940        |
| Increase in Army Reserve end strength/pay raise |                | 53,100         |

## RESERVE PERSONNEL, NAVY

The agreement on items addressed by either the House or the Senate is as follows:

(IN THOUSANDS OF DOLLARS)

|  | BUDGET<br>REQUEST | FINAL<br>BILL |
|--|-------------------|---------------|
| 26000 RESERVE PERSONNEL, NAVY                              |                   |               |
| 26050 ACTIVITY 1: RESERVE COMPONENT TRAINING AND SUPPORT   |                   |               |
| 26100 PAY GROUP A TRAINING (15 DAYS & DRILLS 24/48).....   | 625,660           | 625,660       |
| 26150 PAY GROUP B TRAINING (BACKFILL FOR ACTIVE DUTY)..... | 7,369             | 7,369         |
| 26200 PAY GROUP F TRAINING (RECRUITS).....                 | 62,904            | 62,904        |
| 26250 MOBILIZATION TRAINING.....                           | 8,732             | 8,732         |
| 26300 SCHOOL TRAINING.....                                 | 50,441            | 50,441        |
| 26350 SPECIAL TRAINING.....                                | 112,504           | 112,504       |
| 26400 ADMINISTRATION AND SUPPORT.....                      | 1,004,041         | 1,004,041     |
| 26450 EDUCATION BENEFITS.....                              | 105               | 105           |
| 26500 HEALTH PROFESSION SCHOLARSHIP.....                   | 52,399            | 52,399        |
| 26550 TOTAL, BUDGET ACTIVITY 1.....                        | 1,924,155         | 1,924,155     |
| 26600 UNDISTRIBUTED ADJUSTMENT.....                        | ---               | -3,110        |
| 27000 TOTAL, RESERVE PERSONNEL, NAVY.....                  | 1,924,155         | 1,921,045     |

EXPLANATION OF PROJECT LEVEL ADJUSTMENTS  
[In thousands of dollars]

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| M-1                              | Budget Request | Final Bill    |
|----------------------------------|----------------|---------------|
| <b>UNDISTRIBUTED ADJUSTMENTS</b> |                | <b>-3,110</b> |
| Unobligated/Unexpended balances  |                | -8,010        |
| Navy Reserve pay raise           |                | 4,900         |

RESERVE PERSONNEL, MARINE CORPS

The agreement on items addressed by either the House or the Senate is as follows:

(IN THOUSANDS OF DOLLARS)

|  | BUDGET<br>REQUEST | FINAL<br>BILL |
|--|-------------------|---------------|
| 28000 RESERVE PERSONNEL, MARINE CORPS                    |                   |               |
| 28050 ACTIVITY 1: RESERVE COMPONENT TRAINING AND SUPPORT |                   |               |
| 28100 PAY GROUP A TRAINING (15 DAYS & DRILLS 24/48)..... | 274,555           | 274,555       |
| 28150 PAY GROUP B TRAINING (BACKFILL FOR ACT DUTY).....  | 43,539            | 43,539        |
| 28200 PAY GROUP F TRAINING (RECRUITS).....               | 124,902           | 124,902       |
| 28300 MOBILIZATION TRAINING.....                         | 2,096             | 2,096         |
| 28350 SCHOOL TRAINING.....                               | 24,607            | 24,607        |
| 28400 SPECIAL TRAINING.....                              | 29,000            | 29,000        |
| 28450 ADMINISTRATION AND SUPPORT.....                    | 237,484           | 237,484       |
| 28500 PLATOON LEADER CLASS.....                          | 8,124             | 8,124         |
| 28550 EDUCATION BENEFITS.....                            | 688               | 688           |
| 28600 TOTAL, BUDGET ACTIVITY 1.....                      | 744,995           | 744,995       |
| 28700 UNDISTRIBUTED ADJUSTMENT.....                      | ---               | -200          |
| 29000 TOTAL, RESERVE PERSONNEL, MARINE CORPS.....        | 744,995           | 744,795       |



EXPLANATION OF PROJECT LEVEL ADJUSTMENTS  
[In thousands of dollars]

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| M-1                              | Budget Request | Final Bill  |
|----------------------------------|----------------|-------------|
| <b>UNDISTRIBUTED ADJUSTMENTS</b> |                | <b>-200</b> |
| Unobligated/Unexpended balances  |                | -2,100      |
| Marine Corps Reserve pay raise   |                | 1,900       |

RESERVE PERSONNEL, AIR FORCE

The agreement on items addressed by either the House or the Senate is as follows:

(IN THOUSANDS OF DOLLARS)

|  | BUDGET<br>REQUEST | FINAL<br>BILL |
|--|-------------------|---------------|
| 30000 RESERVE PERSONNEL, AIR FORCE                         |                   |               |
| 30050 ACTIVITY 1: RESERVE COMPONENT TRAINING AND SUPPORT   |                   |               |
| 30100 PAY GROUP A TRAINING (15 DAYS & DRILLS 24/48).....   | 696,068           | 696,068       |
| 30150 PAY GROUP B TRAINING (BACKFILL FOR ACTIVE DUTY)..... | 98,133            | 98,133        |
| 30200 PAY GROUP F TRAINING (RECRUITS).....                 | 55,568            | 55,568        |
| 30250 PAY GROUP P TRAINING (PIPELINE RECRUITS).....        | 2,559             | 2,559         |
| 30300 MOBILIZATION TRAINING.....                           | 703               | 703           |
| 30350 SCHOOL TRAINING.....                                 | 159,593           | 159,593       |
| 30400 SPECIAL TRAINING.....                                | 244,844           | 244,844       |
| 30450 ADMINISTRATION AND SUPPORT.....                      | 409,615           | 409,615       |
| 30500 EDUCATION BENEFITS.....                              | 12,533            | 12,533        |
| 30550 HEALTH PROFESSION SCHOLARSHIP.....                   | 60,301            | 60,301        |
| 30600 OTHER PROGRAMS (ADMIN & SUPPORT).....                | 2,989             | 2,989         |
| 30650 TOTAL, BUDGET ACTIVITY 1.....                        | 1,742,906         | 1,742,906     |
| 30750 UNDISTRIBUTED ADJUSTMENT.....                        | ---               | -17,380       |
| 31000 TOTAL, RESERVE PERSONNEL, AIR FORCE.....             | 1,742,906         | 1,725,526     |

EXPLANATION OF PROJECT LEVEL ADJUSTMENTS  
[In thousands of dollars]

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| M-1                              | Budget Request | Final Bill |
|----------------------------------|----------------|------------|
| <b>UNDISTRIBUTED ADJUSTMENTS</b> |                | -17,380    |
| Unobligated/Unexpended balances  |                | -21,780    |
| Air Force Reserve pay raise      |                | 4,400      |

*March 8, 2017*

NATIONAL GUARD PERSONNEL, ARMY

The agreement on items addressed by either the House or the Senate is as follows:

(IN THOUSANDS OF DOLLARS)

|  | BUDGET<br>REQUEST | FINAL<br>BILL |
|--|-------------------|---------------|
| 32000 NATIONAL GUARD PERSONNEL, ARMY                     |                   |               |
| 32050 ACTIVITY 1: RESERVE COMPONENT TRAINING AND SUPPORT |                   |               |
| 32100 PAY GROUP A TRAINING (15 DAYS & DRILLS 24/48)..... | 2,561,418         | 2,561,418     |
| 32150 PAY GROUP F TRAINING (RECRUITS).....               | 551,868           | 551,868       |
| 32200 PAY GROUP P TRAINING (PIPELINE RECRUITS).....      | 46,202            | 46,202        |
| 32250 SCHOOL TRAINING.....                               | 546,563           | 536,563       |
| 32300 SPECIAL TRAINING.....                              | 570,009           | 590,659       |
| 32350 ADMINISTRATION AND SUPPORT.....                    | 3,632,138         | 3,632,138     |
| 32400 EDUCATION BENEFITS.....                            | 2,496             | 2,496         |
| 32450 TOTAL, BUDGET ACTIVITY 1.....                      | 7,910,694         | 7,921,344     |
| 32600 UNDISTRIBUTED ADJUSTMENT.....                      | ---               | -21,921       |
| 33000 TOTAL, NATIONAL GUARD PERSONNEL, ARMY.....         | 7,910,694         | 7,899,423     |

EXPLANATION OF PROJECT LEVEL ADJUSTMENTS  
[In thousands of dollars]

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| M-1  | Budget Request | Final Bill |
|--|----------------|------------|
| <b>SCHOOL TRAINING</b>                                 | 546,563        | 536,563    |
| Unjustified increase                                   |                | -10,000    |
| <b>SPECIAL TRAINING</b>                                | 570,009        | 590,659    |
| Program increase - State Partnership Program           |                | 3,750      |
| Cyber protection teams                                 |                | 6,900      |
| Operation Phalanx                                      |                | 10,000     |
| <b>UNDISTRIBUTED ADJUSTMENTS</b>                       |                | -21,921    |
| Unobligated/Unexpended balances                        |                | -120,000   |
| Program increase - trauma training                     |                | 1,579      |
| Increase in Army National Guard end strength/pay raise |                | 96,500     |

NATIONAL GUARD PERSONNEL, AIR  
FORCE

The agreement on items addressed by either the House or the Senate is as follows:



(IN THOUSANDS OF DOLLARS)

|  | BUDGET<br>REQUEST | FINAL<br>BILL |
|--|-------------------|---------------|
| 34000 NATIONAL GUARD PERSONNEL, AIR FORCE                |                   |               |
| 34050 ACTIVITY 1: RESERVE COMPONENT TRAINING AND SUPPORT |                   |               |
| 34100 PAY GROUP A TRAINING (15 DAYS & DRILLS 24/48)..... | 934,650           | 934,650       |
| 34150 PAY GROUP F TRAINING (RECRUITS).....               | 131,022           | 131,022       |
| 34200 PAY GROUP P TRAINING (PIPELINE RECRUITS).....      | 10,555            | 10,555        |
| 34250 SCHOOL TRAINING.....                               | 349,904           | 349,904       |
| 34300 SPECIAL TRAINING.....                              | 167,077           | 169,027       |
| 34350 ADMINISTRATION AND SUPPORT.....                    | 1,678,355         | 1,678,355     |
| 34400 EDUCATION BENEFITS.....                            | 8,502             | 8,502         |
| 34450 TOTAL, BUDGET ACTIVITY 1.....                      | 3,280,065         | 3,282,015     |
| 34700 UNDISTRIBUTED ADJUSTMENT.....                      | ---               | 1,967         |
| 35000 TOTAL, NATIONAL GUARD PERSONNEL, AIR FORCE.....    | 3,280,065         | 3,283,982     |

EXPLANATION OF PROJECT LEVEL ADJUSTMENTS  
[In thousands of dollars]

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| M-1  | Budget Request | Final Bill |
|--|----------------|------------|
| <b>SPECIAL TRAINING</b>                      | 167,077        | 169,027    |
| Program increase - State Partnership Program |                | 1,950      |
| <b>UNDISTRIBUTED ADJUSTMENTS</b>             |                | 1,967      |
| Unobligated/Unexpended balances              |                | -8,000     |
| Program increase - trauma training           |                | 1,367      |
| Air National Guard pay raise                 |                | 8,600      |

*March 8, 2017*

CONGRESSIONAL RECORD—HOUSE

**H1679**

TITLE II—OPERATION AND  
MAINTENANCE

agreement on items addressed by either the  
House or the Senate is as follows:

The agreement provides \$167,603,260,000 in  
Title II, Operation and Maintenance. The

(IN THOUSANDS OF DOLLARS)

BUDGET  
REQUEST                      FINAL  
BILL

-----  
RECAPITULATION

|  |             |             |
|--|-------------|-------------|
| OPERATION & MAINTENANCE, ARMY.....                     | 33,809,040  | 32,738,173  |
| OPERATION & MAINTENANCE, NAVY.....                     | 39,483,581  | 38,552,017  |
| OPERATION & MAINTENANCE, MARINE CORPS.....             | 5,954,258   | 5,676,152   |
| OPERATION & MAINTENANCE, AIR FORCE.....                | 37,518,056  | 36,247,724  |
| OPERATION & MAINTENANCE, DEFENSE-WIDE.....             | 32,571,590  | 32,373,949  |
| OPERATION & MAINTENANCE, ARMY RESERVE.....             | 2,712,331   | 2,743,688   |
| OPERATION & MAINTENANCE, NAVY RESERVE.....             | 927,656     | 929,656     |
| OPERATION & MAINTENANCE, MARINE CORPS RESERVE.....     | 270,633     | 271,133     |
| OPERATION & MAINTENANCE, AIR FORCE RESERVE.....        | 3,067,929   | 3,069,229   |
| OPERATION & MAINTENANCE, ARMY NATIONAL GUARD.....      | 6,825,370   | 6,861,478   |
| OPERATION & MAINTENANCE, AIR NATIONAL GUARD.....       | 6,703,578   | 6,615,095   |
| UNITED STATES COURT OF APPEALS FOR THE ARMED FORCES... | 14,194      | 14,194      |
| ENVIRONMENTAL RESTORATION, ARMY.....                   | 170,167     | 170,167     |
| ENVIRONMENTAL RESTORATION, NAVY.....                   | 281,762     | 289,262     |
| ENVIRONMENTAL RESTORATION, AIR FORCE.....              | 371,521     | 371,521     |
| ENVIRONMENTAL RESTORATION, DEFENSE-WIDE.....           | 9,009       | 9,009       |
| ENVIRONMENTAL RESTORATION, FORMERLY USED DEFENSE SITES | 197,084     | 222,084     |
| OVERSEAS HUMANITARIAN, DISASTER, AND CIVIC AID.....    | 105,125     | 123,125     |
| COOPERATIVE THREAT REDUCTION ACCOUNT.....              | 325,604     | 325,604     |
|  | =====       | =====       |
| GRAND TOTAL, OPERATION & MAINTENANCE.....              | 171,318,488 | 167,603,260 |
|  | =====       | =====       |

REPROGRAMMING GUIDANCE FOR OPERATION  
AND MAINTENANCE ACCOUNTS

The Secretary of Defense is directed to submit the Base for Reprogramming (DD Form 1414) for each of the fiscal year 2017 appropriation accounts not later than 60 days after the enactment of this Act. The Secretary of Defense is prohibited from executing any reprogramming or transfer of funds for any purpose other than originally appropriated until the aforementioned report is submitted to the House and Senate Appropriations Committees.

The Secretary of Defense is directed to use the normal prior approval reprogramming procedures to transfer funds in the Services' operation and maintenance accounts between O-1 budget activities in excess of \$15,000,000. In addition, the Secretary of Defense should follow prior approval reprogramming procedures for transfers in excess of \$15,000,000 out of the following budget sub-activities:

*Army:*

Maneuver units  
Modular support brigades  
Land forces operations support  
Force readiness operations support  
Land forces depot maintenance  
Base operations support  
Facilities sustainment, restoration, and modernization

*Navy:*

Mission and other flight operations  
Aircraft depot maintenance  
Mission and other ship operations  
Ship depot maintenance  
Facilities sustainment, restoration, and modernization

*Marine Corps:*

Depot maintenance  
Facilities sustainment, restoration, and modernization

*Air Force:*

Primary combat forces  
Combat enhancement forces  
Operating forces depot maintenance  
Facilities sustainment, restoration, and modernization  
Mobilization depot maintenance  
Training and recruiting depot maintenance  
Administration and service-wide depot maintenance

*Air Force Reserve:*

Depot maintenance

*Air National Guard:*

Depot maintenance

Additionally, the Secretary of Defense should follow prior approval reprogramming procedures for transfers in excess of \$15,000,000 into the following budget sub-activity:

*Operation and Maintenance, Army National Guard:*

Other personnel support/recruiting and advertising

With respect to Operation and Maintenance, Defense-Wide, proposed transfers of funds to or from the levels specified for defense agencies in excess of \$15,000,000 shall be subject to prior approval reprogramming procedures.

OPERATION AND MAINTENANCE SPECIAL  
INTEREST ITEMS

Items for which additional funds have been provided or have been specifically reduced as shown in the project level tables or in paragraphs using the phrase "only for" or "only to" in the explanatory statement are congressional special interest items for the purpose of the Base for Reprogramming (DD Form 1414). Each of these items must be carried on the DD Form 1414 at the stated amount as specifically addressed in the explanatory statement. Below Threshold Reprogrammings may not be used to either restore or reduce funding from congressional special interest items as identified on the DD Form 1414.

READINESS

The agreement provides additional readiness funds for the Services within the operation and maintenance accounts. This funding shall be used only to improve military readiness, including increased training, depot maintenance, and base operations support. None of the funding provided may be used for recruiting, marketing, or advertising programs. The funding provided is a congressional special interest item. The Secretary of Defense and the Service Secretaries are directed to submit a detailed spending plan by sub-activity group to the House and Senate Appropriations Committees not less than 30 days prior to the obligation of these funds. These transfers may be implemented 30 days after congressional notification unless an objection is received from either the House or Senate Appropriations Committees.

ENERGY INDEPENDENCE AND SECURITY ACT

The agreement does not include a provision included in the House-passed version of

H.R. 5293 that referenced the Energy Independence and Security Act of 2007. It is noted that the enforcement of section 526 of the Energy Independence and Security Act of 2007 may lead to higher fuel costs for federal fleets in the absence of competitively priced new generation fuels that emit fewer emissions. In carrying out this statute, the Secretary of Defense and the Service Secretaries should work to ensure that costs associated with fuel purchases necessary to carry out their respective missions should be minimized to the greatest extent possible.

CIVILIAN PAY RAISE

Although the agreement does not include additional funds specifically for the civilian pay increase from 1.6 percent to 2.1 percent, sufficient funding is available within the appropriations accounts to fully fund the increase due to assets created by the civilian hiring freeze and the extended length of H.R. 2028, the Further Continuing and Security Assistance Appropriations Act, 2017.

AQUEOUS FILM FORMING FOAM

The use of the fire-extinguishing agent Aqueous Film Forming Foam (AFFF) by the Department of Defense has been linked to elevated levels of perfluorinated chemicals (PFCs) on military bases and in neighboring communities. According to the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention and the National Institutes of Health, PFCs have adverse impacts on human health. The Navy and Air Force have begun remediation of PFC contamination. The Secretary of Defense is encouraged to require all Services to establish procedures for prompt and cost-effective remediation. In addition, the Secretary of Defense is directed to submit a report to the congressional defense committees not later than 120 days after the enactment of this Act that assesses the number of formerly used and current military installations where AFFF was or is currently used and the impact of PFC contaminated drinking water on surrounding communities. The report should also include plans for prompt community notification of such contamination, when the contamination was detected, and the procedures for timely remediation.

OPERATION AND MAINTENANCE, ARMY

The agreement on items addressed by either the House or the Senate is as follows:

(IN THOUSANDS OF DOLLARS)

|                                     | BUDGET<br>REQUEST | FINAL<br>BILL |
|-------------------------------------|-------------------|---------------|
| -----                               |                   |               |
| OPERATION AND MAINTENANCE, ARMY     |                   |               |
| BUDGET ACTIVITY 1: OPERATING FORCES |                   |               |
| LAND FORCES                         |                   |               |
| 10                                  | 791,450           | 561,026       |
|                                     |                   |               |
| 20                                  | 68,373            | 68,373        |
|                                     |                   |               |
| 30                                  | 438,823           | 436,313       |
|                                     |                   |               |
| 40                                  | 660,258           | 650,258       |
|                                     |                   |               |
| 50                                  | 863,928           | 863,928       |
|                                     |                   |               |
| 60                                  | 1,360,597         | 1,357,686     |
|                                     |                   |               |
| LAND FORCES READINESS               |                   |               |
| 70                                  | 3,086,443         | 2,537,011     |
|                                     |                   |               |
| 80                                  | 439,488           | 439,488       |
|                                     |                   |               |
| 90                                  | 1,013,452         | 376,128       |
|                                     |                   |               |
| LAND FORCES READINESS SUPPORT       |                   |               |
| 100                                 | 7,816,343         | 7,816,343     |
|                                     |                   |               |
| 110                                 | 2,234,546         | 2,259,546     |
|                                     |                   |               |
| 120                                 | 452,105           | 441,256       |
|                                     |                   |               |
| 130                                 | 155,658           | 155,658       |
|                                     |                   |               |
| 170                                 | 441,143           | 441,143       |
|                                     |                   |               |
|                                     | 19,822,607        | 18,404,157    |
| TOTAL, BUDGET ACTIVITY 1            |                   |               |
| BUDGET ACTIVITY 2: MOBILIZATION     |                   |               |
| MOBILITY OPERATIONS                 |                   |               |
| 180                                 | 336,329           | 336,329       |
|                                     |                   |               |
| 190                                 | 390,848           | 415,848       |
|                                     |                   |               |
| 200                                 | 7,401             | 7,401         |
|                                     |                   |               |
|                                     | 734,578           | 759,578       |
| TOTAL, BUDGET ACTIVITY 2            |                   |               |

(IN THOUSANDS OF DOLLARS)

|   | BUDGET<br>REQUEST  | FINAL<br>BILL       |
|---|--|---------------------|
| -----   |  |                     |
| BUDGET ACTIVITY 3: TRAINING AND RECRUITING        |  |                     |
| 210   | ACCESSION TRAINING<br>OFFICER ACQUISITION.....                                 | 131,942 131,942     |
| 220   | RECRUIT TRAINING.....  | 47,846 47,846       |
| 230   | ONE STATION UNIT TRAINING.....   | 45,419 45,419       |
| 240   | SENIOR RESERVE OFFICERS TRAINING CORPS.....                                    | 482,747 482,747     |
|   |  |                     |
| 250   | BASIC SKILL AND ADVANCED TRAINING<br>SPECIALIZED SKILL TRAINING.....           | 921,025 927,525     |
| 260   | FLIGHT TRAINING.....   | 902,845 902,845     |
| 270   | PROFESSIONAL DEVELOPMENT EDUCATION.....  | 216,583 214,583     |
| 280   | TRAINING SUPPORT.....  | 607,534 593,534     |
|   |  |                     |
| 290   | RECRUITING AND OTHER TRAINING AND EDUCATION<br>RECRUITING AND ADVERTISING..... | 550,599 535,599     |
| 300   | EXAMINING.....   | 187,263 187,263     |
| 310   | OFF-DUTY AND VOLUNTARY EDUCATION.....  | 189,556 189,556     |
| 320   | CIVILIAN EDUCATION AND TRAINING.....   | 182,835 182,835     |
| 330   | JUNIOR RESERVE OFFICERS TRAINING CORPS.....                                    | 171,167 176,667     |
|   |  |                     |
|   | TOTAL, BUDGET ACTIVITY 3.....  | 4,637,361 4,618,361 |
| -----   |  |                     |
| BUDGET ACTIVITY 4: ADMIN & SERVICEWIDE ACTIVITIES |  |                     |
|   |  |                     |
| 350   | LOGISTICS OPERATIONS<br>SERVICEWIDE TRANSPORTATION.....                        | 230,739 230,739     |
| 360   | CENTRAL SUPPLY ACTIVITIES.....   | 850,060 850,060     |
| 370   | LOGISTICS SUPPORT ACTIVITIES.....  | 778,757 743,757     |
| 380   | AMMUNITION MANAGEMENT.....   | 370,010 370,010     |

(IN THOUSANDS OF DOLLARS)

|  | BUDGET<br>REQUEST | FINAL<br>BILL |
|--|-------------------|---------------|
| 390  |                   |               |
| SERVICEWIDE SUPPORT<br>ADMINISTRATION.....                 | 451,556           | 451,556       |
| 400  |                   |               |
| SERVICEWIDE COMMUNICATIONS.....                            | 1,888,123         | 1,896,523     |
| 410  |                   |               |
| MANPOWER MANAGEMENT.....                                   | 276,403           | 276,403       |
| 420  |                   |               |
| OTHER PERSONNEL SUPPORT.....                               | 369,443           | 369,443       |
| 430  |                   |               |
| OTHER SERVICE SUPPORT.....                                 | 1,096,074         | 1,096,074     |
| 440  |                   |               |
| ARMY CLAIMS ACTIVITIES.....                                | 207,800           | 207,800       |
| 450  |                   |               |
| REAL ESTATE MANAGEMENT.....                                | 240,641           | 240,641       |
| 460  |                   |               |
| BASE OPERATIONS SUPPORT.....                               | 250,612           | 250,612       |
|  |                   |               |
| SUPPORT OF OTHER NATIONS                                   |                   |               |
| 470  |                   |               |
| SUPPORT OF NATO OPERATIONS.....                            | 416,587           | 416,587       |
| 480  |                   |               |
| MISC. SUPPORT OF OTHER NATIONS.....                        | 36,666            | 36,666        |
|  |                   |               |
| OTHER PROGRAMS   |                   |               |
| OTHER PROGRAMS.....  | 1,151,023         | 1,120,423     |
|  |                   |               |
| TOTAL, BUDGET ACTIVITY 4.....                              | 8,614,494         | 8,557,294     |
|  |                   |               |
| EXCESS WORKING CAPITAL FUND CARRYOVER.....                 | ---               | -150,000      |
|  |                   |               |
| OVERESTIMATION OF CIVILIAN FTE TARGETS.....                | ---               | -60,000       |
|  |                   |               |
| RESTORE READINESS.....                                     | ---               | 285,000       |
|  |                   |               |
| PROGRAMMED SAVINGS UNACCOUNTED FOR.....                    | ---               | -15,000       |
|  |                   |               |
| OPERATIONAL SUPPORT FOR INCREASE IN ARMY END STRENGTH..... | ---               | 337,000       |
|  |                   |               |
| LONG TERM TOY WAIVERS.....                                 | ---               | 1,783         |
|  |                   |               |
| TOTAL, OPERATION AND MAINTENANCE, ARMY.....                | 33,809,040        | 32,738,173    |



EXPLANATION OF PROJECT LEVEL ADJUSTMENTS  
[In thousands of dollars]

| O-1  | Budget Request   | Final Bill       |
|--|------------------|------------------|
| <b>111 MANEUVER UNITS</b>  | <b>791,450</b>   | <b>561,026</b>   |
| Unjustified growth   |                  | -5,424           |
| OCO/GWOT operations - transfer to title IX                         |                  | -225,000         |
| <b>113 ECHELONS ABOVE BRIGADE</b>                                  | <b>438,823</b>   | <b>436,313</b>   |
| Unjustified program growth   |                  | -2,510           |
| <b>114 THEATER LEVEL ASSETS</b>                                    | <b>660,258</b>   | <b>650,258</b>   |
| Unjustified growth   |                  | -10,000          |
| <b>116 AVIATION ASSETS</b>   | <b>1,360,597</b> | <b>1,357,686</b> |
| Unjustified program growth   |                  | -2,911           |
| <b>121 FORCE READINESS OPERATIONS SUPPORT</b>                      | <b>3,086,443</b> | <b>2,537,011</b> |
| Travel - unjustified program growth                                |                  | -6,592           |
| Program decrease not properly accounted for                        |                  | -43,000          |
| Program increase - trauma training                                 |                  | 160              |
| OCO/GWOT operations - transfer to title IX                         |                  | -500,000         |
| <b>123 LAND FORCES DEPOT MAINTENANCE</b>                           | <b>1,013,452</b> | <b>376,128</b>   |
| Program increase   |                  | 5,000            |
| OCO/GWOT operations - transfer to title IX                         |                  | -642,324         |
| <b>132 FACILITIES SUSTAINMENT, RESTORATION &amp; MODERNIZATION</b> | <b>2,234,546</b> | <b>2,259,546</b> |
| Program increase   |                  | 25,000           |
| <b>133 MANAGEMENT AND OPERATIONAL HEADQUARTERS</b>                 | <b>452,105</b>   | <b>441,256</b>   |
| Unjustified program growth   |                  | -10,849          |
| <b>212 ARMY PREPOSITIONED STOCKS</b>                               | <b>390,848</b>   | <b>415,848</b>   |
| Program increase   |                  | 25,000           |
| <b>321 SPECIALIZED SKILL TRAINING</b>                              | <b>921,025</b>   | <b>927,525</b>   |
| Program increase - language capabilities                           |                  | 6,500            |
| <b>323 PROFESSIONAL DEVELOPMENT EDUCATION</b>                      | <b>216,583</b>   | <b>214,583</b>   |
| Unjustified program growth   |                  | -2,000           |
| <b>324 TRAINING SUPPORT</b>  | <b>607,534</b>   | <b>593,534</b>   |
| Unjustified growth   |                  | -14,000          |
| <b>331 RECRUITING AND ADVERTISING</b>                              | <b>550,599</b>   | <b>535,599</b>   |
| Unjustified program growth   |                  | -15,000          |
| <b>335 JUNIOR ROTC</b>   | <b>171,167</b>   | <b>176,667</b>   |
| Program increase   |                  | 5,500            |
| <b>411 SECURITY PROGRAMS</b>                                       | <b>1,151,023</b> | <b>1,120,423</b> |
| Classified adjustment  |                  | -6,600           |
| OPM rates - unjustified growth                                     |                  | -24,000          |
| <b>423 LOGISTIC SUPPORT ACTIVITIES</b>                             | <b>778,757</b>   | <b>743,757</b>   |
| Program decrease not properly accounted for                        |                  | -35,000          |

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| O-1        | Budget Request   | Final Bill       |                  |
|------------|--|------------------|------------------|
| <b>432</b> | <b>SERVICEWIDE COMMUNICATIONS</b>                            | <b>1,888,123</b> | <b>1,896,523</b> |
|            | Program increase - Biometrics Identity Management Activity   |                  | 8,400            |
| <b>435</b> | <b>OTHER SERVICE SUPPORT</b>                                 | <b>1,096,074</b> | <b>1,096,074</b> |
|            | Remove one-time fiscal year 2016 funding increase            |                  | -5,500           |
|            | Army support to Capitol 4th                                  |                  | 5,500            |
|            | <b>LONG-TERM TEMPORARY DUTY WAIVERS</b>                      |                  | <b>1,783</b>     |
|            | <b>OVERESTIMATION OF CIVILIAN FTE TARGETS</b>                |                  | <b>-60,000</b>   |
|            | <b>WORKING CAPITAL FUND CARRYOVER</b>                        |                  | <b>-150,000</b>  |
|            | <b>PROGRAMMED SAVINGS NOT PROPERLY ACCOUNTED FOR</b>         |                  | <b>-15,000</b>   |
|            | <b>RESTORE READINESS</b>                                     |                  | <b>285,000</b>   |
|            | <b>OPERATIONAL SUPPORT FOR INCREASE IN ARMY END STRENGTH</b> |                  | <b>337,000</b>   |

OPERATION AND MAINTENANCE, NAVY

The agreement on items addressed by either the House or the Senate is as follows:

(IN THOUSANDS OF DOLLARS)

|                                     | BUDGET<br>REQUEST                                     | FINAL<br>BILL       |
|-------------------------------------|---|---------------------|
| -----                               |   |                     |
| OPERATION AND MAINTENANCE, NAVY     |   |                     |
| BUDGET ACTIVITY 1: OPERATING FORCES |   |                     |
| AIR OPERATIONS                      |   |                     |
| 10                                  | MISSION AND OTHER FLIGHT OPERATIONS.....              | 4,094,765 3,674,765 |
| 20                                  | FLEET AIR TRAINING.....                               | 1,722,473 1,703,873 |
| 30                                  | AVIATION TECHNICAL DATA AND ENGINEERING SERVICES..... | 52,670 52,670       |
| 40                                  | AIR OPERATIONS AND SAFETY SUPPORT.....                | 97,584 97,584       |
| 50                                  | AIR SYSTEMS SUPPORT.....                              | 446,733 449,233     |
| 60                                  | AIRCRAFT DEPOT MAINTENANCE.....                       | 1,007,681 990,681   |
| 70                                  | AIRCRAFT DEPOT OPERATIONS SUPPORT.....                | 38,248 38,248       |
| 80                                  | AVIATION LOGISTICS.....                               | 564,720 582,220     |
| SHIP OPERATIONS                     |   |                     |
| 90                                  | MISSION AND OTHER SHIP OPERATIONS.....                | 3,513,083 3,088,083 |
| 100                                 | SHIP OPERATIONS SUPPORT AND TRAINING.....             | 743,765 743,765     |
| 110                                 | SHIP DEPOT MAINTENANCE.....                           | 5,168,273 4,790,873 |
| 120                                 | SHIP DEPOT OPERATIONS SUPPORT.....                    | 1,575,578 1,652,338 |
| COMBAT COMMUNICATIONS/SUPPORT       |   |                     |
| 130                                 | COMBAT COMMUNICATIONS.....                            | 558,727 558,727     |
| 140                                 | ELECTRONIC WARFARE.....                               | 105,680 105,680     |
| 150                                 | SPACE SYSTEMS AND SURVEILLANCE.....                   | 180,406 180,406     |
| 160                                 | WARFARE TACTICS.....                                  | 470,032 470,032     |
| 170                                 | OPERATIONAL METEOROLOGY AND OCEANOGRAPHY.....         | 346,703 351,703     |
| 180                                 | COMBAT SUPPORT FORCES.....                            | 1,158,688 1,154,688 |
| 190                                 | EQUIPMENT MAINTENANCE.....                            | 113,692 113,692     |
| 200                                 | DEPOT OPERATIONS SUPPORT.....                         | 2,509 2,509         |
| 210                                 | COMBATANT COMMANDERS CORE OPERATIONS.....             | 91,019 91,019       |
| 220                                 | COMBATANT COMMANDERS DIRECT MISSION SUPPORT.....      | 74,780 74,780       |

(IN THOUSANDS OF DOLLARS)

|  | BUDGET<br>REQUEST | FINAL<br>BILL |
|--|-------------------|---------------|
| -----  |                   |               |
| 230 WEAPONS SUPPORT  |                   |               |
| CRUISE MISSILE.....  | 106,030           | 106,030       |
| 240 FLEET BALLISTIC MISSILE.....                           | 1,233,805         | 1,239,891     |
| 250 IN-SERVICE WEAPONS SYSTEMS SUPPORT.....                | 163,025           | 163,025       |
| 260 WEAPONS MAINTENANCE.....                               | 553,269           | 553,269       |
| 270 OTHER WEAPON SYSTEMS SUPPORT .....                     | 350,010           | 350,010       |
|  |                   |               |
| 280 BASE SUPPORT   |                   |               |
| ENTERPRISE INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY.....                     | 790,685           | 790,685       |
| 290 FACILITIES SUSTAINMENT, RESTORATION & MODERNIZATION .. | 1,642,742         | 1,667,742     |
| 300 BASE OPERATING SUPPORT.....                            | 4,206,136         | 4,176,136     |
|  |                   |               |
| TOTAL, BUDGET ACTIVITY 1.....                              | 31,173,511        | 30,014,357    |
|  |                   |               |
| BUDGET ACTIVITY 2: MOBILIZATION                            |                   |               |
|  |                   |               |
| READY RESERVE AND PREPOSITIONING FORCES                    |                   |               |
| 310 SHIP PREPOSITIONING AND SURGE.....                     | 893,517           | 893,517       |
| 320 READY RESERVE FORCE.....                               | 274,524           | 274,524       |
|  |                   |               |
| ACTIVATIONS/INACTIVATIONS                                  |                   |               |
| 320 AIRCRAFT ACTIVATIONS/INACTIVATIONS.....                | 6,727             | 6,727         |
| 330 SHIP ACTIVATIONS/INACTIVATIONS.....                    | 288,154           | 234,154       |
|  |                   |               |
| MOBILIZATION PREPAREDNESS                                  |                   |               |
| 340 FLEET HOSPITAL PROGRAM.....                            | 95,720            | 95,720        |
| 360 INDUSTRIAL READINESS.....                              | 2,109             | 2,109         |
| 370 COAST GUARD SUPPORT.....                               | 21,114            | 21,114        |
|  |                   |               |
| TOTAL, BUDGET ACTIVITY 2.....                              | 1,581,865         | 1,527,865     |
| -----  |                   |               |

(IN THOUSANDS OF DOLLARS)

|   | BUDGET<br>REQUEST | FINAL<br>BILL |
|---|-------------------|---------------|
| -----   |                   |               |
| BUDGET ACTIVITY 3: TRAINING AND RECRUITING        |                   |               |
| 380   |                   |               |
| ACCESSION TRAINING                                |                   |               |
| OFFICER ACQUISITION.....                          | 143,815           | 143,815       |
| 390   |                   |               |
| RECRUIT TRAINING.....                             | 8,519             | 8,519         |
| 400   |                   |               |
| RESERVE OFFICERS TRAINING CORPS.....              | 143,445           | 143,445       |
|   |                   |               |
| BASIC SKILLS AND ADVANCED TRAINING                |                   |               |
| 410   |                   |               |
| SPECIALIZED SKILL TRAINING.....                   | 699,214           | 699,214       |
| 420   |                   |               |
| FLIGHT TRAINING.....                              | 5,310             | 5,310         |
| 430   |                   |               |
| PROFESSIONAL DEVELOPMENT EDUCATION.....           | 172,852           | 172,852       |
| 440   |                   |               |
| TRAINING SUPPORT.....                             | 222,728           | 222,728       |
|   |                   |               |
| RECRUITING, AND OTHER TRAINING AND EDUCATION      |                   |               |
| 450   |                   |               |
| RECRUITING AND ADVERTISING.....                   | 225,647           | 225,639       |
| 460   |                   |               |
| OFF-DUTY AND VOLUNTARY EDUCATION.....             | 130,569           | 130,569       |
| 470   |                   |               |
| CIVILIAN EDUCATION AND TRAINING.....              | 73,730            | 73,730        |
| 480   |                   |               |
| JUNIOR ROTC.....                                  | 50,400            | 50,400        |
|   |                   |               |
|   |                   | -----         |
| TOTAL, BUDGET ACTIVITY 3.....                     |                   | 1,876,229     |
|   |                   | -----         |
| BUDGET ACTIVITY 4: ADMIN & SERVICEWIDE ACTIVITIES |                   |               |
| SERVICEWIDE SUPPORT                               |                   |               |
| 490   |                   |               |
| ADMINISTRATION.....                               | 917,453           | 893,453       |
| 500   |                   |               |
| EXTERNAL RELATIONS.....                           | 14,570            | 14,570        |
| 510   |                   |               |
| CIVILIAN MANPOWER AND PERSONNEL MANAGEMENT.....   | 124,070           | 124,070       |
| 520   |                   |               |
| MILITARY MANPOWER AND PERSONNEL MANAGEMENT.....   | 369,767           | 365,767       |
| 530   |                   |               |
| OTHER PERSONNEL SUPPORT.....                      | 285,927           | 285,927       |
| 540   |                   |               |
| SERVICEWIDE COMMUNICATIONS.....                   | 319,908           | 319,908       |

(IN THOUSANDS OF DOLLARS)

|   | BUDGET<br>REQUEST | FINAL<br>BILL |
|---|-------------------|---------------|
| 570 LOGISTICS OPERATIONS AND TECHNICAL SUPPORT<br>SERVICEWIDE TRANSPORTATION..... | 171,659           | 171,659       |
| 590 PLANNING, ENGINEERING AND DESIGN.....   | 270,863           | 270,863       |
| 600 ACQUISITION AND PROGRAM MANAGEMENT.....                                       | 1,112,766         | 1,112,766     |
| 610 HULL, MECHANICAL AND ELECTRICAL SUPPORT.....                                  | 49,078            | 49,078        |
| 620 COMBAT/WEAPONS SYSTEMS.....   | 24,989            | 24,989        |
| 630 SPACE AND ELECTRONIC WARFARE SYSTEMS.....                                     | 72,966            | 72,966        |
| 640 SECURITY PROGRAMS<br>NAVAL INVESTIGATIVE SERVICE.....                         | 595,711           | 595,711       |
| 700 SUPPORT OF OTHER NATIONS<br>INTERNATIONAL HEADQUARTERS AND AGENCIES.....      | 4,809             | 4,809         |
| OTHER PROGRAMS<br>OTHER PROGRAMS.....   | 517,440           | 511,840       |
| TOTAL, BUDGET ACTIVITY 4.....   | 4,851,976         | 4,818,376     |
| RESTORE READINESS.....  | ---               | 280,000       |
| OPERATIONAL SUPPORT FOR INCREASE IN NAVY END STRENGTH.                            | ---               | 33,800        |
| LONG TERM TDY WAIVERS.....  | ---               | 1,398         |
| TOTAL, OPERATION AND MAINTENANCE, NAVY.....                                       | 39,483,581        | 38,552,017    |

EXPLANATION OF PROJECT LEVEL ADJUSTMENTS  
[In thousands of dollars]

| O-1   | Budget Request   | Final Bill       |
|---|------------------|------------------|
| <b>1A1A MISSION AND OTHER FLIGHT OPERATIONS</b>   | <b>4,094,765</b> | <b>3,674,765</b> |
| Unjustified growth  |                  | -20,000          |
| OCO/GWOT operations - transfer to title IX  |                  | -400,000         |
| <b>1A2A FLEET AIR TRAINING</b>  | <b>1,722,473</b> | <b>1,703,873</b> |
| Unjustified growth  |                  | -18,600          |
| <b>1A4N AIR SYSTEMS SUPPORT</b>   | <b>446,733</b>   | <b>449,233</b>   |
| Program increase - MV-22B readiness   |                  | 1,200            |
| Program increase - H-1 readiness  |                  | 5,300            |
| Unjustified growth  |                  | -4,000           |
| <b>1A5A AIRCRAFT DEPOT MAINTENANCE</b>  | <b>1,007,681</b> | <b>990,681</b>   |
| Remove one-time fiscal year 2016 costs  |                  | -17,000          |
| <b>1A9A AVIATION LOGISTICS</b>  | <b>564,720</b>   | <b>582,220</b>   |
| Program increase - MV-22B readiness   |                  | 10,700           |
| Program increase - KC-130J readiness  |                  | 6,800            |
| <b>1B1B MISSION AND OTHER SHIP OPERATIONS</b>   | <b>3,513,083</b> | <b>3,088,083</b> |
| OCO/GWOT operations - transfer to title IX  |                  | -425,000         |
| <b>1B4B SHIP DEPOT MAINTENANCE</b>  | <b>5,168,273</b> | <b>4,790,873</b> |
| Program increase  |                  | 5,000            |
| Program increase  |                  | 9,500            |
| Cruiser modernization - transfer from SMOSF   |                  | 8,100            |
| OCO/GWOT operations - transfer to title IX  |                  | -400,000         |
| <b>1B5B SHIP DEPOT OPERATIONS SUPPORT</b>   | <b>1,575,578</b> | <b>1,652,338</b> |
| Unjustified program growth  |                  | -2,500           |
| Program increase  |                  | 2,500            |
| Cruiser modernization - transfer from SMOSF   |                  | 76,760           |
| <b>1C5C OPERATIONAL METEOROLOGY AND OCEANOGRAPHY</b>  | <b>346,703</b>   | <b>351,703</b>   |
| Program increase  |                  | 5,000            |
| <b>1C6C COMBAT SUPPORT FORCES</b>   | <b>1,158,688</b> | <b>1,154,688</b> |
| Reduce duplication  |                  | -4,000           |
| <b>1D2D FLEET BALLISTIC MISSILE</b>   | <b>1,233,805</b> | <b>1,239,891</b> |
| Program increase  |                  | 6,086            |
| <b>BSM1 FACILITIES SUSTAINMENT, RESTORATION &amp; MODERNIZATION</b>                               | <b>1,642,742</b> | <b>1,667,742</b> |
| Program increase  |                  | 25,000           |
| <b>BSS1 BASE OPERATING SUPPORT</b>  | <b>4,206,136</b> | <b>4,176,136</b> |
| Excess to requirement   |                  | -15,000          |
| Remove one-time fiscal year 2016 costs  |                  | -15,000          |
| <b>2B2G SHIP ACTIVATIONS/INACTIVATIONS</b>  | <b>288,154</b>   | <b>234,154</b>   |
| Navy-identified asset for inactivation costs for the CVN 65 due to change in acquisition strategy |                  | -54,000          |



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| O-1  | Budget Request | Final Bill     |
|--|----------------|----------------|
| <b>3C1L RECRUITING AND ADVERTISING</b>                       | <b>225,647</b> | <b>225,639</b> |
| Unjustified program growth                                   |                | -1,230         |
| Naval Sea Cadet Corps  |                | 1,222          |
| <b>4A1M ADMINISTRATION</b>                                   | <b>917,453</b> | <b>893,453</b> |
| Unjustified growth   |                | -24,000        |
| <b>4A4M MILITARY MANPOWER AND PERSONNEL MANAGEMENT</b>       | <b>369,767</b> | <b>365,767</b> |
| Excess to need   |                | -4,000         |
| <b>9999 OTHER PROGRAMS</b>                                   | <b>517,440</b> | <b>511,840</b> |
| Classified adjustment  |                | -5,600         |
| <b>LONG-TERM TEMPORARY DUTY WAIVERS</b>                      |                | <b>1,398</b>   |
| <b>RESTORE READINESS</b>                                     |                | <b>280,000</b> |
| <b>OPERATIONAL SUPPORT FOR INCREASE IN NAVY END STRENGTH</b> |                | <b>33,800</b>  |

## READINESS COST ASSESSMENT TOOL

The recently published Naval Aviation Vision 2016-2025 offered strong support for the Readiness Cost Assessment Tool, which is the first phase of the Proficiency Optimization initiative. In lieu of the reporting re-

quirement in House Report 114-577, the Secretary of the Navy is directed to submit a report to the congressional defense committees not later than 60 days after the enactment of this Act that describes the Naval Aviation Enterprise Proficiency Optimization initiative, the current funding profile,

and the potential to accelerate or streamline the program strategy.

OPERATION AND MAINTENANCE,  
MARINE CORPS

The agreement on items addressed by either the House or the Senate is as follows:

(IN THOUSANDS OF DOLLARS)

|  | BUDGET<br>REQUEST  | FINAL<br>BILL |
|--|--|---------------|
| OPERATION AND MAINTENANCE, MARINE CORPS    |  |               |
| BUDGET ACTIVITY 1: OPERATING FORCES        |  |               |
| EXPEDITIONARY FORCES                       |  |               |
| 10   | OPERATIONAL FORCES..... 674,613                                | 519,613       |
| 20   | FIELD LOGISTICS..... 947,424                                   | 954,624       |
| 30   | DEPOT MAINTENANCE..... 206,783                                 | 208,783       |
| USMC PREPOSITIONING                        |  |               |
| 40   | MARITIME PREPOSITIONING..... 85,276                            | 85,276        |
| 50   | FACILITIES SUSTAINMENT, RESTORATION & MODERNIZATION .. 632,673 | 640,424       |
| 60   | BASE OPERATING SUPPORT..... 2,136,626                          | 1,933,626     |
|  | -----  | -----         |
|  | TOTAL, BUDGET ACTIVITY 1..... 4,683,395                        | 4,342,346     |
| BUDGET ACTIVITY 3: TRAINING AND RECRUITING |  |               |
| ACCESSION TRAINING                         |  |               |
| 70   | RECRUIT TRAINING..... 15,946                                   | 15,946        |
| 80   | OFFICER ACQUISITION..... 935                                   | 935           |
| BASIC SKILLS AND ADVANCED TRAINING         |  |               |
| 90   | SPECIALIZED SKILLS TRAINING..... 99,305                        | 99,305        |
| 100  | PROFESSIONAL DEVELOPMENT EDUCATION..... 45,495                 | 45,495        |
| 110  | TRAINING SUPPORT..... 369,979                                  | 369,979       |
| RECRUITING AND OTHER TRAINING EDUCATION    |  |               |
| 120  | RECRUITING AND ADVERTISING..... 165,566                        | 165,566       |
| 130  | OFF-DUTY AND VOLUNTARY EDUCATION..... 35,133                   | 35,133        |
| 140  | JUNIOR ROTC..... 23,622  | 23,622        |
|  | -----  | -----         |
|  | TOTAL, BUDGET ACTIVITY 3..... 755,981                          | 755,981       |

(IN THOUSANDS OF DOLLARS)

|   |   | BUDGET<br>REQUEST | FINAL<br>BILL |
|---|---|-------------------|---------------|
| -----   |   |                   |               |
| BUDGET ACTIVITY 4: ADMIN & SERVICEWIDE ACTIVITIES   |   |                   |               |
|   | SERVICEWIDE SUPPORT   |                   |               |
| 150   | SERVICEWIDE TRANSPORTATION.....                                       | 34,534            | 34,534        |
| 160   | ADMINISTRATION.....   | 355,932           | 341,932       |
| 180   | ACQUISITION AND PROGRAM MANAGEMENT.....                               | 76,896            | 76,896        |
|   | SECURITY PROGRAMS   |                   |               |
|   | SECURITY PROGRAMS.....  | 47,520            | 47,520        |
| TOTAL, BUDGET ACTIVITY 4.....                       |   | 514,882           | 500,882       |
|   | OVERESTIMATION OF CIVILIAN FTE TARGETS.....                           | ---               | -35,000       |
|   | RESTORE READINESS.....  | ---               | 59,000        |
|   | OPERATIONAL SUPPORT FOR INCREASE IN MARINE CORPS END<br>STRENGTH..... | ---               | 52,600        |
|   | LONG TERM TDY WAIVERS.....  | ---               | 343           |
| TOTAL, OPERATION AND MAINTENANCE, MARINE CORPS..... |   | 5,954,258         | 5,676,152     |
|   |   | =====             | =====         |

EXPLANATION OF PROJECT LEVEL ADJUSTMENTS  
 [In thousands of dollars]

| O-1  | Budget Request   | Final Bill       |
|--|------------------|------------------|
| <b>1A1A OPERATIONAL FORCES</b>   | <b>674,613</b>   | <b>519,613</b>   |
| Program decrease not properly accounted                                  |                  | -7,000           |
| Program increase - enhanced combat helmets                               |                  | 22,000           |
| Program increase - corrosion control                                     |                  | 5,000            |
| OCO/GWOT operations - transfer to title IX                               |                  | -175,000         |
| <b>1A2A FIELD LOGISTICS</b>  | <b>947,424</b>   | <b>954,624</b>   |
| Program increase - rifle sights  |                  | 13,200           |
| Unjustified growth   |                  | -6,000           |
| <b>1A3A DEPOT MAINTENANCE</b>  | <b>206,783</b>   | <b>208,783</b>   |
| Program increase - corrosion control                                     |                  | 2,000            |
| <b>BSM1 FACILITIES SUSTAINMENT, RESTORATION &amp; MODERNIZATION</b>      | <b>632,673</b>   | <b>640,424</b>   |
| Program increase   |                  | 7,751            |
| <b>BSS1 BASE OPERATING SUPPORT</b>                                       | <b>2,136,626</b> | <b>1,933,626</b> |
| Unjustified program growth   |                  | -3,000           |
| OCO/GWOT operations - transfer to title IX                               |                  | -200,000         |
| <b>4A4G ADMINISTRATION</b>   | <b>355,932</b>   | <b>341,932</b>   |
| Program decrease not properly accounted                                  |                  | -14,000          |
| <b>LONG-TERM TEMPORARY DUTY WAIVERS</b>                                  |                  | <b>343</b>       |
| <b>OVERESTIMATION OF CIVILIAN FTE TARGETS</b>                            |                  | <b>-35,000</b>   |
| <b>RESTORE READINESS</b>   |                  | <b>59,000</b>    |
| <b>OPERATIONAL SUPPORT FOR INCREASE IN MARINE CORPS<br/>END STRENGTH</b> |                  | <b>52,600</b>    |

OPERATION AND MAINTENANCE, AIR  
FORCE

The agreement on items addressed by either the House or the Senate is as follows:

(IN THOUSANDS OF DOLLARS)

|                                      | BUDGET<br>REQUEST                                      | FINAL<br>BILL         |
|--------------------------------------|--|-----------------------|
| OPERATION AND MAINTENANCE, AIR FORCE |  |                       |
| BUDGET ACTIVITY 1: OPERATING FORCES  |  |                       |
| AIR OPERATIONS                       |  |                       |
| 10                                   | PRIMARY COMBAT FORCES.....                             | 3,294,124 2,871,874   |
| 20                                   | COMBAT ENHANCEMENT FORCES.....                         | 1,682,045 1,650,045   |
| 30                                   | AIR OPERATIONS TRAINING.....                           | 1,730,757 1,730,757   |
| 40                                   | DEPOT MAINTENANCE.....                                 | 7,042,988 6,957,988   |
| 50                                   | FACILITIES SUSTAINMENT, RESTORATION & MODERNIZATION .. | 1,657,019 1,682,019   |
| 60                                   | BASE OPERATING SUPPORT.....                            | 2,787,216 2,785,216   |
| COMBAT RELATED OPERATIONS            |  |                       |
| 70                                   | GLOBAL C3I AND EARLY WARNING.....                      | 887,831 890,831       |
| 80                                   | OTHER COMBAT OPERATIONS SUPPORT PROGRAMS.....          | 1,070,178 1,070,678   |
| SPACE OPERATIONS                     |  |                       |
| 100                                  | LAUNCH FACILITIES.....                                 | 208,582 208,582       |
| 110                                  | SPACE CONTROL SYSTEMS.....                             | 362,250 362,250       |
| 120                                  | COMBATANT COMMANDERS DIRECT MISSION SUPPORT.....       | 907,245 907,245       |
| 130                                  | COMBATANT COMMANDERS CORE OPERATIONS.....              | 199,171 199,171       |
| OPERATING FORCES                     |  |                       |
|                                      | CLASSIFIED PROGRAMS.....                               | 930,757 932,850       |
| TOTAL, BUDGET ACTIVITY 1.....        |  | 22,760,163 22,249,506 |

(IN THOUSANDS OF DOLLARS)

|  | BUDGET<br>REQUEST | FINAL<br>BILL |
|--|-------------------|---------------|
| -----  |                   |               |
| BUDGET ACTIVITY 2: MOBILIZATION              |                   |               |
| MOBILITY OPERATIONS                          |                   |               |
| 140  | 1,703,059         | 1,273,059     |
| 150  | 138,899           | 138,899       |
| 160  | 1,553,439         | 1,139,439     |
| 170  | 258,328           | 262,328       |
| 180  | 722,756           | 722,756       |
| -----  |                   |               |
|  | 4,376,481         | 3,536,481     |
| BUDGET ACTIVITY 3: TRAINING AND RECRUITING   |                   |               |
| ACCESSION TRAINING                           |                   |               |
| 190  | 120,886           | 115,886       |
| 200  | 23,782            | 23,782        |
| 210  | 77,692            | 77,692        |
| 220  | 236,254           | 240,454       |
| 230  | 819,915           | 831,615       |
| BASIC SKILLS AND ADVANCED TRAINING           |                   |               |
| 240  | 387,446           | 395,246       |
| 250  | 725,134           | 725,134       |
| 260  | 264,213           | 262,213       |
| 270  | 86,681            | 86,681        |
| 280  | 305,004           | 305,004       |
| RECRUITING, AND OTHER TRAINING AND EDUCATION |                   |               |
| 290  | 104,754           | 104,754       |
| 300  | 3,944             | 3,944         |
| 310  | 184,841           | 184,841       |
| 320  | 173,583           | 171,883       |
| 330  | 58,877            | 58,877        |
| -----  |                   |               |
|  | 3,573,006         | 3,588,006     |



(IN THOUSANDS OF DOLLARS)

|   | BUDGET<br>REQUEST  | FINAL<br>BILL                           |
|---|--|---|
| -----   |  |   |
| BUDGET ACTIVITY 4: ADMIN & SERVICEWIDE ACTIVITIES |  |   |
| 340   | LOGISTICS OPERATIONS<br>LOGISTICS OPERATIONS.....                  | 1,107,846 1,087,846                     |
| 350   | TECHNICAL SUPPORT ACTIVITIES.....                                  | 924,185 912,185                         |
| 360   | DEPOT MAINTENANCE.....   | 48,778 48,778                           |
| 370   | FACILITIES SUSTAINMENT, RESTORATION & MODERNIZATION ..             | 321,013 321,013                         |
| 380   | BASE SUPPORT.....  | 1,115,910 1,115,910                     |
| SERVICEWIDE ACTIVITIES                            |  |   |
| 390   | ADMINISTRATION.....  | 811,650 811,650                         |
| 400   | SERVICEWIDE COMMUNICATIONS.....                                    | 269,809 269,809                         |
| 410   | OTHER SERVICEWIDE ACTIVITIES.....                                  | 961,304 956,304                         |
| 420   | CIVIL AIR PATROL CORPORATION.....                                  | 25,735 28,000                           |
| SUPPORT TO OTHER NATIONS                          |  |   |
| 450   | INTERNATIONAL SUPPORT.....   | 90,573 90,573                           |
| SECURITY PROGRAMS                                 |  |   |
|   | SECURITY PROGRAMS.....   | 1,131,603 1,123,403                     |
| -----   |  |   |
|   | TOTAL, BUDGET ACTIVITY 4.....                                      | 6,808,406 6,765,471                     |
|   | OVERESTIMATION OF CIVILIAN FTE TARGETS.....                        | --- -40,000                             |
|   | RESTORE READINESS.....   | --- 124,000                             |
|   | UNJUSTIFIED GROWTH.....  | --- -57,000                             |
|   | OPERATIONAL SUPPORT FOR INCREASE IN AIR FORCE END<br>STRENGTH..... | --- 79,900                              |
|   | LONG TERM TDY WAIVERS.....   | --- 1,380                               |
|   | TOTAL, OPERATION AND MAINTENANCE, AIR FORCE.....                   | =====<br>37,518,056 36,247,724<br>===== |

**EXPLANATION OF PROJECT LEVEL ADJUSTMENTS**  
 [In thousands of dollars]

| O-1   | Budget Request   | Final Bill       |
|---|------------------|------------------|
| <b>011A PRIMARY COMBAT FORCES</b>                                   | <b>3,294,124</b> | <b>2,871,874</b> |
| Unjustified program growth  |                  | -4,250           |
| Program increase - Air Force RCS turntable modification             |                  | 7,000            |
| OCO/GWOT operations - transfer to title IX                          |                  | -425,000         |
| <b>011C COMBAT ENHANCEMENT FORCES</b>                               | <b>1,682,045</b> | <b>1,650,045</b> |
| Unjustified program growth  |                  | -17,000          |
| Classified program transfer   |                  | -15,000          |
| <b>011M DEPOT MAINTENANCE</b>                                       | <b>7,042,988</b> | <b>6,957,988</b> |
| Unjustified program growth  |                  | -85,000          |
| <b>011R FACILITIES SUSTAINMENT, RESTORATION &amp; MODERNIZATION</b> | <b>1,657,019</b> | <b>1,682,019</b> |
| Program increase  |                  | 25,000           |
| <b>011Z BASE OPERATING SUPPORT</b>                                  | <b>2,787,216</b> | <b>2,785,216</b> |
| Unjustified program growth  |                  | -2,000           |
| <b>012A GLOBAL C3I AND EARLY WARNING</b>                            | <b>887,831</b>   | <b>890,831</b>   |
| Removal of one-time fiscal year 2016 costs                          |                  | -7,000           |
| Program increase - Global C3I and early warning                     |                  | 10,000           |
| <b>012C OTHER COMBAT OPS SUPPORT PROGRAMS</b>                       | <b>1,070,178</b> | <b>1,070,678</b> |
| Unjustified program growth  |                  | -10,000          |
| Program increase - Eagle Vision                                     |                  | 10,500           |
| <b>012F CLASSIFIED PROGRAMS</b>                                     | <b>930,757</b>   | <b>932,850</b>   |
| Classified adjustment   |                  | 2,093            |
| <b>021A AIRLIFT OPERATIONS</b>                                      | <b>1,703,059</b> | <b>1,273,059</b> |
| Program decrease not properly accounted                             |                  | -30,000          |
| OCO/GWOT operations - transfer to title IX                          |                  | -400,000         |
| <b>021M DEPOT MAINTENANCE</b>                                       | <b>1,553,439</b> | <b>1,139,439</b> |
| Removal of one-time fiscal year 2016 costs                          |                  | -14,000          |
| OCO/GWOT operations - transfer to title IX                          |                  | -400,000         |
| <b>021R FACILITIES SUSTAINMENT, RESTORATION &amp; MODERNIZATION</b> | <b>258,328</b>   | <b>262,328</b>   |
| Program increase  |                  | 4,000            |
| <b>031A OFFICER ACQUISITION</b>                                     | <b>120,886</b>   | <b>115,886</b>   |
| Unjustified program growth  |                  | -5,000           |
| <b>031R FACILITIES SUSTAINMENT, RESTORATION &amp; MODERNIZATION</b> | <b>236,254</b>   | <b>240,454</b>   |
| Program increase - cybersecurity training                           |                  | 4,200            |
| <b>031Z BASE SUPPORT</b>  | <b>819,915</b>   | <b>831,615</b>   |
| Program increase - cybersecurity training                           |                  | 11,700           |
| <b>032A SPECIALIZED SKILL TRAINING</b>                              | <b>387,446</b>   | <b>395,246</b>   |
| Program increase - cybersecurity training                           |                  | 7,800            |
| <b>032C PROFESSIONAL DEVELOPMENT EDUCATION</b>                      | <b>264,213</b>   | <b>262,213</b>   |
| Unjustified program growth  |                  | -2,000           |

| O-1   | Budget Request   | Final Bill       |
|---|------------------|------------------|
| <b>033D CIVILIAN EDUCATION AND TRAINING</b>                       | <b>173,583</b>   | <b>171,883</b>   |
| Unjustified program growth  |                  | -1,700           |
| <b>041A LOGISTICS OPERATIONS</b>                                  | <b>1,107,846</b> | <b>1,087,846</b> |
| Unjustified growth  |                  | -20,000          |
| <b>041B TECHNICAL SUPPORT ACTIVITIES</b>                          | <b>924,185</b>   | <b>912,185</b>   |
| Program transfer not properly accounted                           |                  | -12,000          |
| <b>042G OTHER SERVICEWIDE ACTIVITIES</b>                          | <b>961,304</b>   | <b>956,304</b>   |
| Price growth requested as program growth                          |                  | -5,000           |
| <b>042I CIVIL AIR PATROL</b>                                      | <b>25,735</b>    | <b>28,000</b>    |
| Program increase  |                  | 2,265            |
| <b>043A SECURITY PROGRAMS</b>                                     | <b>1,131,603</b> | <b>1,123,403</b> |
| Classified adjustment   |                  | -8,200           |
| <b>LONG-TERM TEMPORARY DUTY WAIVERS</b>                           |                  | <b>1,360</b>     |
| <b>OVERESTIMATION OF CIVILIAN FTE TARGETS</b>                     |                  | <b>-40,000</b>   |
| <b>UNJUSTIFIED GROWTH</b>   |                  | <b>-57,000</b>   |
| <b>RESTORE READINESS</b>  |                  | <b>124,000</b>   |
| <b>OPERATIONAL SUPPORT FOR INCREASE IN AIR FORCE END STRENGTH</b> |                  | <b>79,900</b>    |

OPERATION AND MAINTENANCE,  
DEFENSE-WIDE

The agreement on items addressed by either the House or the Senate is as follows:

(IN THOUSANDS OF DOLLARS)

|  | BUDGET<br>REQUEST  | FINAL<br>BILL            |
|--|--|--------------------------|
| <b>OPERATION AND MAINTENANCE, DEFENSE-WIDE</b>               |  |                          |
| <b>BUDGET ACTIVITY 1: OPERATING FORCES</b>                   |  |                          |
| 10   | JOINT CHIEFS OF STAFF.....   | 506,113      504,113     |
| 20   | OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY OF DEFENSE.....                                    | 524,439      524,439     |
| 30   | SPECIAL OPERATIONS COMMAND.....  | 4,898,159      4,814,759 |
|  | TOTAL, BUDGET ACTIVITY 1.....  | 5,928,711      5,843,311 |
| <b>BUDGET ACTIVITY 3: TRAINING AND RECRUITING</b>            |  |                          |
| 40   | DEFENSE ACQUISITION UNIVERSITY.....  | 138,658      138,658     |
| 50   | JOINT CHIEFS OF STAFF RECRUITING, AND OTHER TRAINING<br>AND EDUCATION..... | 85,701      85,701       |
| 70   | SPECIAL OPERATIONS COMMAND.....  | 365,349      361,349     |
|  | TOTAL, BUDGET ACTIVITY 3.....  | 589,708      585,708     |
| <b>BUDGET ACTIVITY 4: ADMIN &amp; SERVICEWIDE ACTIVITIES</b> |  |                          |
| 80   | CIVIL MILITARY PROGRAMS.....   | 160,480      205,819     |
| 100  | DEFENSE CONTRACT AUDIT AGENCY.....   | 630,925      623,925     |
| 110  | DEFENSE CONTRACT MANAGEMENT AGENCY.....                                    | 1,356,380      1,346,380 |
| 120  | DEFENSE HUMAN RESOURCES ACTIVITY.....                                      | 683,620      718,620     |
| 130  | DEFENSE INFORMATION SYSTEMS AGENCY.....                                    | 1,439,891      1,427,591 |
| 150  | DEFENSE LEGAL SERVICES AGENCY.....   | 24,984      24,984       |
| 160  | DEFENSE LOGISTICS AGENCY.....  | 357,964      352,664     |
| 170  | DEFENSE MEDIA ACTIVITY.....  | 223,422      224,122     |
| 180  | DEFENSE POW /MISSING PERSONS OFFICE.....                                   | 112,681      112,681     |
| 170  | DEFENSE SECURITY COOPERATION AGENCY.....                                   | 496,754      495,504     |
| 180  | DEFENSE SECURITY SERVICE.....  | 538,711      535,711     |
| 200  | DEFENSE TECHNOLOGY SECURITY AGENCY.....                                    | 35,417      35,417       |
| 210  | DEFENSE THREAT REDUCTION AGENCY.....                                       | 448,146      444,346     |
| 230  | DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE EDUCATION ACTIVITY.....                              | 2,671,143      2,618,143 |

(IN THOUSANDS OF DOLLARS)

|   | BUDGET<br>REQUEST | FINAL<br>BILL |
|---|-------------------|---------------|
| 240 MISSILE DEFENSE AGENCY.....                     | 446,975           | 440,725       |
| 260 OFFICE OF ECONOMIC ADJUSTMENT.....              | 155,399           | 136,199       |
| 270 OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY OF DEFENSE.....         | 1,481,643         | 1,478,205     |
| 280 SPECIAL OPERATIONS COMMAND.....                 | 89,429            | 88,929        |
| 290 WASHINGTON HEADQUARTERS SERVICES.....           | 629,874           | 625,874       |
| OTHER PROGRAMS.....                                 | 14,069,333        | 13,973,975    |
| TOTAL, BUDGET ACTIVITY 4.....                       | 26,053,171        | 25,909,814    |
| IMPACT AID.....                                     | ---               | 30,000        |
| IMPACT AID FOR CHILDREN WITH DISABILITIES.....      | ---               | 5,000         |
| LONG-TERM TEMP DUTY WAIVERS.....                    | ---               | 116           |
| TOTAL, OPERATION AND MAINTENANCE, DEFENSE-WIDE..... | 32,571,590        | 32,373,949    |

**EXPLANATION OF PROJECT LEVEL ADJUSTMENTS**  
 [In thousands of dollars]

| O-1  | Budget Request   | Final Bill       |
|--|------------------|------------------|
| <b>1PL1 JOINT CHIEFS OF STAFF</b>  | <b>506,113</b>   | <b>504,113</b>   |
| Support to info ops capabilities - unjustified growth                      |                  | -2,000           |
| <b>1PL2 SPECIAL OPERATIONS COMMAND</b>                                     | <b>4,898,159</b> | <b>4,814,759</b> |
| Overestimation of civilian FTE targets                                     |                  | -15,000          |
| Contract support - unjustified growth                                      |                  | -6,000           |
| Base support - unjustified growth  |                  | -8,000           |
| Combat development activities - unjustified growth for equipment purchases |                  | -3,000           |
| Flight operations - unjustified growth for flight operations               |                  | -12,000          |
| Intelligence - unjustified growth  |                  | -5,600           |
| Maintenance - unjustified growth   |                  | -15,000          |
| Other operations - unjustified growth                                      |                  | -1,300           |
| Program decrease   |                  | -4,500           |
| Operational support - program decrease not properly accounted              |                  | -5,000           |
| Management headquarters - unjustified growth                               |                  | -8,000           |
| <b>3EV7 SPECIAL OPERATIONS COMMAND / TRAINING AND RECRUITING</b>           | <b>365,349</b>   | <b>361,349</b>   |
| Specialized skill training - unjustified growth                            |                  | -4,000           |
| <b>4GT3 CIVIL MILITARY PROGRAMS</b>  | <b>160,480</b>   | <b>205,819</b>   |
| Program increase - National Guard Youth Challenge                          |                  | 10,339           |
| Program increase - STARBASE  |                  | 30,000           |
| Program increase - innovative readiness training                           |                  | 5,000            |
| <b>4GT6 DEFENSE CONTRACT AUDIT AGENCY</b>                                  | <b>630,925</b>   | <b>623,925</b>   |
| Reduce planned growth  |                  | -7,000           |
| <b>4GTC DEFENSE CONTRACT MANAGEMENT AGENCY</b>                             | <b>1,356,380</b> | <b>1,346,380</b> |
| Unjustified growth and removal of one-time fiscal year 2016 costs          |                  | -10,000          |
| <b>4GT8 DEFENSE HUMAN RESOURCES AGENCY</b>                                 | <b>683,620</b>   | <b>718,620</b>   |
| Enterprise Human Resources Information System - unjustified growth         |                  | -4,000           |
| Defense Travel Management Office - unjustified growth                      |                  | -7,000           |
| Program increase - Joint Advertising, Market Research, and Studies         |                  | 1,000            |
| Program increase - Special Victims' Counsel                                |                  | 25,000           |
| Program increase - Beyond Yellow Ribbon                                    |                  | 20,000           |
| <b>4GT9 DEFENSE INFORMATION SYSTEMS AGENCY</b>                             | <b>1,439,891</b> | <b>1,427,591</b> |
| Program increase - secure communications                                   |                  | 5,000            |
| Remove one-time fiscal year 2016 costs                                     |                  | -7,300           |
| Unjustified growth   |                  | -10,000          |
| <b>4GTE DEFENSE LOGISTICS AGENCY</b>                                       | <b>357,964</b>   | <b>352,664</b>   |
| Program increase - Procurement Technical Assistance Program                |                  | 11,700           |
| Enterprise Business Systems - unjustified growth                           |                  | -6,000           |
| Remove one-time fiscal year 2016 congressional increase                    |                  | -11,000          |

| O-1  | Budget Request    | Final Bill        |
|--|-------------------|-------------------|
| <b>ES18 DEFENSE MEDIA ACTIVITY</b>   | <b>223,422</b>    | <b>224,122</b>    |
| Imagery services - unjustified growth  |                   | -3,000            |
| Remove one-time fiscal year 2016 costs   |                   | -1,300            |
| Program increase - IP streaming upgrades   |                   | 5,000             |
| <b>4GTI DEFENSE SECURITY COOPERATION AGENCY</b>  | <b>496,754</b>    | <b>495,504</b>    |
| Administration expenses - unjustified growth   |                   | -250              |
| Fellowship programs - unjustified growth   |                   | -1,000            |
| <b>4GTE DEFENSE SECURITY SERVICE</b>   | <b>538,711</b>    | <b>535,711</b>    |
| Overestimation of civilian FTE targets   |                   | -3,000            |
| <b>4GTI DEFENSE THREAT REDUCTION AGENCY</b>  | <b>448,146</b>    | <b>444,346</b>    |
| CWMD sustainment - unjustified growth  |                   | -3,800            |
| <b>4GTJ DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE EDUCATION ACTIVITY</b>   | <b>2,671,143</b>  | <b>2,618,143</b>  |
| Overestimation of civilian FTE targets   |                   | -30,000           |
| Unjustified program growth   |                   | -3,000            |
| Remove one-time fiscal year 2016 costs   |                   | -3,000            |
| Program increase - youth serving organizations   |                   | 5,000             |
| Armed Forces Retirement Home addressed in the Military Construction, Veterans Affairs, and Related Agencies Appropriations Act |                   | -22,000           |
| <b>011A MISSILE DEFENSE AGENCY</b>   | <b>446,975</b>    | <b>440,725</b>    |
| THAAD sustainment early to need  |                   | -6,250            |
| <b>4GTN OFFICE OF ECONOMIC ADJUSTMENT</b>  | <b>155,399</b>    | <b>136,199</b>    |
| Authorization adjustment - public health laboratory funding ahead of need  |                   | -19,200           |
| <b>4GTN OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY OF DEFENSE</b>   | <b>1,481,643</b>  | <b>1,478,205</b>  |
| Overestimation of civilian FTE targets   |                   | -14,000           |
| OSD policy rewards program - unjustified growth  |                   | -1,000            |
| OSD Strategy Development - unjustified growth  |                   | -820              |
| BRAC 2016 round planning and analyses - program decrease   |                   | -3,500            |
| Program increase - Readiness and Environmental Protection Initiative   |                   | 14,980            |
| CWMD - program decrease  |                   | -4,498            |
| Program decrease not properly accounted  |                   | -7,000            |
| OUSD (AT&L) - unjustified growth   |                   | -2,600            |
| Program increase - Operation Live Well   |                   | 3,000             |
| Program increase - fresh fruit and vegetable prescription plan   |                   | 2,000             |
| Program increase - Women in Military Service Memorial  |                   | 5,000             |
| Program increase - information assurance scholarship program   |                   | 5,000             |
| <b>4GT1 SPECIAL OPERATIONS COMMAND</b>   | <b>89,429</b>     | <b>88,929</b>     |
| Acquisition/program management - unjustified growth  |                   | -500              |
| <b>4GTC WASHINGTON HEADQUARTERS SERVICES</b>   | <b>629,874</b>    | <b>625,874</b>    |
| Unjustified growth   |                   | -4,000            |
| <b>999 OTHER PROGRAMS</b>  | <b>14,069,333</b> | <b>13,973,975</b> |
| Classified adjustment  |                   | -95,358           |
| <b>IMPACT AID</b>  |                   | <b>30,000</b>     |
| <b>IMPACT AID for children with disabilities</b>   |                   | <b>5,000</b>      |
| <b>LONG-TERM TEMPORARY DUTY WAIVERS</b>  |                   | <b>116</b>        |



BACKGROUND INVESTIGATION SYSTEMS

The agreement fully funds the budget request for the Department of Defense to develop, replace, and sustain federal government security and suitability background investigation technology systems. In lieu of the language included under this heading in House Report 114-577, the Director of the Defense Information Systems Agency is di-

rected to submit a progress report to the congressional defense committees not later than 90 days after the enactment of this Act, and semiannually thereafter, that includes the information technology development and implementation plan, associated timeline with milestones, costs for each phase of implementation, anticipated outyear costs, personnel structure, and any other signifi-

cant issues related to the establishment and sustainment of a new federal government background information technology system housed within the Department of Defense.

OPERATION AND MAINTENANCE, ARMY  
RESERVE

The agreement on items addressed by either the House or the Senate is as follows:

(IN THOUSANDS OF DOLLARS)

|   | BUDGET<br>REQUEST   | FINAL<br>BILL |
|---|---|---------------|
| -----   |   |               |
| OPERATION AND MAINTENANCE, ARMY RESERVE           |   |               |
| BUDGET ACTIVITY 1: OPERATING FORCES               |   |               |
| LAND FORCES                                       |   |               |
| 20  | MODULAR SUPPORT BRIGADES..... 11,435                                      | 11,435        |
| 30  | ECHELONS ABOVE BRIGADES..... 491,772                                      | 491,772       |
| 40  | THEATER LEVEL ASSETS..... 116,163   | 116,163       |
| 50  | LAND FORCES OPERATIONS SUPPORT..... 563,524                               | 563,524       |
| 60  | AVIATION ASSETS..... 91,162   | 91,162        |
| LAND FORCES READINESS                             |   |               |
| 70  | FORCES READINESS OPERATIONS SUPPORT..... 347,459                          | 344,659       |
| 80  | LAND FORCES SYSTEM READINESS..... 101,926                                 | 101,926       |
| 90  | DEPOT MAINTENANCE..... 56,219   | 56,219        |
| LAND FORCES READINESS SUPPORT                     |   |               |
| 100   | BASE OPERATIONS SUPPORT..... 573,843                                      | 566,043       |
| 110   | FACILITIES SUSTAINMENT, RESTORATION & MODERNIZATION .. 214,955            | 223,912       |
| 120   | MANAGEMENT AND OPERATIONS HEADQUARTERS..... 37,620                        | 37,620        |
|   | -----   | -----         |
|   | TOTAL, BUDGET ACTIVITY 1..... 2,606,078                                   | 2,604,435     |
| BUDGET ACTIVITY 4: ADMIN & SERVICEWIDE ACTIVITIES |   |               |
| ADMINISTRATION AND SERVICEWIDE ACTIVITIES         |   |               |
| 130   | SERVICEWIDE TRANSPORTATION..... 11,027                                    | 11,027        |
| 140   | ADMINISTRATION..... 16,749  | 16,749        |
| 150   | SERVICEWIDE COMMUNICATIONS..... 17,825                                    | 17,825        |
| 160   | PERSONNEL/FINANCIAL ADMINISTRATION ..... 6,177                            | 6,177         |
| 170   | RECRUITING AND ADVERTISING..... 54,475                                    | 53,475        |
|   | -----   | -----         |
|   | TOTAL, BUDGET ACTIVITY 4..... 106,253                                     | 105,253       |
|   | RESTORE READINESS..... ---  | 12,000        |
|   | OPERATIONAL SUPPORT FOR INCREASE IN ARMY RESERVE END<br>STRENGTH..... --- | 22,000        |
|   | =====   | =====         |
|   | TOTAL, OPERATION AND MAINTENANCE, ARMY RESERVE..... 2,712,331             | 2,743,688     |
|   | =====   | =====         |

**EXPLANATION OF PROJECT LEVEL ADJUSTMENTS**  
 [In thousands of dollars]

| O-1  | Budget Request | Final Bill     |
|--|----------------|----------------|
| <b>121 FORCES READINESS OPERATIONS SUPPORT</b>                           | <b>347,459</b> | <b>344,659</b> |
| Unjustified program growth   |                | -3,000         |
| Program increase - language capabilities                                 |                | 200            |
| <b>131 BASE OPERATIONS SUPPORT</b>                                       | <b>573,843</b> | <b>566,043</b> |
| Program decrease not properly accounted                                  |                | -7,800         |
| <b>132 FACILITIES SUSTAINMENT, RESTORATION &amp; MODERNIZATION</b>       | <b>214,955</b> | <b>223,912</b> |
| Program increase   |                | 8,957          |
| <b>434 RECRUITING AND ADVERTISING</b>                                    | <b>54,475</b>  | <b>53,475</b>  |
| Unjustified program growth   |                | -1,000         |
| <b>RESTORE READINESS</b>   |                | <b>12,000</b>  |
| <b>OPERATIONAL SUPPORT FOR INCREASE IN ARMY RESERVE<br/>END STRENGTH</b> |                | <b>22,000</b>  |

OPERATION AND MAINTENANCE, NAVY  
RESERVE

The agreement on items addressed by either the House or the Senate is as follows:

(IN THOUSANDS OF DOLLARS)

|   | BUDGET<br>REQUEST  | FINAL<br>BILL   |
|---|--|-----------------|
| OPERATION AND MAINTENANCE, NAVY RESERVE           |  |                 |
| BUDGET ACTIVITY 1: OPERATING FORCES               |  |                 |
| 10  | RESERVE AIR OPERATIONS<br>MISSION AND OTHER FLIGHT OPERATIONS.....               | 526,190 523,690 |
| 20  | INTERMEDIATE MAINTENANCE.....  | 6,714 6,714     |
| 40  | AIRCRAFT DEPOT MAINTENANCE.....  | 86,209 86,209   |
| 50  | AIRCRAFT DEPOT OPERATIONS SUPPORT.....   | 389 389         |
| 60  | AVIATION LOGISTICS.....  | 10,189 10,189   |
| 70  | RESERVE SHIP OPERATIONS<br>SHIP OPERATIONAL SUPPORT AND TRAINING.....            | 560 560         |
| 90  | RESERVE COMBAT OPERATIONS SUPPORT<br>COMBAT COMMUNICATIONS.....                  | 13,173 13,173   |
| 100   | COMBAT SUPPORT FORCES.....   | 109,053 109,053 |
| 120   | RESERVE WEAPONS SUPPORT<br>ENTERPRISE INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY.....                | 27,226 27,226   |
| 130   | BASE OPERATING SUPPORT<br>FACILITIES SUSTAINMENT, RESTORATION & MODERNIZATION .. | 27,571 30,071   |
| 140   | BASE OPERATING SUPPORT.....  | 99,166 99,166   |
|   | TOTAL, BUDGET ACTIVITY 1.....  | 906,440 906,440 |
| BUDGET ACTIVITY 4: ADMIN & SERVICEWIDE ACTIVITIES |  |                 |
| 150   | ADMINISTRATION AND SERVICEWIDE ACTIVITIES<br>ADMINISTRATION.....                 | 1,351 1,351     |
| 160   | MILITARY MANPOWER & PERSONNEL.....   | 13,251 13,251   |
| 170   | SERVICEWIDE COMMUNICATIONS.....  | 3,445 3,445     |
| 180   | ACQUISITION AND PROGRAM MANAGEMENT.....  | 3,169 3,169     |
|   | TOTAL, BUDGET ACTIVITY 4.....  | 21,216 21,216   |
|   | RESTORE READINESS.....   | --- 2,000       |
|   | TOTAL, OPERATION AND MAINTENANCE, NAVY RESERVE.....                              | 927,656 929,656 |

EXPLANATION OF PROJECT LEVEL ADJUSTMENTS  
[In thousands of dollars]

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| O-1   | Budget Request | Final Bill     |
|---|----------------|----------------|
| <b>1A1A MISSION AND OTHER FLIGHT OPERATIONS</b>                     | <b>526,190</b> | <b>523,690</b> |
| Projected underexecution  |                | -2,500         |
| <b>BSMR FACILITIES SUSTAINMENT, RESTORATION &amp; MODERNIZATION</b> | <b>27,571</b>  | <b>30,071</b>  |
| Program increase  |                | 2,500          |
| <b>RESTORE READINESS</b>  |                | <b>2,000</b>   |

*March 8, 2017*

OPERATION AND MAINTENANCE,  
MARINE CORPS RESERVE

The agreement on items addressed by either the House or the Senate is as follows:

(IN THOUSANDS OF DOLLARS)

|   | BUDGET<br>REQUEST                                      | FINAL<br>BILL   |
|---|--|-----------------|
| -----   |  |                 |
| OPERATION AND MAINTENANCE, MARINE CORPS RESERVE   |  |                 |
| BUDGET ACTIVITY 1: OPERATING FORCES               |  |                 |
| EXPEDITIONARY FORCES                              |  |                 |
| 10  | 94,154   | 94,154          |
|   | OPERATING FORCES.....                                  |                 |
| 20  | 18,594   | 18,594          |
|   | DEPOT MAINTENANCE.....                                 |                 |
| 30  | 25,470   | 26,470          |
|   | FACILITIES SUSTAINMENT, RESTORATION & MODERNIZATION .. |                 |
| 40  | 111,550  | 110,050         |
|   | BASE OPERATING SUPPORT.....                            |                 |
|   | -----  | -----           |
|   | TOTAL, BUDGET ACTIVITY 1.....                          | 249,768 249,268 |
| BUDGET ACTIVITY 4: ADMIN & SERVICEWIDE ACTIVITIES |  |                 |
| ADMINISTRATION AND SERVICEWIDE ACTIVITIES         |  |                 |
| 50  | 902  | 902             |
|   | SERVICEWIDE TRANSPORTATION.....                        |                 |
| 60  | 11,130   | 11,130          |
|   | ADMINISTRATION.....                                    |                 |
| 70  | 8,833  | 8,833           |
|   | RECRUITING AND ADVERTISING.....                        |                 |
|   | -----  | -----           |
|   | TOTAL, BUDGET ACTIVITY 4.....                          | 20,865 20,865   |
|   | ---  | 1,000           |
|   | RESTORE READINESS.....                                 |                 |
|   | =====  | =====           |
|   | TOTAL, OPERATION & MAINTENANCE, MARINE CORPS RESERVE   | 270,633 271,133 |
|   | =====  | =====           |



EXPLANATION OF PROJECT LEVEL ADJUSTMENTS  
 [In thousands of dollars]

| O-1   | Budget Request | Final Bill        |
|---|----------------|-------------------|
| <b>BSM1 FACILITIES SUSTAINMENT, RESTORATION &amp; MODERNIZATION</b><br>Program increase | 25,470         | 26,470<br>1,000   |
| <b>BSS1 BASE OPERATING SUPPORT</b><br>Unjustified program growth                        | 111,550        | 110,050<br>-1,500 |
| <b>RESTORE READINESS</b>  |                | 1,000             |

OPERATION AND MAINTENANCE, AIR  
FORCE RESERVE

The agreement on items addressed by either the House or the Senate is as follows:

(IN THOUSANDS OF DOLLARS)

|   | BUDGET<br>REQUEST                                      | FINAL<br>BILL       |
|---|--|---------------------|
| OPERATION AND MAINTENANCE, AIR FORCE RESERVE      |  |                     |
| BUDGET ACTIVITY 1: OPERATING FORCES               |  |                     |
| AIR OPERATIONS                                    |  |                     |
| 10  | PRIMARY COMBAT FORCES.....                             | 1,707,882 1,690,882 |
| 20  | MISSION SUPPORT OPERATIONS.....                        | 230,016 228,516     |
| 30  | DEPOT MAINTENANCE.....                                 | 541,743 541,743     |
| 40  | FACILITIES SUSTAINMENT, RESTORATION & MODERNIZATION .. | 113,470 132,270     |
| 50  | BASE OPERATING SUPPORT.....                            | 384,832 384,832     |
|   | TOTAL, BUDGET ACTIVITY 1.....                          | 2,977,943 2,978,243 |
| BUDGET ACTIVITY 4: ADMIN & SERVICEWIDE ACTIVITIES |  |                     |
| ADMINISTRATION AND SERVICEWIDE ACTIVITIES         |  |                     |
| 60  | ADMINISTRATION.....                                    | 54,939 54,939       |
| 70  | RECRUITING AND ADVERTISING.....                        | 14,754 14,754       |
| 80  | MILITARY MANPOWER AND PERSONNEL MANAGEMENT.....        | 12,707 12,707       |
| 90  | OTHER PERSONNEL SUPPORT.....                           | 7,210 7,210         |
| 100   | AUDIOVISUAL.....                                       | 376 376             |
|   | TOTAL, BUDGET ACTIVITY 4.....                          | 89,986 89,986       |
|   | RESTORE READINESS.....                                 | --- 1,000           |
|   | TOTAL, OPERATION AND MAINTENANCE, AIR FORCE RESERVE.   | 3,067,929 3,069,229 |

EXPLANATION OF PROJECT LEVEL ADJUSTMENTS  
[In thousands of dollars]

| O-1   | Budget Request   | Final Bill       |
|---|------------------|------------------|
| <b>011A PRIMARY COMBAT FORCES</b>                                   | <b>1,707,882</b> | <b>1,690,882</b> |
| Unjustified growth  |                  | -17,000          |
| <b>011G MISSION SUPPORT OPERATIONS</b>                              | <b>230,016</b>   | <b>228,516</b>   |
| Justification does not match summary of price and program changes   |                  | -1,500           |
| <b>011R FACILITIES SUSTAINMENT, RESTORATION &amp; MODERNIZATION</b> | <b>113,470</b>   | <b>132,270</b>   |
| Program increase  |                  | 18,800           |
| <b>RESTORE READINESS</b>  |                  | <b>1,000</b>     |

*March 8, 2017*

OPERATION AND MAINTENANCE, ARMY  
NATIONAL GUARD

The agreement on items addressed by either the House or the Senate is as follows:

(IN THOUSANDS OF DOLLARS)

|   | BUDGET<br>REQUEST  | FINAL<br>BILL       |
|---|--|---------------------|
| -----   |  |                     |
| OPERATION AND MAINTENANCE, ARMY NATIONAL GUARD    |  |                     |
| BUDGET ACTIVITY 1: OPERATING FORCES               |  |                     |
| LAND FORCES                                       |  |                     |
| 10  | MANEUVER UNITS.....  | 708,251 708,251     |
| 20  | MODULAR SUPPORT BRIGADES.....  | 197,251 197,251     |
| 30  | ECHELONS ABOVE BRIGADE.....  | 792,271 788,271     |
| 40  | THEATER LEVEL ASSETS.....  | 80,341 84,341       |
| 50  | LAND FORCES OPERATIONS SUPPORT.....  | 37,138 37,138       |
| 60  | AVIATION ASSETS.....   | 887,625 881,125     |
| LAND FORCES READINESS                             |  |                     |
| 70  | FORCE READINESS OPERATIONS SUPPORT.....                                      | 696,267 669,993     |
| 80  | LAND FORCES SYSTEMS READINESS.....   | 61,240 56,240       |
| 90  | LAND FORCES DEPOT MAINTENANCE.....   | 219,948 219,948     |
| LAND FORCES READINESS SUPPORT                     |  |                     |
| 100   | BASE OPERATIONS SUPPORT.....   | 1,040,012 1,029,512 |
| 110   | FACILITIES SUSTAINMENT, RESTORATION & MODERNIZATION ..                       | 676,715 692,947     |
| 120   | MANAGEMENT AND OPERATIONAL HEADQUARTERS.....                                 | 1,021,144 1,011,144 |
| -----   |  |                     |
|   | TOTAL, BUDGET ACTIVITY 1.....  | 6,418,203 6,376,161 |
| BUDGET ACTIVITY 4: ADMIN & SERVICEWIDE ACTIVITIES |  |                     |
| ADMINISTRATION AND SERVICEWIDE ACTIVITIES         |  |                     |
| 130   | SERVICEWIDE TRANSPORTATION.....  | 6,396 6,396         |
| 140   | ADMINISTRATION.....  | 68,528 69,678       |
| 150   | SERVICEWIDE COMMUNICATIONS.....  | 76,524 76,524       |
| 160   | MANPOWER MANAGEMENT.....   | 7,712 7,712         |
| 170   | RECRUITING AND ADVERTISING.....  | 245,046 245,046     |
| 180   | REAL ESTATE MANAGEMENT.....  | 2,961 2,961         |
| -----   |  |                     |
|   | TOTAL, BUDGET ACTIVITY 4.....  | 407,167 408,317     |
|   | RESTORE READINESS.....   | --- 20,000          |
|   | OPERATIONAL SUPPORT FOR INCREASE IN ARMY NATIONAL<br>GUARD END STRENGTH..... | --- 57,000          |
| =====   |  |                     |
|   | TOTAL, OPERATION & MAINTENANCE, ARMY NATIONAL GUARD.                         | 6,825,370 6,861,478 |
| =====   |  |                     |

EXPLANATION OF PROJECT LEVEL ADJUSTMENTS  
 [In thousands of dollars]

| O-1   | Budget Request   | Final Bill       |
|---|------------------|------------------|
| <b>113 ECHELONS ABOVE BRIGADE</b>   | <b>792,271</b>   | <b>788,271</b>   |
| Unjustified program growth  |                  | -4,000           |
| <b>114 THEATER LEVEL ASSETS</b>   | <b>80,341</b>    | <b>84,341</b>    |
| Program increase - Operation Phalanx  |                  | 4,000            |
| <b>116 AVIATION ASSETS</b>  | <b>887,625</b>   | <b>881,125</b>   |
| Program increase - Operation Phalanx  |                  | 5,000            |
| Unjustified program growth  |                  | -11,500          |
| <b>121 FORCE READINESS OPERATIONS SUPPORT</b>                                   | <b>696,267</b>   | <b>669,993</b>   |
| Unjustified program growth  |                  | -30,000          |
| Program increase - cyber protection teams                                       |                  | 3,000            |
| Program increase - language capabilities  |                  | 200              |
| Program increase - trauma training  |                  | 526              |
| <b>122 LAND FORCES SYSTEMS READINESS</b>  | <b>61,240</b>    | <b>56,240</b>    |
| Program decrease not properly accounted   |                  | -5,000           |
| <b>131 BASE OPERATIONS SUPPORT</b>  | <b>1,040,012</b> | <b>1,029,512</b> |
| Unjustified program growth  |                  | -10,500          |
| <b>132 FACILITIES SUSTAINMENT, RESTORATION &amp; MODERNIZATION</b>              | <b>676,715</b>   | <b>692,947</b>   |
| Program increase  |                  | 16,232           |
| <b>133 MANAGEMENT AND OPERATIONAL HEADQUARTERS</b>                              | <b>1,021,144</b> | <b>1,011,144</b> |
| Unjustified program growth  |                  | -10,000          |
| <b>431 ADMINISTRATION</b>   | <b>68,528</b>    | <b>69,678</b>    |
| Program increase - State Partnership Program                                    |                  | 1,150            |
| <b>RESTORE READINESS</b>  |                  | <b>20,000</b>    |
| <b>OPERATIONAL SUPPORT FOR INCREASE IN ARMY NATIONAL<br/>GUARD END STRENGTH</b> |                  | <b>57,000</b>    |

**NATIONAL GUARD STATE PARTNERSHIP  
PROGRAM LANGUAGE ENHANCEMENT PROGRAM**

For more than twenty years, the National Guard State Partnership Program (SPP) has been successfully building unique security relationships with more than 75 nations around the globe. To build on the success of this program, the agreement recommends that the Chief of the National Guard Bureau

encourage the enhancement of individual language skills and prioritize language school appointments of soldiers and airmen within the program to help further strengthen these international relationships. Additionally, servicemembers of the National Guard that participate in, and are from states with units assigned to state partnership activities should strive to attend lan-

guage schools, both defense-sponsored and otherwise; obtain computer-assisted language-learning software; and use international visits through the SPP as a means of language skill immersion.

**OPERATION AND MAINTENANCE, AIR  
NATIONAL GUARD**

The agreement on items addressed by either the House or the Senate is as follows:



(IN THOUSANDS OF DOLLARS)

|   | BUDGET<br>REQUEST                                      | FINAL<br>BILL       |
|---|--|---------------------|
| -----   |  |                     |
| OPERATION AND MAINTENANCE, AIR NATIONAL GUARD     |  |                     |
| BUDGET ACTIVITY 1: OPERATING FORCES               |  |                     |
| AIR OPERATIONS                                    |  |                     |
| 10  | AIRCRAFT OPERATIONS.....                               | 3,282,238 3,193,238 |
| 20  | MISSION SUPPORT OPERATIONS.....                        | 723,062 713,579     |
| 30  | DEPOT MAINTENANCE.....                                 | 1,824,329 1,816,329 |
| 40  | FACILITIES SUSTAINMENT, RESTORATION & MODERNIZATION .. | 245,840 255,840     |
| 50  | BASE OPERATING SUPPORT.....                            | 575,548 566,548     |
|   | TOTAL, BUDGET ACTIVITY 1.....                          | 6,651,017 6,545,534 |
| BUDGET ACTIVITY 4: ADMIN & SERVICEWIDE ACTIVITIES |  |                     |
| SERVICEWIDE ACTIVITIES                            |  |                     |
| 60  | ADMINISTRATION.....                                    | 23,715 23,715       |
| 70  | RECRUITING AND ADVERTISING.....                        | 28,846 28,846       |
|   | TOTAL, BUDGET ACTIVITY 4.....                          | 52,561 52,561       |
|   | RESTORE READINESS.....                                 | --- 17,000          |
|   | TOTAL, OPERATION & MAINTENANCE, AIR NATIONAL GUARD..   | 6,703,578 6,615,095 |
|   | =====  | =====               |

**EXPLANATION OF PROJECT LEVEL ADJUSTMENTS**  
**[In thousands of dollars]**

| O-1   | Budget Request   | Final Bill       |
|---|------------------|------------------|
| <b>011F AIRCRAFT OPERATIONS</b>                                     | <b>3,282,238</b> | <b>3,193,238</b> |
| Unjustified growth  |                  | -74,000          |
| MIP program decrease not properly accounted                         |                  | -15,000          |
| <b>011G MISSION SUPPORT OPERATIONS</b>                              | <b>723,062</b>   | <b>713,579</b>   |
| Program increase - State Partnership Program                        |                  | 1,150            |
| Maintain program affordability - unjustified growth                 |                  | -12,000          |
| Program increase - trauma training                                  |                  | 1,367            |
| <b>011M DEPOT MAINTENANCE</b>                                       | <b>1,824,329</b> | <b>1,816,329</b> |
| MIP program unjustified growth                                      |                  | -8,000           |
| <b>011R FACILITIES SUSTAINMENT, RESTORATION &amp; MODERNIZATION</b> | <b>245,840</b>   | <b>255,840</b>   |
| Program increase  |                  | 10,000           |
| <b>011Z BASE OPERATING SUPPORT</b>                                  | <b>575,548</b>   | <b>566,548</b>   |
| Unjustified growth  |                  | -9,000           |
| <b>RESTORE READINESS</b>  |                  | <b>17,000</b>    |

UNITED STATES COURT OF APPEALS FOR THE ARMED FORCES

The agreement provides \$14,194,000 for the United States Court of Appeals for the Armed Forces.

ENVIRONMENTAL RESTORATION, ARMY

The agreement provides \$170,167,000 for Environmental Restoration, Army.

ENVIRONMENTAL RESTORATION, NAVY

The agreement provides \$289,262,000, an increase of \$7,500,000 above the budget request, for Environmental Restoration, Navy.

ENVIRONMENTAL RESTORATION, AIR FORCE

The agreement provides \$371,521,000 for Environmental Restoration, Air Force.

ENVIRONMENTAL RESTORATION, DEFENSE-WIDE

The agreement provides \$9,009,000 for Environmental Restoration, Defense-Wide.

ENVIRONMENTAL RESTORATION, FORMERLY USED DEFENSE SITES

The agreement provides \$222,084,000, an increase of \$25,000,000 above the budget request, for Environmental Restoration, Formerly Used Defense Sites.

OVERSEAS HUMANITARIAN, DISASTER, AND CIVIC AID

The agreement provides \$123,125,000, an increase of \$18,000,000 above the budget request, for Overseas Humanitarian, Disaster, and Civic Aid. Specifically, \$3,000,000 is a general increase and \$15,000,000 is for South China Sea Regional Engagement.

COOPERATIVE THREAT REDUCTION ACCOUNT

The agreement provides \$325,604,000 for the Cooperative Threat Reduction Account, as follows:

EXPLANATION OF PROJECT LEVEL ADJUSTMENTS [In thousands of dollars]

Table with 3 columns: Description, Budget request, Final bill. Rows include Strategic Offensive Arms Elimination, Chemical Weapons Destruction, Biological Threat Reduction, Threat Reduction Engagement, Other Assessments/Admin Costs, Global Nuclear Security, WMD Proliferation Prevention, and TOTAL, COOPERATIVE THREAT REDUCTION ACCOUNT.

TITLE III—PROCUREMENT

The agreement provides \$108,426,827,000 in Title III, Procurement. The agreement on items addressed by either the House or the Senate is as follows:

(IN THOUSANDS OF DOLLARS)

|  | BUDGET<br>REQUEST | FINAL<br>BILL |
|--|-------------------|---------------|
| -----                                    |                   |               |
| SUMMARY                                  |                   |               |
| ARMY                                     |                   |               |
| AIRCRAFT.....                            | 3,614,787         | 4,587,598     |
| MISSILES.....                            | 1,519,966         | 1,533,804     |
| WEAPONS AND TRACKED COMBAT VEHICLES..... | 2,265,177         | 2,229,455     |
| AMMUNITION.....                          | 1,513,157         | 1,483,566     |
| OTHER.....                               | 5,873,949         | 6,147,328     |
|  | 14,787,036        | 15,981,751    |
| NAVY                                     |                   |               |
| AIRCRAFT.....                            | 14,109,148        | 16,135,335    |
| WEAPONS.....                             | 3,209,262         | 3,265,285     |
| AMMUNITION.....                          | 664,368           | 633,678       |
| SHIPS.....                               | 18,354,874        | 21,156,886    |
| OTHER.....                               | 6,338,861         | 6,308,919     |
| MARINE CORPS.....                        | 1,362,769         | 1,307,456     |
|  | 44,039,282        | 48,807,559    |
| AIR FORCE                                |                   |               |
| AIRCRAFT.....                            | 13,922,917        | 14,253,623    |
| MISSILES.....                            | 2,426,621         | 2,348,121     |
| SPACE.....                               | 3,055,743         | 2,733,243     |
| AMMUNITION.....                          | 1,677,719         | 1,589,219     |
| OTHER.....                               | 17,438,056        | 17,768,224    |
|  | 38,521,056        | 38,692,430    |
| DEFENSE-WIDE                             |                   |               |
| DEFENSE-WIDE.....                        | 4,524,918         | 4,881,022     |
| DEFENSE PRODUCTION ACT PURCHASES.....    | 44,065            | 64,065        |
|  | =====             | =====         |
| TOTAL PROCUREMENT.....                   | 101,916,357       | 108,426,827   |
|  | =====             | =====         |

REPROGRAMMING GUIDANCE FOR ACQUISITION  
ACCOUNTS

The Secretary of Defense is directed to continue to follow the reprogramming guidance as specified in the report accompanying the House version of the Department of Defense Appropriations bill for Fiscal Year 2008 (House Report 110-279). Specifically, the dollar threshold for reprogramming funds shall remain at \$20,000,000 for procurement and \$10,000,000 for research, development, test and evaluation.

Also, the Under Secretary of Defense (Comptroller) is directed to continue to provide the congressional defense committees quarterly, spreadsheet-based DD Form 1416 reports for Service and defense-wide accounts in titles III and IV of this Act. Reports for titles III and IV shall comply with the guidance specified in the explanatory statement accompanying the Department of Defense Appropriations Act, 2006. The Department shall continue to follow the limitation that prior approval reprogrammings are set at either the specified dollar threshold or 20 percent of the procurement or research, development, test and evaluation line, whichever is less. These thresholds are cumulative from the base for reprogramming value as modified by any adjustments. Therefore, if the combined value of transfers into or out of a procurement (P-1) or research, development, test and evaluation (R-1) line exceeds the identified threshold, the Secretary of Defense must submit a prior approval reprogramming to the congressional defense committees. In addition, guidelines

on the application of prior approval reprogramming procedures for congressional special interest items are established elsewhere in this statement.

FUNDING INCREASES

The funding increases outlined in these tables shall be provided only for the specific purposes indicated in the tables.

PROCUREMENT SPECIAL INTEREST ITEMS

Items for which additional funds have been provided as shown in the project level tables or in paragraphs using the phrase “only for” or “only to” in the explanatory statement are congressional special interest items for the purpose of the Base for Reprogramming (DD Form 1414). Each of these items must be carried on the DD Form 1414 at the stated amount as specifically addressed in the explanatory statement.

JOINT STRIKE FIGHTER BUDGET JUSTIFICATIONS  
AND CONTRACTING

Throughout the fiscal year 2017 budget review process, the Joint Strike Fighter (JSF) Joint Program Office provided insufficient justification and incomplete information in an untimely manner. It is imperative that requested information is received promptly for proper congressional oversight of this major defense acquisition program.

It is understood that the Secretary of Defense is reviewing potential alternative management structures for the JSF program as directed by the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2017 (Public Law 114-328). This review will provide an oppor-

tunity to improve communication between the JSF Program Executive Officer (PEO), the Services, and the congressional defense committees to ensure the program’s funding requirements are fully understood, communicated, and justified.

Additionally, there is concern that the number of F-35s enacted in annual Department of Defense Appropriations Acts are not being placed on contract by the JSF PEO in a timely manner. Four F-35s included in the Department of Defense Appropriations Act, 2015 and 13 F-35s included in the Department of Defense Appropriations Act, 2016 were not part of their respective low rate initial production (LRIP) contracts due to the PEO’s contracting strategy. Specifically, only four F-35Cs were included on LRIPs 9 and 10, rather than the ten F-35Cs enacted in the Department of Defense Appropriations Acts, 2015 and 2016, impeding production efficiencies. The agreement directs the JSF PEO to use a contracting approach that would award all aircraft included in each Department of Defense Appropriations Act on the respective production contract for that fiscal year. The agreement includes funding for 74 F-35 aircraft. The JSF PEO is directed to brief the congressional defense committees not later than 45 days after the enactment of this Act on the contracting strategy for these aircraft.

AIRCRAFT PROCUREMENT, ARMY

The agreement on items addressed by either the House or the Senate is as follows:

(IN THOUSANDS OF DOLLARS)

|                            |  | BUDGET<br>REQUEST | FINAL<br>BILL |
|----------------------------|--|-------------------|---------------|
| -----                      |  |                   |               |
| AIRCRAFT PROCUREMENT, ARMY |  |                   |               |
| AIRCRAFT                   |  |                   |               |
| FIXED WING                 |  |                   |               |
| 1                          | UTILITY F/W CARGO AIRCRAFT.....                | 57,529            | 41,342        |
| 3                          | MQ-1 UAV.....                                  | 55,388            | 250,388       |
| ROTARY                     |  |                   |               |
| 5                          | UH-72 LAKOTA LIGHT UTILITY HELICOPTER.....     | ---               | 187,000       |
| 6                          | AH-64 APACHE BLOCK IIIA REMAN.....             | 803,084           | 774,072       |
| 6A                         | AH-64 APACHE BLOCK IIIA NEW BUILD.....         | ---               | 190,100       |
| 7                          | AH-64 APACHE BLOCK IIIA REMAN (AP-CY).....     | 185,160           | 185,160       |
| 7A                         | AH-64 APACHE BLOCK IIIA NEW BUILD (AP-CY)..... | ---               | 71,800        |
| 8                          | UH-60 BLACKHAWK (MYP).....                     | 755,146           | 1,085,046     |
| 9                          | UH-60 BLACKHAWK (MYP) (AP-CY).....             | 174,107           | 174,107       |
| 10                         | UH-60 BLACKHAWK A AND L MODELS.....            | 46,173            | 46,173        |
| 11                         | CH-47 HELICOPTER.....                          | 556,257           | 553,257       |
| 12                         | CH-47 HELICOPTER (AP-CY).....                  | 8,707             | 8,707         |
| TOTAL, AIRCRAFT.....       |  | 2,641,551         | 3,567,152     |
| -----                      |  |                   |               |
| MODIFICATION OF AIRCRAFT   |  |                   |               |
| 13                         | MQ-1 PAYLOAD - UAS.....                        | 43,735            | 63,735        |
| 15                         | MULTI SENSOR ABN RECON (MIP).....              | 94,527            | 94,527        |
| 16                         | AH-64 MODS.....                                | 137,883           | 137,883       |
| 17                         | CH-47 CARGO HELICOPTER MODS.....               | 102,943           | 102,943       |
| 18                         | GRCS SEMA MODS (MIP).....                      | 4,055             | 4,055         |
| 19                         | ARL SEMA MODS (MIP).....                       | 6,793             | 6,793         |

(IN THOUSANDS OF DOLLARS)

|  | BUDGET<br>REQUEST | FINAL<br>BILL |
|--|-------------------|---------------|
| 20 EMARSS SEMA MODS (MIP).....               | 13,197            | 12,197        |
| 21 UTILITY/CARGO AIRPLANE MODS.....          | 17,526            | 17,526        |
| 22 UTILITY HELICOPTER MODS.....              | 10,807            | 10,807        |
| 23 NETWORK AND MISSION PLAN.....             | 74,752            | 74,752        |
| 24 COMMS, NAV SURVEILLANCE.....              | 69,960            | 76,960        |
| 25 GATM ROLLUP.....                          | 45,302            | 45,302        |
| 26 RQ-7 UAV MODS.....                        | 71,169            | 71,169        |
| 27 UAS MODS.....                             | 21,804            | 21,804        |
| TOTAL, MODIFICATION OF AIRCRAFT.....         | 714,453           | 740,453       |
| SUPPORT EQUIPMENT AND FACILITIES             |                   |               |
| GROUND SUPPORT AVIONICS                      |                   |               |
| 28 AIRCRAFT SURVIVABILITY EQUIPMENT.....     | 67,377            | 89,377        |
| 29 SURVIVABILITY CM.....                     | 9,565             | 9,565         |
| 30 CMWS.....                                 | 41,626            | 41,626        |
| OTHER SUPPORT                                |                   |               |
| 32 AVIONICS SUPPORT EQUIPMENT.....           | 7,007             | 6,217         |
| 33 COMMON GROUND EQUIPMENT.....              | 48,234            | 48,234        |
| 34 AIRCREW INTEGRATED SYSTEMS.....           | 30,297            | 30,297        |
| 35 AIR TRAFFIC CONTROL.....                  | 50,405            | 50,405        |
| 36 INDUSTRIAL FACILITIES.....                | 1,217             | 1,217         |
| 37 LAUNCHER, 2.75 ROCKET.....                | 3,055             | 3,055         |
| TOTAL, SUPPORT EQUIPMENT AND FACILITIES..... | 258,783           | 279,993       |
| TOTAL, AIRCRAFT PROCUREMENT, ARMY.....       | 3,614,787         | 4,587,598     |

## EXPLANATION OF PROJECT LEVEL ADJUSTMENTS

[In thousands of dollars]

| P-1   | Budget Request | Final Bill       |
|---|----------------|------------------|
| <b>1 UTILITY F/W CARGO AIRCRAFT</b>                                   | <b>57,529</b>  | <b>41,342</b>    |
| Excess program management   |                | -3,587           |
| Unit cost growth  |                | -12,600          |
| <b>3 MQ-1 UAV</b>   | <b>55,388</b>  | <b>250,388</b>   |
| Program increase - 12 aircraft  |                | 195,000          |
| <b>5 UH-72 LAKOTA LIGHT UTILITY HELICOPTER</b>                        | <b>0</b>       | <b>187,000</b>   |
| Program increase - 28 aircraft  |                | 187,000          |
| <b>6 AH-64 APACHE BLOCK IIIA REMAN</b>                                | <b>803,084</b> | <b>774,072</b>   |
| Unit cost efficiencies from multiyear procurement contract            |                | -9,600           |
| Excess government furnished equipment                                 |                | -19,412          |
| <b>6A AH-64 APACHE BLOCK IIIA NEW BUILD</b>                           | <b>0</b>       | <b>190,100</b>   |
| Program increase - five aircraft                                      |                | 190,100          |
| <b>7A AH-64 APACHE BLOCK IIIA NEW BUILD (AP-CY)</b>                   | <b>0</b>       | <b>71,800</b>    |
| Program increase  |                | 71,800           |
| <b>8 UH-60 BLACKHAWK (MYP)</b>  | <b>755,146</b> | <b>1,085,046</b> |
| Program increase - 15 for Army National Guard and ten for active Army |                | 339,900          |
| Excess tooling  |                | -10,000          |
| <b>11 CH-47 HELICOPTER</b>  | <b>556,257</b> | <b>553,257</b>   |
| Excess program management cost growth                                 |                | -1,500           |
| Excess support cost growth  |                | -1,500           |
| <b>13 MQ-1 PAYLOAD - UAS</b>  | <b>43,735</b>  | <b>63,735</b>    |
| Program increase - CSP HD upgrade                                     |                | 20,000           |
| <b>20 EMARSS SEMA MODS (MIP)</b>                                      | <b>13,197</b>  | <b>12,197</b>    |
| Excess program management   |                | -1,000           |
| <b>24 COMMS, NAV SURVEILLANCE</b>                                     | <b>69,960</b>  | <b>76,960</b>    |
| Program increase - assured PNT  |                | 7,000            |
| <b>28 AIRCRAFT SURVIVABILITY EQUIPMENT</b>                            | <b>67,377</b>  | <b>89,377</b>    |
| Program increase - modernized radar warning system                    |                | 22,000           |
| <b>32 AVIONICS SUPPORT EQUIPMENT</b>                                  | <b>7,007</b>   | <b>6,217</b>     |
| ANVIS unit cost growth  |                | -790             |



UH-72 LAKOTA LIGHT UTILITY HELICOPTER

The agreement provides \$187,000,000 to procure 28 UH-72 Lakota Light Utility Helicopters for the Army in support of ongoing mission requirements at the Army Aviation Center of Excellence at Fort Rucker, the

Combat Training Centers, and the Army Test and Evaluation Center. The agreement notes that this investment is consistent with previous appropriations and was included in the Army's unfunded priority list. The Secretary of the Army is encouraged to request

funding for UH-72 Lakota Light Utility Helicopters to address ongoing mission requirements in future budget submissions.

MISSILE PROCUREMENT, ARMY

The agreement on items addressed by either the House or the Senate is as follows:

(IN THOUSANDS OF DOLLARS)

|                                  | BUDGET<br>REQUEST                               | FINAL<br>BILL       |
|----------------------------------|---|---------------------|
| -----                            |   |                     |
| MISSILE PROCUREMENT, ARMY        |   |                     |
| OTHER MISSILES                   |   |                     |
| SURFACE-TO-AIR MISSILE SYSTEM    |   |                     |
| 1                                | LOWER TIER AIR AND MISSILE DEFENSE (AMD).....   | 126,470 126,470     |
| 2                                | MSE MISSILE.....                                | 423,201 423,201     |
| 3                                | INDIRECT FIRE PROTECTION CAPABILITY.....        | 19,319 19,319       |
| AIR-TO-SURFACE MISSILE SYSTEM    |   |                     |
| 4                                | HELLFIRE SYS SUMMARY.....                       | 42,013 42,013       |
| 5                                | JOINT AIR-TO-GROUND MSLS (JAGM) .....           | 64,751 61,911       |
| 6                                | JOINT AIR-TO-GROUND MSLS (JAGM) (AP-CY).....    | 37,100 37,100       |
| ANTI-TANK/ASSAULT MISSILE SYSTEM |   |                     |
| 7                                | JAVELIN (AAWS-M) SYSTEM SUMMARY.....            | 73,508 102,808      |
| 8                                | TOW 2 SYSTEM SUMMARY.....                       | 64,922 64,922       |
| 9                                | TOW 2 SYSTEM SUMMARY (AP-CY).....               | 19,949 10,716       |
| 10                               | GUIDED MLRS ROCKET (GMLRS).....                 | 172,088 172,088     |
| 11                               | MLRS REDUCED RANGE PRACTICE ROCKETS (RRPR)..... | 18,004 18,004       |
|                                  | TOTAL, OTHER MISSILES.....                      | 1,061,325 1,078,552 |
| MODIFICATION OF MISSILES         |   |                     |
| MODIFICATIONS                    |   |                     |
| 13                               | PATRIOT MODS.....                               | 197,107 197,107     |
| 14                               | ATACMS MODS.....                                | 150,043 150,043     |
| 15                               | GMLRS MOD.....                                  | 395 395             |
| 17                               | AVENGER MODS.....                               | 33,606 33,606       |
| 18                               | ITAS/TOW MODS.....                              | 383 383             |
| 19                               | MLRS MODS.....                                  | 34,704 31,315       |
| 20                               | HIMARS MODIFICATIONS.....                       | 1,847 1,847         |
|                                  | TOTAL, MODIFICATION OF MISSILES.....            | 418,085 414,696     |
| -----                            |   |                     |

(IN THOUSANDS OF DOLLARS)

|  | BUDGET<br>REQUEST | FINAL<br>BILL |
|--|-------------------|---------------|
| -----  |                   |               |
| SPARES AND REPAIR PARTS                      |                   |               |
| 21 SPARES AND REPAIR PARTS.....              | 34,487            | 34,487        |
|  |                   |               |
| SUPPORT EQUIPMENT AND FACILITIES             |                   |               |
| 22 AIR DEFENSE TARGETS.....                  | 4,915             | 4,915         |
| 24 PRODUCTION BASE SUPPORT.....              | 1,154             | 1,154         |
|  |                   |               |
| TOTAL, SUPPORT EQUIPMENT AND FACILITIES..... | 6,069             | 6,069         |
| -----  |                   |               |
| TOTAL, MISSILE PROCUREMENT, ARMY.....        | 1,519,966         | 1,533,804     |
|  | =====             | =====         |

## EXPLANATION OF PROJECT LEVEL ADJUSTMENTS

[In thousands of dollars]

| P-1 |   | Budget Request | Final Bill                  |
|-----|---|----------------|-----------------------------|
| 5   | JOINT AIR-TO-GROUND MSLS (JAGM)<br>Unjustified increase                                 | 64,751         | 61,911<br>-2,840            |
| 7   | JAVELIN (AAWS-M) SYSTEM SUMMARY<br>Engineering services cost growth<br>Program increase | 73,508         | 102,808<br>-1,700<br>31,000 |
| 9   | TOW 2 SYSTEM SUMMARY (AP-CY)<br>Advance procurement excess to need                      | 19,949         | 10,716<br>-9,233            |
| 19  | MLRS MODS<br>Program cost growth  | 34,704         | 31,315<br>-3,389            |

*March 8, 2017*

PROCUREMENT OF WEAPONS AND  
TRACKED COMBAT VEHICLES, ARMY

The agreement on items addressed by either the House or the Senate is as follows:

(IN THOUSANDS OF DOLLARS)

|   |   |           | BUDGET<br>REQUEST | FINAL<br>BILL |
|---|---|-----------|-------------------|---------------|
| -----   |   |           |                   |               |
| PROCUREMENT OF WEAPONS AND TRACKED<br>COMBAT VEHICLES (W&TCV), ARMY |   |           |                   |               |
|   | TRACKED COMBAT VEHICLES                         |           |                   |               |
| 1   | STRYKER VEHICLE.....                            | 71,680    | 71,680            | 71,680        |
|   | MODIFICATION OF TRACKED COMBAT VEHICLES         |           |                   |               |
| 2   | STRYKER (MOD).....                              | 74,348    | 74,348            | 74,348        |
| 3   | STRYKER UPGRADE.....                            | 444,561   | 418,561           | 418,561       |
| 5   | BRADLEY PROGRAM (MOD).....                      | 276,433   | 265,333           | 265,333       |
| 7   | HOWITZER, MED SP FT 155MM M109A6 (MOD).....     | 63,138    | 63,138            | 63,138        |
| 8   | PALADIN PIPM MOD IN SERVICE.....                | 469,305   | 461,505           | 461,505       |
| 9   | IMPROVED RECOVERY VEHICLE (M88A2 HERCULES)..... | 91,963    | 91,963            | 91,963        |
| 10  | ASSAULT BRIDGE (MOD).....                       | 3,465     | 3,465             | 3,465         |
| 11  | ARMORED BREACHER VEHICLE.....                   | 2,928     | 2,928             | 2,928         |
| 12  | M88 FOV MODS.....                               | 8,685     | 8,685             | 8,685         |
| 13  | JOINT ASSAULT BRIDGE.....                       | 64,752    | 64,752            | 64,752        |
| 14  | M1 ABRAMS TANK (MOD).....                       | 480,166   | 492,044           | 492,044       |
|   | SUPPORT EQUIPMENT AND FACILITIES                |           |                   |               |
|   | TOTAL, TRACKED COMBAT VEHICLES.....             | 2,051,424 | 2,018,402         | 2,018,402     |
| -----   |   |           |                   |               |
|   | WEAPONS AND OTHER COMBAT VEHICLES               |           |                   |               |
| 17  | INTEGRATED AIR BURST WEAPON SYSTEM FAMILY.....  | 9,764     | 7,064             | 7,064         |
| 18  | MORTAR SYSTEMS.....                             | 8,332     | 8,332             | 8,332         |
| 19  | XM320 GRENADE LAUNCHER MODULE (GLM).....        | 3,062     | 3,062             | 3,062         |
| 20  | COMPACT SEMI-AUTOMATIC SNIPER SYSTEM.....       | 992       | ---               | ---           |
| 21  | CARBINE.....                                    | 40,493    | 40,493            | 40,493        |
| 22  | COMMON REMOTELY OPERATED WEAPONS STATION.....   | 25,164    | 25,164            | 25,164        |
| 23  | MODULAR HANDGUN SYSTEM.....                     | ---       | 2,000             | 2,000         |

(IN THOUSANDS OF DOLLARS)

|  | BUDGET<br>REQUEST | FINAL<br>BILL |
|--|-------------------|---------------|
| -----  |                   |               |
| MOD OF WEAPONS AND OTHER COMBAT VEH                |                   |               |
| 24 MK-19 GRENADE MACHINE GUN MODS.....             | 4,959             | 4,959         |
| 25 M777 MODS.....                                  | 11,913            | 11,913        |
| 26 M4 CARBINE MODS.....                            | 29,752            | 27,752        |
| 27 M2 50 CAL MACHINE GUN MODS.....                 | 48,582            | 48,582        |
| 28 M249 SAW MACHINE GUN MODS.....                  | 1,179             | 1,179         |
| 29 M240 MEDIUM MACHINE GUN MODS.....               | 1,784             | 1,784         |
| 30 SNIPER RIFLES MODIFICATIONS.....                | 971               | 1,963         |
| 31 M119 MODIFICATIONS.....                         | 6,045             | 6,045         |
| 32 MORTAR MODIFICATION.....                        | 12,118            | 12,118        |
| 33 MODIFICATIONS LESS THAN \$5.0M (WOCV-WTCV)..... | 3,157             | 3,157         |
| SUPPORT EQUIPMENT AND FACILITIES                   |                   |               |
| 34 ITEMS LESS THAN \$5.0M (WOCV-WTCV).....         | 2,331             | 2,331         |
| 37 SMALL ARMS EQUIPMENT (SOLDIER ENH PROG).....    | 3,155             | 3,155         |
|  | -----             | -----         |
| TOTAL, WEAPONS AND OTHER COMBAT VEHICLES.....      | 213,753           | 211,053       |
|  | -----             | -----         |
| TOTAL, PROCUREMENT OF W&TCV, ARMY.....             | 2,265,177         | 2,229,455     |
|  | =====             | =====         |

## EXPLANATION OF PROJECT LEVEL ADJUSTMENTS

[In thousands of dollars]

| P-1 |  | Budget Request | Final Bill     |
|-----|--|----------------|----------------|
| 3   | <b>STRYKER UPGRADE</b>                           | <b>444,561</b> | <b>418,561</b> |
|     | Unjustified growth                               |                | -26,000        |
| 5   | <b>BRADLEY PROGRAM (MOD)</b>                     | <b>276,433</b> | <b>265,333</b> |
|     | Contractor support unjustified growth            |                | -8,000         |
|     | Excess to need - negotiated contract savings     |                | -3,100         |
| 8   | <b>PALADIN PIM MOD IN SERVICE</b>                | <b>469,305</b> | <b>461,505</b> |
|     | Estimated contract savings                       |                | -7,800         |
| 14  | <b>M1 ABRAMS TANK (MOD)</b>                      | <b>480,166</b> | <b>492,044</b> |
|     | Excess program engineering support               |                | -4,400         |
|     | Industrial support                               |                | 16,278         |
| 17  | <b>INTEGRATED AIR BURST WEAPON SYSTEM FAMILY</b> | <b>9,764</b>   | <b>7,064</b>   |
|     | Program delay                                    |                | -2,700         |
| 20  | <b>COMPACT SEMI-AUTOMATIC SNIPER SYSTEM</b>      | <b>992</b>     | <b>0</b>       |
|     | Army requested transfer to line 30               |                | -992           |
| 23  | <b>MODULAR HANDGUN SYSTEM</b>                    | <b>0</b>       | <b>2,000</b>   |
|     | Army requested transfer from line 26             |                | 2,000          |
| 26  | <b>M4 CARBINE MODS</b>                           | <b>29,752</b>  | <b>27,752</b>  |
|     | Army requested transfer to line 23               |                | -2,000         |
| 30  | <b>SNIPER RIFLES MODIFICATIONS</b>               | <b>971</b>     | <b>1,963</b>   |
|     | Army requested transfer from line 20             |                | 992            |



*March 8, 2017*

PROCUREMENT OF AMMUNITION, ARMY

The agreement on items addressed by either the House or the Senate is as follows:

(IN THOUSANDS OF DOLLARS)

|                                 | BUDGET<br>REQUEST                                      | FINAL<br>BILL |         |
|---------------------------------|--|---------------|---------|
| -----                           |  |               |         |
| PROCUREMENT OF AMMUNITION, ARMY |  |               |         |
| AMMUNITION                      |  |               |         |
| SMALL/MEDIUM CAL AMMUNITION     |  |               |         |
| 1                               | CTG, 5.56MM, ALL TYPES.....                            | 40,296        | 40,296  |
| 2                               | CTG, 7.62MM, ALL TYPES.....                            | 39,237        | 39,237  |
| 3                               | CTG, HANDGUN, ALL TYPES.....                           | 5,193         | 5,193   |
| 4                               | CTG, .50 CAL, ALL TYPES.....                           | 46,693        | 46,693  |
| 5                               | CTG, 20MM, ALL TYPES.....                              | 7,000         | 7,000   |
| 6                               | CTG, 25MM, ALL TYPES.....                              | 7,753         | 7,753   |
| 7                               | CTG, 30MM, ALL TYPES.....                              | 47,000        | 47,000  |
| 8                               | CTG, 40MM, ALL TYPES.....                              | 118,178       | 111,824 |
| MORTAR AMMUNITION               |  |               |         |
| 9                               | 60MM MORTAR, ALL TYPES.....                            | 69,784        | 69,784  |
| 10                              | 81MM MORTAR, ALL TYPES.....                            | 36,125        | 36,125  |
| 11                              | 120MM MORTAR, ALL TYPES.....                           | 69,133        | 69,133  |
| TANK AMMUNITION                 |  |               |         |
| 12                              | CTG TANK 105MM AND 120MM: ALL TYPES.....               | 120,668       | 117,853 |
| ARTILLERY AMMUNITION            |  |               |         |
| 13                              | CTG, ARTY, 75MM AND 105MM: ALL TYPES.....              | 64,800        | 61,300  |
| 14                              | ARTILLERY PROJECTILE, 155MM, ALL TYPES.....            | 109,515       | 94,515  |
| 15                              | PROJ 155MM EXTENDED RANGE XM982.....                   | 39,200        | 36,025  |
| 16                              | ARTILLERY PROPELLANTS, FUZES AND PRIMERS, ALL TYPES... | 70,881        | 66,881  |
| ROCKETS                         |  |               |         |
| 19                              | SHOULDER LAUNCHED MUNITIONS, ALL TYPES.....            | 38,000        | 33,000  |
| 20                              | ROCKET, HYDRA 70, ALL TYPES.....                       | 87,213        | 87,213  |

(IN THOUSANDS OF DOLLARS)

|  | BUDGET<br>REQUEST | FINAL<br>BILL |
|--|-------------------|---------------|
| -----  |                   |               |
| OTHER AMMUNITION                                     |                   |               |
| 21 CAD/PAD ALL TYPES.....                            | 4,914             | 4,914         |
| 22 DEMOLITION MUNITIONS, ALL TYPES.....              | 6,380             | 6,380         |
| 23 GRENADES, ALL TYPES.....                          | 22,760            | 22,760        |
| 24 SIGNALS, ALL TYPES.....                           | 10,666            | 6,166         |
| 25 SIMULATORS, ALL TYPES.....                        | 7,412             | 7,412         |
| MISCELLANEOUS  |                   |               |
| 26 AMMO COMPONENTS, ALL TYPES.....                   | 12,726            | 12,726        |
| 27 NON-LETHAL AMMUNITION, ALL TYPES.....             | 6,100             | 5,100         |
| 28 ITEMS LESS THAN \$5 MILLION.....                  | 10,006            | 9,506         |
| 29 AMMUNITION PECULIAR EQUIPMENT.....                | 17,275            | 13,528        |
| 30 FIRST DESTINATION TRANSPORTATION (AMMO).....      | 14,951            | 14,951        |
|  | -----             | -----         |
| TOTAL, AMMUNITION.....                               | 1,129,859         | 1,080,268     |
| AMMUNITION PRODUCTION BASE SUPPORT                   |                   |               |
| PRODUCTION BASE SUPPORT                              |                   |               |
| 32 PROVISION OF INDUSTRIAL FACILITIES.....           | 222,269           | 242,269       |
| 33 CONVENTIONAL MUNITIONS DEMILITARIZATION, ALL..... | 157,383           | 157,383       |
| 34 ARMS INITIATIVE.....                              | 3,646             | 3,646         |
|  | -----             | -----         |
| TOTAL, AMMUNITION PRODUCTION BASE SUPPORT.....       | 383,298           | 403,298       |
|  | -----             | -----         |
| TOTAL, PROCUREMENT OF AMMUNITION, ARMY.....          | 1,513,157         | 1,483,566     |
|  | =====             | =====         |

## EXPLANATION OF PROJECT LEVEL ADJUSTMENTS

[In thousands of dollars]

| P-1   | Budget Request | Final Bill        |
|---|----------------|-------------------|
| <b>8 CTG, 40MM, ALL TYPES</b><br>Program delays   | 118,178        | 111,824<br>-6,354 |
| <b>12 CTG TANK 105MM AND 120MM: ALL TYPES</b><br>Excess to requirement                            | 120,668        | 117,853<br>-2,815 |
| <b>13 CTG, ARTY, 75MM AND 105MM: ALL TYPES</b><br>Change to acquisition strategy for 75mm blank   | 64,800         | 61,300<br>-3,500  |
| <b>14 ARTILLERY PROJECTILE, 155MM, ALL TYPES</b><br>Unjustified growth                            | 109,515        | 94,515<br>-15,000 |
| <b>15 PROJ 155MM EXTENDED RANGE XM982</b><br>Eliminate program growth                             | 39,200         | 36,025<br>-3,175  |
| <b>16 ARTILLERY PROPELLANTS, FUZES AND PRIMERS, ALL TYPES</b><br>Maintain level of effort for PGK | 70,881         | 66,881<br>-4,000  |
| <b>19 SHOULDER LAUNCHED MUNITIONS, ALL TYPES</b><br>Change to acquisition strategy                | 38,000         | 33,000<br>-5,000  |
| <b>24 SIGNALS, ALL TYPES</b><br>Excess to requirement   | 10,666         | 6,166<br>-4,500   |
| <b>27 NON-LETHAL AMMUNITION, ALL TYPES</b><br>Unobligated balances                                | 6,100          | 5,100<br>-1,000   |
| <b>28 ITEMS LESS THAN \$5 MILLION</b><br>Unobligated balances                                     | 10,006         | 9,506<br>-500     |
| <b>29 AMMUNITION PECULIAR EQUIPMENT</b><br>Excess to requirement                                  | 17,275         | 13,528<br>-3,747  |
| <b>32 PROVISION OF INDUSTRIAL FACILITIES</b><br>Program increase                                  | 222,269        | 242,269<br>20,000 |

OTHER PROCUREMENT, ARMY

The agreement on items addressed by either the House or the Senate is as follows:

(IN THOUSANDS OF DOLLARS)

|  | BUDGET<br>REQUEST                                      | FINAL<br>BILL     |
|--|--|-------------------|
| -----                                    |  |                   |
| OTHER PROCUREMENT, ARMY                  |  |                   |
| TACTICAL AND SUPPORT VEHICLES            |  |                   |
| TACTICAL VEHICLES                        |  |                   |
| 1  | TACTICAL TRAILERS/DOLLY SETS.....                      | 3,733 2,578       |
| 2  | SEMITRAILERS, FLATBED:.....                            | 3,716 3,716       |
| 3  | HIGH MOBILITY MULTI-PURPOSE WHEELED VEHICLE (HMMWV)... | --- 50,000        |
| 4  | GROUND MOBILITY VEHICLES (GMV).....                    | 4,907 4,907       |
| 5  | ARNG HMMWV MODERNIZATION PROGRAM.....                  | --- 160,000       |
| 6  | JOINT LIGHT TACTICAL VEHICLE.....                      | 587,514 587,514   |
| 7  | TRUCK, DUMP, 20t (CCE).....                            | 3,927 3,927       |
| 8  | FAMILY OF MEDIUM TACTICAL VEH (FMTV).....              | 53,293 53,293     |
| 9  | FIRETRUCKS & ASSOCIATED FIREFIGHTING EQUIPMEN.....     | 7,460 7,460       |
| 10                                       | FAMILY OF HEAVY TACTICAL VEHICLES (FHTV).....          | 39,564 33,594     |
| 11                                       | PLS ESP.....   | 11,856 11,856     |
| 13                                       | TACTICAL WHEELED VEHICLE PROTECTION KITS.....          | 49,751 45,251     |
| 14                                       | MODIFICATION OF IN SVC EQUIP.....                      | 64,000 64,000     |
| 15                                       | MINE-RESISTANT AMBUSH-PROTECTED MODS.....              | 10,611 10,611     |
| NON-TACTICAL VEHICLES                    |  |                   |
| 16                                       | HEAVY ARMORED SEDAN.....                               | 394 394           |
| 18                                       | NONTACTICAL VEHICLES, OTHER.....                       | 1,755 1,755       |
| -----                                    |  |                   |
|  | TOTAL, TACTICAL AND SUPPORT VEHICLES.....              | 842,481 1,040,856 |
| COMMUNICATIONS AND ELECTRONICS EQUIPMENT |  |                   |
| COMM - JOINT COMMUNICATIONS              |  |                   |
| 19                                       | WIN-T - GROUND FORCES TACTICAL NETWORK.....            | 427,598 541,598   |
| 20                                       | SIGNAL MODERNIZATION PROGRAM.....                      | 58,250 58,250     |
| 21                                       | JOINT INCIDENT SITE COMMUNICATIONS CAPABILITY.....     | 5,749 5,749       |
| 22                                       | JCSE EQUIPMENT (USREDCOM).....                         | 5,068 5,068       |
| COMM - SATELLITE COMMUNICATIONS          |  |                   |
| 23                                       | DEFENSE ENTERPRISE WIDEBAND SATCOM SYSTEMS.....        | 143,805 143,805   |
| 24                                       | TRANSPORTABLE TACTICAL COMMAND COMMUNICATIONS.....     | 36,580 36,580     |
| 25                                       | SHF TERM.....  | 1,985 1,985       |
| 27                                       | SMART-T (SPACE).....                                   | 9,165 9,165       |

(IN THOUSANDS OF DOLLARS)

|  | BUDGET<br>REQUEST | FINAL<br>BILL |
|--|-------------------|---------------|
| 31   |                   |               |
| COMM - C3 SYSTEM                                   |                   |               |
| ARMY GLOBAL CMD & CONTROL SYS (AGCCS).....         | 2,530             | 2,530         |
| 33   |                   |               |
| COMM - COMBAT COMMUNICATIONS                       |                   |               |
| HANDHELD MANPACK SMALL FORM FIT (HMS).....         | 273,645           | 273,645       |
| 34   |                   |               |
| MID-TIER NETWORKING VEHICULAR RADIO (MNVR).....    | 25,017            | 25,017        |
| 35   |                   |               |
| RADIO TERMINAL SET, MIDS LVT(2).....               | 12,326            | 12,326        |
| 37   |                   |               |
| TRACTOR DESK.....                                  | 2,034             | 2,034         |
| 38   |                   |               |
| TRACTOR RIDE.....                                  | 2,334             | 2,334         |
| 39   |                   |               |
| SPIDER APLA REMOTE CONTROL UNIT.....               | 1,985             | 1,428         |
| 40   |                   |               |
| SPIDER FAMILY OF NETWORKED MUNITIONS INCREASE..... | 10,796            | 8,796         |
| 42   |                   |               |
| TACTICAL COMMUNICATIONS AND PROTECTIVE SYSTEM..... | 3,607             | 3,607         |
| 43   |                   |               |
| UNIFIED COMMAND SUITE.....                         | 14,295            | 14,295        |
| 45   |                   |               |
| FAMILY OF MED COMM FOR COMBAT CASUALTY CARE.....   | 19,893            | 19,893        |
| 47   |                   |               |
| COMM - INTELLIGENCE COMM                           |                   |               |
| CI AUTOMATION ARCHITECTURE (MIP).....              | 1,388             | 1,388         |
| 48   |                   |               |
| ARMY CA/MISO GPF EQUIPMENT.....                    | 5,494             | 5,494         |
| 49   |                   |               |
| FAMILY OF BIOMETRICS.....                          | 2,978             | 2,978         |
| 51   |                   |               |
| INFORMATION SECURITY                               |                   |               |
| COMMUNICATIONS SECURITY (COMSEC).....              | 131,356           | 131,356       |
| 52   |                   |               |
| DEFENSIVE CYBER OPERATIONS.....                    | 15,132            | 19,132        |
| 53   |                   |               |
| COMM - LONG HAUL COMMUNICATIONS                    |                   |               |
| BASE SUPPORT COMMUNICATIONS.....                   | 27,452            | 32,852        |
| 54   |                   |               |
| COMM - BASE COMMUNICATIONS                         |                   |               |
| INFORMATION SYSTEMS.....                           | 122,055           | 114,555       |
| 55   |                   |               |
| EMERGENCY MANAGEMENT MODERNIZATION PROGRAM.....    | 4,286             | 4,286         |
| 56   |                   |               |
| INSTALLATION INFO INFRASTRUCTURE MOD PROGRAM.....  | 131,794           | 126,794       |

(IN THOUSANDS OF DOLLARS)

|  | BUDGET<br>REQUEST | FINAL<br>BILL |
|--|-------------------|---------------|
| -----  |                   |               |
| ELECT EQUIP  |                   |               |
| ELECT EQUIP - TACT INT REL ACT (TIARA)                 |                   |               |
| 59 JTT/CIBS-M (MIP).....                               | 5,337             | 5,337         |
| 62 DCGS-A (MIP).....                                   | 242,514           | 230,214       |
| 63 JOINT TACTICAL GROUND STATION (JTAGS).....          | 4,417             | 4,417         |
| 64 TROJAN (MIP).....                                   | 17,455            | 17,455        |
| 65 MOD OF IN-SVC EQUIP (INTEL SPT) (MIP).....          | 44,965            | 44,965        |
| 66 CI HUMINT AUTO REPRTING AND COLL(CHARCS)(MIP).....  | 7,658             | 7,658         |
| 67 CLOSE ACCESS TARGET RECONNAISSANCE (CATR).....      | 7,970             | 7,970         |
| 68 MACHINE FOREIGN LANGUAGE TRANSLATION SYSTEM.....    | 545               | 545           |
| ELECT EQUIP - ELECTRONIC WARFARE (EW)                  |                   |               |
| 70 LIGHTWEIGHT COUNTER MORTAR RADAR.....               | 74,038            | 68,453        |
| 71 EW PLANNING AND MANAGEMENT TOOLS.....               | 3,235             | 3,235         |
| 72 AIR VIGILANCE (AV).....                             | 733               | 733           |
| 74 FAMILY OF PERSISTENT SURVEILLANCE CAPABILITIES..... | 1,740             | 1,740         |
| 75 COUNTERINTELLIGENCE/SECURITY COUNTERMEASURES.....   | 455               | 455           |
| 76 CI MODERNIZATION (MIP).....                         | 176               | 176           |
| ELECT EQUIP - TACTICAL SURV. (TAC SURV)                |                   |               |
| 77 SENTINEL MODS.....                                  | 40,171            | 40,171        |
| 78 NIGHT VISION DEVICES.....                           | 163,029           | 151,029       |
| 79 SMALL TACTICAL OPTICAL RIFLE MOUNTED MLRF.....      | 15,885            | 15,885        |
| 80 INDIRECT FIRE PROTECTION FAMILY OF SYSTEMS.....     | 48,427            | 58,427        |
| 81 FAMILY OF WEAPON SIGHTS (FWS).....                  | 55,536            | 49,536        |
| 82 ARTILLERY ACCURACY EQUIP.....                       | 4,187             | 4,187         |
| 85 JOINT BATTLE COMMAND - PLATFORM (JBC-P).....        | 137,501           | 137,501       |
| 86 JOINT EFFECTS TARGETING SYSTEM (JETS).....          | 50,726            | 48,375        |
| 87 MOD OF IN-SERVICE EQUIPMENT (LLDR).....             | 28,058            | 28,058        |
| 88 COMPUTER BALLISTICS: LHMCB XM32.....                | 5,924             | 5,924         |
| 89 MORTAR FIRE CONTROL SYSTEM.....                     | 22,331            | 22,331        |
| 90 COUNTERFIRE RADARS.....                             | 314,509           | 297,509       |



(IN THOUSANDS OF DOLLARS)

|  | BUDGET<br>REQUEST | FINAL<br>BILL |
|--|-------------------|---------------|
| -----  |                   |               |
| ELECT EQUIP - TACTICAL C2 SYSTEMS                      |                   |               |
| 91 FIRE SUPPORT C2 FAMILY.....                         | 8,660             | 8,660         |
| 92 AIR & MSL DEFENSE PLANNING & CONTROL SYS (AMD)..... | 54,376            | 54,376        |
| 93 IAMD BATTLE COMMAND SYSTEM.....                     | 204,969           | 204,969       |
| 94 LIFE CYCLE SOFTWARE SUPPORT (LCSS).....             | 4,718             | 4,718         |
| 95 NETWORK MANAGEMENT INITIALIZATION AND SERVICE.....  | 11,063            | 11,063        |
| 96 MANEUVER CONTROL SYSTEM (MCS).....                  | 151,318           | 151,318       |
| 97 GLOBAL COMBAT SUPPORT SYSTEM-ARMY.....              | 155,660           | 135,809       |
| 98 INTEGRATED PERSONNEL AND PAY SYSTEM-ARMY.....       | 4,214             | 4,214         |
| 99 RECONNAISSANCE AND SURVEYING INSTRUMENT SET.....    | 16,185            | 16,185        |
| 100 MOD OF IN-SERVICE EQUIPMENT (ENFIRE).....          | 1,565             | 1,565         |
|  |                   |               |
| ELECT EQUIP - AUTOMATION                               |                   |               |
| 101 ARMY TRAINING MODERNIZATION.....                   | 17,693            | 17,693        |
| 102 AUTOMATED DATA PROCESSING EQUIPMENT.....           | 107,960           | 107,960       |
| 103 GENERAL FUND ENTERPRISE BUSINESS SYSTEM.....       | 6,416             | 6,416         |
| 104 HIGH PERF COMPUTING MOD PROGRAM.....               | 58,614            | 58,614        |
| 105 CONTRACT WRITING SYSTEM.....                       | 986               | 986           |
| 106 RESERVE COMPONENT AUTOMATION SYS (RCAS).....       | 23,828            | 23,828        |
|  |                   |               |
| ELECT EQUIP - AUDIO VISUAL SYS (A/V)                   |                   |               |
| 107 TACTICAL DIGITAL MEDIA.....                        | 1,191             | 1,191         |
| 108 ITEMS LESS THAN \$5M (SURVEYING EQUIPMENT).....    | 1,995             | 1,995         |
|  |                   |               |
| ELECT EQUIP - SUPPORT                                  |                   |               |
| 109 PRODUCTION BASE SUPPORT (C-E).....                 | 403               | 403           |
| 999 CLASSIFIED PROGRAMS.....                           | 4,436             | 4,436         |
| -----  |                   |               |
| TOTAL, COMMUNICATIONS AND ELECTRONICS EQUIPMENT.....   | 3,632,369         | 3,675,625     |

(IN THOUSANDS OF DOLLARS)

|   | BUDGET<br>REQUEST | FINAL<br>BILL |
|---|-------------------|---------------|
| -----   |                   |               |
| OTHER SUPPORT EQUIPMENT                                   |                   |               |
| CHEMICAL DEFENSIVE EQUIPMENT                              |                   |               |
| 111 PROTECTIVE SYSTEMS.....                               | 2,966             | 2,966         |
| 112 FAMILY OF NON-LETHAL EQUIPMENT (FNLE).....            | 9,795             | 9,795         |
| 114 CBRN SOLDIER PROTECTION.....                          | 17,922            | 17,922        |
| BRIDGING EQUIPMENT  |                   |               |
| 115 TACTICAL BRIDGING.....                                | 13,553            | 13,553        |
| 116 TACTICAL BRIDGE, FLOAT-RIBBON.....                    | 25,244            | 25,244        |
| 117 BRIDGE SUPPLEMENTAL SET.....                          | 983               | ---           |
| 118 COMMON BRIDGE TRANSPORTER RECAP.....                  | 25,176            | 25,176        |
| ENGINEER (NON-CONSTRUCTION) EQUIPMENT                     |                   |               |
| 119 GROUND STANDOFF MINE DETECTION SYSTEM (GSTAMIDS)..... | 39,350            | 39,350        |
| 120 AREA MINE DETECTION SYSTEM (AMIDS).....               | 10,500            | 10,500        |
| 121 HUSKY MOUNTED DETECTION SYSTEM (HMDS).....            | 274               | 274           |
| 122 ROBOTIC COMBAT SUPPORT SYSTEM.....                    | 2,951             | 2,951         |
| 123 EOD ROBOTICS SYSTEMS RECAPITALIZATION.....            | 1,949             | 1,949         |
| 124 ROBOTICS AND APPLIQUE SYSTEMS.....                    | 5,203             | 5,203         |
| 125 EXPLOSIVE ORDNANCE DISPOSAL EQPMT (EOD EQPMT).....    | 5,570             | 5,570         |
| 126 REMOTE DEMOLITION SYSTEMS.....                        | 6,238             | 5,238         |
| 127 ITEMS LESS THAN \$5M, COUNTERMINE EQUIPMENT.....      | 836               | 836           |
| 128 FAMILY OF BOATS AND MOTORS.....                       | 3,171             | 3,171         |
| COMBAT SERVICE SUPPORT EQUIPMENT                          |                   |               |
| 129 HEATERS AND ECU'S.....                                | 18,707            | 17,707        |
| 130 SOLDIER ENHANCEMENT.....                              | 2,112             | 2,112         |
| 131 PERSONNEL RECOVERY SUPPORT SYSTEM (PRSS).....         | 10,856            | 10,856        |
| 132 GROUND SOLDIER SYSTEM.....                            | 32,419            | 32,419        |
| 133 MOBILE SOLDIER POWER.....                             | 30,014            | 22,014        |
| 135 FIELD FEEDING EQUIPMENT.....                          | 12,544            | 12,544        |
| 136 CARGO AERIAL DEL & PERSONNEL PARACHUTE SYSTEM.....    | 18,509            | 18,509        |
| 137 FAMILY OF ENGR COMBAT AND CONSTRUCTION SETS.....      | 29,384            | 29,384        |

(IN THOUSANDS OF DOLLARS)

|  | BUDGET<br>REQUEST | FINAL<br>BILL |
|--|-------------------|---------------|
| -----  |                   |               |
| PETROLEUM EQUIPMENT                                  |                   |               |
| 139 QUALITY SURVEILLANCE EQUIPMENT.....              | 4,487             | 3,407         |
| 140 DISTRIBUTION SYSTEMS, PETROLEUM & WATER.....     | 42,656            | 35,656        |
| MEDICAL EQUIPMENT                                    |                   |               |
| 141 COMBAT SUPPORT MEDICAL.....                      | 59,761            | 69,761        |
| MAINTENANCE EQUIPMENT                                |                   |               |
| 142 MOBILE MAINTENANCE EQUIPMENT SYSTEMS.....        | 35,694            | 33,694        |
| 143 ITEMS LESS THAN \$5.0M (MAINT EQ).....           | 2,716             | 2,716         |
| CONSTRUCTION EQUIPMENT                               |                   |               |
| 144 GRADER, ROAD MTZD, HVY, 6X4 (CCE).....           | 1,742             | 1,742         |
| 145 SCRAPERS, EARTHMOVING.....                       | 26,233            | 26,233        |
| 147 HYDRAULIC EXCAVATOR.....                         | 1,123             | 1,123         |
| 149 ALL TERRAIN CRANES.....                          | 65,285            | 65,285        |
| 151 HIGH MOBILITY ENGINEER EXCAVATOR (HMEE) FOS..... | 1,743             | 16,743        |
| 152 ENHANCED RAPID AIRFIELD CONSTRUCTION CAPAP.....  | 2,779             | 2,779         |
| 154 CONST EQUIP ESP.....                             | 26,712            | 19,172        |
| 155 ITEMS LESS THAN \$5.0M (CONST EQUIP).....        | 6,649             | 6,649         |
| RAIL FLOAT CONTAINERIZATION EQUIPMENT                |                   |               |
| 156 ARMY WATERCRAFT ESP.....                         | 21,860            | 21,860        |
| 157 ITEMS LESS THAN \$5.0M (FLOAT/RAIL).....         | 1,967             | 1,967         |
| GENERATORS   |                   |               |
| 158 GENERATORS AND ASSOCIATED EQUIPMENT.....         | 113,266           | 113,266       |
| MATERIAL HANDLING EQUIPMENT                          |                   |               |
| 159 TACTICAL ELECTRIC POWER RECAPITALIZATION.....    | 7,867             | 7,867         |
| 160 FAMILY OF FORKLIFTS.....                         | 2,307             | 2,307         |

(IN THOUSANDS OF DOLLARS)

|  | BUDGET<br>REQUEST | FINAL<br>BILL |
|--|-------------------|---------------|
| -----  |                   |               |
| TRAINING EQUIPMENT                                     |                   |               |
| 161 COMBAT TRAINING CENTERS SUPPORT.....               | 75,359            | 75,359        |
| 162 TRAINING DEVICES, NONSYSTEM.....                   | 253,050           | 253,050       |
| 163 CLOSE COMBAT TACTICAL TRAINER.....                 | 48,271            | 48,271        |
| 164 AVIATION COMBINED ARMS TACTICAL TRAINER (AVCA..... | 40,000            | 40,000        |
| 165 GAMING TECHNOLOGY IN SUPPORT OF ARMY TRAINING..... | 11,543            | 11,543        |
| TEST MEASURE AND DIG EQUIPMENT (TMD)                   |                   |               |
| 166 CALIBRATION SETS EQUIPMENT.....                    | 4,963             | 4,963         |
| 167 INTEGRATED FAMILY OF TEST EQUIPMENT (IFTE).....    | 29,781            | 29,781        |
| 168 TEST EQUIPMENT MODERNIZATION (TEMOD).....          | 6,342             | 6,342         |
| OTHER SUPPORT EQUIPMENT                                |                   |               |
| 169 M25 STABILIZED BINOCULAR.....                      | 3,149             | 3,149         |
| 170 RAPID EQUIPPING SOLDIER SUPPORT EQUIPMENT.....     | 18,003            | 20,003        |
| 171 PHYSICAL SECURITY SYSTEMS (OPA3).....              | 44,082            | 44,082        |
| 172 BASE LEVEL COM'L EQUIPMENT.....                    | 2,168             | 2,168         |
| 173 MODIFICATION OF IN-SVC EQUIPMENT (OPA-3).....      | 67,367            | 74,867        |
| 174 PRODUCTION BASE SUPPORT (OTH).....                 | 1,528             | 1,528         |
| 175 SPECIAL EQUIPMENT FOR USER TESTING.....            | 8,289             | 14,289        |
| 177 TRACTOR YARD.....                                  | 6,888             | 6,888         |
| TOTAL, OTHER SUPPORT EQUIPMENT.....                    | 1,371,856         | 1,383,753     |
| SPARE AND REPAIR PARTS                                 |                   |               |
| 179 INITIAL SPARES - C&E.....                          | 27,243            | 27,243        |
| XX LOGISTICS AUTOMATION.....                           | ---               | 19,851        |
| TOTAL, OTHER PROCUREMENT, ARMY.....                    | 5,873,949         | 6,147,328     |
|  | =====             | =====         |

## EXPLANATION OF PROJECT LEVEL ADJUSTMENTS

[In thousands of dollars]

| P-1 |  | Budget Request | Final Bill                   |
|-----|--|----------------|------------------------------|
| 1   | <b>TACTICAL TRAILERS/DOLLY SETS</b><br>PVT early to need   | 3,733          | 2,578<br>-1,155              |
| 3   | <b>HI MOB MULTI-PURP WHLD VEH (HMMWV)</b><br>Program increase - HMMWV ambulance modernization for active Army  | 0              | 50,000<br>50,000             |
| 5   | <b>ARMY NATIONAL GUARD HMMWV MODERNIZATION PROGRAM</b><br>Program increase - HMMWV for Army National Guard<br>Program increase - HMMWV ambulances for Army National Guard and Army Reserve | 0              | 160,000<br>100,000<br>60,000 |
| 10  | <b>FAMILY OF HEAVY TACTICAL VEHICLES (FHTV)</b><br>Unit cost growth  | 39,564         | 33,594<br>-5,970             |
| 13  | <b>TACTICAL WHEELED VEHICLE PROTECTION KITS</b><br>Unit cost growth  | 49,751         | 45,251<br>-4,500             |
| 19  | <b>WIN-T - GROUND FORCES TACTICAL NETWORK</b><br>Program increase  | 427,598        | 541,598<br>114,000           |
| 39  | <b>SPIDER APLA REMOTE CONTROL UNIT</b><br>Fielding cost growth   | 1,985          | 1,428<br>-557                |
| 40  | <b>SPIDER FAMILY OF NETWORKED MUNITIONS INCREASE</b><br>Engineering cost growth  | 10,796         | 8,796<br>-2,000              |
| 52  | <b>DEFENSIVE CYBER OPERATIONS</b><br>Program increase  | 15,132         | 19,132<br>4,000              |
| 53  | <b>BASE SUPPORT COMMUNICATIONS</b><br>Program increase - USAEUR land mobile radio upgrade  | 27,452         | 32,852<br>5,400              |
| 54  | <b>INFORMATION SYSTEMS</b><br>Underexecution   | 122,055        | 114,555<br>-7,500            |
| 56  | <b>INSTALLATION INFO INFRASTRUCTURE MOD PROGRAM</b><br>Excess government management cost growth  | 131,794        | 126,794<br>-5,000            |
| 62  | <b>DCGS-A (MIP)</b><br>Technology refresh growth   | 242,514        | 230,214<br>-12,300           |
| 70  | <b>LIGHTWEIGHT COUNTER MORTAR RADAR</b><br>Unit cost growth  | 74,038         | 68,453<br>-5,585             |
| 78  | <b>NIGHT VISION DEVICES</b><br>Maintain level of effort  | 163,029        | 151,029<br>-12,000           |
| 80  | <b>INDIRECT FIRE PROTECTION FAMILY OF SYSTEMS</b><br>Program increase - RAM warn communication enhancement   | 48,427         | 58,427<br>10,000             |
| 81  | <b>FAMILY OF WEAPON SIGHTS (FWS)</b><br>Underexecution   | 55,536         | 49,536<br>-6,000             |

| P-1 |   | Budget Request | Final Bill         |
|-----|---|----------------|--------------------|
| 86  | JOINT EFFECTS TARGETING SYSTEM (JETS)<br>Non-recurring engineering previously funded  | 50,726         | 48,375<br>-2,351   |
| 90  | COUNTERFIRE RADARS<br>Unit cost growth  | 314,509        | 297,509<br>-17,000 |
| 97  | GLOBAL COMBAT SUPPORT SYSTEM-ARMY<br>Army requested transfer to Logistics Automation  | 155,660        | 135,809<br>-19,851 |
| 117 | BRIDGE SUPPLEMENTAL SET<br>Procurement early to need                                  | 983            | 0<br>-983          |
| 126 | REMOTE DEMOLITION SYSTEMS<br>Schedule slip  | 6,238          | 5,238<br>-1,000    |
| 129 | HEATERS AND ECUS<br>Underexecution  | 18,707         | 17,707<br>-1,000   |
| 133 | MOBILE SOLDIER POWER<br>Underexecution  | 30,014         | 22,014<br>-8,000   |
| 139 | QUALITY SURVEILLANCE EQUIPMENT<br>Unit cost growth                                    | 4,487          | 3,407<br>-1,080    |
| 140 | DISTRIBUTION SYSTEMS, PETROLEUM & WATER<br>Maintain level of effort                   | 42,656         | 35,656<br>-7,000   |
| 141 | COMBAT SUPPORT MEDICAL<br>Program increase  | 59,761         | 69,761<br>10,000   |
| 142 | MOBILE MAINTENANCE EQUIPMENT SYSTEMS<br>Maintain level of effort                      | 35,694         | 33,694<br>-2,000   |
| 151 | HIGH MOBILITY ENGINEER EXCAVATOR (HMEE)<br>Program increase                           | 1,743          | 16,743<br>15,000   |
| 154 | CONST EQUIP ESP<br>Unit cost growth   | 26,712         | 19,172<br>-7,540   |
| 170 | RAPID EQUIPPING SOLDIER SUPPORT EQUIPMENT<br>Program increase                         | 18,003         | 20,003<br>2,000    |
| 173 | MODIFICATION OF IN-SVC EQUIPMENT (OPA-3)<br>Program increase - laser leveling systems | 67,367         | 74,867<br>7,500    |
| 175 | SPECIAL EQUIPMENT FOR USER TESTING<br>Program increase                                | 8,289          | 14,289<br>6,000    |
| XX  | LOGISTICS AUTOMATION<br>Army requested transfer from line 97                          | 0              | 19,851<br>19,851   |

AIRCRAFT PROCUREMENT, NAVY

The agreement on items addressed by either the House or the Senate is as follows:

(IN THOUSANDS OF DOLLARS)

|                            | BUDGET<br>REQUEST                     | FINAL<br>BILL |
|----------------------------|---------------------------------------|---------------|
| -----                      |                                       |               |
| AIRCRAFT PROCUREMENT, NAVY |                                       |               |
| COMBAT AIRCRAFT            |                                       |               |
| 2                          | F/A-18E/F (FIGHTER) HORNET (MYP)..... | 979,000       |
|                            | ---                                   |               |
| 3                          | JOINT STRIKE FIGHTER .....            | 1,312,250     |
|                            | 890,650                               |               |
| 4                          | JOINT STRIKE FIGHTER (AP-CY).....     | 80,908        |
|                            | 80,908                                |               |
| 5                          | JSF STOVL.....                        | 2,291,968     |
|                            | 2,037,768                             |               |
| 6                          | JSF STOVL (AP-CY).....                | 233,648       |
|                            | 233,648                               |               |
| 7                          | CH-53K (HEAVY LIFT) .....             | 332,315       |
|                            | 348,615                               |               |
| 8                          | CH-53K (HEAVY LIFT) (AP-CY).....      | 84,169        |
|                            | 88,365                                |               |
| 9                          | V-22 (MEDIUM LIFT).....               | 1,392,134     |
|                            | 1,264,134                             |               |
| 10                         | V-22 (MEDIUM LIFT) (AP-CY).....       | 19,674        |
|                            | 19,674                                |               |
| 11                         | UH-1Y/AH-1Z.....                      | 805,778       |
|                            | 759,778                               |               |
| 12                         | UH-1Y/AH-1Z (AP-CY).....              | 49,208        |
|                            | 57,232                                |               |
| 14                         | MH-60R.....                           | 53,177        |
|                            | 61,177                                |               |
| 16                         | P-8A POSEIDON.....                    | 1,820,238     |
|                            | 1,940,238                             |               |
| 17                         | P-8A POSEIDON (AP-CY).....            | 123,140       |
|                            | 123,140                               |               |
| 18                         | E-2D ADV HAWKEYE.....                 | 916,483       |
|                            | 916,483                               |               |
| 19                         | E-2D ADV HAWKEYE (AP-CY).....         | 125,042       |
|                            | 125,042                               |               |
|                            | -----                                 | -----         |
|                            | TOTAL, COMBAT AIRCRAFT.....           | 10,619,132    |
|                            | 8,946,852                             |               |
| TRAINER AIRCRAFT           |                                       |               |
| 20                         | JPATS.....                            | 5,849         |
|                            | 5,849                                 |               |
|                            | -----                                 | -----         |
|                            | TOTAL, TRAINER AIRCRAFT.....          | 5,849         |
|                            | 5,849                                 |               |



(IN THOUSANDS OF DOLLARS)

|                                      | BUDGET<br>REQUEST | FINAL<br>BILL |
|--------------------------------------|-------------------|---------------|
| -----                                |                   |               |
| OTHER AIRCRAFT                       |                   |               |
| 21 KC-130J.....                      | 128,870           | 118,882       |
| 22 KC-130J (AP-CY).....              | 24,848            | 24,848        |
| 23 MQ-4 TRITON.....                  | 409,005           | 444,242       |
| 24 MQ-4 TRITON (AP-CY).....          | 55,652            | 55,652        |
| 25 MQ-8 UAV.....                     | 72,435            | 113,635       |
| 27A C-40.....                        | ---               | 207,000       |
|                                      | -----             |               |
| TOTAL, OTHER AIRCRAFT.....           | 690,810           | 964,259       |
|                                      |                   |               |
| MODIFICATION OF AIRCRAFT             |                   |               |
| 29 AEA SYSTEMS.....                  | 51,900            | 50,457        |
| 30 AV-8 SERIES.....                  | 60,818            | 54,895        |
| 31 ADVERSARY.....                    | 5,191             | 5,191         |
| 32 F-18 SERIES.....                  | 1,023,492         | 988,192       |
| 34 H-53 SERIES.....                  | 46,095            | 48,895        |
| 35 SH-60 SERIES.....                 | 108,328           | 106,506       |
| 36 H-1 SERIES.....                   | 46,333            | 69,733        |
| 37 EP-3 SERIES.....                  | 14,681            | 14,681        |
| 38 P-3 SERIES.....                   | 2,781             | 2,781         |
| 39 E-2 SERIES.....                   | 32,949            | 30,949        |
| 40 TRAINER A/C SERIES.....           | 13,199            | 11,328        |
| 41 C-2A.....                         | 19,066            | 19,066        |
| 42 C-130 SERIES.....                 | 61,788            | 53,788        |
| 43 FEWSG.....                        | 618               | 618           |
| 44 CARGO/TRANSPORT A/C SERIES.....   | 9,822             | 9,822         |
| 45 E-6 SERIES.....                   | 222,077           | 208,544       |
| 46 EXECUTIVE HELICOPTERS SERIES..... | 66,835            | 63,754        |

(IN THOUSANDS OF DOLLARS)

|   | BUDGET<br>REQUEST | FINAL<br>BILL |
|---|-------------------|---------------|
| 47 SPECIAL PROJECT AIRCRAFT.....                    | 16,497            | 16,497        |
| 48 T-45 SERIES.....                                 | 114,887           | 105,267       |
| 49 POWER PLANT CHANGES.....                         | 16,893            | 14,893        |
| 50 JPATS SERIES.....                                | 17,401            | 13,414        |
| 51 COMMON ECM EQUIPMENT.....                        | 143,773           | 140,773       |
| 52 COMMON AVIONICS CHANGES.....                     | 164,839           | 159,839       |
| 53 COMMON DEFENSIVE WEAPON SYSTEM.....              | 4,403             | 4,403         |
| 54 ID SYSTEMS.....                                  | 45,768            | 42,270        |
| 55 P-8 SERIES.....                                  | 18,836            | 18,036        |
| 56 MAGTF EW FOR AVIATION.....                       | 5,676             | 4,244         |
| 57 MQ-8 SERIES.....                                 | 19,003            | 19,003        |
| 58 RQ-7 SERIES.....                                 | 3,534             | 1,534         |
| 59 V-22 (TILT/ROTOR ACFT) OSPREY.....               | 141,545           | 141,545       |
| 60 F-35 STOVL SERIES.....                           | 34,928            | 31,436        |
| 61 F-35 CV SERIES.....                              | 26,004            | 21,833        |
| 62 QUICK REACTION CAPABILITY (QRC).....             | 5,476             | 5,476         |
| TOTAL, MODIFICATION OF AIRCRAFT.....                | 2,565,436         | 2,479,663     |
| AIRCRAFT SPARES AND REPAIR PARTS                    |                   |               |
| 63 SPARES AND REPAIR PARTS.....                     | 1,407,626         | 1,602,551     |
| AIRCRAFT SUPPORT EQUIPMENT AND FACILITIES           |                   |               |
| 64 COMMON GROUND EQUIPMENT.....                     | 390,103           | 365,282       |
| 65 AIRCRAFT INDUSTRIAL FACILITIES.....              | 23,194            | 23,194        |
| 66 WAR CONSUMABLES.....                             | 40,613            | 36,740        |
| 67 OTHER PRODUCTION CHARGES.....                    | 860               | 860           |
| 68 SPECIAL SUPPORT EQUIPMENT.....                   | 36,282            | 36,282        |
| 69 FIRST DESTINATION TRANSPORTATION.....            | 1,523             | 1,523         |
| TOTAL, AIRCRAFT SUPPORT EQUIPMENT & FACILITIES..... | 492,575           | 463,881       |
| TOTAL, AIRCRAFT PROCUREMENT, NAVY.....              | 14,109,148        | 16,135,335    |

EXPLANATION OF PROJECT LEVEL ADJUSTMENTS  
[In thousands of dollars]

| P-1   | Budget Request | Final Bill   |
|---|----------------|--|
| <b>2 F/A-18E/F (FIGHTER) HORNET (MYP)</b><br>Program increase - 12 additional aircraft  | 0              | 979,000<br>979,000                                 |
| <b>3 JOINT STRIKE FIGHTER</b><br>Program increase - two additional aircraft for the Navy and two additional aircraft for the Marine Corps<br>Unit cost growth | 890,650        | 1,312,250<br>500,000<br>-78,400                    |
| <b>5 JSF STOVL</b><br>Program increase - two additional aircraft  | 2,037,768      | 2,291,968<br>254,200                               |
| <b>7 CH-53K (HEAVY LIFT)</b><br>Recurring costs excess to need<br>Support equipment early to need   | 348,615        | 332,315<br>-6,300<br>-10,000                       |
| <b>8 CH-53K (HEAVY LIFT) (AP-CY)</b><br>Excess to need  | 88,365         | 84,169<br>-4,196                                   |
| <b>9 V-22 (MEDIUM LIFT)</b><br>Program adjustment<br>Support cost growth<br>Program increase - two additional aircraft  | 1,264,134      | 1,392,134<br>-5,000<br>-15,000<br>148,000          |
| <b>11 UH-1Y/AH-1Z</b><br>Unit cost growth<br>Excess program growth<br>Program increase - two additional aircraft  | 759,778        | 805,778<br>-12,000<br>-6,000<br>64,000             |
| <b>12 UH-1Y/AH-1Z (AP-CY)</b><br>Funding carryover from reduction in aircraft   | 57,232         | 49,208<br>-8,024                                   |
| <b>14 MH-60R</b><br>Field activity funding early to need  | 61,177         | 53,177<br>-8,000                                   |
| <b>16 P-8A POSEIDON</b><br>Unit cost growth<br>Excess program growth  | 1,940,238      | 1,820,238<br>-77,000<br>-43,000                    |
| <b>21 KC-130J</b><br>Contract savings carryover   | 128,870        | 118,882<br>-9,988                                  |
| <b>23 MQ-4 TRITON</b><br>Unit cost savings<br>Unit cost growth<br>Production engineering support excess growth<br>Program increase - one additional system    | 409,005        | 444,242<br>-12,880<br>-32,750<br>-14,133<br>95,000 |
| <b>25 MQ-8 UAV</b><br>Unit cost savings<br>Program increase - four additional aircraft  | 72,435         | 113,635<br>-6,400<br>47,600                        |
| <b>27A C-40</b><br>Two additional aircraft for the Navy Reserve   | 0              | 207,000<br>207,000                                 |

| P-1   | Budget Request   | Final Bill     |
|---|------------------|----------------|
| <b>29 AEA SYSTEMS</b>                                     | <b>51,900</b>    | <b>50,457</b>  |
| Other support growth (OSIP 007-11)                        |                  | -1,033         |
| Hardback cost growth (OSIP 007-11)                        |                  | -410           |
| <b>30 AV-8 SERIES</b>                                     | <b>60,818</b>    | <b>54,895</b>  |
| Installation kit cost growth (OSIP 006-06)                |                  | -1,500         |
| Excess installation (OSIP 006-06)                         |                  | -4,423         |
| <b>32 F-18 SERIES</b>                                     | <b>1,023,492</b> | <b>988,192</b> |
| Program adjustment  |                  | -40,300        |
| Program increase - electronic warfare upgrades            |                  | 5,000          |
| <b>34 H-53 SERIES</b>                                     | <b>46,095</b>    | <b>48,895</b>  |
| Program increase - CH-53 readiness                        |                  | 2,800          |
| <b>35 SH-60 SERIES</b>                                    | <b>108,328</b>   | <b>106,506</b> |
| Installations kit non-recurring cost growth (OSIP 018-12) |                  | -1,822         |
| <b>36 H-1 SERIES</b>                                      | <b>46,333</b>    | <b>69,733</b>  |
| Program increase - H-1 readiness                          |                  | 23,400         |
| <b>39 E-2 SERIES</b>                                      | <b>32,949</b>    | <b>30,949</b>  |
| Excess support growth (OSIP 009-16)                       |                  | -2,000         |
| <b>40 TRAINER A/C SERIES</b>                              | <b>13,199</b>    | <b>11,328</b>  |
| Installation kit carryover (OSIP 005-04)                  |                  | -1,871         |
| <b>42 C-130 SERIES</b>                                    | <b>61,788</b>    | <b>53,788</b>  |
| Prior year carryover                                      |                  | -8,000         |
| <b>45 E-6 SERIES</b>                                      | <b>222,077</b>   | <b>208,544</b> |
| Installation kit non-recurring growth (OSIP 003-04)       |                  | -3,000         |
| Excess support growth (OSIP 003-04)                       |                  | -5,309         |
| Installation kit non-recurring growth (OSIP 012-07)       |                  | -3,000         |
| Training growth (OSIP 008-10)                             |                  | -424           |
| APU kit cost growth (OSIP 002-12)                         |                  | -1,800         |
| <b>46 EXECUTIVE HELICOPTERS SERIES</b>                    | <b>66,835</b>    | <b>63,754</b>  |
| Excess support growth (OSIP 014-02)                       |                  | -3,081         |
| <b>48 T-45 SERIES</b>                                     | <b>114,887</b>   | <b>105,267</b> |
| Main landing gear kit previously funded (OSIP 008-95)     |                  | -169           |
| Installation previously funded (OSIP 008-95)              |                  | -2,858         |
| Installation kits previously funded (OSIP 003-03)         |                  | -2,602         |
| Support carryover (OSIP 006-16)                           |                  | -3,991         |
| <b>49 POWER PLANT CHANGES</b>                             | <b>16,893</b>    | <b>14,893</b>  |
| Excess support growth                                     |                  | -2,000         |
| <b>50 JPATS SERIES</b>                                    | <b>17,401</b>    | <b>13,414</b>  |
| Aircraft retrofit kits previously funded (OSIP 007-16)    |                  | -3,050         |
| Installation cost growth (OSIP 007-16)                    |                  | -937           |
| <b>51 COMMON ECM EQUIPMENT</b>                            | <b>143,773</b>   | <b>140,773</b> |
| ALQ-214 kit cost growth (OSIP 004-12)                     |                  | -3,000         |
| <b>52 COMMON AVIONICS CHANGES</b>                         | <b>164,839</b>   | <b>159,839</b> |
| Excess cost growth  |                  | -5,000         |

| P-1   | Budget Request   | Final Bill       |
|---|------------------|------------------|
| <b>54 ID SYSTEMS</b>  | <b>45,768</b>    | <b>42,270</b>    |
| Installation kit cost growth (OSIP 15-03)                       |                  | -3,498           |
| <b>55 P-8 SERIES</b>  | <b>18,836</b>    | <b>18,036</b>    |
| Prior year carryover  |                  | -800             |
| <b>56 MAGTF EW FOR AVIATION</b>                                 | <b>5,676</b>     | <b>4,244</b>     |
| ALQ-23(V)3 installation kits previously funded (OSIP 010-13)    |                  | -1,432           |
| <b>58 RQ-7 SERIES</b>   | <b>3,534</b>     | <b>1,534</b>     |
| Prior year carryover  |                  | -2,000           |
| <b>60 F-35 STOVL SERIES</b>                                     | <b>34,928</b>    | <b>31,436</b>    |
| Support carryover (OSIP 023-14)                                 |                  | -3,492           |
| <b>61 F-35 CV SERIES</b>  | <b>26,004</b>    | <b>21,833</b>    |
| Support carryover (OSIP 016-14)                                 |                  | -1,050           |
| Support carryover (OSIP 024-14)                                 |                  | -3,121           |
| <b>63 SPARES AND REPAIR PARTS</b>                               | <b>1,407,626</b> | <b>1,602,551</b> |
| MQ-4 Triton spares excess to need                               |                  | -10,575          |
| Program increase - spares and repair parts for the Marine Corps |                  | 205,500          |
| <b>64 COMMON GROUND EQUIPMENT</b>                               | <b>390,103</b>   | <b>365,282</b>   |
| H-60S technology refresh upgrades contract delay                |                  | -5,821           |
| Prior year carryover  |                  | -19,000          |
| <b>66 WAR CONSUMABLES</b>                                       | <b>40,613</b>    | <b>36,740</b>    |
| BRU-66 unit cost growth   |                  | -3,873           |

WEAPONS PROCUREMENT, NAVY

The agreement on items addressed by either the House or the Senate is as follows:

(IN THOUSANDS OF DOLLARS)

|                                  | BUDGET<br>REQUEST                        | FINAL<br>BILL       |
|----------------------------------|--|---------------------|
| -----                            |  |                     |
| WEAPONS PROCUREMENT, NAVY        |  |                     |
| BALLISTIC MISSILES               |  |                     |
| MODIFICATION OF MISSILES         |  |                     |
| 1                                | TRIDENT II MODS.....                     | 1,103,086 1,099,086 |
| SUPPORT EQUIPMENT AND FACILITIES |  |                     |
| 2                                | MISSILE INDUSTRIAL FACILITIES.....       | 6,776 6,776         |
| -----                            |  |                     |
|                                  | TOTAL, BALLISTIC MISSILES.....           | 1,109,862 1,105,862 |
| OTHER MISSILES                   |  |                     |
| STRATEGIC MISSILES               |  |                     |
| 3                                | TOMAHAWK.....                            | 186,905 219,105     |
| TACTICAL MISSILES                |  |                     |
| 4                                | AMRAAM.....                              | 204,697 197,263     |
| 5                                | SIDEWINDER.....                          | 70,912 70,912       |
| 6                                | JSOW.....                                | 2,232 2,232         |
| 7                                | STANDARD MISSILE.....                    | 501,212 491,212     |
| 8                                | RAM.....                                 | 71,557 71,557       |
| 9                                | JOINT AIR GROUND MISSILE (JAGM).....     | 26,200 21,922       |
| 12                               | STAND OFF PRECISION GUIDED MUNITION..... | 3,316 3,316         |
| 13                               | AERIAL TARGETS.....                      | 137,484 136,684     |
| 14                               | OTHER MISSILE SUPPORT.....               | 3,248 3,248         |
| 15                               | LRASM.....                               | 29,643 29,643       |
| MODIFICATION OF MISSILES         |  |                     |
| 16                               | ESSM.....                                | 52,935 50,817       |
| 18                               | HARM MODS.....                           | 178,213 176,252     |
| 19                               | STANDARD MISSILES MODS.....              | 8,164 8,164         |
| SUPPORT EQUIPMENT AND FACILITIES |  |                     |
| 20                               | WEAPONS INDUSTRIAL FACILITIES.....       | 1,964 1,964         |
| 21                               | FLEET SATELLITE COMM FOLLOW-ON.....      | 36,723 33,723       |
| ORDNANCE SUPPORT EQUIPMENT       |  |                     |
| 22                               | ORDNANCE SUPPORT EQUIPMENT.....          | 59,096 59,096       |
| -----                            |  |                     |
|                                  | TOTAL, OTHER MISSILES.....               | 1,574,501 1,577,110 |

(IN THOUSANDS OF DOLLARS)

|  | BUDGET<br>REQUEST | FINAL<br>BILL |
|--|-------------------|---------------|
| -----  |                   |               |
| TORPEDOES AND RELATED EQUIPMENT              |                   |               |
| TORPEDOES AND RELATED EQUIP                  |                   |               |
| 23 SSTD.....                                 | 5,910             | 5,910         |
| 24 MK-48 TORPEDO.....                        | 44,537            | 43,037        |
| 25 ASW TARGETS.....                          | 9,302             | 9,106         |
| 26 MK-54 TORPEDO MODS.....                   | 98,092            | 97,092        |
| MOD OF TORPEDOES AND RELATED EQUIP           |                   |               |
| 27 MK-48 TORPEDO ADCAP MODS.....             | 46,139            | 46,139        |
| 28 QUICKSTRIKE MINE.....                     | 1,236             | 1,236         |
| SUPPORT EQUIPMENT                            |                   |               |
| 29 TORPEDO SUPPORT EQUIPMENT.....            | 60,061            | 54,971        |
| 30 ASW RANGE SUPPORT.....                    | 3,706             | 3,706         |
| DESTINATION TRANSPORTATION                   |                   |               |
| 31 FIRST DESTINATION TRANSPORTATION.....     | 3,804             | 3,804         |
| -----  |                   |               |
| TOTAL, TORPEDOES AND RELATED EQUIPMENT.....  | 272,787           | 265,001       |
| OTHER WEAPONS                                |                   |               |
| GUNS AND GUN MOUNTS                          |                   |               |
| 32 SMALL ARMS AND WEAPONS.....               | 18,002            | 18,002        |
| MODIFICATION OF GUNS AND GUN MOUNTS          |                   |               |
| 33 CIWS MODS.....                            | 50,900            | 50,900        |
| 34 COAST GUARD WEAPONS.....                  | 25,295            | 25,295        |
| 35 GUN MOUNT MODS.....                       | 77,003            | 77,003        |
| 36 LCS MODULE WEAPONS.....                   | 2,776             | 2,776         |
| 37 CRUISER MODERNIZATION WEAPONS.....        | ---               | 67,200        |
| 38 AIRBORNE MINE NEUTRALIZATION SYSTEMS..... | 15,753            | 13,753        |
| -----  |                   |               |
| TOTAL, OTHER WEAPONS.....                    | 189,729           | 254,929       |
| 40 SPARES AND REPAIR PARTS.....              | 62,383            | 62,383        |
| -----  |                   |               |
| TOTAL, WEAPONS PROCUREMENT, NAVY.....        | 3,209,262         | 3,265,285     |
| =====  |                   |               |



EXPLANATION OF PROJECT LEVEL ADJUSTMENTS  
[In thousands of dollars]

| P-1   | Budget Request   | Final Bill       |
|---|------------------|------------------|
| <b>1 TRIDENT II MODS</b>                        | <b>1,103,086</b> | <b>1,099,086</b> |
| Excess program growth                           |                  | -4,000           |
| <b>3 TOMAHAWK</b>                               | <b>186,905</b>   | <b>219,105</b>   |
| Tomahawk unit cost growth                       |                  | -22,000          |
| MK 14 canister unit cost growth                 |                  | -2,000           |
| Program increase                                |                  | 56,200           |
| <b>4 AMRAAM</b>                                 | <b>204,697</b>   | <b>197,263</b>   |
| Unit cost growth                                |                  | -7,434           |
| <b>7 STANDARD MISSILE</b>                       | <b>501,212</b>   | <b>491,212</b>   |
| ECP cost growth                                 |                  | -10,000          |
| <b>9 JOINT AIR GROUND MISSILE (JAGM)</b>        | <b>26,200</b>    | <b>21,922</b>    |
| Unit cost savings                               |                  | -4,278           |
| <b>13 AERIAL TARGETS</b>                        | <b>137,484</b>   | <b>136,684</b>   |
| Other targets cost savings                      |                  | -500             |
| Excess support growth                           |                  | -300             |
| <b>16 ESSM</b>                                  | <b>52,935</b>    | <b>50,817</b>    |
| Excess program growth                           |                  | -2,118           |
| <b>18 HARM MODS</b>                             | <b>178,213</b>   | <b>176,252</b>   |
| Training equipment prior year carryover         |                  | -1,961           |
| <b>21 FLEET SATELLITE COMM FOLLOW-ON</b>        | <b>36,723</b>    | <b>33,723</b>    |
| Ground system updates excess growth             |                  | -3,000           |
| <b>24 MK-48 TORPEDO</b>                         | <b>44,537</b>    | <b>43,037</b>    |
| Excess program growth                           |                  | -1,500           |
| <b>25 ASW TARGETS</b>                           | <b>9,302</b>     | <b>9,106</b>     |
| MK-39 targets unit cost growth                  |                  | -196             |
| <b>26 MK-54 TORPEDO MODS</b>                    | <b>98,092</b>    | <b>97,092</b>    |
| Diminishing manufacturing sources excess growth |                  | -1,000           |
| <b>29 TORPEDO SUPPORT EQUIPMENT</b>             | <b>60,061</b>    | <b>54,971</b>    |
| VLA kits excess growth                          |                  | -3,000           |
| F8100 contract delays                           |                  | -2,090           |
| <b>37 CRUISER MODERNIZATION WEAPONS</b>         | <b>0</b>         | <b>67,200</b>    |
| Transfer from SMOSF                             |                  | 67,200           |
| <b>38 AIRBORNE MINE NEUTRALIZATION SYSTEMS</b>  | <b>15,753</b>    | <b>13,753</b>    |
| Contract delay                                  |                  | -2,000           |

PROCUREMENT OF AMMUNITION, NAVY  
AND MARINE CORPS

The agreement on items addressed by either the House or the Senate is as follows:

(IN THOUSANDS OF DOLLARS)

|  | BUDGET<br>REQUEST                        | FINAL<br>BILL   |
|--|--|-----------------|
| -----                                    |  |                 |
| PROCUREMENT OF AMMO, NAVY & MARINE CORPS |  |                 |
| PROC AMMO, NAVY                          |  |                 |
| NAVY AMMUNITION                          |  |                 |
| 1  | GENERAL PURPOSE BOMBS.....               | 91,659 91,659   |
| 2  | AIRBORNE ROCKETS, ALL TYPES.....         | 65,759 63,381   |
| 3  | MACHINE GUN AMMUNITION.....              | 8,152 8,152     |
| 4  | PRACTICE BOMBS.....                      | 41,873 41,873   |
| 5  | CARTRIDGES & CART ACTUATED DEVICES.....  | 54,002 48,635   |
| 6  | AIR EXPENDABLE COUNTERMEASURES.....      | 57,034 56,609   |
| 7  | JATOS.....                               | 2,735 2,735     |
| 9  | 5 INCH/54 GUN AMMUNITION.....            | 19,220 17,620   |
| 10                                       | INTERMEDIATE CALIBER GUN AMMUNITION..... | 30,196 28,096   |
| 11                                       | OTHER SHIP GUN AMMUNITION.....           | 39,009 46,209   |
| 12                                       | SMALL ARMS & LANDING PARTY AMMO.....     | 46,727 46,727   |
| 13                                       | PYROTECHNIC AND DEMOLITION.....          | 9,806 9,806     |
| 14                                       | AMMUNITION LESS THAN \$5 MILLION.....    | 2,900 2,900     |
|  | TOTAL, PROC AMMO, NAVY.....              | 469,072 464,402 |

(IN THOUSANDS OF DOLLARS)

|  | BUDGET<br>REQUEST | FINAL<br>BILL |
|--|-------------------|---------------|
| -----  |                   |               |
| PROC AMMO, MARINE CORPS<br>MARINE CORPS AMMUNITION   |                   |               |
| 15 SMALL ARMS AMMUNITION.....                        | 27,958            | 27,022        |
| 17 40 MM, ALL TYPES.....                             | 14,758            | 13,188        |
| 18 60MM, ALL TYPES.....                              | 992               | 992           |
| 20 120MM, ALL TYPES.....                             | 16,757            | 10,427        |
| 21 GRENADES, ALL TYPES.....                          | 972               | ---           |
| 22 ROCKETS, ALL TYPES.....                           | 14,186            | 12,436        |
| 23 ARTILLERY, ALL TYPES.....                         | 68,656            | 64,906        |
| 24 DEMOLITION MUNITIONS, ALL TYPES.....              | 1,700             | 1,700         |
| 25 FUZE, ALL TYPES.....                              | 26,088            | 20,640        |
| 27 AMMO MODERNIZATION.....                           | 14,660            | 13,396        |
| 28 ITEMS LESS THAN \$5 MILLION.....                  | 8,569             | 4,569         |
|  | -----             | -----         |
| TOTAL, PROC AMMO, MARINE CORPS.....                  | 195,296           | 169,276       |
|  | -----             | -----         |
| TOTAL, PROCUREMENT OF AMMO, NAVY & MARINE CORPS..... | 664,368           | 633,678       |
|  | =====             | =====         |

EXPLANATION OF PROJECT LEVEL ADJUSTMENTS  
[In thousands of dollars]

| P-1   | Budget Request | Final Bill    |
|---|----------------|---------------|
| <b>2 AIRBORNE ROCKETS, ALL TYPES</b>                                | <b>65,759</b>  | <b>63,381</b> |
| APKWS product improvement and production engineering support growth |                | -2,378        |
| <b>5 CARTRIDGES &amp; CART ACTUATED DEVICES</b>                     | <b>54,002</b>  | <b>48,635</b> |
| CCU-107 impulse CTG previously funded                               |                | -295          |
| MK-122 rockets unit cost growth                                     |                | -367          |
| MK-123 and MK-124 underseat rocket motors contract delays           |                | -615          |
| Miscellaneous devices program growth                                |                | -4,090        |
| <b>6 AIR EXPENDABLE COUNTERMEASURES</b>                             | <b>57,034</b>  | <b>56,609</b> |
| ALE-55 unit cost growth   |                | -425          |
| <b>9 5 INCH/54 GUN AMMUNITION</b>                                   | <b>19,220</b>  | <b>17,620</b> |
| Renovation components previously funded                             |                | -1,600        |
| <b>10 INTERMEDIATE CALIBER GUN AMMUNITION</b>                       | <b>30,196</b>  | <b>28,096</b> |
| 57MM MK 296 contract delay  |                | -2,100        |
| <b>11 OTHER SHIP GUN AMMUNITION</b>                                 | <b>39,009</b>  | <b>46,209</b> |
| Program increase  |                | 7,200         |
| <b>15 SMALL ARMS AMMUNITION</b>                                     | <b>27,958</b>  | <b>27,022</b> |
| Production engineering excess growth                                |                | -936          |
| <b>17 40 MM, ALL TYPES</b>  | <b>14,758</b>  | <b>13,188</b> |
| MK281 unit cost growth  |                | -1,570        |
| <b>20 120MM, ALL TYPES</b>  | <b>16,757</b>  | <b>10,427</b> |
| Precision extended range munition developmental delay               |                | -6,330        |
| <b>21 GRENADES, ALL TYPES</b>                                       | <b>972</b>     | <b>0</b>      |
| Excess production engineering                                       |                | -972          |
| <b>22 ROCKETS, ALL TYPES</b>  | <b>14,186</b>  | <b>12,436</b> |
| HX07 contract delay   |                | -1,750        |
| <b>23 ARTILLERY, ALL TYPES</b>                                      | <b>68,656</b>  | <b>64,906</b> |
| HE M795 previously funded   |                | -3,750        |
| <b>25 FUZE, ALL TYPES</b>   | <b>26,088</b>  | <b>20,640</b> |
| Precision guided fuze unit cost savings                             |                | -4,320        |
| Excess production engineering and ECP growth                        |                | -1,128        |
| <b>27 AMMO MODERNIZATION</b>  | <b>14,660</b>  | <b>13,396</b> |
| Program underexecution  |                | -1,264        |
| <b>28 ITEMS LESS THAN \$5 MILLION</b>                               | <b>8,569</b>   | <b>4,569</b>  |
| Unobligated balances  |                | -4,000        |

SHIPBUILDING AND CONVERSION, NAVY

The agreement on items addressed by either the House or the Senate is as follows:

(IN THOUSANDS OF DOLLARS)

|                                 | BUDGET<br>REQUEST                        | FINAL<br>BILL         |
|---------------------------------|--|-----------------------|
| SHIPBUILDING & CONVERSION, NAVY |  |                       |
| 1                               | FLEET BALLISTIC MISSILE SHIPS            |                       |
|                                 | OHIO REPLACEMENT SUBMARINE.....          | 773,138 773,138       |
| 2                               | OTHER WARSHIPS                           |                       |
|                                 | CARRIER REPLACEMENT PROGRAM.....         | 1,291,783 1,255,783   |
| 3                               | CARRIER REPLACEMENT PROGRAM (AP-CY)..... | 1,370,784 1,370,784   |
| 4                               | VIRGINIA CLASS SUBMARINE.....            | 3,187,985 3,187,985   |
| 5                               | VIRGINIA CLASS SUBMARINE (AP-CY).....    | 1,767,234 1,852,234   |
| 6                               | CVN REFUELING OVERHAUL.....              | 1,743,220 1,699,120   |
| 7                               | CVN REFUELING OVERHAULS (AP-CY).....     | 248,599 233,149       |
| 8                               | DDG 1000.....                            | 271,756 271,756       |
| 9                               | DDG-51.....                              | 3,211,292 3,614,792   |
| 11                              | LITTORAL COMBAT SHIP.....                | 1,125,625 1,563,692   |
|                                 | TOTAL, OTHER WARSHIPS.....               | 14,218,278 15,049,295 |
|                                 | AMPHIBIOUS SHIPS                         |                       |
| 14                              | LPD-17.....                              | --- 1,786,000         |
| 16                              | LHA REPLACEMENT .....                    | 1,623,024 1,617,719   |
|                                 | TOTAL, AMPHIBIOUS SHIPS.....             | 1,623,024 3,403,719   |

(IN THOUSANDS OF DOLLARS)

|  | BUDGET<br>REQUEST | FINAL<br>BILL |
|--|-------------------|---------------|
| -----  |                   |               |
| AUXILIARIES, CRAFT, AND PRIOR-YEAR PROGRAM COSTS     |                   |               |
| 20 TAO FLEET OILER (AP-CY).....                      | 73,079            | 73,079        |
| 22 MOORED TRAINING SHIP.....                         | 624,527           | 624,527       |
| 25 OUTFITTING.....                                   | 666,158           | 626,158       |
| 26 SHIP TO SHORE CONNECTOR.....                      | 128,067           | 128,067       |
| 27 SERVICE CRAFT.....                                | 65,192            | 65,192        |
| 28 LCAC SLEP.....                                    | 1,774             | 82,074        |
| 29 YP CRAFT MAINTENANCE/ROH/SLEP.....                | 21,363            | 21,363        |
| 30 COMPLETION OF PY SHIPBUILDING PROGRAMS.....       | 160,274           | 160,274       |
| 31 POLAR ICEBREAKERS (AP).....                       | ---               | 150,000       |
|  | -----             | -----         |
| TOTAL, AUXILIARIES, CRAFT, AND PRIOR-YEAR PROGRAM... | 1,740,434         | 1,930,734     |
|  | -----             | -----         |
| TOTAL, SHIPBUILDING & CONVERSION, NAVY.....          | 18,354,874        | 21,156,886    |
|  | =====             | =====         |



EXPLANATION OF PROJECT LEVEL ADJUSTMENTS  
[In thousands of dollars]

| P-1   | Budget Request   | Final Bill       |
|---|------------------|------------------|
| <b>2 CARRIER REPLACEMENT PROGRAM</b>  | <b>1,291,783</b> | <b>1,255,783</b> |
| Excess cost growth  |                  | -20,000          |
| Reduction in change orders growth   |                  | -16,000          |
| <b>5 VIRGINIA CLASS SUBMARINE (AP-CY)</b>   | <b>1,767,234</b> | <b>1,852,234</b> |
| Program increase  |                  | 85,000           |
| <b>6 CVN REFUELING OVERHAUL</b>   | <b>1,743,220</b> | <b>1,699,120</b> |
| C4ISR cost growth   |                  | -7,500           |
| Integrated communication network cost growth  |                  | -5,000           |
| UCLASS early to need  |                  | -26,700          |
| Aviation equipment and support cost growth  |                  | -2,100           |
| ROAR cost growth  |                  | -2,800           |
| <b>7 CVN REFUELING OVERHAULS (AP-CY)</b>  | <b>248,599</b>   | <b>233,149</b>   |
| Other costs growth  |                  | -7,500           |
| Basic plans growth  |                  | -4,300           |
| Electronics cost growth   |                  | -3,650           |
| <b>9 DDG-51</b>   | <b>3,211,292</b> | <b>3,614,792</b> |
| Program increase - only for DDG-51 Flight IIA ship partially funded<br>in fiscal year 2016  |                  | 433,000          |
| Change orders reduction from two ships requested for fiscal year 2017                       |                  | -29,500          |
| <b>11 LITTORAL COMBAT SHIP</b>  | <b>1,125,625</b> | <b>1,563,692</b> |
| Basic construction excess growth  |                  | -21,000          |
| Other electronics cost growth   |                  | -3,933           |
| Other costs excess growth   |                  | -12,000          |
| Program increase - one additional ship  |                  | 475,000          |
| <b>14 LPD-17</b>  | <b>0</b>         | <b>1,786,000</b> |
| Program increase - additional funding to support LPD 29                                     |                  | 1,550,000        |
| Realignment of fiscal year 2016 funds to support LPD 29                                     |                  | 236,000          |
| <b>16 LHA REPLACEMENT</b>   | <b>1,623,024</b> | <b>1,617,719</b> |
| Excess change orders  |                  | -5,305           |
| <b>25 OUTFITTING</b>  | <b>666,158</b>   | <b>626,158</b>   |
| Outfitting and post delivery funds early to need  |                  | -40,000          |
| <b>28 LCAC SLEP</b>   | <b>1,774</b>     | <b>82,074</b>    |
| Program increase  |                  | 80,300           |
| <b>31 POLAR ICEBREAKERS (AP)</b>  | <b>0</b>         | <b>150,000</b>   |
| Program increase - advance procurement for the polar icebreaker<br>recapitalization project |                  | 150,000          |

## DDG-51 FLIGHT IIA DESTROYERS

The Navy currently is procuring DDG-51 Flight IIA destroyers under a fiscal year 2013 to fiscal year 2017 multi-year procurement shipbuilding contract awarded in June 2013, as authorized by section 8010 of Public Law 113-6. Additionally, the Navy is addressing increasing ballistic and cruise missile threats through the development and acquisition of an Air and Missile Defense Radar, which is planned for integration on the DDG-51 class of ships through an engineering change proposal, resulting in a new Flight III configuration. However, a recent Government Accountability Office report (GAO 16-613) details concerns regarding a lack of suf-

ficient acquisition and limited detail design knowledge to support the Navy's current Flight III procurement strategy. Further concerns remain regarding the full costs of DDG-51 Flight III destroyers. Therefore, the Secretary of the Navy should award and complete the additional DDG-51 ship, fully funded in fiscal years 2016 and 2017, as an additional DDG-51 Flight IIA ship. The Secretary of the Navy is directed to expeditiously award this ship construction contract.

## POLAR ICEBREAKER RECAPITALIZATION PROJECT

The Navy and the Coast Guard are collaborating to refine requirements and an acquisi-

tion strategy for procurement of an affordable polar icebreaker. This collaboration continues to refine program costs and requirements in an effort to award a detailed design and construction contract for the lead ship in fiscal year 2019. The agreement supports this effort and provides \$150,000,000 in advance procurement funding to buy long-lead time material for the program's initial ship. The Coast Guard is encouraged to budget for follow-on efforts.

## OTHER PROCUREMENT, NAVY

The agreement on items addressed by either the House or the Senate is as follows:

(IN THOUSANDS OF DOLLARS)

|                         | BUDGET REQUEST | FINAL BILL |
|-------------------------|----------------|------------|
| -----                   |                |            |
| OTHER PROCUREMENT, NAVY |                |            |
|                         |                |            |
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| 24                      |                |            |
| 25                      |                |            |
| 26                      |                |            |

(IN THOUSANDS OF DOLLARS)

|  | BUDGET<br>REQUEST | FINAL<br>BILL |
|--|-------------------|---------------|
| 27 CHEMICAL WARFARE DETECTORS.....           | 2,873             | 2,873         |
| 28 SUBMARINE LIFE SUPPORT SYSTEM.....        | 6,043             | 4,543         |
| REACTOR PLANT EQUIPMENT                      |                   |               |
| 30 REACTOR COMPONENTS.....                   | 342,158           | 342,158       |
| OCEAN ENGINEERING                            |                   |               |
| 31 DIVING AND SALVAGE EQUIPMENT.....         | 8,973             | 8,176         |
| SMALL BOATS                                  |                   |               |
| 32 STANDARD BOATS.....                       | 43,684            | 59,033        |
| PRODUCTION FACILITIES EQUIPMENT              |                   |               |
| 34 OPERATING FORCES IPE.....                 | 75,421            | 71,921        |
| OTHER SHIP SUPPORT                           |                   |               |
| 35 NUCLEAR ALTERATIONS.....                  | 172,718           | 172,718       |
| 36 LCS COMMON MISSION MODULES EQUIPMENT..... | 27,840            | 15,670        |
| 37 LCS MCM MISSION MODULES.....              | 57,146            | 29,724        |
| 38 LCS ASW MISSION MODULES.....              | 31,952            | ---           |
| 39 LCS SUW MISSION MODULES.....              | 22,466            | 21,064        |
| LOGISTICS SUPPORT                            |                   |               |
| 41 LSD MIDLIFE.....                          | 10,813            | 10,813        |
| TOTAL, SHIPS SUPPORT EQUIPMENT.....          | 1,878,390         | 1,996,573     |
| COMMUNICATIONS AND ELECTRONICS EQUIPMENT     |                   |               |
| SHIP SONARS                                  |                   |               |
| 42 SPQ-9B RADAR.....                         | 14,363            | 10,376        |
| 43 AN/SQQ-89 SURF ASW COMBAT SYSTEM.....     | 90,029            | 87,824        |
| 45 SSN ACOUSTICS EQUIPMENT.....              | 248,765           | 268,765       |
| 46 UNDERSEA WARFARE SUPPORT EQUIPMENT.....   | 7,163             | 7,163         |

(IN THOUSANDS OF DOLLARS)

|                                 | BUDGET<br>REQUEST                                  | FINAL<br>BILL   |
|---------------------------------|--|-----------------|
| -----                           |  |                 |
| ASW ELECTRONIC EQUIPMENT        |  |                 |
| 48                              | SUBMARINE ACOUSTIC WARFARE SYSTEM.....             | 21,291 21,291   |
| 49                              | SSTD.....  | 6,893 6,893     |
| 50                              | FIXED SURVEILLANCE SYSTEM.....                     | 145,701 145,701 |
| 51                              | SURTASS.....                                       | 36,136 33,743   |
| ELECTRONIC WARFARE EQUIPMENT    |  |                 |
| 53                              | AN/SLQ-32.....                                     | 274,892 244,001 |
| RECONNAISSANCE EQUIPMENT        |  |                 |
| 54                              | SHIPBOARD IW EXPLOIT.....                          | 170,733 169,021 |
| 55                              | AUTOMATED IDENTIFICATION SYSTEM (AIS).....         | 958 764         |
| OTHER SHIP ELECTRONIC EQUIPMENT |  |                 |
| 57                              | COOPERATIVE ENGAGEMENT CAPABILITY.....             | 22,034 17,965   |
| 59                              | NAVAL TACTICAL COMMAND SUPPORT SYSTEM (NTCSS)..... | 12,336 12,336   |
| 60                              | ATDLS.....   | 30,105 27,921   |
| 61                              | NAVY COMMAND AND CONTROL SYSTEM (NCCS).....        | 4,556 4,556     |
| 62                              | MINESWEEPING SYSTEM REPLACEMENT.....               | 56,675 35,444   |
| 63                              | SHALLOW WATER MCM.....                             | 8,875 8,875     |
| 64                              | NAVSTAR GPS RECEIVERS (SPACE).....                 | 12,752 7,701    |
| 65                              | ARMED FORCES RADIO AND TV.....                     | 4,577 4,577     |
| 66                              | STRATEGIC PLATFORM SUPPORT EQUIP.....              | 8,972 8,972     |
| AVIATION ELECTRONIC EQUIPMENT   |  |                 |
| 69                              | ASHORE ATC EQUIPMENT.....                          | 75,068 71,892   |
| 70                              | AFLOAT ATC EQUIPMENT.....                          | 33,484 32,011   |
| 76                              | ID SYSTEMS.....                                    | 22,177 22,177   |
| 77                              | NAVAL MISSION PLANNING SYSTEMS.....                | 14,273 13,910   |
| 80                              | TACTICAL/MOBILE C41 SYSTEMS.....                   | 27,927 24,178   |

(IN THOUSANDS OF DOLLARS)

|  | BUDGET<br>REQUEST | FINAL<br>BILL |
|--|-------------------|---------------|
| -----  |                   |               |
| OTHER SHORE ELECTRONIC EQUIPMENT                     |                   |               |
| 81 DCGS-N.....                                       | 12,676            | 11,610        |
| 82 CANES.....  | 212,030           | 207,730       |
| 83 RADIAC.....                                       | 8,092             | 8,092         |
| 84 CANES-INTELL.....                                 | 36,013            | 35,313        |
| 85 GPETE.....  | 6,428             | 6,428         |
| 87 INTEG COMBAT SYSTEM TEST FACILITY.....            | 8,376             | 8,376         |
| 88 EMI CONTROL INSTRUMENTATION.....                  | 3,971             | 3,971         |
| 89 ITEMS LESS THAN \$5 MILLION.....                  | 58,721            | 47,664        |
| SHIPBOARD COMMUNICATIONS                             |                   |               |
| 90 SHIPBOARD TACTICAL COMMUNICATIONS.....            | 17,366            | 10,383        |
| 91 SHIP COMMUNICATIONS AUTOMATION.....               | 102,479           | 101,087       |
| 92 COMMUNICATIONS ITEMS UNDER \$5M.....              | 10,403            | 10,403        |
| SUBMARINE COMMUNICATIONS                             |                   |               |
| 93 SUBMARINE BROADCAST SUPPORT.....                  | 34,151            | 31,459        |
| 94 SUBMARINE COMMUNICATION EQUIPMENT.....            | 64,529            | 62,879        |
| SATELLITE COMMUNICATIONS                             |                   |               |
| 95 SATELLITE COMMUNICATIONS SYSTEMS.....             | 14,414            | 14,414        |
| 96 NAVY MULTIBAND TERMINAL (NMT).....                | 38,365            | 33,992        |
| SHORE COMMUNICATIONS                                 |                   |               |
| 97 JCS COMMUNICATIONS EQUIPMENT.....                 | 4,156             | 4,156         |
| CRYPTOGRAPHIC EQUIPMENT                              |                   |               |
| 99 INFO SYSTEMS SECURITY PROGRAM (ISSP).....         | 85,694            | 93,205        |
| 100 MIO INTEL EXPLOITATION TEAM.....                 | 920               | 920           |
| CRYPTOLOGIC EQUIPMENT                                |                   |               |
| 101 CRYPTOLOGIC COMMUNICATIONS EQUIP.....            | 21,098            | 21,098        |
| OTHER ELECTRONIC SUPPORT                             |                   |               |
| 102 COAST GUARD EQUIPMENT.....                       | 32,291            | 32,291        |
| -----  |                   |               |
| TOTAL, COMMUNICATIONS AND ELECTRONICS EQUIPMENT..... | 2,122,908         | 2,033,528     |

(IN THOUSANDS OF DOLLARS)

|  | BUDGET<br>REQUEST | FINAL<br>BILL |
|--|-------------------|---------------|
| -----  |                   |               |
| AVIATION SUPPORT EQUIPMENT                       |                   |               |
| SONOBUOYS  |                   |               |
| 103 SONOBUOYS - ALL TYPES.....                   | 162,588           | 158,588       |
| AIRCRAFT SUPPORT EQUIPMENT                       |                   |               |
| 104 WEAPONS RANGE SUPPORT EQUIPMENT.....         | 58,116            | 58,116        |
| 105 AIRCRAFT SUPPORT EQUIPMENT.....              | 120,324           | 115,551       |
| 106 METEOROLOGICAL EQUIPMENT.....                | 29,253            | 29,253        |
| 107 OTHER PHOTOGRAPHIC EQUIPMENT (DCRS/DPL)..... | 632               | 632           |
| 108 AIRBORNE MINE COUNTERMEASURES.....           | 29,097            | 27,542        |
| 109 AVIATION SUPPORT EQUIPMENT.....              | 39,099            | 29,528        |
|  | -----             | -----         |
| TOTAL, AVIATION SUPPORT EQUIPMENT.....           | 439,109           | 419,210       |
| ORDNANCE SUPPORT EQUIPMENT                       |                   |               |
| SHIP GUN SYSTEM EQUIPMENT                        |                   |               |
| 110 SHIP GUN SYSTEMS EQUIPMENT.....              | 6,191             | 6,191         |
| SHIP MISSILE SYSTEMS EQUIPMENT                   |                   |               |
| 111 SHIP MISSILE SUPPORT EQUIPMENT.....          | 320,446           | 307,446       |
| 112 TOMAHAWK SUPPORT EQUIPMENT.....              | 71,046            | 67,062        |
| FBM SUPPORT EQUIPMENT                            |                   |               |
| 113 STRATEGIC MISSILE SYSTEMS EQUIP.....         | 215,138           | 215,138       |
| ASW SUPPORT EQUIPMENT                            |                   |               |
| 114 SSN COMBAT CONTROL SYSTEMS.....              | 130,715           | 130,715       |
| 115 ASW SUPPORT EQUIPMENT.....                   | 26,431            | 26,431        |
| OTHER ORDNANCE SUPPORT EQUIPMENT                 |                   |               |
| 116 EXPLOSIVE ORDNANCE DISPOSAL EQUIP.....       | 11,821            | 11,821        |
| 117 ITEMS LESS THAN \$5 MILLION.....             | 6,243             | 6,243         |
| OTHER EXPENDABLE ORDNANCE                        |                   |               |
| 118 SUBMARINE TRAINING DEVICE MODS.....          | 48,020            | 46,746        |
| 120 SURFACE TRAINING EQUIPMENT.....              | 97,514            | 87,714        |
|  | -----             | -----         |
| TOTAL, ORDNANCE SUPPORT EQUIPMENT.....           | 933,565           | 905,507       |

(IN THOUSANDS OF DOLLARS)

|   | BUDGET<br>REQUEST | FINAL<br>BILL |
|---|-------------------|---------------|
| -----   |                   |               |
| CIVIL ENGINEERING SUPPORT EQUIPMENT             |                   |               |
| 121 PASSENGER CARRYING VEHICLES.....            | 8,853             | 8,853         |
| 122 GENERAL PURPOSE TRUCKS.....                 | 4,928             | 4,794         |
| 123 CONSTRUCTION & MAINTENANCE EQUIP.....       | 18,527            | 18,527        |
| 124 FIRE FIGHTING EQUIPMENT.....                | 13,569            | 13,569        |
| 125 TACTICAL VEHICLES.....                      | 14,917            | 13,824        |
| 126 AMPHIBIOUS EQUIPMENT.....                   | 7,676             | 7,676         |
| 127 POLLUTION CONTROL EQUIPMENT.....            | 2,321             | 2,321         |
| 128 ITEMS UNDER \$5 MILLION.....                | 12,459            | 8,436         |
| 129 PHYSICAL SECURITY VEHICLES.....             | 1,095             | 1,095         |
|   | -----             | -----         |
| TOTAL, CIVIL ENGINEERING SUPPORT EQUIPMENT..... | 84,345            | 79,095        |
| SUPPLY SUPPORT EQUIPMENT                        |                   |               |
| 131 SUPPLY EQUIPMENT.....                       | 16,023            | 16,023        |
| 133 FIRST DESTINATION TRANSPORTATION.....       | 5,115             | 5,115         |
| 134 SPECIAL PURPOSE SUPPLY SYSTEMS.....         | 295,471           | 295,471       |
|   | -----             | -----         |
| TOTAL, SUPPLY SUPPORT EQUIPMENT.....            | 316,609           | 316,609       |



(IN THOUSANDS OF DOLLARS)

|   | BUDGET<br>REQUEST | FINAL<br>BILL |
|---|-------------------|---------------|
| -----   |                   |               |
| PERSONNEL AND COMMAND SUPPORT EQUIPMENT<br>TRAINING DEVICES |                   |               |
| 136 TRAINING AND EDUCATION EQUIPMENT.....                   | 9,504             | 6,347         |
| COMMAND SUPPORT EQUIPMENT                                   |                   |               |
| 137 COMMAND SUPPORT EQUIPMENT.....                          | 37,180            | 29,980        |
| 139 MEDICAL SUPPORT EQUIPMENT.....                          | 4,128             | 11,959        |
| 141 NAVAL MIP SUPPORT EQUIPMENT.....                        | 1,925             | 1,925         |
| 142 OPERATING FORCES SUPPORT EQUIPMENT.....                 | 4,777             | 4,777         |
| 143 C4ISR EQUIPMENT.....                                    | 9,073             | 9,073         |
| 144 ENVIRONMENTAL SUPPORT EQUIPMENT.....                    | 21,107            | 19,439        |
| 145 PHYSICAL SECURITY EQUIPMENT.....                        | 100,906           | 100,906       |
| 146 ENTERPRISE INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY.....                  | 67,544            | 66,200        |
| 150 NEXT GENERATION ENTERPRISE SERVICE.....                 | 98,216            | 98,216        |
|   | -----             | -----         |
| TOTAL, PERSONNEL AND COMMAND SUPPORT EQUIPMENT.....         | 354,360           | 348,822       |
| 151 SPARES AND REPAIR PARTS.....                            | 199,660           | 199,660       |
| CLASSIFIED PROGRAMS.....                                    | 9,915             | 9,915         |
|   | -----             | -----         |
| TOTAL, OTHER PROCUREMENT, NAVY.....                         | 6,338,861         | 6,308,919     |
|   | =====             | =====         |

EXPLANATION OF PROJECT LEVEL ADJUSTMENTS  
[In thousands of dollars]

| P-1   | Budget Request | Final Bill     |
|---|----------------|----------------|
| <b>4 HYBRID ELECTRIC DRIVE (HED)</b>  | <b>40,132</b>  | <b>35,933</b>  |
| Installation early to need  |                | -4,199         |
| <b>5 SURFACE COMBATANT HM&amp;E</b>   | <b>29,974</b>  | <b>27,447</b>  |
| Ship control systems unit cost growth   |                | -2,180         |
| Excess installation   |                | -347           |
| <b>6 OTHER NAVIGATION EQUIPMENT</b>   | <b>63,942</b>  | <b>62,971</b>  |
| Surface AN/WSN-9 excess installation  |                | -971           |
| <b>8 SUB PERISCOPES, IMAGING AND SUPT EQUIP PROG</b>                                      | <b>136,421</b> | <b>133,963</b> |
| ISIS technical insertion NRE growth   |                | -2,458         |
| <b>9 DDG MOD</b>  | <b>367,766</b> | <b>364,614</b> |
| Wireless communications installation early to need  |                | -796           |
| AWS upgrade kit cost growth   |                | -1,500         |
| VLS upgrades engineering services excess growth   |                | -856           |
| <b>10 FIREFIGHTING EQUIPMENT</b>  | <b>14,743</b>  | <b>13,752</b>  |
| EEBD prior year carryover   |                | -262           |
| Magazine sprinkling improvement prior year carryover                                      |                | -255           |
| Firefighter access kits early to need   |                | -474           |
| <b>12 LHA/LHD MIDLIFE</b>   | <b>24,939</b>  | <b>22,768</b>  |
| Brushless generator for PMP installation early to need                                    |                | -1,000         |
| HESC engineering services excess growth   |                | -1,171         |
| <b>14 POLLUTION CONTROL EQUIPMENT</b>   | <b>20,191</b>  | <b>16,510</b>  |
| HF062 lightering systems unit cost growth   |                | -850           |
| HF031 pollution control equipment field changes (expeditionary warfare) previously funded |                | -2,831         |
| <b>16 VIRGINIA CLASS SUPPORT EQUIPMENT</b>  | <b>66,838</b>  | <b>63,908</b>  |
| Ship control system modernization backfit excess installation                             |                | -2,930         |
| <b>17 LCS CLASS SUPPORT EQUIPMENT</b>   | <b>54,823</b>  | <b>43,819</b>  |
| MT-30 gas turbine engine unit cost growth   |                | -10,000        |
| Prior year carryover  |                | -1,004         |
| <b>18 SUBMARINE BATTERIES</b>   | <b>23,359</b>  | <b>22,459</b>  |
| OHIO class main storage battery previously funded   |                | -900           |
| <b>19 LPD CLASS SUPPORT EQUIPMENT</b>   | <b>40,321</b>  | <b>33,992</b>  |
| HM&E electrical upgrades kits unit cost growth  |                | -1,463         |
| Installation funding early to need due to contract delays                                 |                | -4,866         |
| <b>21 STRATEGIC PLATFORM SUPPORT EQUIP</b>  | <b>15,836</b>  | <b>14,571</b>  |
| Equipment HM&E SWS/SS alteration previously funded  |                | -1,265         |
| <b>23 CG MODERNIZATION</b>  | <b>0</b>       | <b>248,820</b> |
| Transfer from SMOSF   |                | 248,820        |

| P-1  | Budget Request | Final Bill     |
|--|----------------|----------------|
| <b>26 ITEMS LESS THAN \$5 MILLION</b>                  | <b>88,719</b>  | <b>64,054</b>  |
| Propellers and shafts unit cost growth                 |                | -849           |
| Training test equipment unjustified request            |                | -3,800         |
| LHD/LHA davits excess installation                     |                | -790           |
| JSF support prior year carryover                       |                | -838           |
| Machinery plant upgrades installation early to need    |                | -6,135         |
| LSD boat davit installation early to need              |                | -2,153         |
| PCMS excess to need                                    |                | -10,100        |
| <b>28 SUBMARINE LIFE SUPPORT SYSTEM</b>                | <b>6,043</b>   | <b>4,543</b>   |
| Prior year carryover                                   |                | -1,500         |
| <b>31 DIVING AND SALVAGE EQUIPMENT</b>                 | <b>8,973</b>   | <b>8,176</b>   |
| Contaminated water diving equipment unit cost growth   |                | -213           |
| Submarine support system unit cost growth              |                | -584           |
| <b>32 STANDARD BOATS</b>                               | <b>43,684</b>  | <b>59,033</b>  |
| Prior year carryover                                   |                | -1,051         |
| Program increase                                       |                | 16,400         |
| <b>34 OPERATING FORCES IPE</b>                         | <b>75,421</b>  | <b>71,921</b>  |
| Shipyards capital investment program excess growth     |                | -3,500         |
| <b>36 LCS COMMON MISSION MODULES EQUIPMENT</b>         | <b>27,840</b>  | <b>15,670</b>  |
| Mission bay training devices excess growth             |                | -12,170        |
| <b>37 LCS MCM MISSION MODULES</b>                      | <b>57,146</b>  | <b>29,724</b>  |
| ALMDS unit cost growth                                 |                | -4,822         |
| Unmanned surface sweep system early to need            |                | -11,800        |
| Knifefish early to need                                |                | -10,800        |
| <b>38 LCS ASW MISSION MODULES</b>                      | <b>31,952</b>  | <b>0</b>       |
| ASW mission module early to need                       |                | -31,952        |
| <b>39 LCS SUW MISSION MODULES</b>                      | <b>22,466</b>  | <b>21,064</b>  |
| MK-46 gun weapons system prior year contract savings   |                | -1,402         |
| <b>42 SPQ-9B RADAR</b>                                 | <b>14,363</b>  | <b>10,376</b>  |
| AN/SPQ-9B engineering change proposals contract delays |                | -3,636         |
| AN/SPQ-9B radar FMP kit cost growth                    |                | -351           |
| <b>43 AN/SQQ-89 SURF ASW COMBAT SYSTEM</b>             | <b>90,029</b>  | <b>87,824</b>  |
| Flight I/II upgrade installation funding early to need |                | -2,205         |
| <b>45 SSN ACOUSTIC EQUIPMENT</b>                       | <b>248,765</b> | <b>268,765</b> |
| Program increase                                       |                | 20,000         |
| <b>51 SURTASS</b>                                      | <b>36,136</b>  | <b>33,743</b>  |
| Integrated common processor kit cost growth            |                | -2,393         |
| <b>53 AN/SLQ-32</b>                                    | <b>274,892</b> | <b>244,001</b> |
| Block 3 excess support                                 |                | -4,270         |
| Block 3T installation prior year carryover             |                | -2,981         |
| Block 2 unit cost growth                               |                | -2,640         |
| Block 3 concurrency                                    |                | -21,000        |
| <b>54 SHIPBOARD IW EXPLOIT</b>                         | <b>170,733</b> | <b>169,021</b> |
| Increment F kit cost growth                            |                | -1,712         |

| P-1  | Budget Request | Final Bill     |
|--|----------------|----------------|
| <b>55 AUTOMATED IDENTIFICATION SYSTEM (AIS)</b>            | <b>958</b>     | <b>764</b>     |
| AIS procurement unit cost growth                           |                | -194           |
| <b>57 COOPERATIVE ENGAGEMENT CAPABILITY</b>                | <b>22,034</b>  | <b>17,965</b>  |
| SDP processor backfits prior year carryover                |                | -755           |
| Common array block antenna prior year carryover            |                | -3,314         |
| <b>60 ATDLS</b>  | <b>30,105</b>  | <b>27,921</b>  |
| Installation funding early to need                         |                | -2,184         |
| <b>62 MINESWEEPING SYSTEM REPLACEMENT</b>                  | <b>56,675</b>  | <b>35,444</b>  |
| SSQ-94 trainer excess growth                               |                | -916           |
| MSF measurement system upgrade excess growth               |                | -4,518         |
| Knifefish early to need                                    |                | -11,807        |
| Unmanned influence sweep system trainers early to need     |                | -3,990         |
| <b>64 NAVSTAR GPS RECEIVERS (SPACE)</b>                    | <b>12,752</b>  | <b>7,701</b>   |
| NAVWAR kit cost growth                                     |                | -5,051         |
| <b>69 ASHORE ATC EQUIPMENT</b>                             | <b>75,068</b>  | <b>71,892</b>  |
| AN/FPN-63 par tech refresh kit cost growth                 |                | -3,176         |
| <b>70 AFLOAT ATC EQUIPMENT</b>                             | <b>33,484</b>  | <b>32,011</b>  |
| Production engineering excess growth                       |                | -1,473         |
| <b>77 NAVAL MISSION PLANNING SYSTEMS</b>                   | <b>14,273</b>  | <b>13,910</b>  |
| JMPS-M flight planning seat unit cost growth               |                | -363           |
| <b>80 TACTICAL/MOBILE C41 SYSTEMS</b>                      | <b>27,927</b>  | <b>24,178</b>  |
| MTOC kit cost growth                                       |                | -2,986         |
| Excess installation  |                | -763           |
| <b>81 DCGS-N</b>   | <b>12,676</b>  | <b>11,610</b>  |
| DCGS-N tech refresh kit cost growth                        |                | -526           |
| Excess installation  |                | -540           |
| <b>82 CANES</b>  | <b>212,030</b> | <b>207,730</b> |
| Installation funding early to need                         |                | -4,300         |
| <b>84 CANES-INTELL</b>                                     | <b>36,013</b>  | <b>35,313</b>  |
| Installation funding early to need                         |                | -700           |
| <b>89 ITEMS LESS THAN \$5 MILLION</b>                      | <b>58,721</b>  | <b>47,664</b>  |
| Calibration standards unit cost growth                     |                | -1,798         |
| DBR engineering change proposals excess growth             |                | -5,259         |
| AN/SPS-48G radar excess installation                       |                | -4,000         |
| <b>90 SHIPBOARD TACTICAL COMMUNICATIONS</b>                | <b>17,366</b>  | <b>10,383</b>  |
| DMR IW and MUOS waveforms upgrade kits previously funded   |                | -5,869         |
| Installation funding early to need                         |                | -1,114         |
| <b>91 SHIP COMMUNICATIONS AUTOMATION</b>                   | <b>102,479</b> | <b>101,087</b> |
| Shore tactical assured command and control kit cost growth |                | -1,392         |
| <b>93 SUBMARINE BROADCAST SUPPORT</b>                      | <b>34,151</b>  | <b>31,459</b>  |
| TACAMO unit cost growth                                    |                | -2,692         |

| P-1   | Budget Request | Final Bill     |
|---|----------------|----------------|
| <b>94 SUBMARINE COMMUNICATION EQUIPMENT</b>               | <b>64,529</b>  | <b>62,879</b>  |
| Reliability improvements unit cost growth                 |                | -1,650         |
| <b>96 NAVY MULTIBAND TERMINAL (NMT)</b>                   | <b>38,365</b>  | <b>33,992</b>  |
| Afloat sub kit cost growth                                |                | -1,319         |
| Ashore excess installation                                |                | -3,054         |
| <b>99 INFO SYSTEMS SECURITY PROGRAM (ISSP)</b>            | <b>85,694</b>  | <b>93,205</b>  |
| Key management - ashore previously funded                 |                | -2,489         |
| Program increase  |                | 10,000         |
| <b>103 SONOBUOYS - ALL TYPES</b>                          | <b>162,588</b> | <b>158,588</b> |
| Unit cost growth  |                | -4,000         |
| <b>105 AIRCRAFT SUPPORT EQUIPMENT</b>                     | <b>120,324</b> | <b>115,551</b> |
| Lighting engineering change proposals excess growth       |                | -1,118         |
| Blk I/ISNS kits excess installation                       |                | -751           |
| SRQ(KU)-4 kit cost growth                                 |                | -2,904         |
| <b>108 AIRBORNE MINE COUNTERMEASURES</b>                  | <b>29,097</b>  | <b>27,542</b>  |
| Modifications unjustified growth                          |                | -1,555         |
| <b>109 AVIATION SUPPORT EQUIPMENT</b>                     | <b>39,099</b>  | <b>29,528</b>  |
| EPUK HW/SW excess growth                                  |                | -861           |
| JHMCS night vision unit cost growth                       |                | -1,172         |
| Program delay   |                | -7,538         |
| <b>111 SHIP MISSILE SUPPORT EQUIPMENT</b>                 | <b>320,446</b> | <b>307,446</b> |
| AEGIS training and readiness center upgrade early to need |                | -8,000         |
| NATO seasparrow previously funded                         |                | -5,000         |
| <b>112 TOMAHAWK SUPPORT EQUIPMENT</b>                     | <b>71,046</b>  | <b>67,062</b>  |
| TTWCS product improvement previously funded               |                | -3,984         |
| <b>118 SUBMARINE TRAINING DEVICE MODS</b>                 | <b>48,020</b>  | <b>46,746</b>  |
| Navigation training unjustified growth                    |                | -1,274         |
| <b>120 SURFACE TRAINING EQUIPMENT</b>                     | <b>97,514</b>  | <b>87,714</b>  |
| Unjustified growth  |                | -5,000         |
| BFFT ship sets previously funded                          |                | -4,800         |
| <b>122 GENERAL PURPOSE TRUCKS</b>                         | <b>4,928</b>   | <b>4,794</b>   |
| Truck unit cost growth                                    |                | -134           |
| <b>125 TACTICAL VEHICLES</b>                              | <b>14,917</b>  | <b>13,824</b>  |
| JLTV unit cost savings                                    |                | -1,093         |
| <b>128 ITEMS UNDER \$5 MILLION</b>                        | <b>12,459</b>  | <b>8,436</b>   |
| Prior year carryover                                      |                | -4,023         |
| <b>136 TRAINING AND EDUCATION EQUIPMENT</b>               | <b>9,504</b>   | <b>6,347</b>   |
| Lifecycle management unit cost growth                     |                | -363           |
| Ballistic missile defense unit cost growth                |                | -2,794         |
| <b>137 COMMAND SUPPORT EQUIPMENT</b>                      | <b>37,180</b>  | <b>29,980</b>  |
| CNIC building control systems unjustified request         |                | -7,200         |

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| P-1   | Budget Request | Final Bill             |
|---|----------------|------------------------|
| 139 MEDICAL SUPPORT EQUIPMENT<br>Program increase - expeditionary medical facilities  | 4,128          | 11,959<br>7,831        |
| 144 ENVIRONMENTAL SUPPORT EQUIPMENT<br>Master clock systems unit cost growth<br>Integrated sub bottom profiler unit cost growth | 21,107         | 19,439<br>-879<br>-789 |
| 146 ENTERPRISE INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY<br>Telephony replacement excess installation  | 67,544         | 66,200<br>-1,344       |

PROCUREMENT, MARINE CORPS

The agreement on items addressed by either the House or the Senate is as follows:

(IN THOUSANDS OF DOLLARS)

|                               | BUDGET<br>REQUEST                                  | FINAL<br>BILL        |
|-------------------------------|--|----------------------|
| -----                         |  |                      |
| PROCUREMENT, MARINE CORPS     |  |                      |
| WEAPONS AND COMBAT VEHICLES   |  |                      |
| TRACKED COMBAT VEHICLES       |  |                      |
| 1                             | AAV7A1 PIP.....                                    | 73,785      69,785   |
| 2                             | LAV PIP.....                                       | 53,423      48,219   |
| ARTILLERY AND OTHER WEAPONS   |  |                      |
| 3                             | EXPEDITIONARY FIRE SUPPORT SYSTEM.....             | 3,360      3,360     |
| 4                             | 155MM LIGHTWEIGHT TOWED HOWITZER.....              | 3,318      3,318     |
| 5                             | HIGH MOBILITY ARTILLERY ROCKET SYSTEM.....         | 33,725      31,169   |
| 6                             | WEAPONS AND COMBAT VEHICLES UNDER \$5 MILLION..... | 8,181      7,191     |
| OTHER SUPPORT                 |  |                      |
| 7                             | MODIFICATION KITS.....                             | 15,250      15,250   |
| 8                             | WEAPONS ENHANCEMENT PROGRAM.....                   | ---      1,000       |
| -----                         |  |                      |
|                               | TOTAL, WEAPONS AND COMBAT VEHICLES.....            | 191,042      179,292 |
| GUIDED MISSILES AND EQUIPMENT |  |                      |
| GUIDED MISSILES               |  |                      |
| 9                             | GROUND BASED AIR DEFENSE.....                      | 9,170      9,170     |
| 10                            | JAVELIN.....                                       | 1,009      1,009     |
| 11                            | FOLLOW ON TO SMAW.....                             | 24,666      22,918   |
| 12                            | ANTI-ARMOR WEAPONS SYSTEM-HEAVY (AAWS-H).....      | 17,080      17,080   |
| -----                         |  |                      |
|                               | TOTAL, GUIDED MISSILES AND EQUIPMENT.....          | 51,925      50,177   |



(IN THOUSANDS OF DOLLARS)

|  | BUDGET<br>REQUEST                                    | FINAL<br>BILL   |
|--|--|-----------------|
| -----                                    |  |                 |
| COMMUNICATIONS AND ELECTRONICS EQUIPMENT |  |                 |
| COMMAND AND CONTROL SYSTEMS              |  |                 |
| 15                                       | COMMON AVIATION COMMAND AND CONTROL SYS.....         | 47,312 52,487   |
| REPAIR AND TEST EQUIPMENT                |  |                 |
| 16                                       | REPAIR AND TEST EQUIPMENT.....                       | 16,469 14,469   |
| COMMAND AND CONTROL                      |  |                 |
| 19                                       | ITEMS UNDER \$5 MILLION (COMM & ELEC).....           | 7,433 6,839     |
| 20                                       | AIR OPERATIONS C2 SYSTEMS.....                       | 15,917 15,917   |
| RADAR + EQUIPMENT (NON-TEL)              |  |                 |
| 21                                       | RADAR SYSTEMS.....                                   | 17,772 17,772   |
| 22                                       | GROUND/AIR TASK ORIENTED RADAR.....                  | 123,758 122,693 |
| 23                                       | RQ-21 UAS.....                                       | 80,217 78,217   |
| INTELL/COMM EQUIPMENT (NON-TEL)          |  |                 |
| 24                                       | GCSS-MC.....   | 1,089 1,089     |
| 25                                       | FIRE SUPPORT SYSTEM.....                             | 13,258 13,258   |
| 26                                       | INTELLIGENCE SUPPORT EQUIPMENT.....                  | 56,379 51,213   |
| 29                                       | RQ-11 UAV.....                                       | 1,976 1,976     |
| 31                                       | DCGS-MC.....   | 1,149 1,149     |
| 32                                       | UAS PAYLOADS.....                                    | 2,971 2,971     |
| OTHER COMM/ELEC EQUIPMENT (NON-TEL)      |  |                 |
| 34                                       | NEXT GENERATION ENTERPRISE NETWORK (NGEN).....       | 76,302 68,083   |
| OTHER SUPPORT (NON-TEL)                  |  |                 |
| 35                                       | COMMON COMPUTER RESOURCES.....                       | 41,802 38,802   |
| 36                                       | COMMAND POST SYSTEMS.....                            | 90,924 90,924   |
| 37                                       | RADIO SYSTEMS.....                                   | 43,714 43,714   |
| 38                                       | COMM SWITCHING & CONTROL SYSTEMS.....                | 66,383 62,383   |
| 39                                       | COMM & ELEC INFRASTRUCTURE SUPPORT.....              | 30,229 30,229   |
| -----                                    |  |                 |
|  | TOTAL, COMMUNICATIONS AND ELECTRONICS EQUIPMENT..... | 735,054 714,185 |
| SUPPORT VEHICLES                         |  |                 |
| ADMINISTRATIVE VEHICLES                  |  |                 |
| 41                                       | COMMERCIAL CARGO VEHICLES.....                       | 88,312 84,812   |

(IN THOUSANDS OF DOLLARS)

|  | BUDGET<br>REQUEST | FINAL<br>BILL |
|--|-------------------|---------------|
| -----  |                   |               |
| TACTICAL VEHICLES  |                   |               |
| 43 MOTOR TRANSPORT MODIFICATIONS.....                    | 13,292            | 13,292        |
| 45 JOINT LIGHT TACTICAL VEHICLE.....                     | 113,230           | 104,230       |
| 46 FAMILY OF TACTICAL TRAILERS.....                      | 2,691             | 2,691         |
|  | -----             | -----         |
| TOTAL, SUPPORT VEHICLES.....                             | 217,525           | 205,025       |
| ENGINEER AND OTHER EQUIPMENT                             |                   |               |
| ENGINEER AND OTHER EQUIPMENT                             |                   |               |
| 48 ENVIRONMENTAL CONTROL EQUIP ASSORT.....               | 18                | ---           |
| 50 TACTICAL FUEL SYSTEMS.....                            | 78                | ---           |
| 51 POWER EQUIPMENT ASSORTED.....                         | 17,973            | 17,973        |
| 52 AMPHIBIOUS SUPPORT EQUIPMENT.....                     | 7,371             | 7,371         |
| 53 EOD SYSTEMS.....                                      | 14,021            | 14,021        |
| MATERIALS HANDLING EQUIPMENT                             |                   |               |
| 54 PHYSICAL SECURITY EQUIPMENT.....                      | 31,523            | 24,582        |
| GENERAL PROPERTY   |                   |               |
| 58 TRAINING DEVICES.....                                 | 33,658            | 33,658        |
| 60 FAMILY OF CONSTRUCTION EQUIPMENT.....                 | 21,315            | 20,278        |
| 61 FAMILY OF INTERNALLY TRANSPORTABLE VEHICLE (ITV)..... | 9,654             | 9,282         |
| OTHER SUPPORT  |                   |               |
| 62 ITEMS LESS THAN \$5 MILLION.....                      | 6,026             | 6,026         |
|  | -----             | -----         |
| TOTAL, ENGINEER AND OTHER EQUIPMENT.....                 | 141,637           | 133,191       |
| 64 SPARES AND REPAIR PARTS.....                          | 22,848            | 22,848        |
| CLASSIFIED PROGRAMS.....                                 | 2,738             | 2,738         |
|  | -----             | -----         |
| TOTAL, PROCUREMENT, MARINE CORPS.....                    | 1,362,769         | 1,307,456     |
|  | =====             | =====         |

EXPLANATION OF PROJECT LEVEL ADJUSTMENTS  
[In thousands of dollars]

| P-1  | Budget Request | Final Bill     |
|--|----------------|----------------|
| <b>1 AAV7A1 PIP</b>                                    | <b>73,785</b>  | <b>69,785</b>  |
| Excess program growth                                  |                | -4,000         |
| <b>2 LAV PIP</b>                                       | <b>53,423</b>  | <b>48,219</b>  |
| Unit cost savings                                      |                | -3,024         |
| Program management support excess growth               |                | -964           |
| Training devices prior year carryover                  |                | -1,216         |
| <b>5 HIGH MOBILITY ARTILLERY ROCKET SYSTEM</b>         | <b>33,725</b>  | <b>31,169</b>  |
| Unit cost growth                                       |                | -2,556         |
| <b>6 WEAPONS AND COMBAT VEHICLES UNDER \$5 MILLION</b> | <b>8,181</b>   | <b>7,191</b>   |
| Unjustified growth                                     |                | -990           |
| <b>8 WEAPONS ENHANCEMENT PROGRAM</b>                   | <b>0</b>       | <b>1,000</b>   |
| Program increase                                       |                | 1,000          |
| <b>11 FOLLOW ON TO SMAW</b>                            | <b>24,666</b>  | <b>22,918</b>  |
| Unjustified growth                                     |                | -1,748         |
| <b>15 COMMON AVIATION COMMAND AND CONTROL SYS</b>      | <b>47,312</b>  | <b>52,487</b>  |
| Unit cost growth                                       |                | -825           |
| Program increase                                       |                | 6,000          |
| <b>16 REPAIR AND TEST EQUIPMENT</b>                    | <b>16,469</b>  | <b>14,469</b>  |
| Lack of budget justification materials                 |                | -2,000         |
| <b>19 ITEMS UNDER \$5 MILLION (COMM &amp; ELEC)</b>    | <b>7,433</b>   | <b>6,839</b>   |
| Unjustified growth                                     |                | -594           |
| <b>22 GROUND/AIR TASK ORIENTED RADAR</b>               | <b>123,758</b> | <b>122,693</b> |
| Excess engineering change orders                       |                | -1,065         |
| <b>23 RQ-21 UAS</b>                                    | <b>80,217</b>  | <b>78,217</b>  |
| Inconsistent budget justification                      |                | -2,000         |
| <b>26 INTELLIGENCE SUPPORT EQUIPMENT</b>               | <b>56,379</b>  | <b>51,213</b>  |
| Software enhancement unjustified growth                |                | -5,166         |
| <b>34 NEXT GENERATION ENTERPRISE NETWORK (NGEN)</b>    | <b>76,302</b>  | <b>68,083</b>  |
| Unjustified growth                                     |                | -8,219         |
| <b>35 COMMON COMPUTER RESOURCES</b>                    | <b>41,802</b>  | <b>38,802</b>  |
| Prior year carryover                                   |                | -3,000         |
| <b>38 COMM SWITCHING &amp; CONTROL SYSTEMS</b>         | <b>66,383</b>  | <b>62,383</b>  |
| Program execution                                      |                | -4,000         |
| <b>41 COMMERCIAL CARGO VEHICLES</b>                    | <b>88,312</b>  | <b>84,812</b>  |
| Excess program growth                                  |                | -3,500         |
| <b>45 JOINT LIGHT TACTICAL VEHICLE</b>                 | <b>113,230</b> | <b>104,230</b> |
| Test support unjustified growth                        |                | -9,000         |

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| P-1  | Budget Request | Final Bill       |
|--|----------------|------------------|
| 48 ENVIRONMENTAL CONTROL EQUIP ASSORT<br>Unjustified request                               | 18             | 0<br>-18         |
| 50 TACTICAL FUEL SYSTEMS<br>Unjustified request  | 78             | 0<br>-78         |
| 54 PHYSICAL SECURITY EQUIPMENT<br>Collateral equipment early to need                       | 31,523         | 24,582<br>-6,941 |
| 60 FAMILY OF CONSTRUCTION EQUIPMENT<br>Garrison mobile engineering equipment excess growth | 21,315         | 20,278<br>-1,037 |
| 61 FAMILY OF INTERNALLY TRANSPORTABLE VEHICLE (ITV)<br>Testing and FDT excess growth       | 9,654          | 9,282<br>-372    |

*March 8, 2017*

AIRCRAFT PROCUREMENT, AIR FORCE

The agreement on items addressed by either the House or the Senate is as follows:

## (IN THOUSANDS OF DOLLARS)

|                                 | BUDGET<br>REQUEST            | FINAL<br>BILL |           |
|---------------------------------|------------------------------|---------------|-----------|
| -----                           |                              |               |           |
| AIRCRAFT PROCUREMENT, AIR FORCE |                              |               |           |
| COMBAT AIRCRAFT                 |                              |               |           |
| TACTICAL FORCES                 |                              |               |           |
| 1                               | F-35.....                    | 4,401,894     | 4,602,894 |
| 2                               | F-35 (AP-CY).....            | 404,500       | 404,500   |
|                                 | TOTAL, COMBAT AIRCRAFT.....  | 4,806,394     | 5,007,394 |
| -----                           |                              |               |           |
| AIRLIFT AIRCRAFT                |                              |               |           |
| OTHER AIRLIFT                   |                              |               |           |
| 3                               | KC-46A TANKER.....           | 2,884,591     | 2,567,191 |
| 4                               | C-130J.....                  | 145,655       | 305,655   |
| 6                               | HC-130J.....                 | 317,576       | 317,576   |
| 7                               | HC-130J.....                 | 20,000        | 20,000    |
| 8                               | MC-130J.....                 | 548,358       | 499,358   |
| 9                               | MC-130J (AP).....            | 50,000        | 50,000    |
|                                 | TOTAL, AIRLIFT AIRCRAFT..... | 3,966,180     | 3,759,780 |
| -----                           |                              |               |           |
| OTHER AIRCRAFT                  |                              |               |           |
| HELICOPTERS                     |                              |               |           |
| 10                              | UH-1N REPLACEMENT.....       | 18,337        | 93,337    |
| MISSION SUPPORT AIRCRAFT        |                              |               |           |
| 12                              | CIVIL AIR PATROL A/C.....    | 2,637         | 10,337    |
| OTHER AIRCRAFT                  |                              |               |           |
| 13                              | TARGET DRONES.....           | 114,656       | 114,656   |
| 14                              | RQ-4 UAV.....                | 12,966        | 7,217     |
| 15                              | MQ-9.....                    | 122,522       | 122,522   |
| 15X                             | COMPASS CALL.....            | ---           | 103,000   |
|                                 | TOTAL, OTHER AIRCRAFT.....   | 271,118       | 451,069   |
| -----                           |                              |               |           |

(IN THOUSANDS OF DOLLARS)

|                                    | BUDGET<br>REQUEST | FINAL<br>BILL |
|------------------------------------|-------------------|---------------|
| -----                              |                   |               |
| MODIFICATION OF INSERVICE AIRCRAFT |                   |               |
| STRATEGIC AIRCRAFT                 |                   |               |
| 16 B-2A.....                       | 46,729            | 46,729        |
| 17 B-1B.....                       | 116,319           | 116,319       |
| 18 B-52.....                       | 109,020           | 109,020       |
| TACTICAL AIRCRAFT                  |                   |               |
| 20 A-10.....                       | 1,289             | 1,289         |
| 21 F-15.....                       | 105,685           | 145,405       |
| 22 F-16.....                       | 97,331            | 113,231       |
| 23 F-22A.....                      | 163,008           | 146,008       |
| 24 F-35 MODIFICATIONS.....         | 175,811           | 115,811       |
| 25 INCREMENT 3.2b.....             | 76,410            | 76,410        |
| 26 INCREMENT 3.2b (AP-CY).....     | 2,000             | 2,000         |
| AIRLIFT AIRCRAFT                   |                   |               |
| 27 C-5.....                        | 24,192            | 24,192        |
| 29 C-17A.....                      | 21,555            | 17,455        |
| 30 C-21.....                       | 5,439             | 439           |
| 31 C-32A.....                      | 35,235            | 30,235        |
| 32 C-37A.....                      | 5,004             | 5,004         |
| TRAINER AIRCRAFT                   |                   |               |
| 33 GLIDER MODS.....                | 394               | 394           |
| 34 T6.....                         | 12,765            | 12,765        |
| 35 T-1.....                        | 25,073            | 13,373        |
| 36 T-38.....                       | 45,090            | 33,590        |

(IN THOUSANDS OF DOLLARS)

|  | BUDGET<br>REQUEST | FINAL<br>BILL |
|--|-------------------|---------------|
| -----  |                   |               |
| OTHER AIRCRAFT                                   |                   |               |
| 37 U-2 MODS.....                                 | 36,074            | 36,074        |
| 38 KC-10A (ATCA).....                            | 4,570             | 4,570         |
| 39 C-12.....                                     | 1,995             | 1,995         |
| 40 VC-25A MOD.....                               | 102,670           | 102,670       |
| 41 C-40.....                                     | 13,984            | 13,984        |
| 42 C-130.....                                    | 9,168             | 106,668       |
| 43 C130J MODS.....                               | 89,424            | 89,424        |
| 44 C-135.....                                    | 64,161            | 64,161        |
| 45 COMPASS CALL MODS.....                        | 130,257           | 130,257       |
| 46 RC-135.....                                   | 211,438           | 211,438       |
| 47 E-3.....                                      | 82,786            | 82,786        |
| 48 E-4.....                                      | 53,348            | 53,348        |
| 49 E-8.....                                      | 6,244             | 25,944        |
| 50 AIRBORNE WARNING AND CONTROL SYSTEM.....      | 223,427           | 223,427       |
| 51 FAMILY OF BEYOND LINE-OF-SIGHT TERMINALS..... | 4,673             | 4,673         |
| 52 H-1.....                                      | 9,007             | 9,007         |
| 54 H-60.....                                     | 91,357            | 86,357        |
| 55 RQ-4 UAV MODS.....                            | 32,045            | 32,045        |
| 56 HC/MC-130 MODIFICATIONS.....                  | 30,767            | 30,767        |
| 57 OTHER AIRCRAFT.....                           | 33,886            | 33,886        |
| 59 MQ-9 MODS.....                                | 141,929           | 149,929       |
| 60 CV-22 MODS.....                               | 63,395            | 63,395        |
|  | -----             | -----         |
| TOTAL, MODIFICATION OF INSERVICE AIRCRAFT.....   | 2,504,954         | 2,566,474     |



(IN THOUSANDS OF DOLLARS)

|  | BUDGET<br>REQUEST | FINAL<br>BILL |
|--|-------------------|---------------|
| -----  |                   |               |
| AIRCRAFT SPARES AND REPAIR PARTS                     |                   |               |
| 61 INITIAL SPARES/REPAIR PARTS.....                  | 686,491           | 834,691       |
| AIRCRAFT SUPPORT EQUIPMENT AND FACILITIES            |                   |               |
| COMMON SUPPORT EQUIPMENT                             |                   |               |
| 62 AIRCRAFT REPLACEMENT SUPPORT EQUIP.....           | 121,935           | 48,935        |
| POST PRODUCTION SUPPORT                              |                   |               |
| 63 B-2A.....   | 154               | 154           |
| 64 B-2A.....   | 43,330            | 43,330        |
| 65 B-52.....   | 28,125            | 28,125        |
| 66 C-17A.....  | 23,559            | 83,859        |
| 69 F-15 POST PRODUCTION SUPPORT.....                 | 2,980             | 2,980         |
| 70 F-16 POST PRODUCTION SUPPORT.....                 | 15,155            | 28,190        |
| 71 F-22A.....  | 48,505            | 48,505        |
| 72 RQ-4 POST PRODUCTION CHARGES.....                 | 99                | 99            |
| INDUSTRIAL PREPAREDNESS                              |                   |               |
| 75 INDUSTRIAL PREPAREDNESS.....                      | 14,126            | 14,126        |
| WAR CONSUMABLES                                      |                   |               |
| 76 WAR CONSUMABLES.....                              | 120,036           | 120,036       |
| OTHER PRODUCTION CHARGES                             |                   |               |
| 77 OTHER PRODUCTION CHARGES.....                     | 1,252,824         | 1,198,924     |
| -----  |                   |               |
| TOTAL, AIRCRAFT SUPPORT EQUIPMENT AND FACILITIES.... | 1,670,828         | 1,617,263     |
| CLASSIFIED PROGRAMS.....                             | 16,952            | 16,952        |
| -----  |                   |               |
| TOTAL, AIRCRAFT PROCUREMENT, AIR FORCE.....          | 13,922,917        | 14,253,623    |
| =====  |                   |               |

## EXPLANATION OF PROJECT LEVEL ADJUSTMENTS

[in thousands of dollars]

| P-1   | Budget Request   | Final Bill       |
|---|------------------|------------------|
| <b>1 F-35</b>   | <b>4,401,894</b> | <b>4,602,894</b> |
| Program increase - five aircraft                                  |                  | 495,000          |
| Program efficiencies  |                  | -96,000          |
| Prior year carryover  |                  | -198,000         |
| <b>3 KC-46</b>  | <b>2,884,591</b> | <b>2,567,191</b> |
| Program excess  |                  | -167,200         |
| Air Force requested transfer to line 61 for initial spares        |                  | -150,200         |
| <b>4 C-130J</b>   | <b>145,655</b>   | <b>305,655</b>   |
| Program increase - two additional aircraft for Air National Guard |                  | 160,000          |
| <b>8 MC-130J</b>  | <b>548,358</b>   | <b>499,358</b>   |
| Excess due to multiyear savings                                   |                  | -49,000          |
| <b>10 UH-1N REPLACEMENT</b>                                       | <b>18,337</b>    | <b>93,337</b>    |
| Program increase  |                  | 75,000           |
| <b>12 CIVIL AIR PATROL (CAP) AIRCRAFT</b>                         | <b>2,637</b>     | <b>10,337</b>    |
| Program increase  |                  | 7,700            |
| <b>14 RQ-4</b>  | <b>12,966</b>    | <b>7,217</b>     |
| Excess other production support                                   |                  | -5,749           |
| <b>15X COMPASS CALL</b>   | <b>0</b>         | <b>103,000</b>   |
| Program increase  |                  | 103,000          |
| <b>21 F-15</b>  | <b>105,685</b>   | <b>145,405</b>   |
| Cost efficiencies   |                  | -5,280           |
| Program increase - F-15E AESA radars                              |                  | 45,000           |
| <b>22 F-16</b>  | <b>97,331</b>    | <b>113,231</b>   |
| Program increase - fully fund AESA radar upgrades                 |                  | 15,900           |
| <b>23 F-22A</b>   | <b>163,008</b>   | <b>146,008</b>   |
| RAMMP kits unit cost growth                                       |                  | -17,000          |
| <b>24 F-35 MODIFICATIONS</b>                                      | <b>175,811</b>   | <b>115,811</b>   |
| Prior year carryover  |                  | -60,000          |
| <b>29 C-17A</b>   | <b>21,555</b>    | <b>17,455</b>    |
| Program management growth   |                  | -4,100           |
| <b>30 C-21</b>  | <b>5,439</b>     | <b>439</b>       |
| Unobligated balances  |                  | -5,000           |
| <b>31 C-32</b>  | <b>35,235</b>    | <b>30,235</b>    |
| Prior year carryover  |                  | -5,000           |
| <b>35 T-1</b>   | <b>25,073</b>    | <b>13,373</b>    |
| Production schedule slip  |                  | -11,700          |
| <b>36 T-38</b>  | <b>45,090</b>    | <b>33,590</b>    |
| Pacer Classic installs ahead of need                              |                  | -11,500          |

| P-1   | Budget Request   | Final Bill       |
|---|------------------|------------------|
| <b>42 C-130</b>   | <b>9,168</b>     | <b>106,668</b>   |
| Program increase - eight-blade propeller upgrade  |                  | 16,000           |
| Program increase - electronic propeller control system  |                  | 13,500           |
| Program increase - in-flight propeller balancing system   |                  | 1,500            |
| Program increase - engine enhancement program   |                  | 41,500           |
| Program increase - C-130H modernization   |                  | 25,000           |
| <b>49 E-8</b>   | <b>6,244</b>     | <b>25,944</b>    |
| Program increase - PME-DMS  |                  | 19,700           |
| <b>54 H-60</b>  | <b>91,357</b>    | <b>86,357</b>    |
| Gun replacement   |                  | -5,000           |
| <b>59 MQ-9 MODS</b>   | <b>141,929</b>   | <b>149,929</b>   |
| Unjustified request   |                  | -12,000          |
| Program increase - wide-area sensors  |                  | 20,000           |
| <b>61 INITIAL SPARES AND REPAIR PARTS</b>   | <b>686,491</b>   | <b>834,691</b>   |
| MQ-9 spares underexecution  |                  | -13,000          |
| Air Force requested transfer from line 3 for KC-46 initial spares   |                  | 150,200          |
| Air Force requested transfer from line 62 for initial spares to support C-17 base conversions             |                  | 11,000           |
| <b>62 AIRCRAFT REPLACEMENT SUPPORT EQUIPMENT</b>  | <b>121,935</b>   | <b>48,935</b>    |
| Air Force requested transfer to lines 61 and 66 to support C-17 base conversions                          |                  | -73,000          |
| <b>66 C-17 POST PRODUCTION SUPPORT</b>  | <b>23,559</b>    | <b>83,859</b>    |
| Prior year carryover  |                  | -1,700           |
| Air Force requested transfer from line 62 for peculiar support equipment to support C-17 base conversions |                  | 20,000           |
| Air Force requested transfer from line 62 for common support equipment to support C-17 base conversions   |                  | 42,000           |
| <b>70 F-16 POST PRODUCTION SUPPORT</b>  | <b>15,155</b>    | <b>28,190</b>    |
| Program increase - F-16 mission training center simulators  |                  | 24,800           |
| Excess production line shutdown costs   |                  | -11,765          |
| <b>77 OTHER PRODUCTION CHARGES</b>  | <b>1,252,824</b> | <b>1,198,924</b> |
| Prior year carryover for unclassified programs  |                  | -34,000          |
| Transfer to RDTE,AF line 999 for classified programs  |                  | -19,900          |

MISSILE PROCUREMENT, AIR FORCE

The agreement on items addressed by either the House or the Senate is as follows:

(IN THOUSANDS OF DOLLARS)

|   | BUDGET<br>REQUEST                                 | FINAL<br>BILL       |
|---|---|---------------------|
| -----                                     |   |                     |
| MISSILE PROCUREMENT, AIR FORCE            |   |                     |
| BALLISTIC MISSILES                        |   |                     |
| MISSILE REPLACEMENT EQUIPMENT - BALLISTIC |   |                     |
| 1   | MISSILE REPLACEMENT EQ-BALLISTIC.....             | 70,247 50,247       |
| OTHER MISSILES                            |   |                     |
| TACTICAL                                  |   |                     |
| 2   | JOINT AIR-SURFACE STANDOFF MISSILE (JASSM).....   | 431,645 431,645     |
| 3   | LONG RANGE ANTI-SHIP MISSILE (LRASMO).....        | 59,511 59,511       |
| 4   | SIDEWINDER (AIM-9X).....                          | 127,438 127,438     |
| 5   | AMRAAM.....                                       | 350,144 337,844     |
| 6   | PREDATOR HELLFIRE MISSILE.....                    | 33,955 33,955       |
| 7   | SMALL DIAMETER BOMB.....                          | 92,361 92,361       |
| INDUSTRIAL FACILITIES                     |   |                     |
| 8   | INDUSTRIAL PREPAREDNESS/POLLUTION PREVENTION..... | 977 977             |
| -----                                     |   |                     |
|   | TOTAL, OTHER MISSILES.....                        | 1,096,031 1,083,731 |
| MODIFICATION OF INSERVICE MISSILES        |   |                     |
| CLASS IV                                  |   |                     |
| 9   | ICBM FUZE MOD.....                                | 17,095 17,095       |
| 10  | MM III MODIFICATIONS.....                         | 68,692 68,692       |
| 11  | AGM-65D MAVERICK.....                             | 282 282             |
| 13  | AIR LAUNCH CRUISE MISSILE.....                    | 21,762 21,762       |
| 14  | SMALL DIAMETER BOMB.....                          | 15,349 15,349       |
| -----                                     |   |                     |
|   | TOTAL, MODIFICATION OF INSERVICE MISSILES.....    | 123,180 123,180     |
| SPARES AND REPAIR PARTS                   |   |                     |
| 15  | INITIAL SPARES/REPAIR PARTS.....                  | 81,607 70,607       |
| SPECIAL PROGRAMS                          |   |                     |
| 30  | SPECIAL UPDATE PROGRAMS.....                      | 46,125 46,125       |
|   | CLASSIFIED PROGRAMS.....                          | 1,009,431 974,231   |
| -----                                     |   |                     |
|   | TOTAL, MISSILE PROCUREMENT, AIR FORCE.....        | 2,426,621 2,348,121 |
| =====                                     |   |                     |

## EXPLANATION OF PROJECT LEVEL ADJUSTMENTS

[In thousands of dollars]

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| P-1 |   | Budget Request | Final Bill         |
|-----|---|----------------|--------------------|
| 1   | <b>MISSILE REPLACEMENT EQUIPMENT-BALLISTIC</b><br>TERP program delays | 70,247         | 50,247<br>-20,000  |
| 5   | <b>AMRAAM</b><br>Pricing adjustment                                   | 350,144        | 337,844<br>-12,300 |
| 15  | <b>INITIAL SPARES/REPAIR PARTS</b><br>Unjustified growth              | 81,607         | 70,607<br>-11,000  |
| 999 | <b>CLASSIFIED PROGRAMS</b><br>Classified adjustment                   | 1,009,431      | 974,231<br>-35,200 |

*March 8, 2017*

SPACE PROCUREMENT, AIR FORCE

The agreement on items addressed by either the House or the Senate is as follows:

(IN THOUSANDS OF DOLLARS)

|                              | BUDGET<br>REQUEST | FINAL<br>BILL |
|------------------------------|-------------------|---------------|
| -----                        |                   |               |
| SPACE PROCUREMENT, AIR FORCE |                   |               |
| SPACE PROGRAMS               |                   |               |
| 1                            | 645,569           | 645,569       |
|                              |                   |               |
| 2                            | 42,375            | 37,375        |
|                              |                   |               |
| 3                            | 26,984            | 26,984        |
|                              |                   |               |
| 4                            | 88,963            | 88,963        |
|                              |                   |               |
| 5                            | 86,272            | 48,772        |
|                              |                   |               |
| 6                            | 34,059            | 34,059        |
|                              |                   |               |
| 7                            | 2,169             | 2,169         |
|                              |                   |               |
| 8                            | 46,708            | 31,708        |
|                              |                   |               |
| 9                            | 13,171            | 10,171        |
|                              |                   |               |
| 10                           | 41,799            | 41,799        |
|                              |                   |               |
| 11                           | 768,586           | 716,586       |
|                              |                   |               |
| 12                           | 737,853           | 536,853       |
|                              |                   |               |
| 13                           | 362,504           | 357,504       |
|                              |                   |               |
| 14                           | 4,395             | 4,395         |
|                              |                   |               |
| 15                           | 8,642             | 8,642         |
|                              |                   |               |
| 16                           | 123,088           | 121,088       |
|                              |                   |               |
| SPARES AND REPAIR PARTS      |                   |               |
| 17                           | 22,606            | 20,606        |
|                              |                   |               |
|                              | -----             | -----         |
|                              | 3,055,743         | 2,733,243     |
|                              | =====             | =====         |



EXPLANATION OF PROJECT LEVEL ADJUSTMENTS  
[In thousands of dollars]

| P-1   | Budget Request | Final Bill                         |
|---|----------------|------------------------------------|
| <b>2 AIR FORCE SATELLITE CONTROL NETWORK</b><br>Unjustified request   | <b>42,375</b>  | <b>37,375</b><br>-5,000            |
| <b>5 WIDEBAND GAPFILLER SATELLITES</b><br>Prior year carryover<br>COMSATCOM Pathfinder 3 - transfer to RDTE,AF line 82  | <b>86,272</b>  | <b>48,772</b><br>-7,500<br>-30,000 |
| <b>8 SPACEBORNE EQUIPMENT</b><br>Unjustified request  | <b>46,708</b>  | <b>31,708</b><br>-15,000           |
| <b>9 GLOBAL POSITIONING SATELLITES SPACE AND CONTROL</b><br>Unjustified support services and launch and checkout growth | <b>13,171</b>  | <b>10,171</b><br>-3,000            |
| <b>11 EVOLVED EXPENDABLE LAUNCH CAPABILITY</b><br>Change to acquisition strategy  | <b>768,586</b> | <b>716,586</b><br>-52,000          |
| <b>12 EVOLVED EXPENDABLE LAUNCH VEHICLE</b><br>Change to acquisition strategy   | <b>737,853</b> | <b>536,853</b><br>-201,000         |
| <b>13 SPACE BASED INFRARED SYSTEMS</b><br>Prior year carryover  | <b>362,504</b> | <b>357,504</b><br>-5,000           |
| <b>16 SPACELIFT RANGE SYSTEM</b><br>Unjustified request   | <b>123,088</b> | <b>121,088</b><br>-2,000           |
| <b>17 SPARE AND REPAIR PARTS</b><br>Unjustified request   | <b>22,606</b>  | <b>20,606</b><br>-2,000            |

PROCUREMENT OF AMMUNITION, AIR  
FORCE

The agreement on items addressed by either the House or the Senate is as follows:

(IN THOUSANDS OF DOLLARS)

|                                      | BUDGET<br>REQUEST                                | FINAL<br>BILL            |
|--------------------------------------|--|--------------------------|
| -----                                |  |                          |
| PROCUREMENT OF AMMUNITION, AIR FORCE |  |                          |
| 1                                    | PROCUREMENT OF AMMO, AIR FORCE                   |                          |
|                                      | ROCKETS.....                                     | 18,734      18,734       |
| 2                                    | CARTRIDGES.....                                  | 220,237      224,237     |
|                                      | BOMBS  |                          |
| 3                                    | PRACTICE BOMBS.....                              | 97,106      97,106       |
| 4                                    | GENERAL PURPOSE BOMBS.....                       | 581,561      501,561     |
| 5                                    | MASSIVE ORDNANCE PENETRATOR (MOP).....           | 3,600      3,600         |
| 6                                    | JOINT DIRECT ATTACK MUNITION.....                | 303,988      291,488     |
|                                      | FLARE, IR MJU-7B                                 |                          |
| 7                                    | CAD/PAD.....                                     | 38,890      38,890       |
| 8                                    | EXPLOSIVE ORDNANCE DISPOSAL (EOD).....           | 5,714      5,714         |
| 9                                    | SPARES AND REPAIR PARTS.....                     | 740      740             |
| 10                                   | MODIFICATIONS.....                               | 573      573             |
| 11                                   | ITEMS LESS THAN \$5,000,000.....                 | 5,156      5,156         |
|                                      | FUZES  |                          |
| 12                                   | FLARES.....                                      | 134,709      134,709     |
| 13                                   | FUZES.....                                       | 229,252      229,252     |
|                                      | TOTAL, PROCUREMENT OF AMMO, AIR FORCE.....       | 1,640,260      1,551,760 |
|                                      | WEAPONS  |                          |
| 14                                   | SMALL ARMS.....                                  | 37,459      37,459       |
|                                      | TOTAL, PROCUREMENT OF AMMUNITION, AIR FORCE..... | 1,677,719      1,589,219 |
|                                      | =====  | =====                    |

## EXPLANATION OF PROJECT LEVEL ADJUSTMENTS

[In thousands of dollars]

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| P-1 |  | Budget Request | Final bill |
|-----|--|----------------|------------|
| 2   | <b>CARTRIDGES</b>                          | 220,237        | 224,237    |
|     | PGU-48 unit cost                           |                | -2,000     |
|     | Program increase - PGU-27                  |                | 6,000      |
| 4   | <b>GENERAL PURPOSE BOMBS</b>               | 581,561        | 501,561    |
|     | BLU-134 ahead of need                      |                | -80,000    |
| 6   | <b>JOINT DIRECT ATTACK MUNITION (JDAM)</b> | 303,988        | 291,488    |
|     | Unit cost pricing adjustment               |                | -12,500    |

OTHER PROCUREMENT, AIR FORCE

The agreement on items addressed by either the House or the Senate is as follows:

(IN THOUSANDS OF DOLLARS)

|  | BUDGET<br>REQUEST                                    | FINAL<br>BILL   |
|--|--|-----------------|
| -----                                    |  |                 |
| OTHER PROCUREMENT, AIR FORCE             |  |                 |
| VEHICULAR EQUIPMENT                      |  |                 |
| PASSENGER CARRYING VEHICLES              |  |                 |
| 1  | PASSENGER CARRYING VEHICLE.....                      | 14,437 11,437   |
| CARGO + UTILITY VEHICLES                 |  |                 |
| 2  | FAMILY MEDIUM TACTICAL VEHICLE.....                  | 24,812 16,812   |
| 3  | CAP VEHICLES.....                                    | 984 1,684       |
| 4  | ITEMS LESS THAN \$5M (CARGO).....                    | 11,191 7,191    |
| SPECIAL PURPOSE VEHICLES                 |  |                 |
| 5  | SECURITY AND TACTICAL VEHICLES.....                  | 5,361 5,361     |
| 6  | ITEMS LESS THAN \$5M (SPECIAL).....                  | 4,623 4,623     |
| FIRE FIGHTING EQUIPMENT                  |  |                 |
| 7  | FIRE FIGHTING/CRASH RESCUE VEHICLES.....             | 12,451 12,451   |
| MATERIALS HANDLING EQUIPMENT             |  |                 |
| 8  | ITEMS LESS THAN \$5,000,000.....                     | 18,114 18,114   |
| BASE MAINTENANCE SUPPORT                 |  |                 |
| 9  | RUNWAY SNOW REMOVAL & CLEANING EQUIP.....            | 2,310 2,310     |
| 10                                       | ITEMS LESS THAN \$5M.....                            | 46,868 46,868   |
| -----                                    |  |                 |
|  | TOTAL, VEHICULAR EQUIPMENT.....                      | 141,151 126,851 |
| ELECTRONICS AND TELECOMMUNICATIONS EQUIP |  |                 |
| COMM SECURITY EQUIPMENT(COMSEC)          |  |                 |
| 12                                       | COMSEC EQUIPMENT.....                                | 72,359 81,859   |
| INTELLIGENCE PROGRAMS                    |  |                 |
| 14                                       | INTELLIGENCE TRAINING EQUIPMENT.....                 | 6,982 6,982     |
| 15                                       | INTELLIGENCE COMM EQUIP.....                         | 30,504 30,504   |
| ELECTRONICS PROGRAMS                     |  |                 |
| 16                                       | TRAFFIC CONTROL/LANDING.....                         | 55,803 49,403   |
| 17                                       | NATIONAL AIRSPACE SYSTEM.....                        | 2,673 2,673     |
| 18                                       | BATTLE CONTROL SYSTEM - FIXED.....                   | 5,677 5,677     |
| 19                                       | THEATER AIR CONTROL SYS IMPRO.....                   | 1,163 1,163     |
| 20                                       | WEATHER OBSERVATION FORECAST.....                    | 21,667 21,667   |
| 21                                       | STRATEGIC COMMAND AND CONTROL.....                   | 39,803 39,803   |
| 22                                       | CHEYENNE MOUNTAIN COMPLEX.....                       | 24,618 24,618   |
| 23                                       | MISSION PLANNING SYSTEMS.....                        | 15,868 15,868   |
| 25                                       | INTEGRATED STRAT PLAN AND ANALY NETWORK (ISPAN)..... | 9,331 9,331     |

(IN THOUSANDS OF DOLLARS)

|                                   | BUDGET<br>REQUEST                                | FINAL<br>BILL   |
|-----------------------------------|--|-----------------|
| -----                             |  |                 |
| SPECIAL COMM-ELECTRONICS PROJECTS |  |                 |
| 26                                | GENERAL INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY.....              | 41,779 50,679   |
| 27                                | AF GLOBAL COMMAND & CONTROL SYSTEM.....          | 15,729 15,729   |
| 28                                | MOBILITY COMMAND AND CONTROL.....                | 9,814 9,814     |
| 29                                | AIR FORCE PHYSICAL SECURITY SYSTEM.....          | 99,460 99,460   |
| 30                                | COMBAT TRAINING RANGES.....                      | 34,850 34,850   |
| 31                                | MINIMUM ESSENTIAL EMERGENCY COMM N.....          | 198,925 198,925 |
| 32                                | WIDE AREA SURVEILLANCE (WAS).....                | 6,943 6,943     |
| 33                                | C3 COUNTERMEASURES.....                          | 19,580 14,580   |
| 34                                | GCSS-AF FOS.....                                 | 1,743 1,743     |
| 36                                | THEATER BATTLE MGT C2 SYS.....                   | 9,659 9,659     |
| 37                                | AIR AND SPACE OPERATIONS CTR-WPN SYSTEM.....     | 15,474 15,474   |
| 38                                | AIR OPERATIONS CENTER (AOC).....                 | 30,623 8,180    |
| AIR FORCE COMMUNICATIONS          |  |                 |
| 39                                | INFORMATION TRANSPORT SYSTEMS.....               | 40,043 40,043   |
| 40                                | AFNET.....                                       | 146,897 131,897 |
| 41                                | JOINT COMMUNICATIONS SUPPORT ELEMENT (JCSE)..... | 5,182 5,182     |
| 42                                | USCENTCOM.....                                   | 13,418 13,418   |

(IN THOUSANDS OF DOLLARS)

|  | BUDGET<br>REQUEST | FINAL<br>BILL |
|--|-------------------|---------------|
| -----  |                   |               |
| ORGANIZATION AND BASE                                |                   |               |
| 52 TACTICAL C-E EQUIPMENT.....                       | 109,836           | 109,836       |
| 53 RADIO EQUIPMENT.....                              | 16,266            | 16,266        |
| 54 CCTV/AUDIOVISUAL EQUIPMENT.....                   | 7,449             | 7,449         |
| 55 BASE COMM INFRASTRUCTURE.....                     | 109,215           | 88,215        |
| MODIFICATIONS  |                   |               |
| 56 COMM ELECT MODS.....                              | 65,700            | 65,700        |
| -----  |                   |               |
| TOTAL, ELECTRONICS AND TELECOMMUNICATIONS EQUIP..... | 1,285,033         | 1,233,590     |
| OTHER BASE MAINTENANCE AND SUPPORT EQUIP             |                   |               |
| PERSONAL SAFETY AND RESCUE EQUIP                     |                   |               |
| 58 ITEMS LESS THAN \$5,000,000 (SAFETY).....         | 54,416            | 46,416        |
| DEPOT PLANT + MATERIALS HANDLING EQ                  |                   |               |
| 59 MECHANIZED MATERIAL HANDLING.....                 | 7,344             | 7,344         |
| BASE SUPPORT EQUIPMENT                               |                   |               |
| 60 BASE PROCURED EQUIPMENT.....                      | 6,852             | 6,852         |
| 63 MOBILITY EQUIPMENT.....                           | 8,146             | 23,146        |
| 64 ITEMS LESS THAN \$5M (BASE SUPPORT).....          | 28,427            | 28,427        |
| SPECIAL SUPPORT PROJECTS                             |                   |               |
| 66 DARP RC135.....                                   | 25,287            | 25,287        |
| 67 DISTRIBUTED GROUND SYSTEMS.....                   | 169,201           | 169,201       |
| 69 SPECIAL UPDATE PROGRAM.....                       | 576,710           | 576,710       |
| -----  |                   |               |
| TOTAL, OTHER BASE MAINTENANCE AND SUPPORT EQUIP..... | 876,383           | 883,383       |
| SPARE AND REPAIR PARTS                               |                   |               |
| 72 SPARES AND REPAIR PARTS.....                      | 15,784            | 15,784        |
| CLASSIFIED PROGRAMS.....                             | 15,119,705        | 15,508,616    |
| -----  |                   |               |
| TOTAL, OTHER PROCUREMENT, AIR FORCE.....             | 17,438,056        | 17,768,224    |
| =====  |                   |               |



## EXPLANATION OF PROJECT LEVEL ADJUSTMENTS

[In thousands of dollars]

| P-1   | Budget Request    | Final bill        |
|---|-------------------|-------------------|
| <b>1 PASSENGER CARRYING VEHICLES</b>                            | <b>14,437</b>     | <b>11,437</b>     |
| Unjustified growth  |                   | -3,000            |
| <b>2 MEDIUM TACTICAL VEHICLES</b>                               | <b>24,812</b>     | <b>16,812</b>     |
| Unobligated balances  |                   | -8,000            |
| <b>3 CIVIL AIR PATROL VEHICLES</b>                              | <b>984</b>        | <b>1,684</b>      |
| Program increase  |                   | 700               |
| <b>4 ITEMS LESS THAN \$5 MILLION (CARGO/UTILITY)</b>            | <b>11,191</b>     | <b>7,191</b>      |
| Unjustified growth  |                   | -4,000            |
| <b>12 COMSEC EQUIPMENT</b>                                      | <b>72,359</b>     | <b>81,859</b>     |
| Program increase - cybersecurity upgrades                       |                   | 9,500             |
| <b>16 AIR TRAFFIC CONTROL &amp; LANDING SYSTEMS</b>             | <b>55,803</b>     | <b>49,403</b>     |
| RAPCON schedule slip  |                   | -6,400            |
| <b>26 GENERAL INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY</b>                        | <b>41,779</b>     | <b>50,679</b>     |
| Program increase - cybersecurity training                       |                   | 8,900             |
| <b>33 C3 COUNTERMEASURES</b>                                    | <b>19,580</b>     | <b>14,580</b>     |
| Unjustified increase  |                   | -5,000            |
| <b>38 AOC 10.2</b>  | <b>30,623</b>     | <b>8,180</b>      |
| Fielding  |                   | -22,443           |
| <b>40 AFNET</b>   | <b>146,897</b>    | <b>131,897</b>    |
| Unobligated balances  |                   | -15,000           |
| <b>55 BASE COMM INFRASTRUCTURE</b>                              | <b>109,215</b>    | <b>88,215</b>     |
| Unobligated balances  |                   | -21,000           |
| <b>58 ITEMS LESS THAN \$5 MILLION (SAFETY &amp; RESCUE)</b>     | <b>54,416</b>     | <b>46,416</b>     |
| LSS program delays  |                   | -8,000            |
| <b>63 MOBILITY EQUIPMENT</b>                                    | <b>8,146</b>      | <b>23,146</b>     |
| Program increase  |                   | 10,000            |
| Program increase - other base maintenance and support equipment |                   | 5,000             |
| <b>999 CLASSIFIED PROGRAMS</b>                                  | <b>15,119,705</b> | <b>15,508,616</b> |
| Classified adjustment   |                   | 388,911           |

PROCUREMENT, DEFENSE-WIDE

The agreement on items addressed by either the House or the Senate is as follows:



(IN THOUSANDS OF DOLLARS)

|   | BUDGET<br>REQUEST | FINAL<br>BILL |
|---|-------------------|---------------|
| -----   |                   |               |
| MAJOR EQUIPMENT, MDA                                |                   |               |
| 23 THAAD SYSTEM.....                                | 369,608           | 415,504       |
| 24 AEGIS BMD.....                                   | 463,801           | 513,801       |
| 25 BMDS AN/TPY-2 RADARS.....                        | 5,503             | 5,503         |
| 26 ARROW WEAPON SYSTEM.....                         | ---               | 120,000       |
| 27 DAVID'S SLING WEAPON SYSTEM.....                 | ---               | 150,000       |
| 28 AEGIS ASHORE PHASE III.....                      | 57,493            | 57,493        |
| 29 IRON DOME SYSTEM.....                            | 42,000            | 62,000        |
| 30 AEGIS BMD HARDWARE AND SOFTWARE.....             | 50,098            | 50,098        |
| 30X REDESIGNED KILL VEHICLE--AP.....                | ---               | 50,000        |
| MAJOR EQUIPMENT, NSA                                |                   |               |
| 36 INFORMATION SYSTEMS SECURITY PROGRAM (ISSP)..... | 4,399             | 4,399         |
| MAJOR EQUIPMENT, OSD                                |                   |               |
| 37 MAJOR EQUIPMENT, OSD.....                        | 29,211            | 29,211        |
| MAJOR EQUIPMENT, TJS                                |                   |               |
| 38 MAJOR EQUIPMENT, TJS.....                        | 7,988             | 7,988         |
| MAJOR EQUIPMENT, WHS                                |                   |               |
| 40 MAJOR EQUIPMENT, WHS.....                        | 24,979            | 24,979        |
| -----   |                   |               |
| TOTAL, MAJOR EQUIPMENT.....                         | 2,052,684         | 2,488,488     |
| -----   |                   |               |
| SPECIAL OPERATIONS COMMAND                          |                   |               |
| AVIATION PROGRAMS                                   |                   |               |
| 42 SOF ROTARY WING UPGRADES AND SUSTAINMENT.....    | 150,396           | 150,396       |
| 43 UNMANNED ISR.....                                | 21,190            | 21,190        |
| 45 NON-STANDARD AVIATION.....                       | 4,905             | 4,905         |
| 46 SOF U-28.....                                    | 3,970             | 3,970         |
| 47 MH-47 CHINOOK.....                               | 25,022            | 25,022        |
| 49 CV-22 SOF MODIFICATION.....                      | 19,008            | 19,008        |
| 51 MQ-9 UNMANNED AERIAL VEHICLE.....                | 10,598            | 10,598        |
| 53 PRECISION STRIKE PACKAGE.....                    | 213,122           | 213,122       |
| 54 AC/MC-130J.....                                  | 73,548            | 60,498        |
| 55 C-130 MODIFICATIONS.....                         | 32,970            | 41,020        |

(IN THOUSANDS OF DOLLARS)

|   | BUDGET<br>REQUEST | FINAL<br>BILL |
|---|-------------------|---------------|
| -----   |                   |               |
| SHIPBUILDING                                      |                   |               |
| 56 UNDERWATER SYSTEMS.....                        | 37,098            | 37,098        |
| AMMUNITION PROGRAMS                               |                   |               |
| 57 SOF ORDNANCE ITEMS UNDER \$5,000,000.....      | 105,267           | 105,267       |
| OTHER PROCUREMENT PROGRAMS                        |                   |               |
| 58 SOF INTELLIGENCE SYSTEMS.....                  | 79,963            | 79,963        |
| 59 DCGS-SOF.....                                  | 13,432            | 13,432        |
| 60 OTHER ITEMS UNDER \$5,000,000.....             | 66,436            | 66,436        |
| 61 SOF COMBATANT CRAFT SYSTEMS.....               | 55,820            | 55,820        |
| 62 SPECIAL PROGRAMS.....                          | 107,432           | 107,432       |
| 63 TACTICAL VEHICLES.....                         | 67,849            | 67,849        |
| 64 WARRIOR SYSTEMS UNDER \$5,000,000.....         | 245,781           | 245,781       |
| 65 COMBAT MISSION REQUIREMENTS.....               | 19,566            | 19,566        |
| 66 SOF GLOBAL VIDEO SURVEILLANCE ACTIVITIES.....  | 3,437             | 3,437         |
| 67 SOF OPERATIONAL ENHANCEMENTS INTELLIGENCE..... | 17,299            | 17,299        |
| 69 SOF OPERATIONAL ENHANCEMENTS.....              | 219,945           | 180,245       |
| TOTAL, SPECIAL OPERATIONS COMMAND.....            | 1,594,054         | 1,549,354     |
| CHEMICAL/BIOLOGICAL DEFENSE                       |                   |               |
| 70 CHEMICAL BIOLOGICAL SITUATIONAL AWARENESS..... | 148,203           | 148,203       |
| 71 CB PROTECTION AND HAZARD MITIGATION.....       | 161,113           | 161,113       |
| TOTAL, CHEMICAL/BIOLOGICAL DEFENSE.....           | 309,316           | 309,316       |
| CLASSIFIED PROGRAMS.....                          | 568,864           | 533,864       |
| TOTAL, PROCUREMENT, DEFENSE-WIDE.....             | 4,524,918         | 4,881,022     |
|   | =====             | =====         |

**EXPLANATION OF PROJECT LEVEL ADJUSTMENTS**  
[In thousands of dollars]

| P-1  | Budget Request | Final Bill     |
|--|----------------|----------------|
| <b>2 MAJOR EQUIPMENT</b>   | <b>92</b>      | <b>0</b>       |
| Ahead of need  |                | -92            |
| <b>23 THAAD SYSTEM</b>   | <b>369,608</b> | <b>415,504</b> |
| Training previously funded                                       |                | -4,104         |
| Program increase - obsolescence upgrades                         |                | 50,000         |
| <b>24 AEGIS BMD</b>  | <b>463,801</b> | <b>513,801</b> |
| Program increase - obsolescence upgrades                         |                | 50,000         |
| <b>26 ARROW WEAPON SYSTEM</b>                                    | <b>0</b>       | <b>120,000</b> |
| Program increase for co-production                               |                | 120,000        |
| <b>27 DAVID'S SLING WEAPON SYSTEM</b>                            | <b>0</b>       | <b>150,000</b> |
| Program increase for co-production                               |                | 150,000        |
| <b>29 IRON DOME SYSTEM</b>                                       | <b>42,000</b>  | <b>62,000</b>  |
| Program increase for co-production                               |                | 20,000         |
| <b>30X REDESIGNED KILL VEHICLE (AP)</b>                          | <b>0</b>       | <b>50,000</b>  |
| Program increase - RKV long lead materials only                  |                | 50,000         |
| <b>54 AC/MC-130J</b>   | <b>73,548</b>  | <b>60,498</b>  |
| Precision Strike Package - SOCOM requested transfer to line 55   |                | -13,050        |
| <b>55 C-130 MODIFICATIONS</b>                                    | <b>32,970</b>  | <b>41,020</b>  |
| Precision Strike Package - SOCOM requested transfer from line 54 |                | 13,050         |
| Program delays   |                | -5,000         |
| <b>64 SOF WARRIOR SYSTEMS UNDER \$5M</b>                         | <b>245,781</b> | <b>245,781</b> |
| SCAMPI - level funding profile                                   |                | -4,000         |
| Program increase - weapons accessories                           |                | 4,000          |
| <b>69 SOF OPERATIONAL ENHANCEMENTS</b>                           | <b>219,945</b> | <b>180,245</b> |
| Classified adjustment  |                | -44,700        |
| Program increase - rotary wing ammunition                        |                | 5,000          |
| <b>999 CLASSIFIED PROGRAMS</b>                                   | <b>568,864</b> | <b>533,864</b> |
| Classified adjustment  |                | -35,000        |

DEFENSE PRODUCTION ACT PURCHASES

TITLE IV—RESEARCH, DEVELOPMENT,  
TEST AND EVALUATION

The agreement on items addressed by either the House or the Senate is as follows:

The agreement provides \$72,301,587,000 in Title IV, Research, Development, Test and Evaluation. The agreement on items addressed by either the House or the Senate is as follows:

EXPLANATION OF PROJECT LEVEL ADJUSTMENTS

[In thousands of dollars]

|   | Budget request | Final bill |
|---|----------------|------------|
| DEFENSE PRODUCTION ACT PURCHASES .....        | 44,065         | 64,065     |
| Program increase .....                        |                | 20,000     |
| TOTAL, DEFENSE PRODUCTION ACT PURCHASES ..... | 44,065         | 64,065     |

(IN THOUSANDS OF DOLLARS)

|  | BUDGET<br>REQUEST | FINAL<br>BILL |
|--|-------------------|---------------|
| -----  |                   |               |
| RECAPITULATION   |                   |               |
| RESEARCH, DEVELOPMENT, TEST AND EVALUATION, ARMY.....            | 7,515,399         | 8,332,965     |
| RESEARCH, DEVELOPMENT, TEST AND EVALUATION, NAVY.....            | 17,276,301        | 17,214,530    |
| RESEARCH, DEVELOPMENT, TEST AND EVALUATION, AIR FORCE.           | 28,112,251        | 27,788,548    |
| RESEARCH, DEVELOPMENT, TEST AND EVALUATION,<br>DEFENSE-WIDE..... | 18,308,826        | 18,778,550    |
| OPERATIONAL TEST AND EVALUATION, DEFENSE.....                    | 178,994           | 186,994       |
| GRAND TOTAL, RDT&E.....  | 71,391,771        | 72,301,587    |
|  | =====             | =====         |



REPROGRAMMING GUIDANCE FOR ACQUISITION  
ACCOUNTS

The Secretary of Defense is directed to continue to follow the reprogramming guidance as specified in the report accompanying the House version of the Department of Defense Appropriations bill for Fiscal Year 2008 (House Report 110-279). Specifically, the dollar threshold for reprogramming funds shall remain at \$20,000,000 for procurement and \$10,000,000 for research, development, test and evaluation.

Also, the Under Secretary of Defense (Comptroller) is directed to continue to provide the congressional defense committees quarterly, spreadsheet-based DD Form 1416 reports for Service and defense-wide accounts in titles III and IV of this Act. Reports for titles III and IV shall comply with the guidance specified in the explanatory statement accompanying the Department of Defense Appropriations Act, 2006. The Department shall continue to follow the limitation that prior approval reprogrammings are set at either the specified dollar threshold or

20 percent of the procurement or research, development, test and evaluation line, whichever is less. These thresholds are cumulative from the base for reprogramming value as modified by any adjustments. Therefore, if the combined value of transfers into or out of a procurement (P-1) or research, development, test and evaluation (R-1) line exceeds the identified threshold, the Secretary of Defense must submit a prior approval reprogramming to the congressional defense committees. In addition, guidelines on the application of prior approval reprogramming procedures for congressional special interest items are established elsewhere in this statement.

FUNDING INCREASES

The funding increases outlined in these tables shall be provided only for the specific purposes indicated in the tables.

RESEARCH, DEVELOPMENT, TEST AND  
EVALUATION SPECIAL INTEREST ITEMS

Items for which additional funds have been provided as shown in the project level tables or in paragraphs using the phrase “only for”

or “only to” in the explanatory statement are congressional special interest items for the purpose of the Base for Reprogramming (DD Form 1414). Each of these items must be carried on the DD Form 1414 at the stated amount as specifically addressed in the explanatory statement.

JOINT STRIKE FIGHTER FOLLOW-ON  
MODERNIZATION

The Joint Strike Fighter Program Executive Officer is directed to comply with the reporting requirement included under the heading “Joint Strike Fighter Follow-on Modernization” in Senate Report 114-263. The Secretary of Defense is not required to comply with the reporting requirement included under the heading “Joint Strike Fighter Follow-on Development” in House Report 114-577.

RESEARCH, DEVELOPMENT, TEST AND  
EVALUATION, ARMY

The agreement on items addressed by either the House or the Senate is as follows:

(IN THOUSANDS OF DOLLARS)

|  | BUDGET<br>REQUEST                                      | FINAL<br>BILL   |
|--|--|-----------------|
| RESEARCH, DEVELOPMENT, TEST & EVAL, ARMY |  |                 |
| BASIC RESEARCH                           |  |                 |
| 1  | IN-HOUSE LABORATORY INDEPENDENT RESEARCH.....          | 12,381 12,381   |
| 2  | DEFENSE RESEARCH SCIENCES.....                         | 253,116 293,116 |
| 3  | UNIVERSITY RESEARCH INITIATIVES.....                   | 69,166 69,166   |
| 4  | UNIVERSITY AND INDUSTRY RESEARCH CENTERS.....          | 94,280 112,280  |
|  | TOTAL, BASIC RESEARCH.....                             | 428,943 486,943 |
| APPLIED RESEARCH                         |  |                 |
| 5  | MATERIALS TECHNOLOGY.....                              | 31,533 82,533   |
| 6  | SENSORS AND ELECTRONIC SURVIVABILITY.....              | 36,109 51,109   |
| 7  | TRACTOR HIP.....                                       | 6,995 6,995     |
| 8  | AVIATION TECHNOLOGY.....                               | 65,914 69,914   |
| 9  | ELECTRONIC WARFARE TECHNOLOGY.....                     | 25,466 35,466   |
| 10                                       | MISSILE TECHNOLOGY.....                                | 44,313 67,813   |
| 11                                       | ADVANCED WEAPONS TECHNOLOGY.....                       | 28,803 53,803   |
| 12                                       | ADVANCED CONCEPTS AND SIMULATION.....                  | 27,688 30,688   |
| 13                                       | COMBAT VEHICLE AND AUTOMOTIVE TECHNOLOGY.....          | 67,959 92,959   |
| 14                                       | BALLISTICS TECHNOLOGY.....                             | 85,436 105,436  |
| 15                                       | CHEMICAL, SMOKE AND EQUIPMENT DEFEATING TECHNOLOGY.... | 3,923 3,923     |
| 16                                       | JOINT SERVICE SMALL ARMS PROGRAM.....                  | 5,545 5,545     |
| 17                                       | WEAPONS AND MUNITIONS TECHNOLOGY.....                  | 53,581 120,081  |
| 18                                       | ELECTRONICS AND ELECTRONIC DEVICES.....                | 56,322 74,322   |
| 19                                       | NIGHT VISION TECHNOLOGY.....                           | 36,079 36,079   |
| 20                                       | COUNTERMINE SYSTEMS.....                               | 26,497 30,497   |
| 21                                       | HUMAN FACTORS ENGINEERING TECHNOLOGY.....              | 23,671 23,671   |
| 22                                       | ENVIRONMENTAL QUALITY TECHNOLOGY.....                  | 22,151 30,151   |
| 23                                       | COMMAND, CONTROL, COMMUNICATIONS TECHNOLOGY.....       | 37,803 37,803   |
| 24                                       | COMPUTER AND SOFTWARE TECHNOLOGY.....                  | 13,811 13,811   |
| 25                                       | MILITARY ENGINEERING TECHNOLOGY.....                   | 67,416 82,416   |
| 26                                       | MANPOWER/PERSONNEL/TRAINING TECHNOLOGY.....            | 26,045 26,045   |

(IN THOUSANDS OF DOLLARS)

|    | BUDGET<br>REQUEST  | FINAL<br>BILL     |
|----|--|-------------------|
| 27 | WARFIGHTER TECHNOLOGY.....   | 37,403 60,103     |
| 28 | MEDICAL TECHNOLOGY.....  | 77,111 79,111     |
|    | TOTAL, APPLIED RESEARCH.....   | 907,574 1,220,274 |
| 29 | ADVANCED TECHNOLOGY DEVELOPMENT<br>WARFIGHTER ADVANCED TECHNOLOGY..... | 38,831 51,331     |
| 30 | MEDICAL ADVANCED TECHNOLOGY.....                                       | 68,365 107,365    |
| 31 | AVIATION ADVANCED TECHNOLOGY.....                                      | 94,280 112,280    |
| 32 | WEAPONS AND MUNITIONS ADVANCED TECHNOLOGY.....                         | 68,714 192,714    |
| 33 | COMBAT VEHICLE AND AUTOMOTIVE ADVANCED TECHNOLOGY.....                 | 122,132 168,132   |
| 34 | SPACE APPLICATION ADVANCED TECHNOLOGY.....                             | 3,904 3,904       |
| 35 | MANPOWER, PERSONNEL AND TRAINING ADVANCED TECHNOLOGY..                 | 14,417 14,417     |
| 37 | TRACTOR HIKE.....  | 8,074 8,074       |
| 38 | NEXT GENERATION TRAINING & SIMULATION SYSTEMS.....                     | 18,969 18,969     |
| 39 | TRACTOR ROSE.....  | 11,910 11,910     |
| 40 | COMBATING TERRORISM, TECHNOLOGY DEVELOPMENT.....                       | 27,686 35,686     |
| 41 | TRACTOR NAIL.....  | 2,340 2,340       |
| 42 | TRACTOR EGGS.....  | 2,470 2,470       |
| 43 | ELECTRONIC WARFARE TECHNOLOGY.....                                     | 27,893 41,893     |
| 44 | MISSILE AND ROCKET ADVANCED TECHNOLOGY.....                            | 52,190 115,690    |
| 45 | TRACTOR CAGE.....  | 11,107 11,107     |
| 46 | HIGH PERFORMANCE COMPUTING MODERNIZATION PROGRAM.....                  | 177,190 222,190   |
| 47 | LANDMINE WARFARE AND BARRIER ADVANCED TECHNOLOGY.....                  | 17,451 17,451     |
| 48 | JOINT SERVICE SMALL ARMS PROGRAM.....                                  | 5,839 5,839       |
| 49 | NIGHT VISION ADVANCED TECHNOLOGY.....                                  | 44,468 44,468     |
| 50 | ENVIRONMENTAL QUALITY TECHNOLOGY DEMONSTRATIONS.....                   | 11,137 21,137     |
| 51 | MILITARY ENGINEERING ADVANCED TECHNOLOGY.....                          | 20,684 58,684     |
| 52 | ADVANCED TACTICAL COMPUTER SCIENCE & SENSOR TECHNOLOGY                 | 44,239 54,239     |
| 53 | COMMAND, CONTROL, COMMUNICATIONS ADVANCED TECHNOLOGY..                 | 35,775 37,775     |
|    | TOTAL, ADVANCED TECHNOLOGY DEVELOPMENT.....                            | 930,065 1,360,065 |

(IN THOUSANDS OF DOLLARS)

|  | BUDGET<br>REQUEST | FINAL<br>BILL |
|--|-------------------|---------------|
| -----  |                   |               |
| 54   |                   |               |
| DEMONSTRATION & VALIDATION                             |                   |               |
| 54   | 9,433             | 47,433        |
| ARMY MISSILE DEFENSE SYSTEMS INTEGRATION.....          |                   |               |
| 55   | 23,056            | 23,056        |
| ARMY MISSILE DEFENSE SYSTEMS INTEGRATION (SPACE).....  |                   |               |
| 56   | 72,117            | 72,117        |
| LANDMINE WARFARE AND BARRIER - ADV DEV.....            |                   |               |
| 57   | 28,244            | 28,244        |
| SMOKE, OBSCURANT AND TARGET DEFEATING SYS-ADV DEV..... |                   |               |
| 58   | 40,096            | 48,096        |
| TANK AND MEDIUM CALIBER AMMUNITION.....                |                   |               |
| 59   | 10,506            | 14,006        |
| SOLDIER SUPPORT AND SURVIVABILITY.....                 |                   |               |
| 60   | 15,730            | 15,730        |
| TACTICAL ELECTRONIC SURVEILLANCE SYSTEM - AD.....      |                   |               |
| 61   | 10,321            | 10,321        |
| NIGHT VISION SYSTEMS ADVANCED DEVELOPMENT.....         |                   |               |
| 62   | 7,785             | 7,785         |
| ENVIRONMENTAL QUALITY TECHNOLOGY.....                  |                   |               |
| 63   | 2,300             | 2,300         |
| NATO RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT.....                     |                   |               |
| 64   | 10,014            | 10,014        |
| AVIATION - ADV DEV.....                                |                   |               |
| 65   | 20,834            | 18,126        |
| LOGISTICS AND ENGINEER EQUIPMENT - ADV DEV.....        |                   |               |
| 66   | 33,503            | 41,003        |
| MEDICAL SYSTEMS - ADV DEV.....                         |                   |               |
| 67   | 31,120            | 54,120        |
| SOLDIER SYSTEMS - ADVANCED DEVELOPMENT.....            |                   |               |
| 68   | 6,608             | 6,608         |
| ANALYSIS OF ALTERNATIVES.....                          |                   |               |
| 69   | 35,132            | 35,132        |
| LOWER TIER AIR MISSILE DEFENSE (LTAMID) SENSOR.....    |                   |               |
| 70   | 70,047            | 60,047        |
| TECHNOLOGY MATURATION INITIATIVES.....                 |                   |               |
| 71   | 83,279            | 83,279        |
| ASSURED POSITIONING, NAVIGATION AND TIMING (PNT).....  |                   |               |
| 73   | 40,510            | 30,510        |
| CYBERSPACE OPERATIONS FORCES AND FORCE SUPPORT.....    |                   |               |
|  |                   | -----         |
| TOTAL, DEMONSTRATION & VALIDATION.....                 |                   | 607,927       |
|  |                   | -----         |

(IN THOUSANDS OF DOLLARS)

|     | BUDGET<br>REQUEST   | FINAL<br>BILL   |
|-----|---|-----------------|
| 74  | ENGINEERING & MANUFACTURING DEVELOPMENT<br>AIRCRAFT AVIONICS..... | 83,248 62,248   |
| 75  | ELECTRONIC WARFARE DEVELOPMENT.....                               | 34,642 34,642   |
| 77  | MID-TIER NETWORKING VEHICULAR RADIO.....                          | 12,172 12,172   |
| 78  | ALL SOURCE ANALYSIS SYSTEM.....                                   | 3,958 11,958    |
| 79  | TRACTOR CAGE.....   | 12,525 12,525   |
| 80  | INFANTRY SUPPORT WEAPONS.....                                     | 66,943 67,503   |
| 82  | JAVELIN.....  | 20,011 20,011   |
| 83  | FAMILY OF HEAVY TACTICAL VEHICLES.....                            | 11,429 11,429   |
| 84  | AIR TRAFFIC CONTROL.....  | 3,421 3,421     |
| 85  | TACTICAL UNMANNED GROUND VEHICLE.....                             | 39,282 33,532   |
| 86  | LIGHT TACTICAL WHEELED VEHICLES.....                              | 494 494         |
| 87  | ARMORED SYSTEMS MODERNIZATION (ASM) - ENG DEV.....                | 9,678 9,678     |
| 88  | NIGHT VISION SYSTEMS - SDD.....                                   | 84,519 79,519   |
| 89  | COMBAT FEEDING, CLOTHING, AND EQUIPMENT.....                      | 2,054 2,054     |
| 90  | NON-SYSTEM TRAINING DEVICES - SDD.....                            | 30,774 29,801   |
| 91  | AIR DEFENSE COMMAND, CONTROL AND INTELLIGENCE -SDD....            | 53,332 58,332   |
| 92  | CONSTRUCTIVE SIMULATION SYSTEMS DEVELOPMENT.....                  | 17,887 17,887   |
| 93  | AUTOMATIC TEST EQUIPMENT DEVELOPMENT.....                         | 8,813 8,813     |
| 94  | DISTRIBUTIVE INTERACTIVE SIMULATIONS (DIS) - SDD.....             | 10,487 10,487   |
| 95  | COMBINED ARMS TACTICAL TRAINER (CATT) CORE.....                   | 15,068 15,068   |
| 96  | BRIGADE ANALYSIS, INTEGRATION AND EVALUATION.....                 | 89,716 89,716   |
| 97  | WEAPONS AND MUNITIONS - SDD.....                                  | 80,365 80,365   |
| 98  | LOGISTICS AND ENGINEER EQUIPMENT - SDD.....                       | 75,098 78,860   |
| 99  | COMMAND, CONTROL, COMMUNICATIONS SYSTEMS - SDD.....               | 4,245 4,245     |
| 100 | MEDICAL MATERIEL/MEDICAL BIOLOGICAL DEFENSE EQUIPMENT,            | 41,124 41,124   |
| 101 | LANDMINE WARFARE/BARRIER - SDD.....                               | 39,630 33,354   |
| 102 | ARMY TACTICAL COMMAND & CONTROL HARDWARE & SOFTWARE...            | 205,590 203,274 |
| 103 | RADAR DEVELOPMENT.....  | 15,983 15,983   |
| 104 | GENERAL FUND ENTERPRISE BUSINESS SYSTEM (GFEBs).....              | 6,805 6,805     |
| 105 | FIREFINDER.....   | 9,235 6,425     |
| 106 | SOLDIER SYSTEMS - WARRIOR DEM/VAL.....                            | 12,393 12,393   |

(IN THOUSANDS OF DOLLARS)

|     | BUDGET<br>REQUEST  | FINAL<br>BILL |           |
|-----|--|---------------|-----------|
| 107 | ARTILLERY SYSTEMS.....   | 1,756         | 1,756     |
| 108 | INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY DEVELOPMENT.....  | 74,236        | 73,732    |
| 109 | ARMY INTEGRATED MILITARY HUMAN RESOURCES SYSTEM (A-IMH)                        | 155,584       | 155,584   |
| 110 | ARMORED MULTI-PURPOSE VEHICLE.....   | 184,221       | 184,221   |
| 111 | INTEGRATED GROUND SECURITY SURVEILLANCE RESPONSE<br>CAPABILITY (IGSSR-C).....  | 4,980         | 4,980     |
| 112 | JOINT TACTICAL NETWORK CENTER (JTNC).....                                      | 15,041        | 15,041    |
| 113 | JOINT TACTICAL NETWORK (JTN).....  | 16,014        | 16,014    |
| 114 | TRACTOR TIRE.....  | 27,254        | 27,254    |
| 115 | GROUND-BASED OPERATIONAL SURVEILLANCE SYSTEM -<br>EXPEDITIONARY (GBOSS-E)..... | 5,032         | 5,032     |
| 116 | TACTICAL SECURITY SYSTEM (TSS).....  | 2,904         | 2,904     |
| 117 | COMMON INFRARED COUNTERMEASURES (CIRCM).....                                   | 96,977        | 82,977    |
| 118 | COMBATING WEAPONS OF MASS DESTRUCTION (CWMD).....                              | 2,089         | 2,089     |
| 119 | DEFENSIVE CYBER TOOL DEVELOPMENT.....  | 33,836        | 33,836    |
| 120 | TACTICAL NETWORK RADIO SYSTEMS (LOW-TIER).....                                 | 18,824        | 14,765    |
| 121 | CONTRACT WRITING SYSTEM.....   | 20,663        | 20,663    |
| 122 | AIRCRAFT SURVIVABILITY DEVELOPMENT.....  | 41,133        | 34,133    |
| 123 | INDIRECT FIRE PROTECTION CAPABILITY INC 2 - BLOCK 1...                         | 83,995        | 83,995    |
| 125 | AMF JOINT TACTICAL RADIO SYSTEM.....   | 5,028         | 5,028     |
| 126 | JOINT AIR-TO-GROUND MISSILE (JAGM).....  | 42,972        | 48,972    |
| 128 | ARMY INTEGRATED AIR AND MISSILE DEFENSE (AIAMD).....                           | 252,811       | 282,811   |
| 131 | NATIONAL CAPABILITIES INTEGRATION.....   | 4,955         | 4,955     |
| 132 | JOINT LIGHT TACTICAL VEHICLE ENG AND MANUFACTURING....                         | 11,530        | 11,530    |
| 133 | AVIATION GROUND SUPPORT EQUIPMENT.....   | 2,142         | 2,142     |
| 134 | PALADIN INTEGRATED MANAGEMENT (PIM).....                                       | 41,498        | 41,498    |
| 135 | TROJAN - RH12.....   | 4,273         | 4,273     |
| 136 | ELECTRONIC WARFARE DEVELOPMENT.....  | 14,425        | 14,425    |
|     | TOTAL, ENGINEERING & MANUFACTURING DEVELOPMENT.....                            | 2,265,094     | 2,248,728 |

( IN THOUSANDS OF DOLLARS )

|                                      |  | BUDGET<br>REQUEST | FINAL<br>BILL |
|--------------------------------------|--|-------------------|---------------|
| 137                                  | RDT&E MANAGEMENT SUPPORT<br>THREAT SIMULATOR DEVELOPMENT.....      | 25,675            | 29,675        |
| 138                                  | TARGET SYSTEMS DEVELOPMENT.....                                    | 19,122            | 19,122        |
| 139                                  | MAJOR T&E INVESTMENT.....  | 84,777            | 96,777        |
| 140                                  | RAND ARROYO CENTER.....  | 20,658            | 20,658        |
| 141                                  | ARMY KWAJALEIN ATOLL.....  | 236,648           | 227,451       |
| 142                                  | CONCEPTS EXPERIMENTATION PROGRAM.....                              | 25,596            | 25,596        |
| 144                                  | ARMY TEST RANGES AND FACILITIES.....                               | 293,748           | 293,748       |
| 145                                  | ARMY TECHNICAL TEST INSTRUMENTATION AND TARGETS.....               | 52,404            | 72,404        |
| 146                                  | SURVIVABILITY/LETHALITY ANALYSIS.....                              | 38,571            | 38,571        |
| 147                                  | AIRCRAFT CERTIFICATION.....  | 4,665             | 4,665         |
| 148                                  | METEOROLOGICAL SUPPORT TO RDT&E ACTIVITIES.....                    | 6,925             | 6,925         |
| 149                                  | MATERIEL SYSTEMS ANALYSIS.....                                     | 21,677            | 21,677        |
| 150                                  | EXPLOITATION OF FOREIGN ITEMS.....                                 | 12,415            | 12,415        |
| 151                                  | SUPPORT OF OPERATIONAL TESTING.....                                | 49,684            | 49,684        |
| 152                                  | ARMY EVALUATION CENTER.....  | 55,905            | 55,905        |
| 153                                  | ARMY MODELING AND SIMULATION X-CMD COLLABORATION AND<br>INTEG..... | 7,959             | 7,959         |
| 154                                  | PROGRAMWIDE ACTIVITIES.....  | 51,822            | 51,822        |
| 155                                  | TECHNICAL INFORMATION ACTIVITIES.....                              | 33,323            | 33,323        |
| 156                                  | MUNITIONS STANDARDIZATION, EFFECTIVENESS AND SAFETY...             | 40,545            | 65,545        |
| 157                                  | ENVIRONMENTAL QUALITY TECHNOLOGY MGMT SUPPORT.....                 | 2,130             | 2,130         |
| 158                                  | MANAGEMENT HEADQUARTERS (RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT)....             | 49,885            | 49,885        |
| 159                                  | DEFENSE MILITARY DECEPTION INITIATIVE.....                         | 2,000             | 2,000         |
| TOTAL, RDT&E MANAGEMENT SUPPORT..... |  | 1,136,134         | 1,187,937     |

(IN THOUSANDS OF DOLLARS)

|  | BUDGET<br>REQUEST | FINAL<br>BILL |
|--|-------------------|---------------|
| 161  |                   |               |
| OPERATIONAL SYSTEMS DEVELOPMENT                        |                   |               |
| MLRS PRODUCT IMPROVEMENT PROGRAM.....                  | 9,663             | 9,663         |
| 162  |                   |               |
| TRACTOR PULL.....                                      | 3,960             | 3,960         |
| 163  |                   |               |
| ANTI-TAMPER TECHNOLOGY SUPPORT.....                    | 3,638             | 3,638         |
| 164  |                   |               |
| WEAPONS AND MUNITIONS PRODUCT IMPROVEMENT PROGRAMS.... | 14,517            | 14,517        |
| 165  |                   |               |
| TRACTOR SMOKE.....                                     | 4,479             | 4,479         |
| 166  |                   |               |
| LONG RANGE PRECISION FIRES (LRPF).....                 | 39,275            | 37,775        |
| 167  |                   |               |
| APACHE PRODUCT IMPROVEMENT PROGRAM.....                | 66,441            | 64,441        |
| 168  |                   |               |
| BLACKHAWK RECAP/MODERNIZATION.....                     | 46,765            | 46,765        |
| 169  |                   |               |
| CHINOOK HELICOPTER PRODUCT IMPROVEMENT PROGRAM.....    | 91,848            | 91,848        |
| 170  |                   |               |
| FIXED WING AIRCRAFT.....                               | 796               | 796           |
| 171  |                   |               |
| IMPROVED TURBINE ENGINE PROGRAM.....                   | 126,105           | 116,105       |
| 172  |                   |               |
| EMERGING TECHNOLOGIES FROM NIE.....                    | 2,369             | 2,369         |
| 173  |                   |               |
| LOGISTICS AUTOMATION.....                              | 4,563             | 1,736         |
| 174  |                   |               |
| FAMILY OF BIOMETRICS.....                              | 12,098            | 12,098        |
| 175  |                   |               |
| PATRIOT PRODUCT IMPROVEMENT.....                       | 49,482            | 49,482        |
| 176  |                   |               |
| AEROSTAT JOINT PROJECT OFFICE.....                     | 45,482            | 6,400         |
| 178  |                   |               |
| JOINT AUTOMATED DEEP OPERATION COORDINATION SYSTEM.... | 30,455            | 30,455        |
| 179  |                   |               |
| COMBAT VEHICLE IMPROVEMENT PROGRAMS.....               | 316,857           | 304,031       |
| 180  |                   |               |
| MANEUVER CONTROL SYSTEM.....                           | 4,031             | 4,031         |
| 181  |                   |               |
| AIRCRAFT MODIFICATIONS/PRODUCT IMPROVEMENT PROGRAMS... | 35,793            | 33,693        |
| 182  |                   |               |
| AIRCRAFT ENGINE COMPONENT IMPROVEMENT PROGRAM.....     | 259               | 259           |
| 183  |                   |               |
| DIGITIZATION.....                                      | 6,483             | 6,483         |
| 184  |                   |               |
| MISSILE/AIR DEFENSE PRODUCT IMPROVEMENT PROGRAM.....   | 5,122             | 5,122         |
| 185  |                   |               |
| OTHER MISSILE PRODUCT IMPROVEMENT PROGRAMS.....        | 7,491             | 7,491         |
| 186  |                   |               |
| TRACTOR CARD.....                                      | 20,333            | 20,333        |
| 188  |                   |               |
| MATERIALS HANDLING EQUIPMENT.....                      | 124               | 124           |
| 190  |                   |               |
| LOWER TIER AIR AND MISSILE DEFENSE (AMD) SYSTEM.....   | 69,417            | 63,889        |
| 191  |                   |               |
| GUIDED MULTIPLE-LAUNCH ROCKET SYSTEM (GMLRS).....      | 22,044            | 22,044        |



(IN THOUSANDS OF DOLLARS)

|      | BUDGET<br>REQUEST                                    | FINAL<br>BILL       |
|------|--|---------------------|
| 192  | JOINT TACTICAL GROUND SYSTEM.....                    | 12,649 12,649       |
| 194  | SECURITY AND INTELLIGENCE ACTIVITIES.....            | 11,619 11,619       |
| 195  | INFORMATION SYSTEMS SECURITY PROGRAM.....            | 38,280 38,280       |
| 196  | GLOBAL COMBAT SUPPORT SYSTEM.....                    | 27,223 27,223       |
| 197  | SATCOM GROUND ENVIRONMENT (SPACE).....               | 18,815 18,815       |
| 198  | WWMCCS/GLOBAL COMMAND AND CONTROL SYSTEM.....        | 4,718 4,718         |
| 202  | TACTICAL UNMANNED AERIAL VEHICLES.....               | 8,218 8,218         |
| 203  | AIRBORNE RECONNAISSANCE SYSTEMS.....                 | 11,799 11,799       |
| 204  | DISTRIBUTED COMMON GROUND/SURFACE SYSTEMS.....       | 32,284 32,284       |
| 205  | MQ-1 SKY WARRIOR A UAV (MQ-1C GRAY EAGLE UAS).....   | 13,470 13,470       |
| 206  | RQ-11 UAV.....                                       | 1,613 1,613         |
| 207  | RQ-7 UAV.....  | 4,597 4,597         |
| 209  | WIN-T INCREMENT 2 - INITIAL NETWORKING.....          | 4,867 4,867         |
| 210  | END ITEM INDUSTRIAL PREPAREDNESS ACTIVITIES.....     | 62,287 62,287       |
|      | TOTAL, OPERATIONAL SYSTEMS DEVELOPMENT.....          | 740,393 719,939     |
| 9999 | CLASSIFIED PROGRAMS.....                             | 4,625 4,625         |
|      | TOTAL, RESEARCH, DEVELOPMENT, TEST & EVAL, ARMY..... | 7,515,399 8,332,965 |

EXPLANATION OF PROJECT LEVEL ADJUSTMENTS  
[In thousands of dollars]

| R-1   | Budget Request | Final Bill     |
|---|----------------|----------------|
| <b>2 DEFENSE RESEARCH SCIENCES</b>                            | <b>253,116</b> | <b>293,116</b> |
| Program increase - basic research                             |                | 40,000         |
| <b>4 UNIVERSITY AND INDUSTRY RESEARCH CENTERS</b>             | <b>94,280</b>  | <b>112,280</b> |
| Materials in extreme dynamic environments                     |                | 5,000          |
| Program increase - basic research                             |                | 13,000         |
| <b>5 MATERIALS TECHNOLOGY</b>                                 | <b>31,533</b>  | <b>82,533</b>  |
| High performance polymers research                            |                | 20,000         |
| Program increase  |                | 31,000         |
| <b>6 SENSORS AND ELECTRONIC SURVIVABILITY</b>                 | <b>36,109</b>  | <b>51,109</b>  |
| Program increase  |                | 5,000          |
| Signals detection research                                    |                | 3,000          |
| Space and small satellites technology demonstration           |                | 7,000          |
| <b>8 AVIATION TECHNOLOGY</b>                                  | <b>65,914</b>  | <b>69,914</b>  |
| Program increase  |                | 4,000          |
| <b>9 ELECTRONIC WARFARE TECHNOLOGY</b>                        | <b>25,466</b>  | <b>35,466</b>  |
| Program increase  |                | 10,000         |
| <b>10 MISSILE TECHNOLOGY</b>                                  | <b>44,313</b>  | <b>67,813</b>  |
| Weapon effectiveness in urban engagement                      |                | 8,500          |
| Program increase  |                | 15,000         |
| <b>11 ADVANCED WEAPONS TECHNOLOGY</b>                         | <b>28,803</b>  | <b>53,803</b>  |
| Program increase  |                | 25,000         |
| <b>12 ADVANCED CONCEPTS AND SIMULATION</b>                    | <b>27,688</b>  | <b>30,688</b>  |
| Program increase  |                | 3,000          |
| <b>13 COMBAT VEHICLE AND AUTOMOTIVE TECHNOLOGY</b>            | <b>67,959</b>  | <b>92,959</b>  |
| Program increase  |                | 10,000         |
| Program increase - alternative energy research                |                | 15,000         |
| <b>14 BALLISTICS TECHNOLOGY</b>                               | <b>85,436</b>  | <b>105,436</b> |
| Program increase  |                | 20,000         |
| <b>17 WEAPONS AND MUNITIONS TECHNOLOGY</b>                    | <b>53,581</b>  | <b>120,081</b> |
| Program increase  |                | 18,000         |
| High-speed vehicle mounted fire detection technology          |                | 5,000          |
| Railgun weapon technology                                     |                | 20,000         |
| Medium caliber lightweight composite barrel technology        |                | 5,000          |
| Guided tank fired round development for high mobility targets |                | 8,500          |
| Armament systems concepts                                     |                | 5,000          |
| Hybrid projectile technology                                  |                | 5,000          |
| <b>18 ELECTRONICS AND ELECTRONIC DEVICES</b>                  | <b>56,322</b>  | <b>74,322</b>  |
| Tactical and component power technology                       |                | 2,000          |
| Payload agnostic unmanned aerial systems                      |                | 4,000          |
| Silicon carbide research                                      |                | 10,000         |
| Flexible printable electronics                                |                | 2,000          |
| <b>20 COUNTERMINE SYSTEMS</b>                                 | <b>26,497</b>  | <b>30,497</b>  |
| Program increase  |                | 4,000          |

| R-1   | Budget Request | Final Bill  |
|---|----------------|---|
| <b>22 ENVIRONMENTAL QUALITY TECHNOLOGY</b><br>Program increase  | <b>22,151</b>  | <b>30,151</b><br>8,000  |
| <b>25 MILITARY ENGINEERING TECHNOLOGY</b><br>Program increase   | <b>67,416</b>  | <b>82,416</b><br>15,000   |
| <b>27 WARFIGHTER TECHNOLOGY</b><br>H98 clothing and equipment<br>Advanced active environmental control technology for expeditionary mobile base<br>Program increase<br>Soldier protection   | <b>37,403</b>  | <b>60,103</b><br>5,000<br>6,000<br>10,000<br>1,700                                |
| <b>28 MEDICAL TECHNOLOGY</b><br>Military operational medical research program   | <b>77,111</b>  | <b>79,111</b><br>2,000  |
| <b>29 WARFIGHTER ADVANCED TECHNOLOGY</b><br>Program increase  | <b>38,831</b>  | <b>51,331</b><br>12,500   |
| <b>30 MEDICAL ADVANCED TECHNOLOGY</b><br>Peer-reviewed neurotoxin exposure treatment Parkinson's research<br>Peer-reviewed neurofibromatosis research<br>Peer-reviewed military burn research   | <b>68,365</b>  | <b>107,365</b><br>16,000<br>15,000<br>8,000                                       |
| <b>31 AVIATION ADVANCED TECHNOLOGY</b><br>Ballistic seating system<br>Future Vertical Lift  | <b>94,280</b>  | <b>112,280</b><br>7,000<br>11,000   |
| <b>32 WEAPONS AND MUNITIONS ADVANCED TECHNOLOGY</b><br>Program increase<br>Weapons mounts<br>Accelerate extended range cannon artillery<br>Laser defense system for small UAS<br>Weapon effectiveness in urban engagement<br>Armament systems integration<br>High energy laser research | <b>68,714</b>  | <b>192,714</b><br>42,000<br>2,500<br>21,000<br>15,000<br>8,500<br>5,000<br>30,000 |
| <b>33 COMBAT VEHICLE AND AUTOMOTIVE ADVANCED TECHNOLOGY</b><br>Combat vehicle weight reduction initiative<br>Advanced water harvesting technology<br>Program increase   | <b>122,132</b> | <b>168,132</b><br>10,000<br>6,000<br>30,000                                       |
| <b>40 COMBATING TERRORISM, TECHNOLOGY DEVELOPMENT</b><br>Force protection radar development   | <b>27,686</b>  | <b>35,686</b><br>8,000  |
| <b>43 ELECTRONIC WARFARE TECHNOLOGY</b><br>Program increase   | <b>27,893</b>  | <b>41,893</b><br>14,000   |
| <b>44 MISSILE AND ROCKET ADVANCED TECHNOLOGY</b><br>Cybersecurity and supply chain risk management research<br>GPS-guided weapon performance improvement<br>Next generation close combat missile<br>Armament systems concepts<br>Armament systems integration<br>Program increase       | <b>52,190</b>  | <b>115,690</b><br>10,000<br>5,000<br>8,500<br>5,000<br>5,000<br>30,000            |
| <b>46 HIGH PERFORMANCE COMPUTING MODERNIZATION PROGRAM</b><br>Program increase  | <b>177,190</b> | <b>222,190</b><br>45,000  |

| R-1 |  | Budget Request | Final Bill                         |
|-----|--|----------------|------------------------------------|
| 50  | <b>ENVIRONMENTAL QUALITY TECHNOLOGY DEMONSTRATIONS</b><br>Program increase   | 11,137         | 21,137<br>10,000                   |
| 51  | <b>MILITARY ENGINEERING ADVANCED TECHNOLOGY</b><br>Secure management of energy generation and storage<br>Program increase<br>Installation energy efficiency enhancements   | 20,684         | 58,684<br>3,000<br>30,000<br>5,000 |
| 52  | <b>ADVANCED TACTICAL COMPUTER SCIENCE &amp; SENSOR TECHNOLOGY</b><br>Program increase  | 44,239         | 54,239<br>10,000                   |
| 53  | <b>COMMAND, CONTROL, COMMUNICATIONS ADVANCED TECHNOLOGY</b><br>Program increase  | 35,775         | 37,775<br>2,000                    |
| 54  | <b>ARMY MISSILE DEFENSE SYSTEMS INTEGRATION</b><br>High power microwave analysis and radio frequency platform protection<br>Program increase<br>High energy laser research | 9,433          | 47,433<br>5,000<br>25,000<br>8,000 |
| 58  | <b>TANK AND MEDIUM CALIBER AMMUNITION</b><br>Stryker 30mm programmable air burst ammunition  | 40,096         | 48,096<br>8,000                    |
| 59  | <b>SOLDIER SUPPORT AND SURVIVABILITY</b><br>Program increase   | 10,506         | 14,006<br>3,500                    |
| 65  | <b>LOGISTICS AND ENGINEER EQUIPMENT - ADV DEV</b><br>Prior year carryover  | 20,834         | 18,126<br>-2,708                   |
| 66  | <b>MEDICAL SYSTEMS - ADV DEV</b><br>Program increase   | 33,503         | 41,003<br>7,500                    |
| 67  | <b>SOLDIER SYSTEMS - ADVANCED DEVELOPMENT</b><br>Enhanced lightweight body armor   | 31,120         | 54,120<br>23,000                   |
| 70  | <b>TECHNOLOGY MATURATION INITIATIVES</b><br>Ground vehicle prototyping excess growth   | 70,047         | 60,047<br>-10,000                  |
| 73  | <b>CYBERSPACE OPERATIONS FORCES AND FORCE SUPPORT</b><br>Lack of validated requirements  | 40,510         | 30,510<br>-10,000                  |
| 74  | <b>AIRCRAFT AVIONICS</b><br>Excess DVE product development funding   | 83,248         | 62,248<br>-21,000                  |
| 78  | <b>ALL SOURCE ANALYSIS SYSTEM</b><br>Program increase  | 3,958          | 11,958<br>8,000                    |
| 80  | <b>INFANTRY SUPPORT WEAPONS</b><br>Cannon life extension<br>Program increase<br>Modular handgun system delay   | 66,943         | 67,503<br>1,500<br>3,000<br>-3,940 |
| 85  | <b>TACTICAL UNMANNED GROUND VEHICLE</b><br>EMD contract delay  | 39,282         | 33,532<br>-5,750                   |
| 88  | <b>NIGHT VISION SYSTEMS - SDD</b><br>Prior year carryover  | 84,519         | 79,519<br>-5,000                   |

| R-1  | Budget Request | Final Bill                                    |
|--|----------------|---|
| <b>90 NON-SYSTEM TRAINING DEVICES - SDD</b><br>Solider fitness program unjustified   | 30,774         | 29,801<br>-973                                |
| <b>91 AIR DEFENSE COMMAND, CONTROL AND INTELLIGENCE -SDD</b><br>Counter rocket, artillery, and mortar systems  | 53,332         | 58,332<br>5,000                               |
| <b>98 LOGISTICS AND ENGINEER EQUIPMENT - SDD</b><br>Maneuver Support Vessel-Light contract delay<br>Next generation vehicle camouflage technology<br>Program increase<br>Engine driven generators schedule delay | 75,098         | 78,860<br>-3,000<br>11,100<br>2,500<br>-6,838 |
| <b>101 LANDMINE WARFARE/BARRIER - SDD</b><br>Mine-neutral and detection schedule delay   | 39,630         | 33,354<br>-6,276                              |
| <b>ARMY TACTICAL COMMAND &amp; CONTROL HARDWARE &amp; SOFTWARE</b>   |                |   |
| <b>102 SOFTWARE</b><br>Solider borne sensor personal reconnaissance technology<br>TNOM funding ahead of acquisition strategy   | 205,590        | 203,274<br>7,500<br>-9,816                    |
| <b>105 FIREFINDER</b><br>Enhanced AN/TPQ 36 carryover  | 9,235          | 6,425<br>-2,810                               |
| <b>108 INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY DEVELOPMENT</b><br>Army human resource system VACE unjustified   | 74,236         | 73,732<br>-504                                |
| <b>117 COMMON INFRARED COUNTERMEASURES (CIRCM)</b><br>Program of record prior year carryover   | 96,977         | 82,977<br>-14,000                             |
| <b>120 TACTICAL NETWORK RADIO SYSTEMS (LOW-TIER)</b><br>Manpack operational test funding ahead of need   | 18,824         | 14,765<br>-4,059                              |
| <b>122 AIRCRAFT SURVIVABILITY DEVELOPMENT</b><br>Advanced missile warning system development funding   | 41,133         | 34,133<br>-7,000                              |
| <b>126 JOINT AIR-TO-GROUND MISSILE (JAGM)</b><br>Improved lethality and range  | 42,972         | 48,972<br>6,000                               |
| <b>128 ARMY INTEGRATED AIR AND MISSILE DEFENSE (AIAMD)</b><br>Program increase<br>Cybersecurity research   | 252,811        | 282,811<br>15,000<br>15,000                   |
| <b>137 THREAT SIMULATOR DEVELOPMENT</b><br>Program increase  | 25,675         | 29,675<br>4,000                               |
| <b>139 MAJOR T&amp;E INVESTMENT</b><br>Cyber vulnerabilities research  | 84,777         | 96,777<br>12,000                              |
| <b>141 ARMY KWAJALEIN ATOLL</b><br>Installation services excess growth   | 236,648        | 227,451<br>-9,197                             |
| <b>145 ARMY TECHNICAL TEST INSTRUMENTATION AND TARGETS</b><br>Cybersecurity of space and missile defense assets<br>Program increase  | 52,404         | 72,404<br>10,000<br>10,000                    |
| <b>156 MUNITIONS STANDARDIZATION, EFFECTIVENESS AND SAFETY</b><br>Munitions standardization, effectiveness, and safety<br>Program increase   | 40,545         | 65,545<br>10,000<br>15,000                    |

| R-1  | Budget Request | Final Bill     |
|--|----------------|----------------|
| <b>166 LONG RANGE PRECISION FIRES (LRPF)</b>               | <b>39,275</b>  | <b>37,775</b>  |
| Prior year carryover                                       |                | -1,500         |
| <b>167 APACHE PRODUCT IMPROVEMENT PROGRAM</b>              | <b>66,441</b>  | <b>64,441</b>  |
| Support funding carryover                                  |                | -1,000         |
| Management services excess growth                          |                | -1,000         |
| <b>171 IMPROVED TURBINE ENGINE PROGRAM</b>                 | <b>126,105</b> | <b>116,105</b> |
| PDR contract delay   |                | -10,000        |
| <b>173 LOGISTICS AUTOMATION</b>                            | <b>4,563</b>   | <b>1,736</b>   |
| Prior year carryover                                       |                | -2,827         |
| <b>176 AEROSTAT JOINT PROJECT OFFICE</b>                   | <b>45,482</b>  | <b>6,400</b>   |
| Excess funding due to program cancellation                 |                | -39,082        |
| <b>179 COMBAT VEHICLE IMPROVEMENT PROGRAMS</b>             | <b>316,857</b> | <b>304,031</b> |
| Abrams program support excess growth                       |                | -5,000         |
| Excess funding   |                | -1,026         |
| Stryker ECP 2 funding ahead of need                        |                | -6,800         |
| <b>181 AIRCRAFT MODIFICATIONS/PRODUCT IMPROVEMENT</b>      | <b>35,793</b>  | <b>33,693</b>  |
| Modification funding ahead of need                         |                | -2,100         |
| <b>190 LOWER TIER AIR AND MISSILE DEFENSE (AMD) SYSTEM</b> | <b>69,417</b>  | <b>63,889</b>  |
| Prior year carryover                                       |                | -5,528         |

*March 8, 2017*

RESEARCH, DEVELOPMENT, TEST AND  
EVALUATION, NAVY

The agreement on items addressed by either the House or the Senate is as follows:

(IN THOUSANDS OF DOLLARS)

|  | BUDGET<br>REQUEST                                      | FINAL<br>BILL        |
|--|--|----------------------|
| -----                                    |  |                      |
| RESEARCH, DEVELOPMENT, TEST & EVAL, NAVY |  |                      |
| BASIC RESEARCH                           |  |                      |
| 1  | UNIVERSITY RESEARCH INITIATIVES.....                   | 101,714      121,714 |
| 2  | IN-HOUSE LABORATORY INDEPENDENT RESEARCH.....          | 18,508      18,508   |
| 3  | DEFENSE RESEARCH SCIENCES.....                         | 422,748      422,748 |
|  | TOTAL, BASIC RESEARCH.....                             | 542,970      562,970 |
| -----                                    |  |                      |
| APPLIED RESEARCH                         |  |                      |
| 4  | POWER PROJECTION APPLIED RESEARCH.....                 | 41,371      61,371   |
| 5  | FORCE PROTECTION APPLIED RESEARCH.....                 | 158,745      201,745 |
| 6  | MARINE CORPS LANDING FORCE TECHNOLOGY.....             | 51,590      69,765   |
| 7  | COMMON PICTURE APPLIED RESEARCH.....                   | 41,185      41,185   |
| 8  | WARFIGHTER SUSTAINMENT APPLIED RESEARCH.....           | 45,467      50,467   |
| 9  | ELECTROMAGNETIC SYSTEMS APPLIED RESEARCH.....          | 118,941      120,941 |
| 10                                       | OCEAN WARFIGHTING ENVIRONMENT APPLIED RESEARCH.....    | 42,618      81,618   |
| 11                                       | JOINT NON-LETHAL WEAPONS APPLIED RESEARCH.....         | 6,327      6,327     |
| 12                                       | UNDERSEA WARFARE APPLIED RESEARCH.....                 | 126,313      126,313 |
| 13                                       | FUTURE NAVAL CAPABILITIES APPLIED RESEARCH.....        | 165,103      157,103 |
| 14                                       | MINE AND EXPEDITIONARY WARFARE APPLIED RESEARCH.....   | 33,916      33,916   |
| 15                                       | SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY MANAGEMENT - ONR HEADQUARTERS.. | 29,575      29,575   |
|  | TOTAL, APPLIED RESEARCH.....                           | 861,151      980,326 |
| -----                                    |  |                      |



(IN THOUSANDS OF DOLLARS)

|       | BUDGET<br>REQUEST                                       | FINAL<br>BILL   |
|-------|---|-----------------|
| ----- |   |                 |
| 16    | ADVANCED TECHNOLOGY DEVELOPMENT                         |                 |
|       | POWER PROJECTION ADVANCED TECHNOLOGY.....               | 96,406 96,406   |
| 17    | FORCE PROTECTION ADVANCED TECHNOLOGY.....               | 48,438 85,338   |
| 18    | ELECTROMAGNETIC SYSTEMS ADVANCED TECHNOLOGY.....        | 26,421 26,421   |
| 19    | MARINE CORPS ADVANCED TECHNOLOGY DEMONSTRATION (ATD) .. | 140,416 140,416 |
| 20    | JOINT NON-LETHAL WEAPONS TECHNOLOGY DEVELOPMENT.....    | 13,117 13,117   |
| 21    | FUTURE NAVAL CAPABILITIES ADVANCED TECHNOLOGY DEV.....  | 249,092 266,092 |
| 22    | MANUFACTURING TECHNOLOGY PROGRAM.....                   | 56,712 56,712   |
| 23    | WARFIGHTER PROTECTION ADVANCED TECHNOLOGY.....          | 4,789 40,789    |
| 24    | UNDERSEA WARFARE ADVANCED TECHNOLOGY.....               | 25,880 25,880   |
| 25    | NAVY WARFIGHTING EXPERIMENTS AND DEMONSTRATIONS.....    | 60,550 59,550   |
| 26    | MINE AND EXPEDITIONARY WARFARE ADVANCED TECHNOLOGY....  | 15,167 13,167   |
|       | TOTAL, ADVANCED TECHNOLOGY DEVELOPMENT.....             | 736,988 823,888 |
| ----- |   |                 |
| 27    | DEMONSTRATION & VALIDATION                              |                 |
|       | AIR/OCEAN TACTICAL APPLICATIONS.....                    | 48,536 44,936   |
| 28    | AVIATION SURVIVABILITY.....                             | 5,239 15,239    |
| 30    | AIRCRAFT SYSTEMS.....                                   | 1,519 1,519     |
| 31    | ASW SYSTEMS DEVELOPMENT.....                            | 7,041 7,041     |
| 32    | TACTICAL AIRBORNE RECONNAISSANCE.....                   | 3,274 3,274     |
| 33    | ADVANCED COMBAT SYSTEMS TECHNOLOGY.....                 | 57,034 3,651    |
| 34    | SURFACE AND SHALLOW WATER MINE COUNTERMEASURES.....     | 165,775 120,775 |
| 35    | SURFACE SHIP TORPEDO DEFENSE.....                       | 87,066 71,553   |
| 36    | CARRIER SYSTEMS DEVELOPMENT.....                        | 7,605 7,605     |
| 37    | PILOT FISH.....   | 132,068 132,068 |
| 38    | RETRACT LARCH.....                                      | 14,546 14,546   |
| 39    | RETRACT JUNIPER.....                                    | 115,435 115,435 |
| 40    | RADIOLOGICAL CONTROL.....                               | 702 702         |
| 41    | SURFACE ASW.....  | 1,081 1,081     |
| 42    | ADVANCED SUBMARINE SYSTEM DEVELOPMENT.....              | 100,565 118,023 |
| 43    | SUBMARINE TACTICAL WARFARE SYSTEMS.....                 | 8,782 8,782     |
| 44    | SHIP CONCEPT ADVANCED DESIGN.....                       | 14,590 14,590   |

(IN THOUSANDS OF DOLLARS)

|   | BUDGET<br>REQUEST | FINAL<br>BILL |
|---|-------------------|---------------|
| 45 SHIP PRELIMINARY DESIGN & FEASIBILITY STUDIES..... | 15,805            | 13,805        |
| 46 ADVANCED NUCLEAR POWER SYSTEMS.....                | 453,313           | 453,313       |
| 47 ADVANCED SURFACE MACHINERY SYSTEMS.....            | 36,655            | 30,858        |
| 48 CHALK EAGLE.....                                   | 367,016           | 367,016       |
| 49 LITTORAL COMBAT SHIP (LCS).....                    | 51,630            | 51,630        |
| 50 COMBAT SYSTEM INTEGRATION.....                     | 23,530            | 23,530        |
| 51 OHIO REPLACEMENT PROGRAM.....                      | 700,811           | 700,811       |
| 52 LITTORAL COMBAT SHIP (LCS) MISSION MODULES.....    | 160,058           | 153,608       |
| 53 AUTOMATED TEST AND RE-TEST.....                    | ---               | 15,000        |
| 54 FRIGATE DEVELOPMENT.....                           | 84,900            | 84,900        |
| 55 CONVENTIONAL MUNITIONS.....                        | 8,342             | 8,342         |
| 56 MARINE CORPS ASSAULT VEHICLES.....                 | 158,682           | 138,762       |
| 57 MARINE CORPS GROUND COMBAT/SUPPORT SYSTEM.....     | 1,303             | 1,303         |
| 58 JOINT SERVICE EXPLOSIVE ORDNANCE DEVELOPMENT.....  | 46,911            | 45,411        |
| 60 OCEAN ENGINEERING TECHNOLOGY DEVELOPMENT.....      | 4,556             | 4,556         |
| 61 ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION.....                      | 20,343            | 19,121        |
| 62 NAVY ENERGY PROGRAM.....                           | 52,479            | 70,879        |
| 63 FACILITIES IMPROVEMENT.....                        | 5,458             | 5,458         |
| 64 CHALK CORAL.....                                   | 245,860           | 230,860       |
| 65 NAVY LOGISTIC PRODUCTIVITY.....                    | 3,089             | 3,089         |
| 66 RETRACT MAPLE.....                                 | 323,526           | 314,776       |
| 67 LINK PLUMERIA.....                                 | 318,497           | 284,297       |
| 68 RETRACT ELM.....                                   | 52,834            | 52,834        |
| 69 LINK EVERGREEN.....                                | 48,116            | 48,116        |
| 70 SPECIAL PROCESSES.....                             | 13,619            | 13,619        |
| 71 NATO RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT.....                 | 9,867             | 8,567         |
| 72 LAND ATTACK TECHNOLOGY.....                        | 6,015             | 18,015        |
| 73 JOINT NONLETHAL WEAPONS TESTING.....               | 27,904            | 27,904        |
| 74 JOINT PRECISION APPROACH AND LANDING SYSTEMS.....  | 104,144           | 102,722       |
| 75 DIRECTED ENERGY AND ELECTRIC WEAPON SYSTEMS.....   | 32,700            | 32,700        |
| 76 GERALD R. FORD CLASS NUCLEAR AIRCRAFT CARRIER..... | 70,528            | 70,528        |

(IN THOUSANDS OF DOLLARS)

|     | BUDGET<br>REQUEST  | FINAL<br>BILL       |
|-----|--|---------------------|
| 77  | REMOTE MINEHUNTING SYSTEM (RMS).....                                     | 3,001 3,001         |
| 78  | TACTICAL AIR DIRECTIONAL INFRARED COUNTERMEASURES.....                   | 34,920 26,920       |
| 80  | MH-XX.....   | 1,620 1,620         |
| 81  | LX (R).....  | 6,354 25,354        |
| 82  | ADVANCED UNDERSEA PROTOTYPING.....                                       | 78,589 59,479       |
| 84  | PRECISION STRIKE WEAPONS DEVELOPMENT PROGRAM.....                        | 9,910 4,910         |
| 85  | SPACE & ELECTRONIC WARFARE (SEW) ARCHITECTURE/ENGINE..                   | 23,971 20,651       |
| 86  | OFFENSIVE ANTI-SURFACE WARFARE WEAPON DEVELOPMENT.....                   | 252,409 300,971     |
| 87  | JOINT LIGHT TACTICAL VEHICLE ENGINEERING/MANUFACTURING                   | 23,197 9,597        |
| 88  | ASW SYSTEMS DEVELOPMENT - MIP.....                                       | 9,110 9,110         |
| 89  | ELECTRONIC WARFARE DEVELOPMENT - MIP.....                                | 437 437             |
|     | TOTAL, DEMONSTRATION & VALIDATION.....                                   | 4,662,867 4,539,200 |
| 90  | ENGINEERING & MANUFACTURING DEVELOPMENT<br>TRAINING SYSTEM AIRCRAFT..... | 19,938 17,938       |
| 91  | OTHER HELO DEVELOPMENT.....  | 6,268 5,968         |
| 92  | AV-8B AIRCRAFT - ENG DEV.....  | 33,664 32,664       |
| 93  | STANDARDS DEVELOPMENT.....   | 1,300 1,300         |
| 94  | MULTI-MISSION HELICOPTER UPGRADE DEVELOPMENT.....                        | 5,275 5,275         |
| 95  | AIR/OCEAN EQUIPMENT ENGINEERING.....                                     | 3,875 3,875         |
| 96  | P-3 MODERNIZATION PROGRAM.....   | 1,909 1,909         |
| 97  | WARFARE SUPPORT SYSTEM.....  | 13,237 11,537       |
| 98  | TACTICAL COMMAND SYSTEM.....   | 36,323 36,323       |
| 99  | ADVANCED HAWKEYE.....  | 363,792 365,178     |
| 100 | H-1 UPGRADES.....  | 27,441 27,441       |
| 101 | ACOUSTIC SEARCH SENSORS.....   | 34,525 29,525       |
| 102 | V-22A.....   | 174,423 154,245     |
| 103 | AIR CREW SYSTEMS DEVELOPMENT.....  | 13,577 7,477        |
| 104 | EA-18.....   | 116,761 104,444     |
| 105 | ELECTRONIC WARFARE DEVELOPMENT.....                                      | 48,766 42,378       |
| 106 | EXECUTIVE HELO DEVELOPMENT.....  | 338,357 338,357     |
| 107 | NEXT GENERATION JAMMER (NGJ).....  | 577,822 577,822     |

(IN THOUSANDS OF DOLLARS)

|     | BUDGET<br>REQUEST                                      | FINAL<br>BILL |         |
|-----|--|---------------|---------|
| 108 | JOINT TACTICAL RADIO SYSTEM - NAVY (JTRS-NAVY).....    | 2,365         | 2,365   |
| 109 | NEXT GENERATION JAMMER (NGJ) INCREMENT II.....         | 52,065        | 18,965  |
| 110 | SURFACE COMBATANT COMBAT SYSTEM ENGINEERING.....       | 282,764       | 275,764 |
| 111 | LPD-17 CLASS SYSTEMS INTEGRATION.....                  | 580           | 580     |
| 112 | SMALL DIAMETER BOMB (SDB).....                         | 97,622        | 91,622  |
| 113 | STANDARD MISSILE IMPROVEMENTS.....                     | 120,561       | 120,561 |
| 114 | AIRBORNE MCM.....                                      | 45,622        | 45,622  |
| 116 | NAVAL INTEGRATED FIRE CONTROL-COUNTER AIR SYSTEMS ENG. | 25,750        | 25,750  |
| 118 | ADVANCED ABOVE WATER SENSORS.....                      | 85,868        | 72,868  |
| 119 | SSN-688 AND TRIDENT MODERNIZATION.....                 | 117,476       | 123,476 |
| 120 | AIR CONTROL.....                                       | 47,404        | 44,858  |
| 121 | SHIPBOARD AVIATION SYSTEMS.....                        | 112,158       | 116,158 |
| 122 | COMBAT INFORMATION CENTER CONVERSION.....              | 6,283         | 6,283   |
| 123 | AIR AND MISSILE DEFENSE RADAR (AMDR) SYSTEM.....       | 144,395       | 144,395 |
| 124 | NEW DESIGN SSN.....                                    | 113,013       | 130,013 |
| 125 | SUBMARINE TACTICAL WARFARE SYSTEM.....                 | 43,160        | 52,160  |
| 126 | SHIP CONTRACT DESIGN/LIVE FIRE T&E.....                | 65,002        | 85,002  |
| 127 | NAVY TACTICAL COMPUTER RESOURCES.....                  | 3,098         | 3,098   |
| 128 | VIRGINIA PAYLOAD MODULE (VPM).....                     | 97,920        | 97,920  |
| 129 | MINE DEVELOPMENT.....                                  | 10,490        | 10,490  |
| 130 | LIGHTWEIGHT TORPEDO DEVELOPMENT.....                   | 20,178        | 30,178  |
| 131 | JOINT SERVICE EXPLOSIVE ORDNANCE DEVELOPMENT.....      | 7,369         | 7,369   |
| 132 | PERSONNEL, TRAINING, SIMULATION, AND HUMAN FACTORS.... | 4,995         | 4,995   |
| 133 | JOINT STANDOFF WEAPON SYSTEMS.....                     | 412           | 412     |
| 134 | SHIP SELF DEFENSE (DETECT & CONTROL).....              | 134,619       | 134,619 |
| 135 | SHIP SELF DEFENSE (ENGAGE: HARD KILL).....             | 114,475       | 119,475 |
| 136 | SHIP SELF DEFENSE (ENGAGE: SOFT KILL/EW).....          | 114,211       | 103,889 |
| 137 | INTELLIGENCE ENGINEERING.....                          | 11,029        | 9,029   |
| 138 | MEDICAL DEVELOPMENT.....                               | 9,220         | 25,220  |
| 139 | NAVIGATION/ID SYSTEM.....                              | 42,723        | 42,723  |
| 140 | JOINT STRIKE FIGHTER (JSF) - EMD.....                  | 531,426       | 531,426 |

(IN THOUSANDS OF DOLLARS)

|     | BUDGET<br>REQUEST   | FINAL<br>BILL       |
|-----|---|---------------------|
| 141 | JOINT STRIKE FIGHTER (JSF).....                               | 528,716 528,716     |
| 142 | JSF FOLLOW ON DEVELOPMENT-MARINE CORPS.....                   | 74,227 29,691       |
| 143 | JSF FOLLOW ON DEVELOPMENT-NAVY.....                           | 63,387 25,355       |
| 144 | INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY DEVELOPMENT.....                       | 4,856 4,856         |
| 145 | INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY DEVELOPMENT.....                       | 97,066 90,566       |
| 146 | ANTI-TAMPER TECHNOLOGY SUPPORT.....                           | 2,500 500           |
| 147 | CH-53K.....   | 404,810 350,810     |
| 148 | MISSION PLANNING.....   | 33,570 33,570       |
| 149 | COMMON AVIONICS.....  | 51,599 49,512       |
| 150 | SHIP TO SHORE CONNECTOR (SSC).....                            | 11,088 11,088       |
| 151 | T-AO (X).....   | 1,095 1,095         |
| 152 | CARRIER BASED AERIAL REFUELING SYSTEM (CBARS).....            | 89,000 76,422       |
| 153 | JOINT AIR-TO-GROUND MISSILE (JAGM).....                       | 17,880 17,880       |
| 154 | MULTI-MISSION MARITIME AIRCRAFT (MMA).....                    | 59,126 64,126       |
| 155 | MULTI-MISSION MARITIME AIRCRAFT (MMA) INCREMENT 3.....        | 182,220 112,320     |
| 156 | DDG-1000.....   | 45,642 45,642       |
| 159 | TACTICAL COMMAND SYSTEM - MIP.....                            | 676 676             |
| 160 | TACTICAL CRYPTOLOGIC SYSTEMS.....                             | 36,747 34,047       |
| 161 | SPECIAL APPLICATIONS PROGRAM.....                             | 35,002 35,002       |
| 162 | CYBER OPERATIONS TECHNOLOGY DEVELOPMENT.....                  | 4,942 2,442         |
|     | TOTAL, ENGINEERING & MANUFACTURING DEVELOPMENT.....           | 6,025,655 5,755,257 |
| 163 | RDT&E MANAGEMENT SUPPORT<br>THREAT SIMULATOR DEVELOPMENT..... | 16,633 16,633       |
| 164 | TARGET SYSTEMS DEVELOPMENT.....                               | 36,662 36,662       |
| 165 | MAJOR T&E INVESTMENT.....                                     | 42,109 52,109       |
| 166 | JOINT THEATER AIR AND MISSILE DEFENSE ORGANIZATION....        | 2,998 2,998         |
| 167 | STUDIES AND ANALYSIS SUPPORT - NAVY.....                      | 3,931 3,931         |
| 168 | CENTER FOR NAVAL ANALYSES.....                                | 46,634 46,634       |
| 169 | NEXT GENERATION FIGHTER.....                                  | 1,200 1,200         |
| 171 | TECHNICAL INFORMATION SERVICES.....                           | 903 903             |
| 172 | MANAGEMENT, TECHNICAL & INTERNATIONAL SUPPORT.....            | 87,077 100,077      |

(IN THOUSANDS OF DOLLARS)

|     | BUDGET<br>REQUEST   | FINAL<br>BILL |         |
|-----|---|---------------|---------|
| 173 | STRATEGIC TECHNICAL SUPPORT.....                          | 3,597         | 3,597   |
| 174 | RDT&E SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY MANAGEMENT.....              | 62,811        | 62,811  |
| 175 | RDT&E SHIP AND AIRCRAFT SUPPORT.....                      | 106,093       | 106,093 |
| 176 | TEST AND EVALUATION SUPPORT.....                          | 349,146       | 349,146 |
| 177 | OPERATIONAL TEST AND EVALUATION CAPABILITY.....           | 18,160        | 18,160  |
| 178 | NAVY SPACE AND ELECTRONIC WARFARE (SEW) SUPPORT.....      | 9,658         | 9,658   |
| 179 | SEW SURVEILLANCE/RECONNAISSANCE SUPPORT.....              | 6,500         | 6,500   |
| 180 | MARINE CORPS PROGRAM WIDE SUPPORT.....                    | 22,247        | 19,766  |
| 181 | MANAGEMENT HEADQUARTERS - R&D.....                        | 16,254        | 16,254  |
| 182 | WARFARE INNOVATION MANAGEMENT.....                        | 21,123        | 15,423  |
|     | TOTAL, RDT&E MANAGEMENT SUPPORT.....                      | 853,736       | 868,555 |
|     | OPERATIONAL SYSTEMS DEVELOPMENT                           |               |         |
| 188 | COOPERATIVE ENGAGEMENT CAPABILITY (CEC).....              | 84,501        | 77,001  |
| 189 | DEPLOYABLE JOINT COMMAND AND CONTROL.....                 | 2,970         | 2,970   |
| 190 | STRATEGIC SUB & WEAPONS SYSTEM SUPPORT.....               | 136,556       | 131,056 |
| 191 | SSBN SECURITY TECHNOLOGY PROGRAM.....                     | 33,845        | 33,845  |
| 192 | SUBMARINE ACOUSTIC WARFARE DEVELOPMENT.....               | 9,329         | 9,329   |
| 193 | NAVY STRATEGIC COMMUNICATIONS.....                        | 17,218        | 17,218  |
| 195 | F/A-18 SQUADRONS.....                                     | 189,125       | 174,425 |
| 196 | FLEET TELECOMMUNICATIONS (TACTICAL).....                  | 48,225        | 48,225  |
| 197 | SURFACE SUPPORT.....                                      | 21,156        | 21,156  |
| 198 | TOMAHAWK AND TOMAHAWK MISSION PLANNING CENTER (TMPC)..... | 71,355        | 43,016  |
| 199 | INTEGRATED SURVEILLANCE SYSTEM.....                       | 58,542        | 57,058  |
| 200 | AMPHIBIOUS TACTICAL SUPPORT UNITS.....                    | 13,929        | 13,929  |
| 201 | GROUND/AIR TASK ORIENTED RADAR.....                       | 83,538        | 81,038  |
| 202 | CONSOLIDATED TRAINING SYSTEMS DEVELOPMENT.....            | 38,593        | 45,343  |
| 203 | CRYPTOLOGIC DIRECT SUPPORT.....                           | 1,122         | 1,122   |
| 204 | ELECTRONIC WARFARE (EW) READINESS SUPPORT.....            | 99,998        | 83,292  |
| 205 | HARM IMPROVEMENT.....                                     | 48,635        | 38,435  |
| 206 | TACTICAL DATA LINKS.....                                  | 124,785       | 124,785 |

(IN THOUSANDS OF DOLLARS)

|  | BUDGET<br>REQUEST | FINAL<br>BILL |
|--|-------------------|---------------|
| 207 SURFACE ASW COMBAT SYSTEM INTEGRATION.....             | 24,583            | 24,583        |
| 208 MK-48 ADCAP.....                                       | 39,134            | 49,134        |
| 209 AVIATION IMPROVEMENTS.....                             | 120,861           | 118,861       |
| 210 OPERATIONAL NUCLEAR POWER SYSTEMS.....                 | 101,786           | 101,786       |
| 211 MARINE CORPS COMMUNICATIONS SYSTEMS.....               | 82,159            | 99,359        |
| 212 COMMON AVIATION COMMAND AND CONTROL SYSTEM .....       | 11,850            | 8,976         |
| 213 MARINE CORPS GROUND COMBAT/SUPPORTING ARMS SYSTEMS.... | 47,877            | 41,877        |
| 214 MARINE CORPS COMBAT SERVICES SUPPORT.....              | 13,194            | 11,700        |
| 215 USMC INTELLIGENCE/ELECTRONIC WARFARE SYSTEMS (MIP).... | 17,171            | 17,171        |
| 216 AMPHIBIOUS ASSAULT VEHICLE.....                        | 38,020            | 38,020        |
| 217 TACTICAL AIM MISSILES.....                             | 56,285            | 56,285        |
| 218 ADVANCED MEDIUM RANGE AIR-TO-AIR MISSILE (AMRAAM)....  | 40,350            | 40,350        |
| 219 GLOBAL COMBAT SUPPORT SYSTEM - MARINE CORPS (GCSS-MC). | 9,128             | 9,128         |
| 223 SATELLITE COMMUNICATIONS (SPACE).....                  | 37,372            | 32,116        |
| 224 CONSOLIDATED AFLOAT NETWORK ENTERPRISE SERVICES.....   | 23,541            | 23,541        |
| 225 INFORMATION SYSTEMS SECURITY PROGRAM.....              | 38,510            | 33,310        |
| 228 JOINT MILITARY INTELLIGENCE PROGRAMS.....              | 6,019             | 6,019         |
| 229 TACTICAL UNMANNED AERIAL VEHICLES.....                 | 8,436             | 8,436         |
| 230 UAS INTEGRATION AND INTEROPERABILITY.....              | 36,509            | 21,909        |
| 231 DISTRIBUTED COMMON GROUND SYSTEMS/SURFACE SYSTEMS....  | 2,100             | 2,100         |
| 232 DISTRIBUTED COMMON GROUND SYSTEMS/SURFACE SYSTEMS....  | 44,571            | 44,571        |
| 233 MQ-4C TRITON.....                                      | 111,729           | 111,729       |
| 234 MQ-8 UAV.....  | 26,518            | 26,518        |
| 235 RQ-11 UAV.....   | 418               | ---           |
| 236 RQ-7 UAV.....  | 716               | ---           |
| 237 SMALL (LEVEL 0) TACTICAL UAS (STUASLO).....            | 5,071             | 5,071         |
| 238 RQ-21A.....  | 9,497             | 8,379         |
| 239 MULTI-INTELLIGENCE SENSOR DEVELOPMENT.....             | 77,965            | 64,765        |
| 240 UNMANNED AERIAL SYSTEMS (UAS) PAYLOADS (MIP).....      | 11,181            | 11,181        |
| 241 RQ-4 MODERNIZATION.....                                | 181,266           | 144,566       |
| 242 MODELING AND SIMULATION SUPPORT.....                   | 4,709             | 4,709         |

(IN THOUSANDS OF DOLLARS)

|  | BUDGET<br>REQUEST | FINAL<br>BILL |
|--|-------------------|---------------|
| 243 DEPOT MAINTENANCE (NON-IF).....                  | 49,322            | 38,277        |
| 245 MARITIME TECHNOLOGY (MARITECH).....              | 3,204             | 3,204         |
| TOTAL, OPERATIONAL SYSTEMS DEVELOPMENT.....          | 2,364,474         | 2,210,874     |
| 9999 CLASSIFIED PROGRAMS.....                        | 1,228,460         | 1,473,460     |
| TOTAL, RESEARCH, DEVELOPMENT, TEST & EVAL, NAVY..... | 17,276,301        | 17,214,530    |



EXPLANATION OF PROJECT LEVEL ADJUSTMENTS  
[In thousands of dollars]

| R-1  | Budget Request | Final Bill     |
|--|----------------|----------------|
| <b>1 UNIVERSITY RESEARCH INITIATIVES</b>                                 | <b>101,714</b> | <b>121,714</b> |
| Program increase - basic research  |                | 20,000         |
| <b>4 POWER PROJECTION APPLIED RESEARCH</b>                               | <b>41,371</b>  | <b>61,371</b>  |
| Program increase   |                | 20,000         |
| <b>5 FORCE PROTECTION APPLIED RESEARCH</b>                               | <b>158,745</b> | <b>201,745</b> |
| Program increase - littoral threat research                              |                | 5,000          |
| Program increase   |                | 15,000         |
| Program increase - battery storage and safety                            |                | 3,000          |
| Program increase - alternative energy research                           |                | 20,000         |
| <b>6 MARINE CORPS LANDING FORCE TECHNOLOGY</b>                           | <b>51,590</b>  | <b>69,765</b>  |
| Littoral combat/power projection unjustified growth                      |                | -1,825         |
| Program increase   |                | 20,000         |
| <b>8 WARFIGHTER SUSTAINMENT APPLIED RESEARCH</b>                         | <b>45,467</b>  | <b>50,467</b>  |
| Program increase   |                | 5,000          |
| <b>9 ELECTROMAGNETIC SYSTEMS APPLIED RESEARCH</b>                        | <b>118,941</b> | <b>120,941</b> |
| Electronic warfare technology previously funded efforts                  |                | -2,000         |
| Program increase - conformal phased array antenna research               |                | 4,000          |
| <b>10 OCEAN WARFIGHTING ENVIRONMENT APPLIED RESEARCH</b>                 | <b>42,618</b>  | <b>81,618</b>  |
| Program increase - AGOR mid-life refit                                   |                | 30,000         |
| Program increase - naval special warfare maritime science and technology |                | 5,000          |
| Program increase - space-based monitoring in the arctic basin            |                | 4,000          |
| <b>13 FUTURE NAVAL CAPABILITIES APPLIED RESEARCH</b>                     | <b>165,103</b> | <b>157,103</b> |
| FORCENET excess growth   |                | -5,000         |
| Power and energy previously funded efforts                               |                | -2,000         |
| Sea shield previously funded efforts                                     |                | -1,000         |
| <b>17 FORCE PROTECTION ADVANCED TECHNOLOGY</b>                           | <b>48,438</b>  | <b>85,338</b>  |
| Aircraft technology excess growth  |                | -3,100         |
| Program increase - autonomous surface unmanned vehicle research          |                | 40,000         |
| <b>21 FUTURE NAVAL CAPABILITIES ADVANCED TECHNOLOGY DEV</b>              | <b>249,092</b> | <b>266,092</b> |
| Program increase - ASW research  |                | 7,000          |
| Program increase   |                | 10,000         |
| <b>23 WARFIGHTER PROTECTION ADVANCED TECHNOLOGY</b>                      | <b>4,789</b>   | <b>40,789</b>  |
| Program increase - bone marrow registry program                          |                | 31,500         |
| Program increase - tactical athlete program                              |                | 4,500          |
| <b>25 NAVY WARFIGHTING EXPERIMENTS AND DEMONSTRATIONS</b>                | <b>60,550</b>  | <b>59,550</b>  |
| Operations analysis unjustified growth                                   |                | -1,000         |
| <b>MINE AND EXPEDITIONARY WARFARE ADVANCED</b>                           |                |                |
| <b>26 TECHNOLOGY</b>   | <b>15,167</b>  | <b>13,167</b>  |
| Mine technology excess growth  |                | -2,000         |

| R-1   | Budget Request | Final Bill     |
|---|----------------|----------------|
| <b>27 AIR/OCEAN TACTICAL APPLICATIONS</b>   | <b>48,536</b>  | <b>44,936</b>  |
| Naval integrated tactical environmental system next generation excess growth        |                | -3,000         |
| Precise timing and astrometry contract delays                                       |                | -600           |
| <b>28 AVIATION SURVIVABILITY</b>  | <b>5,239</b>   | <b>15,239</b>  |
| Program increase  |                | 10,000         |
| <b>33 ADVANCED COMBAT SYSTEMS TECHNOLOGY</b>  | <b>57,034</b>  | <b>3,651</b>   |
| Rapid prototype development excess growth   |                | -39,356        |
| Unmanned rapid prototype development excess growth                                  |                | -14,027        |
| <b>34 SURFACE AND SHALLOW WATER MINE COUNTERMEASURES</b>                            | <b>165,775</b> | <b>120,775</b> |
| LDUUV support excess growth   |                | -2,000         |
| Project 2094 LDUUV - continue risk reduction and technology maturation efforts only |                | -43,000        |
| <b>35 SURFACE SHIP TORPEDO DEFENSE</b>  | <b>87,066</b>  | <b>71,553</b>  |
| Long lead material early to need  |                | -15,513        |
| <b>42 ADVANCED SUBMARINE SYSTEM DEVELOPMENT</b>                                     | <b>100,565</b> | <b>118,023</b> |
| Flank array demonstration unjustified growth  |                | -450           |
| Stealth product development excess growth   |                | -2,500         |
| Universal launch and recovery module excess growth                                  |                | -4,592         |
| Program increase - advance materials propeller research                             |                | 25,000         |
| <b>45 SHIP PRELIMINARY DESIGN &amp; FEASIBILITY STUDIES</b>                         | <b>15,805</b>  | <b>13,805</b>  |
| Shipboard energy conservation excess growth   |                | -2,000         |
| <b>47 ADVANCED SURFACE MACHINERY SYSTEMS</b>  | <b>36,655</b>  | <b>30,858</b>  |
| Energy efficiency previously funded efforts   |                | -1,797         |
| Cybersecurity boundary defense capability excess growth                             |                | -4,000         |
| <b>52 LITTORAL COMBAT SHIP (LCS) MISSION MODULES</b>                                | <b>160,058</b> | <b>153,608</b> |
| System test and evaluation prior year carryover                                     |                | -6,450         |
| <b>53 AUTOMATED TEST AND RE-TEST</b>  | <b>0</b>       | <b>15,000</b>  |
| Program increase  |                | 15,000         |
| <b>56 MARINE CORPS ASSAULT VEHICLES</b>   | <b>158,682</b> | <b>138,762</b> |
| Product development prior year carryover  |                | -19,920        |
| <b>58 JOINT SERVICE EXPLOSIVE ORDNANCE DEVELOPMENT</b>                              | <b>46,911</b>  | <b>45,411</b>  |
| VSW MCM next generation UUV early to need   |                | -1,500         |
| <b>61 ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION</b>  | <b>20,343</b>  | <b>19,121</b>  |
| Environmental sustainability development excess growth                              |                | -1,222         |
| <b>62 NAVY ENERGY PROGRAM</b>   | <b>52,479</b>  | <b>70,879</b>  |
| Aircraft energy conservation systems engineering prior year carryover               |                | -1,600         |
| Program increase - installation energy efficiency enhancements                      |                | 5,000          |
| Program increase - renewable energy development                                     |                | 15,000         |
| <b>64 CHALK CORAL</b>   | <b>245,860</b> | <b>230,860</b> |
| Program adjustment  |                | -15,000        |
| <b>66 RETRACT MAPLE</b>   | <b>323,526</b> | <b>314,776</b> |
| Program reduction   |                | -8,750         |

| R-1   | Budget Request | Final Bill                          |
|---|----------------|-------------------------------------|
| 67 LINK PLUMERIA<br>Program adjustment  | 318,497        | 284,297<br>-34,200                  |
| 71 NATO RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT<br>Cooperative research and development unjustified growth   | 9,867          | 8,567<br>-1,300                     |
| 72 LAND ATTACK TECHNOLOGY<br>Program increase - fly off competition   | 6,015          | 18,015<br>12,000                    |
| 74 JOINT PRECISION APPROACH AND LANDING SYSTEMS<br>UCLASS test support unjustified request  | 104,144        | 102,722<br>-1,422                   |
| 78 TACTICAL AIR DIRECTIONAL INFRARED COUNTERMEASURES<br>CIRCM schedule delays   | 34,920         | 26,920<br>-8,000                    |
| 81 LX (R)<br>Program increase - accelerate LX (R) class of ships  | 6,354          | 25,354<br>19,000                    |
| 82 ADVANCED UNDERSEA PROTOTYPING<br>Program adjustment - reflects change to competitive acquisition strategy<br>Navy requested program increase | 78,589         | 59,479<br>-35,000<br>15,890         |
| 84 PRECISION STRIKE WEAPONS DEVELOPMENT PROGRAM<br>NGLAW program delay  | 9,910          | 4,910<br>-5,000                     |
| SPACE & ELECTRONIC WARFARE (SEW)  |                |                                     |
| 85 ARCHITECTURE/ENGINEERING SUPPORT<br>Maritime concept generation and development excess growth  | 23,971         | 20,651<br>-3,320                    |
| OFFENSIVE ANTI-SURFACE WARFARE WEAPON   |                |                                     |
| 86 DEVELOPMENT<br>Increment II early to need<br>Program increase - Increment I Navy identified funding shortfall                                | 252,409        | 300,971<br>-2,038<br>50,600         |
| JOINT LIGHT TACTICAL VEHICLE  |                |                                     |
| 87 ENGINEERING/MANUFACTURING<br>Prior year carryover  | 23,197         | 9,597<br>-13,600                    |
| 90 TRAINING SYSTEM AIRCRAFT<br>T-45 schedule delays   | 19,938         | 17,938<br>-2,000                    |
| 91 OTHER HELO DEVELOPMENT<br>H-53 avionics previously funded  | 6,268          | 5,968<br>-300                       |
| 92 AV-8B AIRCRAFT - ENG DEV<br>Support carryover  | 33,664         | 32,664<br>-1,000                    |
| 97 WARFARE SUPPORT SYSTEM<br>Navy irregular warfare excess growth   | 13,237         | 11,537<br>-1,700                    |
| 99 ADVANCED HAWKEYE<br>Mode 5/S previously funded<br>New start efforts excess growth<br>Program increase - radar development                    | 363,792        | 365,178<br>-225<br>-8,389<br>10,000 |
| 101 ACOUSTIC SEARCH SENSORS<br>Multi-static active coherent schedule delays   | 34,525         | 29,525<br>-5,000                    |

| R-1   | Budget Request | Final Bill     |
|---|----------------|----------------|
| <b>102 V-22A</b>  | <b>174,423</b> | <b>154,245</b> |
| Navy variant development contract award delays  |                | -11,927        |
| Aerial refueling system development contract award delay  |                | -8,251         |
| <b>103 AIR CREW SYSTEMS DEVELOPMENT</b>   | <b>13,577</b>  | <b>7,477</b>   |
| Enhanced visual acuity program delays   |                | -6,100         |
| <b>104 EA-18</b>  | <b>116,761</b> | <b>104,444</b> |
| Design and avionics integration excess growth   |                | -10,000        |
| Developmental and operational testing excess growth   |                | -2,317         |
| <b>105 ELECTRONIC WARFARE DEVELOPMENT</b>   | <b>48,766</b>  | <b>42,378</b>  |
| Technology development unjustified new start  |                | -2,016         |
| Intrepid Tiger II excess growth   |                | -4,372         |
| <b>109 NEXT GENERATION JAMMER (NGJ) INCREMENT II</b>  | <b>52,065</b>  | <b>18,965</b>  |
| Program growth  |                | -33,100        |
| <b>110 SURFACE COMBATANT COMBAT SYSTEM ENGINEERING</b>  | <b>282,764</b> | <b>275,764</b> |
| AEGIS baseline 5.3X upgrade excess growth   |                | -10,000        |
| Program increase - small business technology insertion  |                | 3,000          |
| <b>112 SMALL DIAMETER BOMB (SDB)</b>  | <b>97,622</b>  | <b>91,622</b>  |
| F-18 integration test asset cost growth   |                | -6,000         |
| <b>113 STANDARD MISSILE IMPROVEMENTS</b>  | <b>120,561</b> | <b>120,561</b> |
| Defer future capability demonstration efforts until completion of program of record test events         |                | -14,000        |
| Fully fund unfunded program of record test events   |                | 14,000         |
| <b>118 ADVANCED ABOVE WATER SENSORS</b>   | <b>85,868</b>  | <b>72,868</b>  |
| Program adjustment  |                | -13,000        |
| <b>119 SSN-688 AND TRIDENT MODERNIZATION</b>  | <b>117,476</b> | <b>123,476</b> |
| Towed buoy antenna previously funded efforts  |                | -1,000         |
| Program increase  |                | 7,000          |
| <b>120 AIR CONTROL</b>  | <b>47,404</b>  | <b>44,858</b>  |
| AN/SPN-50 cost growth   |                | -2,546         |
| <b>121 SHIPBOARD AVIATION SYSTEMS</b>   | <b>112,158</b> | <b>116,158</b> |
| Program increase  |                | 4,000          |
| <b>124 NEW DESIGN SSN</b>   | <b>113,013</b> | <b>130,013</b> |
| Program increase - small business technology insertion  |                | 10,000         |
| Program increase  |                | 7,000          |
| <b>125 SUBMARINE TACTICAL WARFARE SYSTEM</b>  | <b>43,160</b>  | <b>52,160</b>  |
| Program increase - advanced weapons enhanced by submarine unmanned aerial system against mobile targets |                | 9,000          |
| <b>126 SHIP CONTRACT DESIGN/LIVE FIRE T&amp;E</b>   | <b>65,002</b>  | <b>85,002</b>  |
| Program increase - CVN cost reduction initiatives   |                | 20,000         |
| <b>130 LIGHTWEIGHT TORPEDO DEVELOPMENT</b>  | <b>20,178</b>  | <b>30,178</b>  |
| Program increase - small business technology insertion  |                | 10,000         |

| R-1  | Budget Request | Final Bill                                  |
|--|----------------|---|
| <b>135 SHIP SELF DEFENSE (ENGAGE: HARD KILL)</b><br>Program increase - electronics enclosure redesign efforts  | <b>114,475</b> | <b>119,475</b><br>5,000                     |
| <b>136 SHIP SELF DEFENSE (ENGAGE: SOFT KILL/EW)</b><br>EW RCIP unjustified growth<br>Project 3316 decoy development effort contract award delay  | <b>114,211</b> | <b>103,889</b><br>-2,322<br>-8,000          |
| <b>137 INTELLIGENCE ENGINEERING</b><br>Excess growth   | <b>11,029</b>  | <b>9,029</b><br>-2,000                      |
| <b>138 MEDICAL DEVELOPMENT</b><br>Program increase - military dental research<br>Program increase - wound care research  | <b>9,220</b>   | <b>25,220</b><br>6,000<br>10,000            |
| <b>139 NAVIGATION/ID SYSTEM</b><br>ISIS and photonics common software and hardware capabilities prior year carryover<br>NAVSTAR GPS equipment excess support growth<br>Improved GPS - Department requested transfer of funds from multiple RDTE,AF lines | <b>42,723</b>  | <b>42,723</b><br>-3,000<br>-3,000<br>6,000  |
| <b>142 JSF FOLLOW ON DEVELOPMENT-MARINE CORPS</b><br>Follow-on development excess funds  | <b>74,227</b>  | <b>29,691</b><br>-44,536                    |
| <b>143 JSF FOLLOW ON DEVELOPMENT-NAVY</b><br>Follow-on development excess funds  | <b>63,387</b>  | <b>25,355</b><br>-38,032                    |
| <b>145 INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY DEVELOPMENT</b><br>Excess support growth<br>NAVSEA IT excess growth<br>BUPERS IT excess growth   | <b>97,066</b>  | <b>90,566</b><br>-1,800<br>-2,200<br>-2,500 |
| <b>146 ANTI-TAMPER TECHNOLOGY SUPPORT</b><br>Unjustified request   | <b>2,500</b>   | <b>500</b><br>-2,000                        |
| <b>147 CH-53K</b><br>Program delay   | <b>404,810</b> | <b>350,810</b><br>-54,000                   |
| <b>149 COMMON AVIONICS</b><br>CNS/ATM prior year carryover   | <b>51,599</b>  | <b>49,512</b><br>-2,087                     |
| <b>152 CARRIER BASED AERIAL REFUELING SYSTEM (CBARS)</b><br>Air segment product development early to need  | <b>89,000</b>  | <b>76,422</b><br>-12,578                    |
| <b>154 MULTI-MISSION MARITIME AIRCRAFT (MMA)</b><br>Program execution<br>Program increase - small business technology insertion  | <b>59,126</b>  | <b>64,126</b><br>-5,000<br>10,000           |
| <b>155 MULTI-MISSION MARITIME AIRCRAFT (MMA) INCREMENT 3</b><br>Engineering change proposals 6 and 7 funding concurrent with combat systems architecture early to need   | <b>182,220</b> | <b>112,320</b><br>-69,900                   |
| <b>160 TACTICAL CRYPTOLOGIC SYSTEMS</b><br>Excess support growth   | <b>36,747</b>  | <b>34,047</b><br>-2,700                     |
| <b>162 CYBER OPERATIONS TECHNOLOGY DEVELOPMENT</b><br>Excess growth  | <b>4,942</b>   | <b>2,442</b><br>-2,500                      |

| R-1   | Budget Request | Final Bill     |
|---|----------------|----------------|
| <b>165 MAJOR T&amp;E INVESTMENT</b>   | <b>42,109</b>  | <b>52,109</b>  |
| Program increase - modeling and simulation for ground testing capabilities  |                | 10,000         |
| <b>172 MANAGEMENT, TECHNICAL &amp; INTERNATIONAL SUPPORT</b>  | <b>87,077</b>  | <b>100,077</b> |
| Program increase - printed circuit board executive agent  |                | 13,000         |
| <b>180 MARINE CORPS PROGRAM WIDE SUPPORT</b>  | <b>22,247</b>  | <b>19,766</b>  |
| Studies and analysis excess growth  |                | -2,481         |
| <b>182 WARFARE INNOVATION MANAGEMENT</b>  | <b>21,123</b>  | <b>15,423</b>  |
| Fleet experimentation excess growth   |                | -5,700         |
| <b>188 COOPERATIVE ENGAGEMENT CAPABILITY (CEC)</b>  | <b>84,501</b>  | <b>77,001</b>  |
| Program delays  |                | -7,500         |
| <b>190 STRATEGIC SUB &amp; WEAPONS SYSTEM SUPPORT</b>   | <b>136,556</b> | <b>131,056</b> |
| Technical applications programs contract delays   |                | -5,500         |
| <b>195 F/A-18 SQUADRONS</b>   | <b>189,125</b> | <b>174,425</b> |
| Multi-system integration excess growth  |                | -4,000         |
| Radar upgrade product development previously funded   |                | -2,700         |
| Infrared search and track excess growth   |                | -10,000        |
| Program increase - noise reduction research   |                | 2,000          |
| <b>198 TOMAHAWK AND TOMAHAWK MISSION PLANNING CENTER</b>  | <b>71,355</b>  | <b>43,016</b>  |
| Theater mission planning center previously funded   |                | -4,000         |
| Support prior year carryover  |                | -6,339         |
| Maritime modernization program adjustment   |                | -18,000        |
| <b>199 INTEGRATED SURVEILLANCE SYSTEM</b>   | <b>58,542</b>  | <b>57,058</b>  |
| TASW prototypes excess growth   |                | -1,484         |
| <b>201 GROUND/AIR TASK ORIENTED RADAR</b>   | <b>83,538</b>  | <b>81,038</b>  |
| EDM-1 refurbishment previously funded   |                | -500           |
| Insufficient budget documentation   |                | -2,000         |
| <b>202 CONSOLIDATED TRAINING SYSTEMS DEVELOPMENT</b>  | <b>38,593</b>  | <b>45,343</b>  |
| TACTS/LATR replacement contract delay   |                | -2,250         |
| Program increase - project 0604 training range enhancements   |                | 9,000          |
| <b>204 ELECTRONIC WARFARE (EW) READINESS SUPPORT</b>  | <b>99,998</b>  | <b>83,292</b>  |
| Electronic warfare/information operations countermeasure capability research and development prior year carryover |                | -3,206         |
| Twisted web excess growth   |                | -9,300         |
| Mocking jay excess growth   |                | -4,200         |
| <b>205 HARM IMPROVEMENT</b>   | <b>48,635</b>  | <b>38,435</b>  |
| AARGM threat data library unjustified growth  |                | -1,800         |
| AARGM ER change to acquisition strategy   |                | -8,400         |
| <b>208 MK-48 ADCAP</b>  | <b>39,134</b>  | <b>49,134</b>  |
| Program increase  |                | 10,000         |
| <b>209 AVIATION IMPROVEMENTS</b>  | <b>120,861</b> | <b>118,861</b> |
| F135 engine unjustified growth  |                | -2,000         |

| R-1  | Budget Request   | Final Bill       |
|--|------------------|------------------|
| <b>211 MARINE CORPS COMMUNICATIONS SYSTEMS</b>         | <b>82,159</b>    | <b>99,359</b>    |
| CREW product development prior year carryover          |                  | -800             |
| Program increase                                       |                  | 6,000            |
| Program increase - radar enhancements                  |                  | 12,000           |
| <b>212 COMMON AVIATION COMMAND AND CONTROL SYSTEM</b>  | <b>11,850</b>    | <b>8,976</b>     |
| Product development excess growth                      |                  | -2,874           |
| <b>MARINE CORPS GROUND COMBAT/SUPPORTING ARMS</b>      |                  |                  |
| <b>213 SYSTEMS</b>                                     | <b>47,877</b>    | <b>41,877</b>    |
| Project 1555 prior year carryover                      |                  | -6,000           |
| <b>214 MARINE CORPS COMBAT SERVICES SUPPORT</b>        | <b>13,194</b>    | <b>11,700</b>    |
| Advanced power sources contract delay                  |                  | -1,494           |
| <b>223 SATELLITE COMMUNICATIONS (SPACE)</b>            | <b>37,372</b>    | <b>32,116</b>    |
| Joint aerial layer network maritime unjustified growth |                  | -2,000           |
| MUOS contract delay                                    |                  | -3,256           |
| <b>225 INFORMATION SYSTEMS SECURITY PROGRAM</b>        | <b>38,510</b>    | <b>33,310</b>    |
| Excess growth  |                  | -5,200           |
| <b>230 UAS INTEGRATION AND INTEROPERABILITY</b>        | <b>36,509</b>    | <b>21,909</b>    |
| Prior year carryover                                   |                  | -3,000           |
| Increment II increase early to need                    |                  | -11,600          |
| <b>235 RQ-11 UAV</b>                                   | <b>418</b>       | <b>0</b>         |
| Fully developed program                                |                  | -418             |
| <b>236 RQ-7 UAV</b>                                    | <b>716</b>       | <b>0</b>         |
| Fully developed program                                |                  | -716             |
| <b>238 RQ-21A</b>                                      | <b>9,497</b>     | <b>8,379</b>     |
| Inconsistent budget justification                      |                  | -1,118           |
| <b>239 MULTI-INTELLIGENCE SENSOR DEVELOPMENT</b>       | <b>77,965</b>    | <b>64,765</b>    |
| Excess growth  |                  | -5,000           |
| Project 3329 increase early to need                    |                  | -8,200           |
| <b>241 RQ-4 MODERNIZATION</b>                          | <b>181,266</b>   | <b>144,566</b>   |
| Test and evaluation excess growth                      |                  | -2,550           |
| Excess concurrency                                     |                  | -34,150          |
| <b>243 DEPOT MAINTENANCE (NON-IF)</b>                  | <b>49,322</b>    | <b>38,277</b>    |
| Project 3384 funding early to need                     |                  | -11,045          |
| <b>999 CLASSIFIED PROGRAMS</b>                         | <b>1,228,460</b> | <b>1,473,460</b> |
| Classified adjustment                                  |                  | 245,000          |

## STANDARD MISSILE-6

The agreement includes \$120,561,000, as requested, for Standard Missile-6 (SM-6) improvements. It is understood that the Navy's top priority for the SM-6 research, develop-

ment, test and evaluation program in fiscal year 2017 is the completion of program of record flight tests and achieving full operational capability for the SM-6 Block I. The Secretary of the Navy is encouraged to prioritize funding allocations accordingly.

RESEARCH, DEVELOPMENT, TEST AND  
EVALUATION, AIR FORCE

The agreement on items addressed by either the House or the Senate is as follows:



(IN THOUSANDS OF DOLLARS)

|   | BUDGET<br>REQUEST                                      | FINAL<br>BILL |           |
|---|--|---------------|-----------|
| -----   |  |               |           |
| RESEARCH, DEVELOPMENT, TEST & EVAL, AIR FORCE |  |               |           |
| BASIC RESEARCH                                |  |               |           |
| 1   | DEFENSE RESEARCH SCIENCES.....                         | 340,812       | 380,812   |
| 2   | UNIVERSITY RESEARCH INITIATIVES.....                   | 145,044       | 150,044   |
| 3   | HIGH ENERGY LASER RESEARCH INITIATIVES.....            | 14,168        | 14,168    |
|   | TOTAL, BASIC RESEARCH.....                             | 500,024       | 545,024   |
| -----   |  |               |           |
| APPLIED RESEARCH                              |  |               |           |
| 4   | MATERIALS.....   | 126,152       | 159,152   |
| 5   | AEROSPACE VEHICLE TECHNOLOGIES.....                    | 122,831       | 132,831   |
| 6   | HUMAN EFFECTIVENESS APPLIED RESEARCH.....              | 111,647       | 111,647   |
| 7   | AEROSPACE PROPULSION.....                              | 185,671       | 195,671   |
| 8   | AEROSPACE SENSORS.....                                 | 155,174       | 162,674   |
| 9   | SPACE TECHNOLOGY.....                                  | 117,915       | 117,915   |
| 10  | CONVENTIONAL MUNITIONS.....                            | 109,649       | 109,649   |
| 11  | DIRECTED ENERGY TECHNOLOGY.....                        | 127,163       | 127,163   |
| 12  | DOMINANT INFORMATION SCIENCES AND METHODS.....         | 161,650       | 166,650   |
| 13  | HIGH ENERGY LASER RESEARCH.....                        | 42,300        | 42,300    |
|   | TOTAL, APPLIED RESEARCH.....                           | 1,260,152     | 1,325,652 |
| -----   |  |               |           |
| ADVANCED TECHNOLOGY DEVELOPMENT               |  |               |           |
| 14  | ADVANCED MATERIALS FOR WEAPON SYSTEMS.....             | 35,137        | 53,137    |
| 15  | SUSTAINMENT SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY (S&T).....          | 20,636        | 20,636    |
| 16  | ADVANCED AEROSPACE SENSORS.....                        | 40,945        | 40,945    |
| 17  | AEROSPACE TECHNOLOGY DEV/DEMO.....                     | 130,950       | 130,950   |
| 18  | AEROSPACE PROPULSION AND POWER TECHNOLOGY.....         | 94,594        | 109,594   |
| 19  | ELECTRONIC COMBAT TECHNOLOGY.....                      | 58,250        | 66,150    |
| 20  | ADVANCED SPACECRAFT TECHNOLOGY.....                    | 61,593        | 71,593    |
| 21  | MAUI SPACE SURVEILLANCE SYSTEM (MSSS).....             | 11,681        | 11,681    |
| 22  | HUMAN EFFECTIVENESS ADVANCED TECHNOLOGY DEVELOPMENT... | 26,492        | 26,492    |

(IN THOUSANDS OF DOLLARS)

|    | BUDGET<br>REQUEST  | FINAL<br>BILL |           |
|----|--|---------------|-----------|
| 23 | CONVENTIONAL WEAPONS TECHNOLOGY.....                                     | 102,009       | 107,009   |
| 24 | ADVANCED WEAPONS TECHNOLOGY.....   | 39,064        | 49,064    |
| 25 | MANUFACTURING TECHNOLOGY PROGRAM.....                                    | 46,344        | 62,344    |
| 26 | BATTLESPACE KNOWLEDGE DEVELOPMENT & DEMONSTRATION.....                   | 58,110        | 58,110    |
|    | TOTAL, ADVANCED TECHNOLOGY DEVELOPMENT.....                              | 725,805       | 807,705   |
| 27 | ADVANCED COMPONENT DEVELOPMENT<br>INTELLIGENCE ADVANCED DEVELOPMENT..... | 5,598         | 5,598     |
| 28 | SPACE CONTROL TECHNOLOGY.....  | 7,534         | 7,534     |
| 29 | COMBAT IDENTIFICATION TECHNOLOGY.....                                    | 24,418        | 24,418    |
| 30 | NATO RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT.....                                       | 4,333         | 4,333     |
| 32 | SPACE PROTECTION PROGRAM (SPP).....                                      | 32,399        | 32,399    |
| 33 | INTERCONTINENTAL BALLISTIC MISSILE.....                                  | 108,663       | 113,663   |
| 34 | POLLUTION PREVENTION (DEM/VAL).....                                      | ---           | 3,500     |
| 35 | LONG RANGE STRIKE.....   | 1,358,309     | 1,338,309 |
| 36 | ADVANCED TECHNOLOGY AND SENSORS.....                                     | 34,818        | 34,818    |
| 37 | TECHNOLOGY TRANSFER.....   | 3,368         | 8,368     |
| 38 | HARD AND DEEPLY BURIED TARGET DEFEAT SYSTEM.....                         | 74,308        | 54,708    |
| 39 | WEATHER SATELLITE FOLLOW-ON.....   | 118,953       | 93,953    |
| 40 | SPACE SITUATION AWARENESS SYSTEMS.....                                   | 9,901         | 9,901     |
| 41 | DEPLOYMENT AND DISTRIBUTION ENTERPRISE R&D.....                          | 25,890        | 25,890    |
| 42 | OPERATIONALLY RESPONSIVE SPACE.....                                      | 7,921         | 18,421    |
| 43 | TECH TRANSITION PROGRAM.....   | 347,304       | 385,304   |
| 44 | GROUND BASED STRATEGIC DETERRENT.....                                    | 113,919       | 113,919   |
| 46 | NEXT GENERATION AIR DOMINANCE.....                                       | 20,595        | 20,595    |
| 47 | THREE DIMENSIONAL LONG-RANGE RADAR.....                                  | 49,491        | 49,491    |
| 48 | NAVSTAR GLOBAL POSITIONING SYSTEM (USER EQUIPMENT)....                   | 278,147       | 309,047   |
| 49 | COMMON DATA LINK EXECUTIVE AGENT (CDL EA).....                           | 42,338        | 42,338    |
| 50 | CYBER OPERATIONS TECHNOLOGY DEVELOPMENT.....                             | 158,002       | 158,002   |
| 51 | ENABLED CYBER ACTIVITIES.....  | 15,842        | 15,842    |
| 52 | CONTRACTING INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY SYSTEM.....                           | 5,782         | 5,782     |
|    | TOTAL, ADVANCED COMPONENT DEVELOPMENT.....                               | 2,847,833     | 2,876,133 |

(IN THOUSANDS OF DOLLARS)

|    | BUDGET<br>REQUEST  | FINAL<br>BILL   |
|----|--|-----------------|
| 54 | ENGINEERING & MANUFACTURING DEVELOPMENT<br>ELECTRONIC WARFARE DEVELOPMENT..... | 12,476 5,176    |
| 55 | TACTICAL DATA NETWORKS ENTERPRISE.....   | 82,380 82,380   |
| 56 | PHYSICAL SECURITY EQUIPMENT.....   | 8,458 8,458     |
| 57 | SMALL DIAMETER BOMB (SDB).....   | 54,838 39,138   |
| 58 | COUNTERSPACE SYSTEMS.....  | 34,394 34,394   |
| 59 | SPACE SITUATION AWARENESS SYSTEMS.....   | 23,945 23,945   |
| 60 | SPACE FENCE.....   | 168,364 168,364 |
| 61 | AIRBORNE ELECTRONIC ATTACK.....  | 9,187 9,187     |
| 62 | SPACE BASED INFRARED SYSTEM (SBIRS) HIGH EMD.....                              | 181,966 161,966 |
| 63 | ARMAMENT/ORDNANCE DEVELOPMENT.....   | 20,312 20,312   |
| 64 | SUBMUNITIONS.....  | 2,503 2,503     |
| 65 | AGILE COMBAT SUPPORT.....  | 53,680 50,680   |
| 66 | JOINT DIRECT ATTACK MUNITION.....  | 9,901 9,901     |
| 67 | LIFE SUPPORT SYSTEMS.....  | 7,520 7,520     |
| 68 | COMBAT TRAINING RANGES.....  | 77,409 68,409   |
| 69 | F-35 - EMD.....  | 450,467 450,467 |
| 70 | EVOLVED EXPENDABLE LAUNCH VEHICLE PROGRAM (SPACE).....                         | 296,572 396,572 |
| 71 | LONG RANGE STANDOFF WEAPON.....  | 95,604 95,604   |
| 72 | ICBM FUZE MODERNIZATION.....   | 189,751 189,751 |
| 73 | JOINT TACTICAL NETWORK CENTER (JTNC).....                                      | 1,131 1,131     |
| 74 | F-22 MODERNIZATION INCREMENT 3.2B.....   | 70,290 70,290   |
| 75 | GROUND ATTACK WEAPONS FUZE DEVELOPMENT.....                                    | 937 937         |
| 76 | NEXT GENERATION AERIAL REFUELING AIRCRAFT KC-46.....                           | 261,724 229,924 |

(IN THOUSANDS OF DOLLARS)

|    | BUDGET<br>REQUEST                                   | FINAL<br>BILL |           |
|----|---|---------------|-----------|
| 77 | ADVANCED PILOT TRAINING.....                        | 12,377        | 7,377     |
| 78 | CSAR HH-60 RECAPITALIZATION.....                    | 319,331       | 273,331   |
| 80 | ADVANCED EHF MILSATCOM (SPACE).....                 | 259,131       | 229,131   |
| 81 | POLAR MILSATCOM (SPACE).....                        | 50,815        | 45,815    |
| 82 | WIDEBAND GLOBAL SATCOM (SPACE).....                 | 41,632        | 76,632    |
| 83 | AIR AND SPACE OPS CENTER 10.2.....                  | 28,911        | 21,911    |
| 84 | B-2 DEFENSIVE MANAGEMENT SYSTEM.....                | 315,615       | 289,015   |
| 85 | NUCLEAR WEAPONS MODERNIZATION.....                  | 137,909       | 137,909   |
| 86 | F-15 EPAWSS.....                                    | 256,669       | 250,669   |
| 87 | FULL COMBAT MISSION TRAINING.....                   | 12,051        | 12,051    |
| 88 | COMBAT SURVIVOR EVADER LOCATOR.....                 | 29,253        | 29,253    |
| 89 | NEXTGEN JSTARS.....                                 | 128,019       | 128,019   |
| 90 | PRESIDENTIAL AIRCRAFT REPLACEMENT.....              | 351,220       | 322,220   |
| 91 | AUTOMATED TEST SYSTEMS.....                         | 19,062        | 14,562    |
|    | TOTAL, ENGINEERING & MANUFACTURING DEVELOPMENT..... | 4,075,804     | 3,964,904 |

(IN THOUSANDS OF DOLLARS)

|  | BUDGET<br>REQUEST | FINAL<br>BILL |
|--|-------------------|---------------|
| 92 RDT&E MANAGEMENT SUPPORT<br>THREAT SIMULATOR DEVELOPMENT..... | 21,630            | 21,630        |
| 93 MAJOR T&E INVESTMENT.....                                     | 66,385            | 66,385        |
| 94 RAND PROJECT AIR FORCE.....                                   | 34,641            | 34,641        |
| 96 INITIAL OPERATIONAL TEST & EVALUATION.....                    | 11,529            | 11,529        |
| 97 TEST AND EVALUATION SUPPORT.....                              | 661,417           | 676,417       |
| 98 ROCKET SYSTEMS LAUNCH PROGRAM (SPACE).....                    | 11,198            | 11,198        |
| 99 SPACE TEST PROGRAM (STP).....                                 | 27,070            | 42,070        |
| 100 FACILITIES RESTORATION & MODERNIZATION - TEST & EVAL..       | 134,111           | 134,111       |
| 101 FACILITIES SUSTAINMENT - TEST AND EVALUATION SUPPORT..       | 28,091            | 28,091        |
| 102 REQUIREMENTS ANALYSIS AND MATURATION.....                    | 29,100            | 34,100        |
| 103 SPACE TEST AND TRAINING RANGE DEVELOPMENT.....               | 18,528            | 18,528        |
| 104 SPACE AND MISSILE CENTER (SMC) CIVILIAN WORKFORCE.....       | 176,666           | 171,666       |
| 105 ENTERPRISE INFORMATION SERVICES (EIS).....                   | 4,410             | 4,410         |
| 106 ACQUISITION AND MANAGEMENT SUPPORT.....                      | 14,613            | 14,613        |
| 107 GENERAL SKILL TRAINING.....                                  | 1,404             | 1,404         |
| 109 INTERNATIONAL ACTIVITIES.....                                | 4,784             | 4,784         |
| TOTAL, RDT&E MANAGEMENT SUPPORT.....                             | 1,245,577         | 1,275,577     |

(IN THOUSANDS OF DOLLARS)

|  | BUDGET<br>REQUEST | FINAL<br>BILL |
|--|-------------------|---------------|
| OPERATIONAL SYSTEMS DEVELOPMENT                            |                   |               |
| 110 GPS III - OPERATIONAL CONTROL SEGMENT.....             | 393,268           | 393,268       |
| 111 SPECIALIZED UNDERGRADUATE FLIGHT TRAINING.....         | 15,427            | 18,427        |
| 112 WIDE AREA SURVEILLANCE.....                            | 46,695            | 46,695        |
| 115 AIR FORCE INTEGRATED MILITARY HUMAN RESOURCES SYSTEM.. | 10,368            | 10,368        |
| 116 ANTI-TAMPER TECHNOLOGY EXECUTIVE AGENCY.....           | 31,952            | 31,952        |
| 117 FOREIGN MATERIEL ACQUISITION AND EXPLOITATION.....     | 42,960            | 42,960        |
| 118 HC/MC-130 RECAP RDT&E.....                             | 13,987            | 8,987         |
| 119 B-52 SQUADRONS.....                                    | 78,267            | 83,267        |
| 120 AIR-LAUNCHED CRUISE MISSILE (ALCM).....                | 453               | 453           |
| 121 B-1B SQUADRONS.....                                    | 5,830             | 3,930         |
| 122 B-2 SQUADRONS.....                                     | 152,458           | 127,458       |
| 123 MINUTEMAN SQUADRONS.....                               | 182,958           | 178,958       |
| 124 STRAT WAR PLANNING SYSTEM - USSTRATCOM.....            | 39,148            | 39,148        |
| 126 WORLDWIDE JOINT STRATEGIC COMMUNICATIONS.....          | 6,042             | 13,042        |
| 128 UH-1N REPLACEMENT PROGRAM.....                         | 14,116            | 14,116        |
| 129 REGION/SECTOR OPERATION CONTROL CENTER MODERNIZATION.. | 10,868            | 10,868        |
| 130 SERVICE SUPPORT TO STRATCOM - SPACE ACTIVITIES.....    | 8,674             | 8,674         |
| 131 MQ-9 UAV.....  | 151,373           | 138,373       |
| 133 A-10 SQUADRONS.....                                    | 14,853            | 4,853         |
| 134 F-16 SQUADRONS.....                                    | 132,795           | 120,195       |
| 135 F-15E SQUADRONS.....                                   | 356,717           | 356,717       |
| 136 MANNED DESTRUCTIVE SUPPRESSION.....                    | 14,773            | 14,773        |
| 137 F-22 SQUADRONS.....                                    | 387,564           | 376,464       |
| 138 F-35 SQUADRONS.....                                    | 153,045           | 76,713        |
| 139 TACTICAL AIM MISSILES.....                             | 52,898            | 52,898        |
| 140 ADVANCED MEDIUM RANGE AIR-TO-AIR MISSILE (AMRAAM)..... | 62,470            | 62,470        |
| 143 COMBAT RESCUE - PARARESCUE.....                        | 362               | 362           |
| 144 AF TENCAP.....   | 28,413            | 28,413        |
| 145 PRECISION ATTACK SYSTEMS PROCUREMENT.....              | 649               | 649           |
| 146 COMPASS CALL.....                                      | 13,723            | 13,723        |
| 147 AIRCRAFT ENGINE COMPONENT IMPROVEMENT PROGRAM.....     | 109,859           | 109,859       |

(IN THOUSANDS OF DOLLARS)

|     | BUDGET<br>REQUEST                                      | FINAL<br>BILL |
|-----|--|---------------|
| 148 | JOINT AIR-TO-SURFACE STANDOFF MISSILE (JASSM).....     | 30,002 21,902 |
| 149 | AIR AND SPACE OPERATIONS CENTER (AOC).....             | 37,621 30,343 |
| 150 | CONTROL AND REPORTING CENTER (CRC).....                | 13,292 13,292 |
| 151 | AIRBORNE WARNING AND CONTROL SYSTEM (AWACS).....       | 86,644 86,644 |
| 152 | TACTICAL AIRBORNE CONTROL SYSTEMS.....                 | 2,442 2,442   |
| 154 | COMBAT AIR INTELLIGENCE SYSTEM ACTIVITIES.....         | 10,911 15,911 |
| 155 | TACTICAL AIR CONTROL PARTY--MOD.....                   | 11,843 11,843 |
| 156 | C2ISR TACTICAL DATA LINK.....                          | 1,515 1,515   |
| 157 | DCAPES.....  | 14,979 14,979 |
| 158 | SEEK EAGLE.....  | 25,308 25,308 |
| 159 | USAF MODELING AND SIMULATION.....                      | 16,666 16,666 |
| 160 | WARGAMING AND SIMULATION CENTERS.....                  | 4,245 4,245   |
| 161 | DISTRIBUTED TRAINING AND EXERCISES.....                | 3,886 3,886   |
| 162 | MISSION PLANNING SYSTEMS.....                          | 71,785 71,785 |
| 164 | AF OFFENSIVE CYBERSPACE OPERATIONS.....                | 25,025 25,025 |
| 165 | AF DEFENSIVE CYBERSPACE OPERATIONS.....                | 29,439 39,439 |
| 168 | GLOBAL SENSOR INTEGRATED ON NETWORK (GSIN).....        | 3,470 3,470   |
| 169 | NUCLEAR PLANNING AND EXECUTION SYSTEM (NPES).....      | 4,060 4,060   |
| 175 | SPACE SUPERIORITY INTELLIGENCE.....                    | 13,880 12,380 |
| 176 | E-4B NATIONAL AIRBORNE OPERATIONS CENTER (NAOC).....   | 30,948 26,048 |
| 177 | FAMILY OF ADVANCED BLoS TERMINALS (FAB-T).....         | 42,378 42,378 |
| 178 | MINIMUM ESSENTIAL EMERGENCY COMMUNICATIONS NETWORK.... | 47,471 40,171 |
| 179 | INFORMATION SYSTEMS SECURITY PROGRAM.....              | 46,388 37,388 |
| 180 | GLOBAL COMBAT SUPPORT SYSTEM.....                      | 52 52         |
| 181 | GLOBAL FORCE MANAGEMENT - DATA INITIATIVE.....         | 2,099 2,099   |
| 184 | AIRBORNE SIGINT ENTERPRISE.....                        | 90,762 90,762 |
| 187 | GLOBAL AIR TRAFFIC MANAGEMENT (GATM).....              | 4,354 4,354   |
| 188 | SATELLITE CONTROL NETWORK (SPACE).....                 | 15,624 14,624 |
| 189 | WEATHER SERVICE.....                                   | 19,974 19,974 |

(IN THOUSANDS OF DOLLARS)

|  | BUDGET<br>REQUEST | FINAL<br>BILL |
|--|-------------------|---------------|
| 190 AIR TRAFFIC CONTROL, APPROACH, & LANDING SYSTEM (ATC).                 | 9,770             | 17,770        |
| 191 AERIAL TARGETS.....  | 3,051             | 3,051         |
| 194 SECURITY AND INVESTIGATIVE ACTIVITIES.....                             | 405               | 405           |
| 195 ARMS CONTROL IMPLEMENTATION.....                                       | 4,844             | 4,844         |
| 196 DEFENSE JOINT COUNTERINTELLIGENCE ACTIVITIES.....                      | 339               | 339           |
| 199 SPACE AND MISSILE TEST AND EVALUATION CENTER.....                      | 3,989             | 3,989         |
| 200 SPACE INNOVATION, INTEGRATION AND RAPID TECHNOLOGY<br>DEVELOPMENT..... | 3,070             | 1,570         |
| 201 INTEGRATED BROADCAST SERVICE.....                                      | 8,833             | 8,833         |
| 202 SPACELIFT RANGE SYSTEM (SPACE).....                                    | 11,867            | 21,867        |
| 203 DRAGON U-2.....  | 37,217            | 37,217        |
| 204 ENDURANCE UNMANNED AERIAL VEHICLES.....                                | ---               | 50,000        |
| 205 AIRBORNE RECONNAISSANCE SYSTEMS.....                                   | 3,841             | 13,841        |
| 206 MANNED RECONNAISSANCE SYSTEMS.....                                     | 20,975            | 20,975        |
| 207 DISTRIBUTED COMMON GROUND/SURFACE SYSTEMS.....                         | 18,902            | 18,902        |
| 208 RQ-4 UAV.....  | 256,307           | 244,807       |
| 209 NETWORK-CENTRIC COLLABORATIVE TARGET (TIARA).....                      | 22,610            | 22,610        |
| 211 NATO AGS.....  | 38,904            | 38,904        |
| 212 SUPPORT TO DCGS ENTERPRISE.....  | 23,084            | 23,084        |
| 213 ADVANCED EVALUATION PROGRAM.....                                       | 116,143           | ---           |
| 214 GPS III SPACE SEGMENT.....   | 141,888           | 171,888       |



(IN THOUSANDS OF DOLLARS)

|     | BUDGET<br>REQUEST   | FINAL<br>BILL |
|-----|---|---------------|
| 215 | INTERNATIONAL INTELLIGENCE TECHNOLOGY AND<br>ARCHITECTURES..... | 2,360 2,360   |
| 216 | JSPOC MISSION SYSTEM.....                                       | 72,889 72,889 |
| 217 | RAPID CYBER ACQUISITION.....                                    | 4,280 4,280   |
| 218 | NCMC -TW/AA SYSTEM.....   | 4,951 4,951   |
| 219 | NUDET DETECTION SYSTEM (SPACE).....                             | 21,093 21,093 |
| 220 | SPACE SITUATION AWARENESS OPERATIONS.....                       | 35,002 35,002 |
| 222 | SHARED EARLY WARNING (SEW).....                                 | 6,366 6,366   |
| 223 | C-130 AIRLIFT SQUADRON.....                                     | 15,599 15,599 |
| 224 | C-5 AIRLIFT SQUADRONS.....                                      | 66,146 66,146 |
| 225 | C-17 AIRCRAFT.....  | 12,430 12,430 |
| 226 | C-130J PROGRAM.....   | 16,776 16,776 |

(IN THOUSANDS OF DOLLARS)

|      | BUDGET<br>REQUEST                                      | FINAL<br>BILL |            |
|------|--|---------------|------------|
| 227  | LARGE AIRCRAFT IR COUNTERMEASURES (LAIRCM).....        | 5,166         | 5,166      |
| 228  | KC-10S.....  | ---           | 3,500      |
| 229  | OPERATIONAL SUPPORT AIRLIFT.....                       | 13,817        | 13,817     |
| 230  | CV-22.....   | 16,702        | 16,702     |
| 231  | SPECIAL TACTICS / COMBAT CONTROL.....                  | 7,164         | 7,164      |
| 232  | DEPOT MAINTENANCE (NON-IF).....                        | 1,518         | 1,518      |
| 233  | LOGISTICS INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY (LOGIT).....          | 61,676        | 57,676     |
| 238  | SUPPORT SYSTEMS DEVELOPMENT.....                       | 9,128         | 9,128      |
| 235  | OTHER FLIGHT TRAINING.....                             | 1,653         | 1,653      |
| 236  | OTHER PERSONNEL ACTIVITIES.....                        | 57            | 57         |
| 237  | JOINT PERSONNEL RECOVERY AGENCY.....                   | 3,663         | 3,663      |
| 238  | CIVILIAN COMPENSATION PROGRAM.....                     | 3,735         | 3,735      |
| 239  | PERSONNEL ADMINISTRATION.....                          | 5,157         | 5,157      |
| 240  | AIR FORCE STUDIES AND ANALYSIS AGENCY.....             | 1,523         | 1,523      |
| 242  | FINANCIAL MANAGEMENT INFORMATION SYSTEMS DEVELOPMENT.. | 10,581        | 10,581     |
|      | TOTAL, OPERATIONAL SYSTEMS DEVELOPMENT.....            | 4,365,499     | 4,175,846  |
| 9999 | CLASSIFIED PROGRAMS.....                               | 13,091,557    | 12,817,707 |
|      | TOTAL, RESEARCH, DEVELOPMENT, TEST & EVAL, AIR FORCE   | 28,112,251    | 27,788,548 |

EXPLANATION OF PROJECT LEVEL ADJUSTMENTS  
[In thousands of dollars]

| R-1   | Budget Request | Final Bill     |
|---|----------------|----------------|
| <b>1 DEFENSE RESEARCH SCIENCES</b>  | <b>340,812</b> | <b>380,812</b> |
| Program increase - basic research   |                | 40,000         |
| <b>2 UNIVERSITY RESEARCH INITIATIVES</b>  | <b>145,044</b> | <b>150,044</b> |
| Program increase  |                | 5,000          |
| <b>4 MATERIALS</b>  | <b>126,152</b> | <b>159,152</b> |
| Program increase - electronics, optics and survivability  |                | 8,000          |
| Program increase - structures, propulsion, and subsystems   |                | 5,000          |
| Program increase - Air Force education and outreach program                                       |                | 10,000         |
| Program increase - coating technologies   |                | 4,000          |
| Program increase - certification of advanced materials  |                | 6,000          |
| <b>5 AEROSPACE VEHICLE TECHNOLOGIES</b>   | <b>122,831</b> | <b>132,831</b> |
| Program increase - hypersonic vehicle structures  |                | 10,000         |
| <b>7 AEROSPACE PROPULSION</b>   | <b>185,671</b> | <b>195,671</b> |
| Program increase - aerospace power technology   |                | 5,000          |
| Program increase  |                | 5,000          |
| <b>8 AEROSPACE SENSORS</b>  | <b>155,174</b> | <b>162,674</b> |
| Program increase - electronic component technology  |                | 4,000          |
| Program increase - spectrum monitoring  |                | 3,500          |
| <b>12 DOMINANT INFORMATION SCIENCES AND METHODS</b>   | <b>161,650</b> | <b>166,650</b> |
| Program increase  |                | 5,000          |
| <b>14 ADVANCED MATERIALS FOR WEAPON SYSTEMS</b>   | <b>35,137</b>  | <b>53,137</b>  |
| Program increase - metals affordability research  |                | 17,000         |
| Program increase - protective equipment   |                | 1,000          |
| <b>18 AEROSPACE PROPULSION AND POWER TECHNOLOGY</b>   | <b>94,594</b>  | <b>109,594</b> |
| Program increase - silicon carbide research   |                | 15,000         |
| <b>19 ELECTRONIC COMBAT TECHNOLOGY</b>  | <b>58,250</b>  | <b>66,150</b>  |
| Improved GPS - Department requested realignment of funds from lines 38, 54, 57, 121, 137, and 148 |                | 7,900          |
| <b>20 ADVANCED SPACECRAFT TECHNOLOGY</b>  | <b>61,593</b>  | <b>71,593</b>  |
| Program increase  |                | 10,000         |
| <b>23 CONVENTIONAL WEAPONS TECHNOLOGY</b>   | <b>102,009</b> | <b>107,009</b> |
| Program increase  |                | 5,000          |
| <b>24 ADVANCED WEAPONS TECHNOLOGY</b>   | <b>39,064</b>  | <b>49,064</b>  |
| Program increase  |                | 10,000         |
| <b>25 MANUFACTURING TECHNOLOGY PROGRAM</b>  | <b>46,344</b>  | <b>62,344</b>  |
| Program increase - additive manufacturing   |                | 10,000         |
| Program increase  |                | 6,000          |
| <b>33 ICBM DEM/VAL</b>  | <b>108,663</b> | <b>113,663</b> |
| Program growth  |                | -5,000         |
| Program increase - solid rocket motor technology  |                | 10,000         |
| <b>34 POLLUTION PREVENTION DEM/VAL</b>  | <b>0</b>       | <b>3,500</b>   |
| Program increase - aviation ground equipment  |                | 3,500          |

| R-1 |   | Budget Request | Final Bill                           |
|-----|---|----------------|--------------------------------------|
| 35  | <b>LONG RANGE STRIKE-BOMBER</b><br>Forward financing  | 1,358,309      | 1,338,309<br>-20,000                 |
| 37  | <b>TECHNOLOGY TRANSFER</b><br>Program increase  | 3,368          | 8,368<br>5,000                       |
| 38  | <b>HARD AND DEEPLY BURIED TARGET DEFEAT SYSTEM (HDBTDS)</b><br>Improved GPS - Department requested realignment of funds to lines 19 and 48 and RDTE,N line 139  | 74,308         | 54,708<br>-19,600                    |
| 39  | <b>WEATHER SYSTEM FOLLOW-ON</b><br>Unjustified request<br>Program increase - commercial weather pilot program   | 118,953        | 93,953<br>-30,000<br>5,000           |
| 42  | <b>OPERATIONALLY RESPONSIVE SPACE</b><br>Program increase - maintain fiscal year 2016 funding level   | 7,921          | 18,421<br>10,500                     |
| 43  | <b>TECH TRANSITION PROGRAM</b><br>Program increase - alternative energy research<br>Program increase - logistics technologies<br>Program increase - counter electronics high powered microwave advanced missile project | 347,304        | 385,304<br>20,000<br>12,000<br>6,000 |
| 48  | <b>NAVSTAR GPS (USER EQUIPMENT) (SPACE)</b><br>Unjustified cost growth<br>Improved GPS - Department requested realignment of funds from lines 38,54,57,121,137, and 148   | 278,147        | 309,047<br>-4,000<br>34,900          |
| 54  | <b>ELECTRONIC WARFARE DEVELOPMENT</b><br>Improved GPS - Department requested realignment of funds to RDTE,AF lines 19 and 48 and RDTE,N line 139<br>Forward financing   | 12,476         | 5,176<br>-3,300<br>-4,000            |
| 57  | <b>SMALL DIAMETER BOMB</b><br>Improved GPS - Department requested realignment of funds to RDTE,AF lines 19 and 48 and RDTE,N line 139<br>Forward financing  | 54,838         | 39,138<br>-7,800<br>-7,900           |
| 62  | <b>SBIRS HIGH</b><br>Unjustified request  | 181,966        | 161,966<br>-20,000                   |
| 65  | <b>AGILE COMBAT SUPPORT</b><br>CE readiness - forward financing<br>Program increase   | 53,680         | 50,680<br>-15,000<br>12,000          |
| 68  | <b>COMBAT TRAINING RANGES</b><br>Forward financing  | 77,409         | 68,409<br>-9,000                     |
| 70  | <b>EELV - EMD (SPACE)</b><br>Program increase   | 296,572        | 396,572<br>100,000                   |
| 76  | <b>KC-46</b><br>EMD funds excess to need (ECO)  | 261,724        | 229,924<br>-31,800                   |
| 77  | <b>ADVANCED PILOT TRAINING</b><br>EMD schedule slip   | 12,377         | 7,377<br>-5,000                      |
| 78  | <b>COMBAT RESCUE HELICOPTER (HH-60 RECAP)</b><br>Forward financing  | 319,331        | 273,331<br>-46,000                   |

| R-1 |   | Budget Request | Final Bill                           |
|-----|---|----------------|--------------------------------------|
| 80  | <b>ADVANCED EHF MILSATCOM (SPACE)</b><br>Unjustified request  | 259,131        | 229,131<br>-30,000                   |
| 81  | <b>POLAR MILSATCOM (SPACE)</b><br>Unjustified request   | 50,815         | 45,815<br>-5,000                     |
| 82  | <b>WIDEBAND GLOBAL SATCOM (SPACE)</b><br>COMSATCOM pilot program<br>COMSATCOM Pathfinder 3 - transfer from SP,AF line 5<br>Prior year carryover | 41,632         | 76,632<br>10,000<br>30,000<br>-5,000 |
| 83  | <b>AIR &amp; SPACE OPERATIONS CENTER 10.2</b><br>AOC 10.2 program delays  | 28,911         | 21,911<br>-7,000                     |
| 84  | <b>B-2 DEFENSIVE MANAGEMENT SYSTEM</b><br>EMD excess funds  | 315,615        | 289,015<br>-26,600                   |
| 86  | <b>F-15 EPAWSS</b><br>Excess funds  | 256,669        | 250,669<br>-6,000                    |
| 90  | <b>PRESIDENTIAL AIRCRAFT REPLACEMENT</b><br>Preliminary design funding early to need  | 351,220        | 322,220<br>-29,000                   |
| 91  | <b>AUTOMATED TEST SYSTEMS</b><br>Program growth   | 19,062         | 14,562<br>-4,500                     |
| 97  | <b>TEST AND EVALUATION SUPPORT</b><br>Program increase  | 661,417        | 676,417<br>15,000                    |
| 99  | <b>SPACE TEST PROGRAM</b><br>Program increase   | 27,070         | 42,070<br>15,000                     |
| 102 | <b>REQUIREMENTS ANALYSIS &amp; MATURATION</b><br>Program increase   | 29,100         | 34,100<br>5,000                      |
| 104 | <b>SPACE AND MISSILE CENTER CIVILIAN WORKFORCE</b><br>Prior year carryover  | 176,666        | 171,666<br>-5,000                    |
| 111 | <b>SPECIALIZED UNDERGRADUATE FLIGHT TRAINING</b><br>Program increase - remotely piloted aircraft training                                       | 15,427         | 18,427<br>3,000                      |
| 118 | <b>HC/MC-130 RECAP</b><br>Block 8.1 forward financing   | 13,987         | 8,987<br>-5,000                      |
| 119 | <b>B-52 SQUADRONS</b><br>Program increase   | 78,267         | 83,267<br>5,000                      |
| 121 | <b>B-1B SQUADRONS</b><br>Improved GPS - Department requested realignment of funds to lines<br>19 and 48 and RDTE,N line 139                     | 5,830          | 3,930<br>-1,900                      |
| 122 | <b>B-2 SQUADRONS</b><br>AEHF strategic comms  | 152,458        | 127,458<br>-25,000                   |
| 123 | <b>MINUTEMAN SQUADRONS</b><br>ASU excess funds  | 182,958        | 178,958<br>-4,000                    |
| 126 | <b>WORLDWIDE JOINT STRATEGIC COMMUNICATIONS</b><br>Program increase - nuclear command, control, and communications<br>development               | 6,042          | 13,042<br>7,000                      |

| R-1   | Budget Request | Final Bill                             |
|---|----------------|--|
| 131 MQ-9<br>Program growth  | 151,373        | 138,373<br>-13,000                     |
| 133 A-10 SQUADRONS<br>Funding excess to need  | 14,853         | 4,853<br>-10,000                       |
| 134 F-16 SQUADRONS<br>Operational flight program funding excess to need   | 132,795        | 120,195<br>-12,600                     |
| 137 F-22 SQUADRONS<br>Improved GPS - Department requested realignment of funds to lines<br>19 and 48 and RDTE,N line 139<br>Small projects unjustified growth<br>Program increase - F-22 software | 387,564        | 376,464<br>-8,100<br>-15,000<br>12,000 |
| 138 F-35 SQUADRONS<br>Follow-on modernization ahead of need   | 153,045        | 76,713<br>-76,332                      |
| 148 JASSM<br>Improved GPS - Department requested realignment of funds to lines<br>19 and 48 and RDTE,N line 139   | 30,002         | 21,902<br>-8,100                       |
| 149 AIR AND SPACE OPERATIONS CENTER<br>AOC weapon system modification new start early to need<br>AOC 10.1 - Air Force requested transfer of weapon system<br>modification new start funds         | 37,621         | 30,343<br>-12,278<br>5,000             |
| 154 COMBAT AIR INTELLIGENCE SYSTEM<br>Program increase  | 10,911         | 15,911<br>5,000                        |
| 165 AF DEFENSIVE CYBERSPACE OPERATIONS<br>Program increase  | 29,439         | 39,439<br>10,000                       |
| 175 SPACE SUPERIORITY INTELLIGENCE<br>Unjustified request   | 13,880         | 12,380<br>-1,500                       |
| 176 E-4B NAOC<br>Recap - excess funds   | 30,948         | 26,048<br>-4,900                       |
| 178 MEECN<br>GASNT Increment 2 - excess funds   | 47,471         | 40,171<br>-7,300                       |
| 179 INFORMATION SYSTEMS SECURITY PROGRAM<br>Forward financing   | 46,388         | 37,388<br>-9,000                       |
| 188 SATELLITE CONTROL NETWORK (SPACE)<br>Underexecution   | 15,624         | 14,624<br>-1,000                       |
| 190 ATCALs<br>Program increase  | 9,770          | 17,770<br>8,000                        |
| 200 SPACE INNOVATION, INTEGRATION AND RAPID TECHNOLOGY<br>DEVELOPMENT<br>Unjustified request  | 3,070          | 1,570<br>-1,500                        |
| 202 SPACELIFT RANGE SYSTEM (SPACE)<br>Program increase - space launch range services and capability   | 11,867         | 21,867<br>10,000                       |
| 204 ENDURANCE UAV<br>Program increase   | 0              | 50,000<br>50,000                       |

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| <b>R-1</b>  | <b>Budget Request</b> | <b>Final Bill</b> |
|---|-----------------------|-------------------|
| <b>205 AIRBORNE RECONNAISSANCE SYSTEMS</b>                    | <b>3,841</b>          | <b>13,841</b>     |
| Program increase - wide area surveillance                     |                       | 10,000            |
| <b>208 RQ-4</b>   | <b>256,307</b>        | <b>244,807</b>    |
| Forward financing   |                       | -11,500           |
| <b>213 ADVANCED EVALUATION PROGRAM</b>                        | <b>116,143</b>        | <b>0</b>          |
| Program decrease  |                       | -116,143          |
| <b>214 GPS III SPACE SEGMENT</b>                              | <b>141,888</b>        | <b>171,888</b>    |
| Program increase - operational M-code risk mitigation for OCS |                       | 30,000            |
| <b>228 KC-10</b>  | <b>0</b>              | <b>3,500</b>      |
| Continue Mode 5 program                                       |                       | 3,500             |
| <b>233 LOGIT</b>  | <b>61,676</b>         | <b>57,676</b>     |
| Contract savings  |                       | -4,000            |
| <b>999 CLASSIFIED PROGRAMS</b>                                | <b>13,091,557</b>     | <b>12,817,707</b> |
| Classified adjustment   |                       | -273,850          |

**LONG RANGE STRIKE BOMBER**

The Inspector General of the Department of Defense is directed to conduct an evaluation and submit a report as described under this heading in Senate Report 114-263 not later than 180 days after the enactment of this Act. In addition, the agreement designates the long range strike bomber program as a congressional special interest item for purposes of transfer of funds and prior approval reprogramming procedures.

**JOINT SURVEILLANCE TARGET ATTACK RADAR  
SYSTEM RECAPITALIZATION**

The agreement includes a provision that prohibits the obligation or expenditure of

funds provided for the Joint Surveillance Target Attack Radar System (JSTARS) recapitalization program on pre-milestone B activities after March 31, 2018. The agreement fully funds the request of \$128,019,000 for the program, of which only \$68,000,000 is required to conclude sufficient progress on radar risk reduction activities. The Secretary of the Air Force should apply the remaining funds to other risk reduction activities and the source selection process to accelerate entry into the engineering and manufacturing development (EMD) phase of the program.

The Secretary of the Air Force and the Under Secretary of Defense (Acquisition,

Technology, and Logistics) are directed to provide a briefing to the congressional defense committees not later than 90 days after the enactment of this Act on a compressed acquisition schedule and funding profile for the JSTARS recapitalization program to achieve initial operational capability and full operational capability as early as possible. The briefing shall detail the schedule for the EMD phase including source selection and contract award for EMD.

**RESEARCH, DEVELOPMENT, TEST AND  
EVALUATION, DEFENSE-WIDE**

The agreement on items addressed by either the House or the Senate is as follows:



(IN THOUSANDS OF DOLLARS)

|  | BUDGET<br>REQUEST                                      | FINAL<br>BILL |           |
|--|--|---------------|-----------|
| RESEARCH, DEVELOPMENT, TEST & EVAL, DEFENSE-WIDE |  |               |           |
| BASIC RESEARCH                                   |  |               |           |
| 1  | DTRA UNIVERSITY STRATEGIC PARTNERSHIP BASIC RESEARCH.. | 35,436        | 35,436    |
| 2  | DEFENSE RESEARCH SCIENCES.....                         | 362,297       | 362,297   |
| 3  | BASIC RESEARCH INITIATIVES.....                        | 36,654        | 68,154    |
| 4  | BASIC OPERATIONAL MEDICAL RESEARCH SCIENCE.....        | 57,791        | 57,791    |
| 5  | NATIONAL DEFENSE EDUCATION PROGRAM.....                | 69,345        | 79,345    |
| 6  | HISTORICALLY BLACK COLLEGES & UNIV (HBCU).....         | 23,572        | 33,572    |
| 7  | CHEMICAL AND BIOLOGICAL DEFENSE PROGRAM.....           | 44,800        | 44,800    |
|  | TOTAL, BASIC RESEARCH.....                             | 629,895       | 681,395   |
| APPLIED RESEARCH                                 |  |               |           |
| 8  | JOINT MUNITIONS TECHNOLOGY.....                        | 17,745        | 17,745    |
| 9  | BIOMEDICAL TECHNOLOGY.....                             | 115,213       | 115,213   |
| 10   | DEFENSE TECHNOLOGY INNOVATION.....                     | 30,000        | 10,000    |
| 11   | LINCOLN LABORATORY RESEARCH PROGRAM.....               | 48,269        | 48,269    |
| 12   | APPLIED RESEARCH FOR ADVANCEMENT S&T PRIORITIES.....   | 42,206        | 42,206    |
| 13   | INFORMATION AND COMMUNICATIONS TECHNOLOGY.....         | 353,635       | 353,635   |
| 14   | BIOLOGICAL WARFARE DEFENSE.....                        | 21,250        | 21,250    |
| 15   | CHEMICAL AND BIOLOGICAL DEFENSE PROGRAM.....           | 188,715       | 193,715   |
| 16   | CYBER SECURITY RESEARCH.....                           | 12,183        | 12,183    |
| 17   | TACTICAL TECHNOLOGY.....                               | 313,843       | 313,843   |
| 18   | MATERIALS AND BIOLOGICAL TECHNOLOGY.....               | 220,456       | 220,456   |
| 19   | ELECTRONICS TECHNOLOGY.....                            | 221,911       | 211,911   |
| 20   | WEAPONS OF MASS DESTRUCTION DEFEAT TECHNOLOGIES.....   | 154,857       | 154,857   |
| 21   | SOFTWARE ENGINEERING INSTITUTE.....                    | 8,420         | 8,420     |
| 22   | SPECIAL OPERATIONS TECHNOLOGY DEVELOPMENT.....         | 37,820        | 46,220    |
|  | TOTAL, APPLIED RESEARCH.....                           | 1,786,523     | 1,769,923 |

(IN THOUSANDS OF DOLLARS)

|    | BUDGET<br>REQUEST   | FINAL<br>BILL |         |
|----|---|---------------|---------|
| 23 | ADVANCED TECHNOLOGY DEVELOPMENT<br>JOINT MUNITIONS ADVANCED TECH INSENSITIVE MUNITIONS AD | 23,902        | 23,902  |
| 25 | COMBATING TERRORISM TECHNOLOGY SUPPORT.....   | 73,002        | 115,502 |
| 26 | FOREIGN COMPARATIVE TESTING.....  | 19,343        | 19,343  |
| 27 | COUNTERPROLIFERATION INITIATIVES--PROLIF PREV & DEFEAT                                    | 266,444       | 266,444 |
| 28 | ADVANCED CONCEPTS AND PERFORMANCE ASSESSMENT.....   | 17,880        | 15,015  |
| 30 | WEAPONS TECHNOLOGY.....   | 71,843        | 49,643  |
| 31 | ADVANCED C4ISR.....   | 3,626         | 3,626   |
| 32 | ADVANCED RESEARCH.....  | 23,433        | 23,433  |
| 33 | JOINT DOD-DOE MUNITIONS TECHNOLOGY DEVELOPMENT.....                                       | 17,256        | 17,256  |
| 35 | SPECIAL PROGRAM--MDA TECHNOLOGY.....  | 83,745        | 11,795  |
| 36 | ADVANCED AEROSPACE SYSTEMS.....   | 182,327       | 182,327 |
| 37 | SPACE PROGRAMS AND TECHNOLOGY.....  | 175,240       | 160,240 |
| 38 | ANALYTIC ASSESSMENTS.....   | 12,048        | 12,048  |
| 39 | ADVANCED INNOVATIVE ANALYSIS AND CONCEPTS.....  | 57,020        | 57,020  |
| 40 | COMMON KILL VEHICLE TECHNOLOGY.....   | ---           | 56,513  |
| 41 | TECHNOLOGY INNOVATION.....  | 39,923        | 19,923  |
| 42 | CHEMICAL AND BIOLOGICAL DEFENSE PROGRAM - ADVANCED DEV                                    | 127,941       | 132,941 |
| 43 | RETRACT LARCH.....  | 181,977       | 181,977 |
| 44 | JOINT ELECTRONIC ADVANCED TECHNOLOGY.....   | 22,030        | 22,030  |
| 45 | JOINT CAPABILITY TECHNOLOGY DEMONSTRATIONS.....   | 148,184       | 132,184 |
| 46 | NETWORKED COMMUNICATIONS CAPABILITIES.....  | 9,331         | 9,331   |
| 47 | DEFENSE-WIDE MANUFACTURING SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY PROG                                    | 158,398       | 158,398 |
| 48 | MANUFACTURING TECHNOLOGY PROGRAM.....   | 31,259        | 41,259  |
| 49 | EMERGING CAPABILITIES TECHNOLOGY DEVELOPMENT.....   | 49,895        | 55,895  |
| 50 | GENERIC LOGISTICS R&D TECHNOLOGY DEMONSTRATIONS.....                                      | 11,011        | 40,011  |
| 52 | STRATEGIC ENVIRONMENTAL RESEARCH PROGRAM.....   | 65,078        | 65,078  |
| 53 | MICROELECTRONIC TECHNOLOGY DEVELOPMENT AND SUPPORT....                                    | 97,826        | 89,826  |

(IN THOUSANDS OF DOLLARS)

|    |  | BUDGET<br>REQUEST | FINAL<br>BILL |
|----|--|-------------------|---------------|
| 54 | JOINT WARFIGHTING PROGRAM.....   | 7,848             | 4,848         |
| 55 | ADVANCED ELECTRONICS TECHNOLOGIES.....                                   | 49,807            | 49,807        |
| 56 | COMMAND, CONTROL AND COMMUNICATIONS SYSTEMS.....                         | 155,081           | 155,081       |
| 57 | NETWORK-CENTRIC WARFARE TECHNOLOGY.....                                  | 428,894           | 419,894       |
| 58 | SENSOR TECHNOLOGY.....   | 241,288           | 241,288       |
| 59 | DEFENSE RAPID INNOVATION PROGRAM.....                                    | ---               | 250,000       |
| 60 | SOFTWARE ENGINEERING INSTITUTE.....                                      | 14,264            | 14,264        |
| 61 | QUICK REACTION SPECIAL PROJECTS.....                                     | 74,943            | 79,943        |
| 63 | ENGINEERING SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY.....                                  | 17,659            | 22,659        |
| 64 | TEST & EVALUATION SCIENCE & TECHNOLOGY.....                              | 87,135            | 92,135        |
| 65 | OPERATIONAL ENERGY CAPABILITY IMPROVEMENT.....                           | 37,329            | 42,329        |
| 66 | CWMD SYSTEMS.....  | 44,836            | 21,236        |
| 67 | SPECIAL OPERATIONS ADVANCED TECHNOLOGY DEVELOPMENT....                   | 61,620            | 90,620        |
|    | TOTAL, ADVANCED TECHNOLOGY DEVELOPMENT.....                              | 3,190,666         | 3,447,064     |
|    | DEMONSTRATION & VALIDATION   |                   |               |
| 68 | NUCLEAR AND CONVENTIONAL PHYSICAL SECURITY EQUIPMENT..                   | 28,498            | 26,498        |
| 69 | WALKOFF.....   | 89,643            | 89,643        |
| 71 | ACQUISITION ENTERPRISE DATA AND INFORMATION SERVICES..                   | 2,136             | 2,136         |
| 72 | ENVIRONMENTAL SECURITY TECHNICAL CERTIFICATION PROGRAM                   | 52,491            | 46,491        |
| 73 | BALLISTIC MISSILE DEFENSE TERMINAL DEFENSE SEGMENT....                   | 206,834           | 201,834       |
| 74 | BALLISTIC MISSILE DEFENSE MIDCOURSE DEFENSE SEGMENT...                   | 862,080           | 967,780       |
| 75 | CHEMICAL AND BIOLOGICAL DEFENSE PROGRAM.....                             | 138,187           | 138,187       |
| 76 | BALLISTIC MISSILE DEFENSE SENSORS.....                                   | 230,077           | 221,977       |
| 77 | BALLISTIC MISSILE DEFENSE ENABLING PROGRAMS.....                         | 401,594           | 426,594       |
| 78 | SPECIAL PROGRAMS - MDA.....  | 321,607           | 304,677       |
| 79 | AEGIS BMD.....   | 959,066           | 919,066       |
| 80 | SPACE SURVEILLANCE & TRACKING SYSTEM.....                                | 32,129            | 32,129        |
| 81 | BALLISTIC MISSILE DEFENSE SYSTEM SPACE PROGRAMS.....                     | 20,690            | 20,690        |
| 82 | BALLISTIC MISSILE DEFENSE COMMAND AND CONTROL, BATTLE<br>MANAGEMENT..... | 439,617           | 433,278       |

(IN THOUSANDS OF DOLLARS)

|  | BUDGET<br>REQUEST | FINAL<br>BILL |
|--|-------------------|---------------|
| 83 BALLISTIC MISSILE DEFENSE JOINT WARFIGHTER SUPPORT . . . . .                      | 47,776            | 47,776        |
| 84 BALLISTIC MISSILE DEFENSE INTERGRATION AND OPERATIONS<br>CENTER (MDIOC) . . . . . | 54,750            | 54,750        |
| 85 REGARDING TRENCH . . . . .  | 8,785             | 8,785         |
| 86 SEA BASED X-BAND RADAR (SBX) . . . . .  | 68,787            | 85,787        |
| 87 ISRAELI COOPERATIVE PROGRAMS . . . . .  | 103,835           | 268,735       |
| 88 BALLISTIC MISSILE DEFENSE TEST . . . . .  | 293,441           | 294,441       |
| 89 BALLISTIC MISSILE DEFENSE TARGETS . . . . .                                       | 563,576           | 531,476       |
| 90 HUMANITARIAN DEMINING . . . . .   | 10,007            | 10,007        |
| 91 COALITION WARFARE . . . . .   | 10,126            | 10,126        |
| 92 DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE CORROSION PROGRAM . . . . .                                 | 3,893             | 13,893        |
| 93 TECHNOLOGY MATURATION INITIATIVES . . . . .                                       | 90,266            | 86,392        |
| 94 MISSILE DEFEAT PROJECT . . . . .  | 45,000            | 45,000        |
| 95 ADVANCED INNOVATIVE TECHNOLOGIES . . . . .  | 844,870           | 834,870       |
| 97 DOD UNMANNED AIRCRAFT SYSTEM (UAS) COMMON DEVELOPMENT .                           | 3,320             | 7,320         |
| 99 WARGAMING AND SUPPORT FOR STRATEGIC ANALYSIS (SSA) . . . .                        | 4,000             | 4,000         |
| 102 JOINT C5 CAPABILITY DEVELOPMENT, INTEGRATION AND<br>INTEROPERABILITY . . . . .   | 23,642            | 23,642        |
| 104 LONG RANGE DISCRIMINATION RADAR . . . . .  | 162,012           | 170,112       |
| 105 IMPROVED HOMELAND DEFENSE INTERCEPTORS . . . . .                                 | 274,148           | 219,346       |
| 106 BMD TERMINAL DEFENSE SEGMENT TEST . . . . .                                      | 63,444            | 58,444        |
| 107 AEGIS BMD TEST . . . . .   | 95,012            | 95,012        |
| 108 BALLISTIC MISSILE DEFENSE SENSOR TEST . . . . .                                  | 83,250            | 88,150        |
| 109 LAND-BASED SM-3 (LBSM3) . . . . .  | 43,293            | 43,293        |
| 110 AEGIS SM-3 BLOCK IIA CO-DEVELOPMENT . . . . .                                    | 106,038           | 106,038       |
| 111 BALLISTIC MISSILE DEFENSE MIDCOURSE DEFENSE SEGMENT<br>TEST . . . . .            | 56,481            | 62,781        |
| 112 MULTI-OBJECT KILL VEHICLE . . . . .  | 71,513            | ---           |
| 114 JOINT ELECTROMAGNETIC TECHNOLOGY (JET) PROGRAM . . . . .                         | 2,636             | 2,636         |
| 115 CYBER SECURITY INITIATIVE . . . . .  | 969               | 969           |
| 115X RAPID PROTOTYPING PROGRAM . . . . .   | ---               | 100,000       |
| TOTAL, DEMONSTRATION & VALIDATION . . . . .  | 6,919,519         | 7,104,761     |

(IN THOUSANDS OF DOLLARS)

|  | BUDGET<br>REQUEST | FINAL<br>BILL |
|--|-------------------|---------------|
| -----  |                   |               |
| ENGINEERING & MANUFACTURING DEVELOPMENT                    |                   |               |
| 116 NUCLEAR AND CONVENTIONAL PHYSICAL SECURITY EQUIPMENT.. | 10,324            | 10,324        |
| 117 PROMPT GLOBAL STRIKE CAPABILITY DEVELOPMENT.....       | 181,303           | 161,303       |
| 118 CHEMICAL AND BIOLOGICAL DEFENSE PROGRAM.....           | 266,231           | 281,231       |
| 120 JOINT TACTICAL INFORMATION DISTRIBUTION SYSTEM (JTIDS) | 16,288            | 16,288        |
| 121 WEAPONS OF MASS DESTRUCTION DEFEAT CAPABILITIES.....   | 4,568             | 4,568         |
| 122 INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY DEVELOPMENT.....                | 11,505            | 11,505        |
| 123 HOMELAND PERSONNEL SECURITY INITIATIVE.....            | 1,658             | 1,658         |
| 124 DEFENSE EXPORTABILITY PROGRAM.....                     | 2,920             | 2,920         |
| 126 DOD ENTERPRISE SYSTEMS DEVELOPMENT AND DEMONSTRATION.. | 12,631            | 12,631        |
| 128 DEFENSE AGENCY INITIATIVES FINANCIAL SYSTEM.....       | 26,657            | 26,657        |
| 129 DEFENSE RETIRED AND ANNUITANT PAY SYSTEM (DRAS).....   | 4,949             | 4,949         |
| 130 TRUSTED FOUNDRY.....                                   | 69,000            | 69,000        |
| 131 DEFENSE-WIDE ELECTRONIC PROCUREMENT CAPABILITY.....    | 9,881             | 8,681         |
| 132 GLOBAL COMBAT SUPPORT SYSTEM.....                      | 7,600             | 7,600         |
| 133 DOD ENTERPRISE ENERGY INFORMATION MANAGEMENT (EEIM)... | 2,703             | 2,703         |
|  | -----             | -----         |
| TOTAL, ENGINEERING & MANUFACTURING DEVELOPMENT.....        | 628,218           | 622,018       |
| RDT&E MANAGEMENT SUPPORT                                   |                   |               |
| 134 DEFENSE READINESS REPORTING SYSTEM (DRRS).....         | 4,678             | 4,678         |
| 135 JOINT SYSTEMS ARCHITECTURE DEVELOPMENT.....            | 4,499             | 3,099         |
| 136 CENTRAL TEST AND EVALUATION INVESTMENT DEVELOPMENT.... | 219,199           | 219,199       |
| 137 ASSESSMENTS AND EVALUATIONS.....                       | 28,706            | 28,706        |
| 138 MISSION SUPPORT.....                                   | 69,244            | 69,244        |
| 139 JOINT MISSION ENVIRONMENT TEST CAPABILITY (JMETC)..... | 87,080            | 67,080        |
| 140 TECHNICAL STUDIES, SUPPORT AND ANALYSIS.....           | 23,069            | 21,469        |
| 142 JOINT INTEGRATED AIR AND MISSILE DEFENSE ORGANIZATION. | 32,759            | 32,759        |
| 143 CLASSIFIED PROGRAM USD(P).....                         | ---               | 130,000       |
| 144 SYSTEMS ENGINEERING.....                               | 32,429            | 32,429        |
| 145 STUDIES AND ANALYSIS SUPPORT.....                      | 3,797             | 2,797         |
| 146 NUCLEAR MATTERS - PHYSICAL SECURITY.....               | 5,302             | 5,302         |
| 147 SUPPORT TO NETWORKS AND INFORMATION INTEGRATION.....   | 7,246             | 7,246         |
| 148 GENERAL SUPPORT TO USD (INTELLIGENCE).....             | 1,874             | 1,874         |

(IN THOUSANDS OF DOLLARS)

|      | BUDGET<br>REQUEST   | FINAL<br>BILL |         |
|------|---|---------------|---------|
| 149  | CHEMICAL AND BIOLOGICAL DEFENSE PROGRAM.....                                | 85,754        | 85,754  |
| 158  | SMALL BUSINESS INNOVATION RESEARCH/TECHNOLOGY TRANSFER                      | 2,187         | 2,187   |
| 159  | DEFENSE TECHNOLOGY ANALYSIS.....  | 22,650        | 25,650  |
| 160  | DEFENSE TECHNICAL INFORMATION CENTER (DTIC).....                            | 43,834        | 43,834  |
| 161  | R&D IN SUPPORT OF DOD ENLISTMENT, TESTING & EVALUATION                      | 22,240        | 15,240  |
| 162  | DEVELOPMENT TEST AND EVALUATION.....  | 19,541        | 21,541  |
| 163  | MANAGEMENT HEADQUARTERS (RESEARCH & DEVELOPMENT).....                       | 4,759         | 4,759   |
| 164  | MANAGEMENT HEADQUARTERS DEFENSE TECHNICAL INFORMATION<br>CENTER (DTIC)..... | 4,400         | 4,400   |
| 165  | BUDGET AND PROGRAM ASSESSMENTS.....   | 4,014         | 4,014   |
| 166  | OPERATIONS SECURITY (OPSEC).....  | 2,072         | 2,072   |
| 167  | JOINT STAFF ANALYTICAL SUPPORT.....   | 7,464         | 5,464   |
| 170  | SUPPORT TO INFORMATION OPERATIONS (IO) CAPABILITIES...                      | 857           | 857     |
| 171  | DEFENSE MILITARY DECEPTION PROGRAM OFFICE.....                              | 916           | 916     |
| 172  | COMBINED ADVANCED APPLICATIONS.....   | 15,336        | 15,336  |
| 173  | CYBER INTELLIGENCE.....   | 18,523        | 10,523  |
| 175  | COCOM EXERCISE ENGAGEMENT AND TRAINING TRANSFORMATION.                      | 34,384        | 29,984  |
| 176  | MANAGEMENT HEADQUARTERS - MDA.....  | 31,160        | 31,160  |
| 179  | JOINT SERVICE PROVIDER (JSP).....   | 827           | 827     |
| 9999 | CLASSIFIED PROGRAMS.....  | 56,799        | 56,799  |
|      | TOTAL, RDT&E MANAGEMENT SUPPORT.....  | 897,599       | 987,199 |
| 181  | OPERATIONAL SYSTEMS DEVELOPMENT<br>ENTERPRISE SECURITY SYSTEM (ESS).....    | 4,241         | 4,241   |
| 182  | REGIONAL INTERNATIONAL OUTREACH & PARTNERSHIP FOR PEAC                      | 1,424         | 1,424   |
| 183  | OVERSEAS HUMANITARIAN ASSISTANCE SHARED INFORMATION SY                      | 287           | 287     |
| 184  | INDUSTRIAL BASE ANALYSIS AND SUSTAINMENT SUPPORT.....                       | 16,195        | 16,195  |
| 185  | OPERATIONAL SYSTEMS DEVELOPMENT.....  | 4,194         | 4,194   |
| 186  | GLOBAL THEATER SECURITY COOPERATION MANAGEMENT.....                         | 7,861         | 7,861   |
| 187  | CHEMICAL AND BIOLOGICAL DEFENSE (OPERATIONAL SYSTEMS D                      | 33,361        | 33,361  |
| 189  | PLANNING AND DECISION AID SYSTEM.....                                       | 3,038         | 3,038   |
| 190  | C4I INTEROPERABILITY.....   | 57,501        | 57,501  |

(IN THOUSANDS OF DOLLARS)

|     | BUDGET<br>REQUEST                                      | FINAL<br>BILL   |
|-----|--|-----------------|
| 192 | JOINT/ALLIED COALITION INFORMATION SHARING.....        | 5,935 5,509     |
| 196 | NATIONAL MILITARY COMMAND SYSTEM-WIDE SUPPORT.....     | 575 575         |
| 197 | DEFENSE INFO INFRASTRUCTURE ENGINEERING & INTEGRATION. | 18,041 18,041   |
| 198 | LONG HAUL COMMUNICATIONS (DCS).....                    | 13,994 13,994   |
| 199 | MINIMUM ESSENTIAL EMERGENCY COMMUNICATIONS NETWORK.... | 12,206 12,206   |
| 200 | PUBLIC KEY INFRASTRUCTURE (PKI).....                   | 34,314 34,314   |
| 201 | KEY MANAGEMENT INFRASTRUCTURE (KMI).....               | 36,602 36,602   |
| 202 | INFORMATION SYSTEMS SECURITY PROGRAM.....              | 8,876 8,876     |
| 203 | INFORMATION SYSTEMS SECURITY PROGRAM.....              | 159,068 161,068 |
| 204 | GLOBAL COMMAND AND CONTROL SYSTEM.....                 | 24,438 21,438   |
| 205 | JOINT SPECTRUM CENTER (DEFENSE SPECTRUM ORGANIZATION). | 13,197 13,197   |
| 207 | JOINT INFORMATION ENVIRONMENT (JIE).....               | 2,789 2,789     |
| 209 | FEDERAL INVESTIGATIVE SERVICES INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY. | 75,000 75,000   |
| 210 | TELEPORT PROGRAM.....                                  | 657 657         |
| 215 | CYBER SECURITY INITIATIVE.....                         | 1,553 1,553     |
| 220 | POLICY R&D PROGRAMS.....                               | 6,204 3,204     |
| 221 | NET CENTRICITY.....                                    | 17,971 17,971   |
| 223 | DISTRIBUTED COMMON GROUND/SURFACE SYSTEMS.....         | 5,415 5,415     |
| 226 | DISTRIBUTED COMMON GROUND/SURFACE SYSTEMS.....         | 3,030 3,030     |
| 229 | INSIDER THREAT.....                                    | 5,034 5,034     |
| 230 | HOMELAND DEFENSE TECHNOLOGY TRANSFER PROGRAM.....      | 2,037 7,037     |
| 236 | INTELLIGENCE MISSION DATA (IMD).....                   | 13,800 13,800   |
| 238 | PACIFIC DISASTER CENTERS.....                          | 1,754 1,754     |
| 239 | DEFENSE PROPERTY ACCOUNTABILITY SYSTEM.....            | 2,154 2,154     |
| 240 | MANAGEMENT HEADQUARTERS (JCS).....                     | 826 826         |
| 241 | MQ-9 UAV.....  | 17,804 17,804   |
| 244 | SPECIAL OPERATIONS AVIATION SYSTEMS ADVANCED DEV.....  | 159,143 158,253 |
| 245 | SPECIAL OPERATIONS INTELLIGENCE SYSTEMS DEVELOPMENT... | 7,958 5,958     |
| 246 | SOF OPERATIONAL ENHANCEMENTS.....                      | 64,895 54,895   |
| 247 | WARRIOR SYSTEMS.....                                   | 44,885 65,885   |
| 248 | SPECIAL PROGRAMS.....                                  | 1,949 1,949     |

(IN THOUSANDS OF DOLLARS)

|  | BUDGET<br>REQUEST | FINAL<br>BILL |
|--|-------------------|---------------|
| 249 UNMANNED ISR.....                                | 22,117            | 22,117        |
| 250 SOF TACTICAL VEHICLES.....                       | 3,316             | 3,316         |
| 251 SOF MARITIME SYSTEMS.....                        | 54,577            | 54,577        |
| 252 SOF GLOBAL VIDEO SURVEILLANCE ACTIVITIES.....    | 3,841             | 3,841         |
| 253 SOF OPERATIONAL ENHANCEMENTS INTELLIGENCE.....   | 11,834            | 11,834        |
| TOTAL, OPERATIONAL SYSTEMS DEVELOPMENT.....          | 985,891           | 994,575       |
| 999 CLASSIFIED PROGRAMS.....                         | 3,270,515         | 3,221,615     |
| DARPA UNDISTRIBUTED REDUCTION.....                   | ---               | -50,000       |
| TOTAL, RESEARCH, DEVELOPMENT, TEST & EVAL, DEF-WIDE. | 18,308,826        | 18,778,550    |



EXPLANATION OF PROJECT LEVEL ADJUSTMENTS  
[In thousands of dollars]

| R-1  | Budget Request | Final Bill     |
|--|----------------|----------------|
| <b>3 BASIC RESEARCH INITIATIVES</b>                            | <b>36,654</b>  | <b>68,154</b>  |
| Program increase   |                | 31,500         |
| <b>5 NATIONAL DEFENSE EDUCATION PROGRAM</b>                    | <b>69,345</b>  | <b>79,345</b>  |
| Program increase   |                | 10,000         |
| <b>6 HISTORICALLY BLACK COLLEGES &amp; UNIVERSITIES (HBCU)</b> | <b>23,572</b>  | <b>33,572</b>  |
| Program increase   |                | 10,000         |
| <b>10 DEFENSE TECHNOLOGY INNOVATION</b>                        | <b>30,000</b>  | <b>10,000</b>  |
| Program decrease   |                | -20,000        |
| <b>15 CHEMICAL AND BIOLOGICAL DEFENSE PROGRAM</b>              | <b>188,715</b> | <b>193,715</b> |
| Program increase   |                | 5,000          |
| <b>19 ELECTRONICS TECHNOLOGY</b>                               | <b>221,911</b> | <b>211,911</b> |
| Unjustified growth   |                | -10,000        |
| <b>22 SOF TECHNOLOGY DEVELOPMENT</b>                           | <b>37,820</b>  | <b>46,220</b>  |
| Program increase   |                | 3,400          |
| Program increase - thermal signature management technology     |                | 5,000          |
| <b>25 COMBATING TERRORISM TECHNOLOGY SUPPORT</b>               | <b>73,002</b>  | <b>115,502</b> |
| Program increase - Israeli tunneling                           |                | 42,500         |
| <b>28 ADVANCED CONCEPTS AND PERFORMANCE ASSESSMENT</b>         | <b>17,880</b>  | <b>15,015</b>  |
| Test delays  |                | -2,865         |
| <b>30 WEAPONS TECHNOLOGY</b>                                   | <b>71,843</b>  | <b>49,643</b>  |
| Directed energy research unjustified growth                    |                | -22,200        |
| <b>35 SPECIAL PROGRAM - MDA TECHNOLOGY</b>                     | <b>83,745</b>  | <b>11,795</b>  |
| Program decrease   |                | -71,950        |
| <b>37 SPACE PROGRAMS AND TECHNOLOGY</b>                        | <b>175,240</b> | <b>160,240</b> |
| Unjustified growth   |                | -15,000        |
| <b>40 COMMON KILL VEHICLE TECHNOLOGY</b>                       | <b>0</b>       | <b>56,513</b>  |
| MOKV - transfer from line 112                                  |                | 56,513         |
| <b>41 TECHNOLOGY INNOVATION</b>                                | <b>39,923</b>  | <b>19,923</b>  |
| Classified program adjustment                                  |                | -20,000        |
| <b>CHEMICAL AND BIOLOGICAL DEFENSE PROGRAM - ADVANCED</b>      |                |                |
| <b>42 DEVELOPMENT</b>  | <b>127,941</b> | <b>132,941</b> |
| Program increase   |                | 5,000          |
| <b>45 JOINT CAPABILITY TECHNOLOGY DEMONSTRATIONS</b>           | <b>148,184</b> | <b>132,184</b> |
| Program decrease   |                | -16,000        |
| <b>48 MANUFACTURING TECHNOLOGY PROGRAM</b>                     | <b>31,259</b>  | <b>41,259</b>  |
| Program increase   |                | 10,000         |
| <b>49 EMERGING CAPABILITIES TECHNOLOGY DEVELOPMENT</b>         | <b>49,895</b>  | <b>55,895</b>  |
| Program increase   |                | 6,000          |

| R-1   | Budget Request | Final Bill     |
|---|----------------|----------------|
| <b>50 GENERIC LOGISTICS R&amp;D TECHNOLOGY DEMONSTRATIONS</b> | <b>11,011</b>  | <b>40,011</b>  |
| Program increase  |                | 4,000          |
| Program increase - national security technology accelerator   |                | 25,000         |
| <b>53 MICROELECTRONIC TECHNOLOGY DEVELOPMENT</b>              | <b>97,826</b>  | <b>89,826</b>  |
| Unobligated balances  |                | -8,000         |
| <b>54 JOINT WARFIGHTING PROGRAM</b>                           | <b>7,848</b>   | <b>4,848</b>   |
| Prior year carryover  |                | -3,000         |
| <b>57 NETWORK-CENTRIC WARFARE TECHNOLOGY</b>                  | <b>428,894</b> | <b>419,894</b> |
| Program decrease  |                | -9,000         |
| <b>59 DEFENSE RAPID INNOVATION FUND</b>                       | <b>0</b>       | <b>250,000</b> |
| Program increase  |                | 250,000        |
| <b>61 QUICK REACTION SPECIAL PROJECTS</b>                     | <b>74,943</b>  | <b>79,943</b>  |
| Forward financing   |                | -5,000         |
| Program increase  |                | 10,000         |
| <b>63 ENGINEERING SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY</b>                  | <b>17,659</b>  | <b>22,659</b>  |
| Program increase  |                | 5,000          |
| <b>64 TEST &amp; EVALUATION SCIENCE &amp; TECHNOLOGY</b>      | <b>87,135</b>  | <b>92,135</b>  |
| Program increase  |                | 5,000          |
| <b>65 OPERATIONAL ENERGY CAPABILITY IMPROVEMENT</b>           | <b>37,329</b>  | <b>42,329</b>  |
| Program increase  |                | 5,000          |
| <b>66 CWMD SYSTEMS</b>  | <b>44,836</b>  | <b>21,236</b>  |
| Program decrease  |                | -23,600        |
| <b>SPECIAL OPERATIONS ADVANCED TECHNOLOGY</b>                 |                |                |
| <b>67 DEVELOPMENT</b>   | <b>61,620</b>  | <b>90,620</b>  |
| Program increase  |                | 29,000         |
| <b>NUCLEAR AND CONVENTIONAL PHYSICAL SECURITY</b>             |                |                |
| <b>68 EQUIPMENT</b>   | <b>28,498</b>  | <b>26,498</b>  |
| Unobligated balances  |                | -2,000         |
| <b>ENVIRONMENTAL SECURITY TECHNICAL CERTIFICATION</b>         |                |                |
| <b>72 PROGRAM</b>   | <b>52,491</b>  | <b>46,491</b>  |
| Unobligated balances  |                | -6,000         |
| <b>73 BALLISTIC MISSILE DEFENSE TERMINAL DEFENSE SEGMENT</b>  | <b>206,834</b> | <b>201,834</b> |
| THAAD development previously funded efforts                   |                | -5,000         |
| <b>74 BALLISTIC MISSILE DEFENSE MIDCOURSE DEFENSE SEGMENT</b> | <b>862,080</b> | <b>967,780</b> |
| Software delays   |                | -5,000         |
| Program increase  |                | 110,700        |
| <b>76 BALLISTIC MISSILE DEFENSE SENSORS</b>                   | <b>230,077</b> | <b>221,977</b> |
| LRDR program office - transfer to line 104                    |                | -8,100         |
| <b>77 BALLISTIC MISSILE DEFENSE ENABLING PROGRAMS</b>         | <b>401,594</b> | <b>426,594</b> |
| Program increase - cyber training and enhancements            |                | 25,000         |
| <b>78 SPECIAL PROGRAMS - MDA</b>                              | <b>321,607</b> | <b>304,677</b> |
| Program decrease  |                | -16,930        |

| R-1  | Budget Request | Final Bill     |
|--|----------------|----------------|
| <b>79 AEGIS BMD</b>  | <b>959,066</b> | <b>919,066</b> |
| Aegis BMD 6.x development excess growth  |                | -10,000        |
| SM-3 IIA development excess growth   |                | -20,000        |
| SM-3 Block IIA FTM-29 flight test integration not required due to program delays |                | -10,000        |
| <b>82 BALLISTIC MISSILE DEFENSE C2BMC</b>  | <b>439,617</b> | <b>433,278</b> |
| Development and deployment unauthorized prior year funding                       |                | -7,239         |
| Communications unjustified growth  |                | -3,000         |
| Program increase - FTG-11 test acceleration                                      |                | 3,900          |
| <b>86 SEA BASED X-BAND RADAR (SBX)</b>   | <b>68,787</b>  | <b>85,787</b>  |
| Test previously completed  |                | -3,000         |
| Program increase - reliability improvements and maintenance                      |                | 20,000         |
| <b>87 ISRAELI COOPERATIVE PROGRAMS</b>   | <b>103,835</b> | <b>268,735</b> |
| Israeli Upper Tier   |                | 29,100         |
| Israeli Arrow program  |                | 56,500         |
| Short range ballistic missile defense  |                | 79,300         |
| <b>88 BMD TESTS</b>  | <b>293,441</b> | <b>294,441</b> |
| FTT-18 and FTT-15 efficiencies   |                | -2,000         |
| Program increase - tech refresh  |                | 3,000          |
| <b>89 BMD TARGETS</b>  | <b>563,576</b> | <b>531,476</b> |
| Test delays  |                | -500           |
| MRBM T3C2 contract award delay   |                | -40,900        |
| Program increase - FTG-11 test acceleration                                      |                | 9,300          |
| <b>92 DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE CORROSION PROGRAM</b>                                | <b>3,893</b>   | <b>13,893</b>  |
| Program increase   |                | 10,000         |
| <b>93 TECHNOLOGY MATURATION INITIATIVES</b>                                      | <b>90,266</b>  | <b>86,392</b>  |
| Directed energy prototype development unjustified growth                         |                | -3,874         |
| <b>95 ADVANCED INNOVATIVE TECHNOLOGIES</b>                                       | <b>844,870</b> | <b>834,870</b> |
| Program decrease   |                | -10,000        |
| <b>DOD UNMANNED AIRCRAFT SYSTEM (UAS) COMMON</b>                                 |                |                |
| <b>97 DEVELOPMENT</b>  | <b>3,320</b>   | <b>7,320</b>   |
| Program increase   |                | 4,000          |
| <b>104 LONG RANGE DISCRIMINATION RADAR</b>                                       | <b>162,012</b> | <b>170,112</b> |
| LRDR program office - transfer from line 76                                      |                | 8,100          |
| <b>105 IMPROVED HOMELAND DEFENSE INTERCEPTORS</b>                                | <b>274,148</b> | <b>219,346</b> |
| Schedule delay   |                | -30,000        |
| MD97 FTG-18 RKV flight test unit long lead materials early to need               |                | -4,000         |
| MD97 C3 booster lack of requirements and acquisition strategy                    |                | -20,802        |
| <b>BALLISTIC MISSILE DEFENSE TERMINAL DEFENSE SEGMENT</b>                        |                |                |
| <b>106 TEST</b>  | <b>63,444</b>  | <b>58,444</b>  |
| Test delays  |                | -5,000         |
| <b>108 BALLISTIC MISSILE DEFENSE SENSORS TEST</b>                                | <b>83,250</b>  | <b>88,150</b>  |
| Program increase - FTG-11 test acceleration                                      |                | 4,900          |

| R-1  | Budget Request | Final Bill     |
|--|----------------|----------------|
| <b>BALLISTIC MISSILE DEFENSE MIDCOURSE DEFENSE SEGMENT</b>   |                |                |
| <b>111 TEST</b>  | <b>56,481</b>  | <b>62,781</b>  |
| Program increase - FTG-11 test acceleration                  |                | 6,300          |
| <b>112 MULTI-OBJECT KILL VEHICLE</b>                         | <b>71,513</b>  | <b>0</b>       |
| Change to acquisition strategy                               |                | -15,000        |
| MOKV - transfer to line 40                                   |                | -56,513        |
| <b>I15X RAPID PROTOTYPING PROGRAM</b>                        | <b>0</b>       | <b>100,000</b> |
| Program increase   |                | 100,000        |
| <b>117 PROMPT GLOBAL STRIKE CAPABILITY DEVELOPMENT</b>       | <b>181,303</b> | <b>161,303</b> |
| Program rephase due to schedule slip                         |                | -20,000        |
| <b>118 CHEMICAL AND BIOLOGICAL DEFENSE PROGRAM</b>           | <b>266,231</b> | <b>281,231</b> |
| Program increase - chemical weapon detection                 |                | 15,000         |
| <b>131 DEFENSE-WIDE ELECTRONIC PROCUREMENT CAPABILITY</b>    | <b>9,881</b>   | <b>8,681</b>   |
| Prior year carryover   |                | -1,200         |
| <b>135 JOINT SYSTEMS ARCHITECTURE DEVELOPMENT</b>            | <b>4,499</b>   | <b>3,099</b>   |
| Prior year carryover   |                | -1,400         |
| <b>139 JOINT MISSION ENVIRONMENT TEST CAPABILITY (JMETC)</b> | <b>87,080</b>  | <b>67,080</b>  |
| Eliminate program growth                                     |                | -20,000        |
| <b>140 TECHNICAL STUDIES, SUPPORT AND ANALYSIS</b>           | <b>23,069</b>  | <b>21,469</b>  |
| Prior year carryover   |                | -1,600         |
| <b>143 CLASSIFIED PROGRAM USD(P)</b>                         | <b>0</b>       | <b>130,000</b> |
| Classified adjustment  |                | 130,000        |
| <b>145 STUDIES AND ANALYSIS SUPPORT</b>                      | <b>3,797</b>   | <b>2,797</b>   |
| Eliminate program growth                                     |                | -1,000         |
| <b>159 DEFENSE TECHNOLOGY ANALYSIS</b>                       | <b>22,650</b>  | <b>25,650</b>  |
| Program increase   |                | 3,000          |
| <b>R&amp;D IN SUPPORT OF DOD ENLISTMENT, TESTING &amp;</b>   |                |                |
| <b>161 EVALUATION</b>  | <b>22,240</b>  | <b>15,240</b>  |
| Eliminate program growth                                     |                | -7,000         |
| <b>162 DEVELOPMENT TEST AND EVALUATION</b>                   | <b>19,541</b>  | <b>21,541</b>  |
| Program increase   |                | 2,000          |
| <b>167 JOINT STAFF ANALYTICAL SUPPORT</b>                    | <b>7,464</b>   | <b>5,464</b>   |
| Delayed new start contract award                             |                | -2,000         |
| <b>173 CYBER INTELLIGENCE</b>                                | <b>18,523</b>  | <b>10,523</b>  |
| Eliminate program growth                                     |                | -8,000         |
| <b>COCOM EXERCISE ENGAGEMENT AND TRAINING</b>                |                |                |
| <b>175 TRANSFORMATION</b>                                    | <b>34,384</b>  | <b>29,984</b>  |
| Program decrease   |                | -4,400         |
| <b>192 JOINT/ALLIED COALITION INFORMATION SHARING</b>        | <b>5,935</b>   | <b>5,509</b>   |
| Prior year carryover   |                | -426           |

| R-1   | Budget Request   | Final Bill       |
|---|------------------|------------------|
| <b>203 INFORMATION SYSTEMS SECURITY PROGRAM</b>                       | <b>159,068</b>   | <b>161,068</b>   |
| Program increase - Sharkseer  |                  | 2,000            |
| <b>204 GLOBAL COMMAND AND CONTROL SYSTEM</b>                          | <b>24,438</b>    | <b>21,438</b>    |
| Eliminate program growth  |                  | -3,000           |
| <b>220 POLICY R&amp;D PROGRAMS</b>                                    | <b>6,204</b>     | <b>3,204</b>     |
| Prior year carryover  |                  | -3,000           |
| <b>230 HOMELAND DEFENSE TECHNOLOGY TRANSFER PROGRAM</b>               | <b>2,037</b>     | <b>7,037</b>     |
| Program increase  |                  | 5,000            |
| <b>SPECIAL OPERATIONS AVIATION SYSTEMS ADVANCED</b>                   |                  |                  |
| <b>244 DEVELOPMENT</b>  | <b>159,143</b>   | <b>158,253</b>   |
| Special Operation mission planning environment - prior year carryover |                  | -890             |
| <b>SPECIAL OPERATIONS INTELLIGENCE SYSTEMS</b>                        |                  |                  |
| <b>245 DEVELOPMENT</b>  | <b>7,958</b>     | <b>5,958</b>     |
| Contract award delay  |                  | -2,000           |
| <b>246 SOF OPERATIONAL ENHANCEMENTS</b>                               | <b>64,895</b>    | <b>54,895</b>    |
| Prior year carryover  |                  | -10,000          |
| <b>247 WARRIOR SYSTEMS</b>  | <b>44,885</b>    | <b>65,885</b>    |
| Program increase  |                  | 12,000           |
| Program increase - visual augmentation devices                        |                  | 3,000            |
| Program increase - switchblade systems                                |                  | 6,000            |
| <b>999 CLASSIFIED PROGRAMS</b>  | <b>3,270,515</b> | <b>3,221,615</b> |
| Classified adjustment   |                  | -48,900          |
| <b>DARPA UNDISTRIBUTED REDUCTION</b>                                  |                  | <b>-50,000</b>   |
| DARPA undistributed reduction   |                  | -50,000          |

RAPID PROTOTYPING PROGRAM

The agreement includes \$100,000,000 for a rapid prototyping program. The Secretary of Defense is directed to brief the House and

Senate Appropriations Committees on a plan for execution 20 days prior to transfer or obligation of any funds for this program.

OPERATIONAL TEST AND EVALUATION, DEFENSE

The agreement on items addressed by either the House or the Senate is as follows:

EXPLANATION OF PROJECT LEVEL ADJUSTMENTS  
(In thousands of dollars)

|   | Budget request | Final bill |
|---|----------------|------------|
| OPERATIONAL TEST AND EVALUATION .....                 | 78,047         | 78,047     |
| LIVE FIRE TESTING .....                               | 48,316         | 48,316     |
| OPERATIONAL TEST ACTIVITIES AND ANALYSIS .....        | 52,631         | 60,631     |
| Program increase—threat resource analysis .....       |                | 8,000      |
| TOTAL, OPERATIONAL TEST AND EVALUATION, DEFENSE ..... | 178,994        | 186,994    |

TITLE V—REVOLVING AND MANAGEMENT FUNDS

The agreement provides \$1,511,613,000 in Title V, Revolving and Management Funds.

The agreement on items addressed by either the House or the Senate is as follows:

(IN THOUSANDS OF DOLLARS)

|  | BUDGET<br>REQUEST | FINAL<br>BILL |
|--|-------------------|---------------|
| -----  |                   |               |
| TITLE V  |                   |               |
| REVOLVING AND MANAGEMENT FUNDS                   |                   |               |
| DEFENSE WORKING CAPITAL FUNDS.....               | 1,371,613         | 1,511,613     |
| NATIONAL DEFENSE SEALIFT FUND.....               | ---               | ---           |
| TOTAL, TITLE V, REVOLVING AND MANAGEMENT FUNDS.. | 1,371,613         | 1,511,613     |
|  | =====             | =====         |

DEFENSE WORKING CAPITAL FUNDS

The agreement on items addressed by either the House or the Senate is as follows:

EXPLANATION OF PROJECT LEVEL ADJUSTMENTS  
(In thousands of dollars)

|  | Budget request | Final bill |
|--|----------------|------------|
| WORKING CAPITAL FUND, ARMY .....           | 56,469         | 196,469    |
| Program increase—arsenal initiative .....  |                | 140,000    |
| WORKING CAPITAL FUND, AIR FORCE .....      | 63,967         | 63,967     |
| WORKING CAPITAL FUND, DEFENSE-WIDE .....   | 37,132         | 37,132     |
| DEFENSE WORKING CAPITAL FUND, DECA .....   | 1,214,045      | 1,214,045  |
| TOTAL, DEFENSE WORKING CAPITAL FUNDS ..... | 1,371,613      | 1,511,613  |

TITLE VI—OTHER DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE PROGRAMS

The agreement provides \$35,615,831,000 in Title VI, Other Department of Defense Pro-

grams. The agreement on items addressed by either the House or the Senate is as follows:



(IN THOUSANDS OF DOLLARS)

|   | BUDGET<br>REQUEST | FINAL<br>BILL |
|---|-------------------|---------------|
| -----   |                   |               |
| TITLE VI  |                   |               |
| OTHER DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE PROGRAMS                          |                   |               |
| DEFENSE HEALTH PROGRAM  |                   |               |
| OPERATION AND MAINTENANCE.....                                | 32,231,390        | 31,277,002    |
| PROCUREMENT.....  | 413,219           | 402,161       |
| RESEARCH, DEVELOPMENT, TEST AND EVALUATION.....               | 822,907           | 2,102,107     |
|   | -----             | -----         |
| TOTAL, DEFENSE HEALTH PROGRAM.....                            | 33,467,516        | 33,781,270    |
| CHEMICAL AGENTS AND MUNITIONS DESTRUCTION, DEFENSE            |                   |               |
| OPERATION AND MAINTENANCE.....                                | 147,282           | 119,985       |
| PROCUREMENT.....  | 15,132            | 15,132        |
| RESEARCH, DEVELOPMENT, TEST AND EVALUATION.....               | 388,609           | 388,609       |
|   | -----             | -----         |
| TOTAL, CHEMICAL AGENTS.....                                   | 551,023           | 523,726       |
| DRUG INTERDICTION AND COUNTER-DRUG ACTIVITIES, DEFENSE        | 844,800           | 998,800       |
| JOINT URGENT OPERATIONAL NEEDS FUND.....                      | 99,300            | ---           |
| OFFICE OF THE INSPECTOR GENERAL.....                          | 322,035           | 312,035       |
|   | -----             | -----         |
| TOTAL, TITLE VI, OTHER DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE<br>PROGRAMS..... | 35,284,674        | 35,615,831    |
|   | =====             | =====         |

DEFENSE HEALTH PROGRAM

The agreement on items addressed by either the House or the Senate is as follows:

(IN THOUSANDS OF DOLLARS)

|  | BUDGET<br>REQUEST | FINAL<br>BILL |
|--|-------------------|---------------|
| -----  |                   |               |
| DEFENSE HEALTH PROGRAM                             |                   |               |
| OPERATION AND MAINTENANCE                          |                   |               |
| IN-HOUSE CARE.....                                 | 9,240,160         | 9,159,329     |
| PRIVATE SECTOR CARE.....                           | 15,738,759        | 15,082,759    |
| CONSOLIDATED HEALTH SUPPORT.....                   | 2,367,759         | 2,279,627     |
| INFORMATION MANAGEMENT.....                        | 1,743,749         | 1,737,749     |
| MANAGEMENT ACTIVITIES.....                         | 311,380           | 307,578       |
| EDUCATION AND TRAINING.....                        | 743,231           | 691,458       |
| BASE OPERATIONS/COMMUNICATIONS.....                | 2,086,352         | 2,018,502     |
|  | -----             | -----         |
| SUBTOTAL, OPERATION AND MAINTENANCE.....           | 32,231,390        | 31,277,002    |
| PROCUREMENT  |                   |               |
| INITIAL OUTFITTING.....                            | 20,611            | 20,611        |
| REPLACEMENT AND MODERNIZATION.....                 | 360,727           | 349,669       |
| JOINT OPERATOINAL MEDICINE INFORMATION SYSTEM..... | 2,413             | 2,413         |
| DOD HEALTH MANAGEMENT SYSTEM MODERNIZATION.....    | 29,468            | 29,468        |
|  | -----             | -----         |
| SUBTOTAL, PROCUREMENT.....                         | 413,219           | 402,161       |
| RESEARCH DEVELOPMENT TEST AND EVALUATION           |                   |               |
| RESEARCH.....                                      | 9,097             | 9,097         |
| EXPLORATORY DEVELOPMENT.....                       | 58,517            | 58,517        |
| ADVANCED DEVELOPMENT.....                          | 221,226           | 221,226       |
| DEMONSTRATION/VALIDATION.....                      | 96,602            | 96,602        |
| ENGINEERING DEVELOPMENT.....                       | 364,057           | 364,057       |
| MANAGEMENT AND SUPPORT.....                        | 58,410            | 58,410        |
| CAPABILITIES ENHANCEMENT.....                      | 14,998            | 14,998        |
| UNDISTRIBUTED MEDICAL RESEARCH.....                | ---               | 1,279,200     |
|  | -----             | -----         |
| SUBTOTAL, RESEARCH DEVELOPMENT TEST AND EVALUATION | 822,907           | 2,102,107     |
|  | -----             | -----         |
| TOTAL, DEFENSE HEALTH PROGRAM.....                 | 33,467,516        | 33,781,270    |
|  | =====             | =====         |

**EXPLANATION OF PROJECT LEVEL ADJUSTMENTS**  
[In thousands of dollars]

|  | Budget Request    | Final Bill        |
|--|-------------------|-------------------|
| <b>OPERATION AND MAINTENANCE</b>                             |                   |                   |
| <b>IN-HOUSE CARE</b>   | <b>9,240,160</b>  | <b>9,159,329</b>  |
| Pharmacy supplies unjustified growth                         |                   | -9,000            |
| Overestimation of MTF utilization                            |                   | -63,200           |
| Printing and reproduction excess growth                      |                   | -2,500            |
| Travel unjustified growth                                    |                   | -6,131            |
| <b>PRIVATE SECTOR CARE</b>                                   | <b>15,738,759</b> | <b>15,082,759</b> |
| Pharmacy benefit reform unauthorized                         |                   | 17,000            |
| Health benefit reform unauthorized                           |                   | -57,000           |
| Other costs unjustified growth                               |                   | -73,000           |
| Historical underexecution                                    |                   | -575,000          |
| ABA autism therapy reimbursement                             |                   | 32,000            |
| <b>CONSOLIDATED HEALTH SUPPORT</b>                           | <b>2,367,759</b>  | <b>2,279,627</b>  |
| Therapeutic service dog training program                     |                   | 5,000             |
| Travel unjustified growth                                    |                   | -4,100            |
| Other health activities excess growth                        |                   | -15,000           |
| Historical underexecution                                    |                   | -74,032           |
| <b>INFORMATION MANAGEMENT</b>                                | <b>1,743,749</b>  | <b>1,737,749</b>  |
| Other costs unjustified growth                               |                   | -6,000            |
| <b>MANAGEMENT ACTIVITIES</b>                                 | <b>311,380</b>    | <b>307,578</b>    |
| Travel unjustified growth                                    |                   | -2,232            |
| IT contract support services excess growth                   |                   | -1,570            |
| <b>EDUCATION AND TRAINING</b>                                | <b>743,231</b>    | <b>691,458</b>    |
| Travel unjustified growth                                    |                   | -883              |
| Historical underexecution                                    |                   | -25,517           |
| HPSP reduction not properly accounted                        |                   | -25,373           |
| <b>BASE OPERATIONS AND COMMUNICATIONS</b>                    | <b>2,086,352</b>  | <b>2,018,502</b>  |
| Other costs unjustified growth                               |                   | -1,850            |
| Visual information systems underexecution                    |                   | -2,000            |
| Initial outfitting of new construction ahead of need         |                   | -60,000           |
| Telecommunications contract requirements unjustified growth  |                   | -4,000            |
| <b>TOTAL, OPERATION AND MAINTENANCE</b>                      | <b>32,231,390</b> | <b>31,277,002</b> |
| <b>PROCUREMENT</b>   |                   |                   |
| Initial outfitting of new construction ahead of need         |                   | -9,000            |
| Excess price growth  |                   | -2,058            |
| <b>TOTAL, PROCUREMENT</b>                                    | <b>413,219</b>    | <b>402,161</b>    |
| <b>RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT</b>                              |                   |                   |
| Peer-reviewed alcohol and substance abuse disorders research |                   | 4,000             |
| Peer-reviewed ALS research                                   |                   | 7,500             |
| Peer-reviewed alzheimer research                             |                   | 15,000            |
| Peer-reviewed autism research                                |                   | 7,500             |
| Peer-reviewed bone marrow failure disease research           |                   | 3,000             |
| Peer-reviewed breast cancer research                         |                   | 120,000           |
| Peer-reviewed cancer research                                |                   | 60,000            |

|  | Budget Request | Final Bill       |
|--|----------------|------------------|
| Peer-reviewed Duchenne muscular dystrophy research                     |                | 3,200            |
| Peer-reviewed epilepsy research  |                | 7,500            |
| Peer-reviewed gulf war illness research                                |                | 20,000           |
| Peer-reviewed hearing restoration research                             |                | 10,000           |
| Peer-reviewed kidney cancer research                                   |                | 10,000           |
| Peer-reviewed lung cancer research                                     |                | 12,000           |
| Peer-reviewed lupus research   |                | 5,000            |
| Peer-reviewed medical research   |                | 300,000          |
| Peer-reviewed multiple sclerosis research                              |                | 6,000            |
| Peer-reviewed orthopedic research                                      |                | 30,000           |
| Peer-reviewed ovarian cancer research                                  |                | 20,000           |
| Peer-reviewed prostate cancer research                                 |                | 90,000           |
| Peer-reviewed spinal cord research                                     |                | 30,000           |
| Peer-reviewed reconstructive transplant research                       |                | 12,000           |
| Peer-reviewed tickborne disease research                               |                | 5,000            |
| Peer-reviewed traumatic brain injury and psychological health research |                | 125,000          |
| Peer-reviewed tuberous sclerosis complex research                      |                | 6,000            |
| Peer-reviewed vision research  |                | 15,000           |
| Global HIV/AIDS prevention   |                | 8,000            |
| HIV/AIDS program increase  |                | 12,900           |
| Joint warfighter medical research                                      |                | 50,000           |
| Orthotics and prosthetics outcome research                             |                | 10,000           |
| Trauma clinical research program                                       |                | 10,000           |
| Restore core funding reduction   |                | 264,600          |
| <b>TOTAL, RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT</b>                                 | <b>822,907</b> | <b>2,102,107</b> |

REPROGRAMMING GUIDANCE FOR THE DEFENSE HEALTH PROGRAM

Concerns remain regarding the transfer of funds from the In-House Care budget sub-activity to pay for contractor-provided medical care. To limit such transfers and improve oversight within the Defense Health Program operation and maintenance account, the agreement includes a provision which caps the funds available for Private Sector Care under the TRICARE program subject to prior approval reprogramming procedures. The provision and accompanying explanatory statement language should not be interpreted as limiting the amount of funds that may be transferred to the In-House Care budget sub-activity from other budget sub-activities within the Defense Health Program. In addition, funding for the In-House Care budget sub-activity continues to be designated as a congressional special interest item. Any transfer of funds from the In-House Care budget sub-activity into the Private Sector Care budget sub-activity or any other budget sub-activity requires the Secretary of Defense to follow prior approval reprogramming procedures for operation and maintenance funds.

The Secretary of Defense is directed to provide written notification to the congressional defense committees of cumulative transfers in excess of \$10,000,000 out of the Private Sector Care budget sub-activity not later than fifteen days after such a transfer. Furthermore, the Secretary of Defense is directed to provide a report to the congressional defense committees not later than 30 days after the enactment of this Act that delineates transfers of funds in excess of \$10,000,000, and the dates any transfers occurred, from the Private Sector Care budget sub-activity to any other budget sub-activity groups for fiscal year 2016.

The Assistant Secretary of Defense (Health Affairs) is directed to provide quarterly reports to the congressional defense committees on budget execution data for all of the Defense Health Program budget activities and to adequately reflect changes to the budget activities requested by the Services in future budget submissions.

PEER-REVIEWED CANCER RESEARCH PROGRAM

The agreement provides \$60,000,000 for the peer-reviewed cancer research program to research cancers not addressed in the breast, prostate, ovarian, kidney, and lung cancer research programs.

The funds provided in the peer-reviewed cancer research program are directed to be used to conduct research in the following areas: bladder cancer, brain cancer, colorectal cancer, immunotherapy, listeria-based regimens for cancer, liver cancer, lymphoma, melanoma and other skin can-

cers, mesothelioma, neuroblastoma, pancreatic cancer, pediatric brain tumors, stomach cancer, and cancer in children, adolescents, and young adults.

The reports directed under this heading in House Report 114-577 and Senate Report 114-263 are still required.

PEER-REVIEWED MEDICAL RESEARCH PROGRAM

The agreement provides \$300,000,000 for a peer-reviewed medical research program. The Secretary of Defense, in conjunction with the Service Surgeons General, is directed to select medical research projects of clear scientific merit and direct relevance to military health. Research areas considered under this funding are restricted to the following areas: acute lung injury, antimicrobial resistance, arthritis, burn pit exposure, chronic migraine and post-traumatic headache, congenital heart disease, constrictive bronchiolitis, diabetes, diarrheal diseases, dystonia, early trauma thermal regulation, eating disorders, emerging infectious diseases, epidermolysis bullosa, focal segmental glomerulosclerosis, Fragile X, Guillain-Barre syndrome, hepatitis B and C, hereditary angioedema, hydrocephalus, immunomonitoring of intestinal transplants, inflammatory bowel diseases, influenza, integrative medicine, interstitial cystitis, malaria, metals toxicology, mitochondrial disease, musculoskeletal disorders, nanomaterials for bone regeneration, non-opioid pain management, pancreatitis, pathogen-inactivated dried cryoprecipitate, polycystic kidney disease, post-traumatic osteoarthritis, pulmonary fibrosis, respiratory health, Rett syndrome, rheumatoid arthritis, scleroderma, sleep disorders, spinal muscular atrophy, sustained-release drug delivery, tinnitus, tuberculosis, vaccine development for infectious disease, vascular malformations, and women's heart disease. The additional funding provided under the peer-reviewed medical research program shall be devoted only to the purposes listed above.

ELECTRONIC HEALTH RECORD SYSTEM

Concerns remain with the progress being made by the Departments of Defense and Veterans Affairs to fully develop, procure, and deploy an interoperable electronic health record solution. The two systems must be completely and meaningfully interoperable, and the Under Secretary of Defense (Acquisition, Technology, and Logistics) is encouraged to focus on the overall goal of seamless compatibility between the two Departments' electronic health record systems.

For the necessary oversight of this important program, the Program Executive Officer (PEO) for the Defense Healthcare Management Systems (DHMS) is directed to provide quarterly reports to the congressional defense committees and the Government Ac-

countability Office on the cost and schedule of the program, to include milestones, knowledge points, and acquisition timelines, as well as quarterly obligation reports. These reports should also include any changes to the deployment timeline, including benchmarks, for full operating capability; any refinements to the cost estimate for full operating capability and the total lifecycle cost of the program; an assurance that the acquisition strategy will comply with the acquisition rules, requirements, guidelines, and systems acquisition management practices of the federal government; the status of the effort to achieve interoperability between the electronic health record systems of the Departments of Defense and Veterans Affairs, including the scope, cost, schedule, mapping to health data standards, and performance benchmarks of the interoperable record; and the progress toward developing, implementing, and fielding the interoperable electronic health record throughout the two Departments' medical facilities.

The PEO DHMS is directed to continue briefing the House and Senate Appropriations Committees on a quarterly basis, coinciding with the report submission. Given that full deployment of the new electronic health record is not scheduled until fiscal year 2022, the Department of Defense is expected to continue working on interim modifications and enhancements to the current system to improve interoperability in the near-term. Additionally, the PEO DHMS is directed to provide written notification to the House and Senate Appropriations Committees prior to obligating any contract, or combination of contracts, for electronic health record systems in excess of \$5,000,000.

Additionally, the Director of the Interagency Program Office is directed to continue to provide quarterly briefings on standards development, how those standards are being incorporated by the two Departments, and the progress of interoperability to the House and Senate Appropriations Subcommittees for Defense and Military Construction, Veterans Affairs, and Related Agencies. In an effort to ensure government-wide accountability, the PEO DHMS, in coordination with the appropriate personnel of the Department of Veterans Affairs, is directed to provide the Federal Chief Information Officer of the United States with monthly updates on progress made by the two Departments to reach interoperability and modernize their respective electronic health records.

CHEMICAL AGENTS AND MUNITIONS DESTRUCTION, DEFENSE

The agreement on items addressed by either the House or the Senate is as follows:

EXPLANATION OF PROJECT LEVEL ADJUSTMENTS

(In thousands of dollars)

|   | Budget request | Final bill |
|---|----------------|------------|
| OPERATION AND MAINTENANCE .....   | 147,282        | 119,985    |
| Recovered chemical warfare material project excess to need .....                  |                | - 10,997   |
| Recovered chemical warfare material project Panama operations ahead of need ..... |                | - 16,300   |
| PROCUREMENT .....   | 15,132         | 15,132     |
| RESEARCH, DEVELOPMENT, TEST AND EVALUATION .....                                  | 388,609        | 388,609    |
| TOTAL, CHEMICAL AGENTS AND MUNITIONS DESTRUCTION, DEFENSE .....                   | 551,023        | 523,726    |

DRUG INTERDICTION AND COUNTER-DRUG ACTIVITIES, DEFENSE

The agreement on items addressed by either the House or the Senate is as follows:

EXPLANATION OF PROJECT LEVEL ADJUSTMENTS  
 [In thousands of dollars]

|   | Budget request | Final bill |
|---|----------------|------------|
| COUNTER-NARCOTICS SUPPORT .....                                     | 730,087        | 626,087    |
| Transfer to National Guard counter-drug program .....               |                | -99,000    |
| Transfer to National Guard counter-drug schools .....               |                | -5,000     |
| DRUG DEMAND REDUCTION PROGRAM .....                                 | 114,713        | 118,713    |
| Young Marines—drug demand reduction .....                           |                | 4,000      |
| NATIONAL GUARD COUNTER-DRUG PROGRAM .....                           | 0              | 234,000    |
| Transfer from counter-narcotics support .....                       |                | 99,000     |
| Program increase .....  |                | 135,000    |
| NATIONAL GUARD COUNTER-DRUG SCHOOLS .....                           | 0              | 20,000     |
| Transfer from counter-narcotics support .....                       |                | 5,000      |
| Program increase .....  |                | 15,000     |
| TOTAL, DRUG INTERDICTION AND COUNTER-DRUG ACTIVITIES, DEFENSE ..... | 844,800        | 998,800    |

JOINT URGENT OPERATIONAL NEEDS FUND

The agreement does not recommend funding for the Joint Urgent Operational Needs Fund.

OFFICE OF THE INSPECTOR GENERAL

The agreement on items addressed by either the House or the Senate is as follows:

EXPLANATION OF PROJECT LEVEL ADJUSTMENTS  
 [In thousands of dollars]

|  | Budget request | Final bill |
|--|----------------|------------|
| OPERATION AND MAINTENANCE .....                        | 318,882        | 308,882    |
| Overestimation of civilian full-time equivalents ..... |                | -10,000    |
| RESEARCH, DEVELOPMENT, TEST AND EVALUATION .....       | 3,153          | 3,153      |
| TOTAL, OFFICE OF THE INSPECTOR GENERAL .....           | 322,035        | 312,035    |

OFFICE OF INSPECTOR GENERAL QUARTERLY  
 END STRENGTH REPORTS

The Department of Defense Inspector General is directed to provide quarterly reports

to the congressional defense committees on civilian personnel end strength not later than 15 days after the end of each fiscal quarter.

TITLE VII—RELATED AGENCIES

The agreement provides \$1,029,596,000 in Title VII, Related Agencies. The agreement on items addressed by either the House or the Senate is as follows:

(IN THOUSANDS OF DOLLARS)

|   | BUDGET<br>REQUEST  | FINAL<br>BILL      |
|---|--------------------|--------------------|
| -----   |                    |                    |
| TITLE VII   |                    |                    |
| RELATED AGENCIES  |                    |                    |
| CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE AGENCY RETIREMENT AND DISABILITY<br>SYSTEM FUND..... | 514,000            | 514,000            |
| INTELLIGENCE COMMUNITY MANAGEMENT ACCOUNT (ICMA).....                     | 533,596            | 515,596            |
| TOTAL, TITLE VII, RELATED AGENCIES.....                                   | -----<br>1,047,596 | -----<br>1,029,596 |
|   | =====              | =====              |



CLASSIFIED ANNEX

Adjustments to classified programs are addressed in a separate, detailed, and comprehensive classified annex. The Intelligence Community, the Department of Defense, and other organizations are expected to fully comply with the recommendations and directions in the classified annex accompanying the Department of Defense Appropriations Act, 2017.

CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE AGENCY RETIREMENT AND DISABILITY SYSTEM FUND

The agreement provides \$514,000,000 for the Central Intelligence Agency Retirement and Disability Fund.

INTELLIGENCE COMMUNITY MANAGEMENT ACCOUNT

The agreement provides \$515,596,000, a decrease of \$18,000,000 below the budget request, for the Intelligence Community Management Account.

TITLE VIII—GENERAL PROVISIONS

The agreement incorporates general provisions from the House and Senate versions of the bill which were not amended. Those general provisions that were addressed in the agreement are as follows:

The agreement retains a provision proposed by the House which provides general transfer authority not to exceed \$4,500,000,000. The Senate bill contained a similar provision.

The agreement retains a provision proposed by the House which identifies tables as Explanation of Project Level Adjustments. The Senate bill contained a similar provision.

The agreement modifies a provision proposed by the House which provides for the establishment of a baseline for the application of reprogramming and transfer authorities

for the current fiscal year. The Senate bill contained a similar provision.

The agreement retains a provision proposed by the Senate which places restrictions on multi-year procurement contracts. The House bill contained a similar provision.

The agreement retains a provision proposed by the House regarding management of civilian personnel of the Department of Defense. The Senate bill contained no similar provision.

The agreement retains a provision proposed by the Senate which restricts the use of funds to support any nonappropriated funds activity that procures malt beverages and wine. The House bill contained no similar provision.

The agreement retains a provision proposed by the Senate which provides for the transfer of funds for Mentor-Protégé Programs. The House bill contained a similar provision.

The agreement retains a provision proposed by the House regarding limitations on the use of funds to purchase anchor and mooring chains. The Senate bill contained no similar provision.

The agreement retains a provision proposed by the Senate which makes funds available to maintain competitive rates at the arsenals. The House bill contained no similar provision.

The agreement retains a provision proposed by the House which prohibits the use of funds to demilitarize or dispose of certain small firearms. The Senate bill contained a similar provision.

The agreement retains a provision proposed by the House regarding incentive payments authorized by the Indian Financing Act of 1974. The Senate bill contained a similar provision.

The agreement retains a provision proposed by the House which provides funding

from various appropriations for the Civil Air Patrol Corporation. The Senate bill contained a similar provision.

The agreement modifies a provision proposed by the House which prohibits funding from being used to establish new Department of Defense Federally Funded Research and Development Centers with certain limitations. The Senate bill contained a similar provision.

The agreement retains a provision proposed by the House which prohibits the use of funds to disestablish, close, downgrade from host to extension center, or place a Senior Reserve Officers' Training Corps program on probation. The Senate bill contained no similar provision.

The agreement retains a provision proposed by the Senate which makes permanent the authority for the Defense Intelligence Agency to use funds provided in this Act for the provisioning of information systems. The House bill contained a similar provision.

The agreement retains a provision proposed by the House regarding mitigation of environmental impacts on Indian lands resulting from Department of Defense activities. The Senate bill contained a similar provision.

The agreement retains a provision proposed by the Senate which places restrictions on the use of funds to consolidate or relocate any element of the Air Force Rapid Engineer Deployable Heavy Operational Repair Squadron Engineer. The House bill contained no similar provision.

(RESCISSIONS)

The agreement modifies a provision proposed by the House recommending rescissions and provides for the rescission of \$2,002,622,000. The Senate bill contained a similar provision. The rescissions agreed to are:

2015 Appropriations:

Table listing 2015 Appropriations with categories like Aircraft Procurement, Navy, Weapons Procurement, Navy, Procurement of Ammunition, Navy and Marine Corps, Aircraft Procurement, Air Force, and Other Procurement, Air Force, with corresponding dollar amounts.

2016 Appropriations:

Table listing 2016 Appropriations with categories like Aircraft Procurement, Army, Procurement of Ammunition, Army, Other Procurement, Army, Aircraft Procurement, Navy, Weapons Procurement, Navy, Procurement of Ammunition, Navy and Marine Corps, and Shipbuilding and Conversion, Navy, with corresponding dollar amounts.

|   |             |
|---|-------------|
| LX (R) (AP-CY) .....                                      | 236,000,000 |
| Other Procurement, Navy:                                  |             |
| AQS-20A .....   | 10,810,000  |
| Remote minehunting system .....                           | 44,247,000  |
| Surface combatant HM&E .....                              | 1,317,000   |
| Aircraft Procurement, Air Force:                          |             |
| F-35—AP .....   | 47,000,000  |
| C-130J—AP .....   | 20,000,000  |
| HC-130J .....   | 12,500,000  |
| KC-46A tanker .....                                       | 197,700,000 |
| KC-135 block 40/45 installs .....                         | 9,000,000   |
| KC-135 post production support .....                      | 1,500,000   |
| MC-130J .....   | 28,500,000  |
| Other production changes .....                            | 67,000,000  |
| Missile Procurement, Air Force:                           |             |
| Classified programs .....                                 | 34,700,000  |
| Space Procurement, Air Force:                             |             |
| Evolved expendable launch vehicle .....                   | 100,000,000 |
| Other Procurement, Air Force:                             |             |
| Comsec equipment .....                                    | 10,000,000  |
| Combat training ranges .....                              | 10,000,000  |
| Night vision goggles .....                                | 1,569,000   |
| Classified programs .....                                 | 34,800,000  |
| Procurement, Defense-Wide:                                |             |
| Classified programs .....                                 | 2,600,000   |
| Research, Development, Test and Evaluation, Army:         |             |
| Joint light tactical vehicle .....                        | 5,893,000   |
| Concepts experimentation .....                            | 2,253,000   |
| Information technology development .....                  | 16,700,000  |
| Manpower, personnel, training advanced technology .....   | 2,500,000   |
| Tactical command and control hardware and software .....  | 6,056,000   |
| Research, Development, Test and Evaluation, Navy:         |             |
| Tactical combat training system II .....                  | 9,219,000   |
| Tactical AIM missiles .....                               | 22,000,000  |
| Research, Development, Test and Evaluation, Air Force:    |             |
| Ground based strategic deterrent .....                    | 18,000,000  |
| KC-46 .....   | 375,300,000 |
| Nuclear weapons modernization .....                       | 27,000,000  |
| Integrated Personnel and Pay System .....                 | 26,000,000  |
| Minuteman squadrons .....                                 | 22,000,000  |
| Tactical AIM missiles .....                               | 7,600,000   |
| Airborne Warning and Control System .....                 | 9,000,000   |
| Classified programs .....                                 | 47,650,000  |
| Research, Development, Test and Evaluation, Defense-Wide: |             |
| Defense technology offset .....                           | 51,500,000  |
| Advanced IT services joint program office .....           | 10,000,000  |
| Classified programs .....                                 | 3,000,000   |

The agreement retains a provision proposed by the House which restricts procurement of ball and roller bearings other than those produced by a domestic source and of domestic origin. The Senate bill contained no similar provision.

The agreement retains a provision proposed by the Senate which prohibits the use of funds to retire or divest RQ-4 Global Hawk aircraft. The House bill contained no similar provision.

The agreement retains a provision proposed by the House placing restrictions on funding for competitively bid space launch services. The Senate bill contained a similar provision.

The agreement retains a provision proposed by the House which provides funding to the United Service Organizations and the Red Cross. The Senate bill contained a similar provision.

The agreement modifies a provision proposed by the Senate which prohibits funds from being used to modify Fleet Forces Command command and control relationships. The House bill contained no similar provision.

The agreement retains a provision proposed by the House which restricts funding for repairs and maintenance of military housing units. The Senate bill contained no similar provision.

The agreement modifies a provision proposed by the Senate which directs that up to \$1,000,000 from Operation and Maintenance, Navy shall be available for transfer to the John C. Stennis Center for Public Service Development Trust Fund. The House bill contained no similar provision.

The agreement retains a provision proposed by the Senate which places restrictions on the transfer to any nongovernmental entity certain ammunition held by the Department of Defense. The House bill contained a similar provision.

The agreement retains a provision proposed by the Senate which prohibits funds from being used to separate the National Intelligence Program from the Department of Defense budget. The House bill contained a similar provision.

The agreement modifies a provision proposed by the House which provides a grant to the Fisher House Foundation, Inc. The Senate bill contained no similar provision.

The agreement modifies a provision proposed by the House related to funding for the Israeli Cooperative Defense programs. The Senate bill contained a similar provision.

The agreement modifies a provision proposed by the House which reduces funding due to favorable foreign exchange rates. The Senate bill contained no similar provision.

The agreement retains a provision proposed by the Senate which provides funds for the Asia Pacific Regional Initiative Program for the purpose of enabling the Pacific Command to execute Theater Security Cooperation activities. The House bill contained a similar provision.

The agreement retains a provision proposed by the House which prohibits changes to the Army Contracting Command-New Jersey without prior notification. The Senate bill contained no similar provision.

(RESCISSION)

The agreement modifies a provision proposed by the Senate recommending a rescis-

sion and provides for a rescission of \$531,000,000 from the Defense Workforce Acquisition Fund. The House bill contained no similar provision.

The agreement retains a provision proposed by the Senate which prohibits the use of funds to violate the Child Soldier Prevention Act of 2008. The House bill contained a similar provision.

The agreement retains a provision proposed by the Senate which makes funds available to make grants, conclude cooperative agreements, and supplement other Federal funds to support military infrastructure in Guam. The House bill contained no similar provision.

The agreement modifies a provision proposed by the House which provides that funds appropriated in this Act may be available for the purpose of making remittances and transfers to the Defense Acquisition Workforce Development Fund. The Senate bill contained a similar provision.

The agreement retains a provision proposed by the House related to agreements with the Russian Federation pertaining to United States ballistic missile defense systems. The Senate bill contained a similar provision.

The agreement modifies a provision proposed by the House which provides the Director of National Intelligence with general transfer authority with certain limitations. The Senate bill contained a similar provision.

The agreement modifies a provision proposed by the House which prohibits the transfer of detainees from Naval Station Guantanamo Bay, Cuba except in

accordance with section 1034 of the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2016 (Public Law 114-92) and section 1034 of the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2017 (Public Law 114-328). The Senate bill contained a similar provision.

The agreement retains a provision proposed by the House which prohibits funds from being used for the purchase or manufacture of a United States flag unless such flags are treated as covered items under section 2533a(b) of title 10, U.S.C. The Senate bill contained no similar provision.

The agreement retains a provision proposed by the House that requires the Secretary of Defense to post grant awards on a public website in a searchable format. The Senate bill contained no similar provision.

The agreement retains a provision proposed by the House regarding funding for flight demonstration teams at locations outside the United States. The Senate bill contained no similar provision.

The agreement retains a provision proposed by the House which prohibits the use of funds by the National Security Agency to target United States persons under authorities granted in the Foreign Intelligence Surveillance Act of 1978. The Senate bill contained no similar provision.

The agreement retains a provision proposed by the House which prohibits the use of funds to implement the Arms Trade Treaty until the treaty is ratified by the Senate. The Senate bill contained no similar provision.

The agreement retains a provision proposed by the House which limits the availability of funds authorized for counterterrorism support to foreign partners. The Senate bill contained no similar provision.

The agreement retains a provision proposed by the House which prohibits introducing armed forces into Iraq in contravention of the War Powers Act. The Senate bill contained no similar provision.

The agreement retains a provision proposed by the House which prohibits the use of funds to retire the A-10 fleet. The Senate bill contained no similar provision.

The agreement retains a provision proposed by the House which limits the use of funds for the T-AO(X) program. The Senate bill contained a similar provision.

The agreement modifies a provision proposed by the House which reduces Working Capital Funds to reflect excess cash balances. The Senate bill contained a similar provision.

The agreement modifies a provision proposed by the House which reduces the total

amount appropriated to reflect lower than anticipated fuel costs. The Senate bill contained a similar provision.

The agreement retains a provision proposed by the House which prohibits the use of funds to retire the KC-10 fleet. The Senate bill contained no similar provision.

The agreement retains a provision proposed by the House which prohibits the retirement of EC-130H aircraft. The Senate bill contained no similar provision.

The agreement retains a provision proposed by the House which prohibits the use of funds for gaming or entertainment that involves nude entertainers. The Senate bill contained no similar provision.

The agreement retains a provision proposed by the House which prohibits the use of funds for Base Realignment and Closure. The Senate bill contained no similar provision.

The agreement modifies a provision proposed by the House which grants the Secretary of Defense the authority to use funds for Office of Personnel and Management background investigations. The Senate bill contained a similar provision.

The agreement modifies a provision proposed by the House which restricts the use of funds for the Joint Surveillance Target Attack Radar System recapitalization program for pre-milestone B activities after March 31, 2018. The Senate bill contained no similar provision.

The agreement modifies a provision proposed by the House which prohibits the use of funds to close or transfer from the jurisdiction of the Department of Defense the United States Naval Station Guantanamo Bay. The Senate bill contained no similar provision.

The agreement retains a provision proposed by the House which provides authority to use readiness funds for Zika related activities. The Senate bill contained no similar provision.

The agreement modifies a provision proposed by the House which restricts the use of funds to maintain or establish a computer network unless it blocks pornography. The Senate bill contained no similar provision.

#### (RESCISSION)

The agreement adds a provision which terminates the Ship Modernization, Operations and Sustainment Fund and rescinds unobligated balances. The House and Senate bills contained no similar provisions.

The agreement retains a provision proposed by the House which prohibits the use of funds to provide arms, training, or other assistance to the Azov Battalion. The Senate bill contained no similar provision.

The agreement adds a provision which provides reprogramming authority for the Global Engagement Center. The House and Senate bills contained no similar provisions.

The agreement adds a provision addressing the transfer of funds out of the Defense Acquisition Workforce Development Fund. The House and Senate bills contained no similar provisions.

The agreement adds a provision which provides that the explanatory statement regarding this Act shall have the same effect with respect to allocation of funds and implementation of this Act as if it were a Report of the Committee on Appropriations. The House and Senate bills contained no similar provisions.

The agreement retains a provision proposed by the Senate which prohibits the use of funds to impede certain investigations conducted by Inspectors General funded under this Act. The House bill contained no similar provision.

#### TITLE IX—OVERSEAS CONTINGENCY OPERATIONS/GLOBAL WAR ON TERRORISM

The agreement provides \$61,822,000,000 in Title IX, Overseas Contingency Operations/Global War on Terrorism.

#### REPORTING REQUIREMENTS

The agreement includes a number of reporting requirements related to contingency operations and building capacity efforts. The Secretary of Defense is directed to continue to report incremental costs for all named operations in the Central Command Area of Responsibility on a quarterly basis and to submit, also on a quarterly basis, commitment, obligation, and expenditure data for the Afghanistan Security Forces Fund, the Counter-Islamic State of Iraq and the Levant Train and Equip Fund, and for all security cooperation programs funded under the Defense Security Cooperation Agency in the Operation and Maintenance, Defense-Wide account.

The agreement eliminates the Cost of War reporting requirement for detailed monthly obligation and expenditure data by appropriation account. This reporting requirement is burdensome for the Department of Defense and the information provided is either duplicative of information available through other means or is unnecessary for effective budget oversight.

#### MILITARY PERSONNEL

The agreement on items addressed by either the House or the Senate is as follows:

EXPLANATION OF PROJECT LEVEL ADJUSTMENTS  
[In thousands of dollars]

| M-1   | Budget Request   | Final Bill       |
|---|------------------|------------------|
| <b>MILITARY PERSONNEL, ARMY</b>                       |                  |                  |
| <b>BA-1: PAY AND ALLOWANCES OF OFFICERS</b>           |                  |                  |
| BASIC PAY   | 315,786          | 315,786          |
| RETIRED PAY ACCRUAL                                   | 74,526           | 74,526           |
| BASIC ALLOWANCE FOR HOUSING                           | 133,911          | 133,911          |
| BASIC ALLOWANCE FOR SUBSISTENCE                       | 11,866           | 11,866           |
| INCENTIVE PAYS  | 1,543            | 1,543            |
| SPECIAL PAYS  | 15,411           | 15,411           |
| ALLOWANCES  | 11,970           | 11,970           |
| SEPARATION PAY  | 4,541            | 4,541            |
| SOCIAL SECURITY TAX                                   | 24,158           | 24,158           |
| TOTAL, BA-1   | 593,712          | 593,712          |
| <b>BA-2: PAY AND ALLOWANCES OF ENLISTED PERSONNEL</b> |                  |                  |
| BASIC PAY   | 506,209          | 506,209          |
| RETIRED PAY ACCRUAL                                   | 119,465          | 119,465          |
| BASIC ALLOWANCE FOR HOUSING                           | 255,613          | 255,613          |
| INCENTIVE PAYS  | 959              | 959              |
| SPECIAL PAYS  | 47,347           | 47,347           |
| ALLOWANCES  | 46,094           | 46,094           |
| SEPARATION PAY  | 10,063           | 10,063           |
| SOCIAL SECURITY TAX                                   | 38,725           | 38,725           |
| TOTAL, BA-2   | 1,024,475        | 1,024,475        |
| <b>BA-4: SUBSISTENCE OF ENLISTED PERSONNEL</b>        |                  |                  |
| BASIC ALLOWANCE FOR SUBSISTENCE                       | 59,079           | 59,079           |
| SUBSISTENCE-IN-KIND                                   | 222,742          | 222,742          |
| TOTAL, BA-4   | 281,821          | 281,821          |
| <b>BA-5: PERMANENT CHANGE OF STATION TRAVEL</b>       |                  |                  |
| OPERATIONAL TRAVEL                                    | 32,597           | 32,597           |
| ROTATIONAL TRAVEL                                     | 12,059           | 12,059           |
| TOTAL, BA-5   | 44,656           | 44,656           |
| <b>BA-6: OTHER MILITARY PERSONNEL COSTS</b>           |                  |                  |
| INTEREST ON UNIFORMED SERVICES SAVINGS                | 2,194            | 2,194            |
| DEATH GRATUITIES                                      | 1,200            | 1,200            |
| UNEMPLOYMENT BENEFITS                                 | 89,464           | 89,464           |
| SGLI EXTRA HAZARD PAYMENTS                            | 8,184            | 8,184            |
| TRAUMATIC INJURY PROTECTION COVERAGE                  | 5,872            | 5,872            |
| TOTAL, BA-6   | 106,914          | 106,914          |
| PREVIOUSLY FUNDED REQUIREMENT                         |                  | -102,930         |
| <b>TOTAL, MILITARY PERSONNEL, ARMY</b>                | <b>2,051,578</b> | <b>1,948,648</b> |
| <b>MILITARY PERSONNEL, NAVY</b>                       |                  |                  |
| <b>BA-1: PAY AND ALLOWANCES OF OFFICERS</b>           |                  |                  |
| BASIC PAY   | 58,913           | 58,913           |
| RETIRED PAY ACCRUAL                                   | 13,903           | 13,903           |
| BASIC ALLOWANCE FOR HOUSING                           | 19,879           | 19,879           |
| BASIC ALLOWANCE FOR SUBSISTENCE                       | 2,141            | 2,141            |
| INCENTIVE PAYS  | 480              | 480              |
| SPECIAL PAYS  | 3,128            | 3,128            |

| M-1   | Budget Request | Final Bill     |
|---|----------------|----------------|
| ALLOWANCES  | 7,280          | 7,280          |
| SOCIAL SECURITY TAX                                   | 4,507          | 4,507          |
| TOTAL, BA-1   | 110,231        | 110,231        |
| <b>BA-2: PAY AND ALLOWANCES OF ENLISTED PERSONNEL</b> |                |                |
| BASIC PAY   | 76,964         | 76,964         |
| RETIRED PAY ACCRUAL                                   | 18,163         | 18,163         |
| BASIC ALLOWANCE FOR HOUSING                           | 40,353         | 40,353         |
| INCENTIVE PAYS  | 211            | 211            |
| SPECIAL PAYS  | 5,931          | 5,931          |
| ALLOWANCES  | 16,913         | 16,913         |
| SOCIAL SECURITY TAX                                   | 5,888          | 5,888          |
| TOTAL, BA-2   | 164,423        | 164,423        |
| <b>BA-4: SUBSISTENCE OF ENLISTED PERSONNEL</b>        |                |                |
| BASIC ALLOWANCE FOR SUBSISTENCE                       | 8,693          | 8,693          |
| SUBSISTENCE-IN-KIND                                   | 25,446         | 25,446         |
| TOTAL, BA-4   | 34,139         | 34,139         |
| <b>BA-5: PERMANENT CHANGE OF STATION TRAVEL</b>       |                |                |
| ACCESSION TRAVEL                                      | 1,427          | 1,427          |
| OPERATIONAL TRAVEL                                    | 1,825          | 1,825          |
| ROTATIONAL TRAVEL                                     | 4,634          | 4,634          |
| SEPARATION TRAVEL                                     | 1,937          | 1,937          |
| TOTAL, BA-5   | 9,823          | 9,823          |
| <b>BA-6: OTHER MILITARY PERSONNEL COSTS</b>           |                |                |
| DEATH GRATUITIES                                      | 300            | 300            |
| UNEMPLOYMENT BENEFITS                                 | 6,959          | 6,959          |
| RESERVE INCOME REPLACEMENT PROGRAM                    | 9              | 9              |
| SGLI EXTRA HAZARD PAYMENTS                            | 4,673          | 4,673          |
| TOTAL, BA-6   | 11,941         | 11,941         |
| PREVIOUSLY FUNDED REQUIREMENT                         |                | -3,130         |
| <b>TOTAL, MILITARY PERSONNEL, NAVY</b>                | <b>330,557</b> | <b>327,427</b> |
| <b>MILITARY PERSONNEL, MARINE CORPS</b>               |                |                |
| <b>BA-1: PAY AND ALLOWANCES OF OFFICERS</b>           |                |                |
| BASIC PAY   | 29,855         | 29,855         |
| RETIRED PAY ACCRUAL                                   | 7,046          | 7,046          |
| BASIC ALLOWANCE FOR HOUSING                           | 8,814          | 8,814          |
| BASIC ALLOWANCE FOR SUBSISTENCE                       | 996            | 996            |
| SPECIAL PAYS (AND INCENTIVE PAYS)                     | 1,616          | 1,616          |
| ALLOWANCES  | 1,939          | 1,939          |
| SEPARATION PAY  | 5,939          | 5,939          |
| SOCIAL SECURITY TAX                                   | 2,284          | 2,284          |
| TOTAL, BA-1   | 58,489         | 58,489         |
| <b>BA-2: PAY AND ALLOWANCES OF ENLISTED PERSONNEL</b> |                |                |
| BASIC PAY   | 17,509         | 17,509         |
| RETIRED PAY ACCRUAL                                   | 4,132          | 4,132          |
| BASIC ALLOWANCE FOR HOUSING                           | 8,798          | 8,798          |
| INCENTIVE PAYS  | 16             | 16             |
| SPECIAL PAYS  | 4,449          | 4,449          |
| ALLOWANCES  | 6,012          | 6,012          |
| SEPARATION PAY  | 74,707         | 74,707         |
| SOCIAL SECURITY TAX                                   | 1,339          | 1,339          |

| M-1   | Budget Request | Final Bill     |
|---|----------------|----------------|
| TOTAL, BA-2                                     | 116,962        | 116,962        |
| BA-4: SUBSISTENCE OF ENLISTED PERSONNEL         |                |                |
| BASIC ALLOWANCE FOR SUBSISTENCE                 | 2,103          | 2,103          |
| TOTAL, BA-4                                     | 2,103          | 2,103          |
| BA-6: OTHER MILITARY PERSONNEL COSTS            |                |                |
| INTEREST ON UNIFORMED SERVICES SAVINGS          | 302            | 302            |
| SGLI EXTRA HAZARD PAYMENTS                      | 1,877          | 1,877          |
| TOTAL, BA-6                                     | 2,179          | 2,179          |
| <b>TOTAL, MILITARY PERSONNEL, MARINE CORPS</b>  | <b>179,733</b> | <b>179,733</b> |
| <b>MILITARY PERSONNEL, AIR FORCE</b>            |                |                |
| BA-1: PAY AND ALLOWANCES OF OFFICERS            |                |                |
| BASIC PAY                                       | 104,751        | 104,751        |
| RETIRED PAY ACCRUAL                             | 24,721         | 24,721         |
| BASIC ALLOWANCE FOR HOUSING                     | 33,351         | 33,351         |
| BASIC ALLOWANCE FOR SUBSISTENCE                 | 3,745          | 3,745          |
| SPECIAL PAYS                                    | 5,227          | 5,227          |
| ALLOWANCES                                      | 5,610          | 5,610          |
| SOCIAL SECURITY TAX                             | 8,013          | 8,013          |
| TOTAL, BA-1                                     | 185,418        | 185,418        |
| BA-2: PAY AND ALLOWANCES OF ENLISTED PERSONNEL  |                |                |
| BASIC PAY                                       | 199,730        | 199,730        |
| RETIRED PAY ACCRUAL                             | 47,136         | 47,136         |
| BASIC ALLOWANCE FOR HOUSING                     | 86,671         | 86,671         |
| SPECIAL PAYS                                    | 20,006         | 20,006         |
| ALLOWANCES                                      | 19,146         | 19,146         |
| SOCIAL SECURITY TAX                             | 15,279         | 15,279         |
| TOTAL, BA-2                                     | 387,968        | 387,968        |
| BA-4: SUBSISTENCE OF ENLISTED PERSONNEL         |                |                |
| BASIC ALLOWANCE FOR SUBSISTENCE                 | 22,208         | 22,208         |
| SUBSISTENCE-IN-KIND                             | 93,369         | 93,369         |
| TOTAL, BA-4                                     | 115,577        | 115,577        |
| BA-6: OTHER MILITARY PERSONNEL COSTS            |                |                |
| DEATH GRATUITIES                                | 1,000          | 1,000          |
| UNEMPLOYMENT BENEFITS                           | 24,626         | 24,626         |
| SGLI EXTRA HAZARD PAYMENTS                      | 5,307          | 5,307          |
| TOTAL, BA-6                                     | 30,933         | 30,933         |
| PREVIOUSLY FUNDED REQUIREMENT                   |                | -14,190        |
| <b>TOTAL, MILITARY PERSONNEL, AIR FORCE</b>     | <b>719,896</b> | <b>705,706</b> |
| <b>RESERVE PERSONNEL, ARMY</b>                  |                |                |
| BA-1: UNIT AND INDIVIDUAL TRAINING              |                |                |
| PAY GROUP A TRAINING (15 DAYS and DRILLS 24/48) | 2,773          | 2,773          |
| SPECIAL TRAINING                                | 39,733         | 39,733         |
| TOTAL, BA-1                                     | 42,506         | 42,506         |
| <b>TOTAL, RESERVE PERSONNEL, ARMY</b>           | <b>42,506</b>  | <b>42,506</b>  |

| M-1   | Budget Request   | Final Bill       |
|---|------------------|------------------|
| <b>RESERVE PERSONNEL, NAVY</b>                    |                  |                  |
| BA-1: UNIT AND INDIVIDUAL TRAINING                |                  |                  |
| SPECIAL TRAINING                                  | 11,574           | 11,574           |
| ADMINISTRATION AND SUPPORT                        | 355              | 355              |
| TOTAL, BA-1                                       | 11,929           | 11,929           |
| <b>TOTAL, RESERVE PERSONNEL, NAVY</b>             | <b>11,929</b>    | <b>11,929</b>    |
| <b>RESERVE PERSONNEL, MARINE CORPS</b>            |                  |                  |
| BA-1: UNIT AND INDIVIDUAL TRAINING                |                  |                  |
| SPECIAL TRAINING                                  | 3,700            | 3,700            |
| ADMINISTRATION AND SUPPORT                        | 64               | 64               |
| TOTAL, BA-1                                       | 3,764            | 3,764            |
| <b>TOTAL, RESERVE PERSONNEL, MARINE CORPS</b>     | <b>3,764</b>     | <b>3,764</b>     |
| <b>RESERVE PERSONNEL, AIR FORCE</b>               |                  |                  |
| BA-1: UNIT AND INDIVIDUAL TRAINING                |                  |                  |
| SPECIAL TRAINING                                  | 20,535           | 20,535           |
| TOTAL, BA-1                                       | 20,535           | 20,535           |
| <b>TOTAL, RESERVE PERSONNEL, AIR FORCE</b>        | <b>20,535</b>    | <b>20,535</b>    |
| <b>NATIONAL GUARD PERSONNEL, ARMY</b>             |                  |                  |
| BA-1: UNIT AND INDIVIDUAL TRAINING                |                  |                  |
| PAY GROUP A TRAINING (15 DAYS and DRILLS 24/48)   | 33,702           | 33,702           |
| SCHOOL TRAINING                                   | 47,658           | 47,658           |
| SPECIAL TRAINING                                  | 105,939          | 105,939          |
| ADMINISTRATION AND SUPPORT                        | 9,173            | 9,173            |
| TOTAL, BA-1                                       | 196,472          | 196,472          |
| <b>TOTAL, NATIONAL GUARD PERSONNEL, ARMY</b>      | <b>196,472</b>   | <b>196,472</b>   |
| <b>NATIONAL GUARD PERSONNEL, AIR FORCE</b>        |                  |                  |
| BA-1: UNIT AND INDIVIDUAL TRAINING                |                  |                  |
| SPECIAL TRAINING                                  | 5,288            | 5,288            |
| TOTAL, BA-1                                       | 5,288            | 5,288            |
| <b>TOTAL, NATIONAL GUARD PERSONNEL, AIR FORCE</b> | <b>5,288</b>     | <b>5,288</b>     |
| <b>TOTAL, MILITARY PERSONNEL</b>                  | <b>3,562,258</b> | <b>3,442,008</b> |

OPERATION AND MAINTENANCE

The agreement on items addressed by either the House or the Senate is as follows:



EXPLANATION OF PROJECT LEVEL ADJUSTMENTS  
[In thousands of dollars]

| O-1  | Budget Request | Final Bill |
|--|----------------|------------|
| <b>OPERATION AND MAINTENANCE, ARMY</b>                                 |                |            |
| 111 MANEUVER UNITS   | 723,945        | 938,145    |
| Army requested transfer to title IX WTCV,A lines 5 and 13              |                | -10,800    |
| OCO/GWOT operations - transfer from title II                           |                | 225,000    |
| 112 MODULAR SUPPORT BRIGADES   | 5,904          | 5,904      |
| 113 ECHELONS ABOVE BRIGADE   | 38,614         | 38,614     |
| 114 THEATER LEVEL ASSETS   | 1,651,817      | 1,651,817  |
| 115 LAND FORCES OPERATIONS SUPPORT                                     | 835,138        | 703,138    |
| Army requested transfer to title IX WTCV,A lines 5 and 13              |                | -132,000   |
| 116 AVIATION ASSETS  | 165,044        | 197,544    |
| Program increase - support eleventh CAB                                |                | 32,500     |
| 121 FORCE READINESS OPERATIONS SUPPORT                                 | 1,756,378      | 2,254,378  |
| Army requested transfer to title IX WTCV,A lines 5 and 13              |                | -2,000     |
| OCO/GWOT operations - transfer from title II                           |                | 500,000    |
| 122 LAND FORCES SYSTEMS READINESS                                      | 348,174        | 348,174    |
| 123 LAND FORCES DEPOT MAINTENANCE                                      | 350,000        | 350,000    |
| 131 BASE OPERATIONS SUPPORT  | 40,000         | 51,000     |
| Program increase - support eleventh CAB                                |                | 11,000     |
| 135 ADDITIONAL ACTIVITIES  | 5,990,878      | 5,755,878  |
| LOGCAP - unjustified program growth                                    |                | -235,000   |
| 136 COMMANDERS' EMERGENCY RESPONSE PROGRAM                             | 5,000          | 5,000      |
| 137 RESET  | 1,092,542      | 1,625,250  |
| OCO/GWOT operations - transfer from title II                           |                | 532,708    |
| 138 COMBATANT COMMAND DIRECT MISSION SUPPORT                           | 79,568         | 79,568     |
| 212 ARMY PREPOSITIONED STOCKS  | 350,200        | 130,000    |
| Army requested transfer to line 421 and title IX WTCV,A lines 5 and 13 |                | -220,200   |
| 321 SPECIALIZED SKILL TRAINING   | 3,565          | 3,565      |
| 323 PROFESSIONAL DEVELOPMENT EDUCATION                                 | 9,021          | 9,021      |
| 324 TRAINING SUPPORT   | 2,434          | 2,434      |
| 334 CIVILIAN EDUCATION AND TRAINING                                    | 1,254          | 1,254      |
| 421 SERVICEWIDE TRANSPORTATION   | 740,400        | 860,400    |
| Army requested transfer from line 212                                  |                | 120,000    |

| O-1  | Budget Request    | Final Bill           |
|--|-------------------|----------------------|
| 424 AMMUNITION MANAGEMENT  | 13,974            | 13,974               |
| 434 OTHER PERSONNEL SUPPORT  | 105,508           | 105,508              |
| 437 REAL ESTATE MANAGEMENT   | 165,678           | 165,678              |
| CLASSIFIED PROGRAMS  | 835,551           | 835,551              |
| PREVIOUSLY FUNDED REQUIREMENT  |                   | -438,727             |
| <b>TOTAL, OPERATION AND MAINTENANCE, ARMY</b>  | <b>15,310,587</b> | <b>15,693,068</b>    |
| <b>OPERATION AND MAINTENANCE, NAVY</b>   |                   |                      |
| 1A1A MISSION AND OTHER FLIGHT OPERATIONS<br>OCO/GWOT operations - transfer from Title II | 860,621           | 1,260,621<br>400,000 |
| 1A4A AIR OPERATIONS AND SAFETY SUPPORT   | 4,603             | 4,603                |
| 1A4N AIR SYSTEMS SUPPORT   | 159,049           | 159,049              |
| 1A5A AIRCRAFT DEPOT MAINTENANCE  | 113,994           | 113,994              |
| 1A6A AIRCRAFT DEPOT OPERATIONS SUPPORT   | 1,840             | 1,840                |
| 1A9A AVIATION LOGISTICS  | 35,529            | 35,529               |
| 1B1B MISSION AND OTHER SHIP OPERATIONS<br>OCO/GWOT operations - transfer from title II   | 1,073,080         | 1,498,080<br>425,000 |
| 1B2B SHIP OPERATIONS SUPPORT & TRAINING  | 17,306            | 17,306               |
| 1B4B SHIP DEPOT MAINTENANCE<br>OCO/GWOT operations - transfer from title II              | 2,903,431         | 3,303,431<br>400,000 |
| 1C1C COMBAT COMMUNICATIONS   | 21,257            | 21,257               |
| 1C4C WARFARE TACTICS   | 22,603            | 22,603               |
| 1C5C OPERATIONAL METEOROLOGY AND OCEANOGRAPHY  | 22,934            | 22,934               |
| 1C6C COMBAT SUPPORT FORCES   | 568,511           | 568,511              |
| 1C7C EQUIPMENT MAINTENANCE   | 11,358            | 11,358               |
| 1D3D IN-SERVICE WEAPONS SYSTEMS SUPPORT  | 61,000            | 61,000               |
| 1D4D WEAPONS MAINTENANCE   | 289,045           | 289,045              |
| 1D7D OTHER WEAPONS SYSTEMS SUPPORT   | 8,000             | 8,000                |
| BSM1 FACILITIES SUSTAINMENT, RESTORATION & MODERNIZATION                                 | 27,089            | 27,089               |
| BSS1 BASE OPERATING SUPPORT  | 219,525           | 219,525              |
| 2B1G AIRCRAFT ACTIVATIONS / INACTIVATIONS  | 1,530             | 1,530                |
| 2C1H EXPEDITIONARY HEALTH SERVICE SYSTEM   | 8,904             | 8,904                |

| O-1  | Budget Request   | Final Bill       |
|--|------------------|------------------|
| <b>2C3H COAST GUARD SUPPORT</b>                            | <b>162,692</b>   | <b>0</b>         |
| Coast Guard funded in Department of Homeland Security bill |                  | -162,692         |
| <b>3B1K SPECIALIZED SKILL TRAINING</b>                     | <b>43,365</b>    | <b>43,365</b>    |
| <b>4A1M ADMINISTRATION</b>                                 | <b>3,764</b>     | <b>3,764</b>     |
| <b>4A2M EXTERNAL RELATIONS</b>                             | <b>515</b>       | <b>515</b>       |
| <b>4A4M MILITARY MANPOWER AND PERSONNEL MANAGEMENT</b>     | <b>5,409</b>     | <b>5,409</b>     |
| <b>4A5M OTHER PERSONNEL SUPPORT</b>                        | <b>1,578</b>     | <b>1,578</b>     |
| <b>4A6M SERVICEWIDE COMMUNICATIONS</b>                     | <b>25,617</b>    | <b>25,617</b>    |
| <b>4B1N SERVICEWIDE TRANSPORTATION</b>                     | <b>126,700</b>   | <b>126,700</b>   |
| <b>4B3N ACQUISITION AND PROGRAM MANAGEMENT</b>             | <b>9,261</b>     | <b>9,261</b>     |
| <b>999 CLASSIFIED PROGRAMS</b>                             | <b>17,281</b>    | <b>17,281</b>    |
| <b>PREVIOUSLY FUNDED REQUIREMENT</b>                       |                  | <b>-2,350</b>    |
| <b>TOTAL, OPERATION AND MAINTENANCE, NAVY</b>              | <b>6,827,391</b> | <b>7,887,349</b> |
| <b>OPERATION AND MAINTENANCE, MARINE CORPS</b>             |                  |                  |
| <b>1A1A OPERATIONAL FORCES</b>                             | <b>703,489</b>   | <b>878,489</b>   |
| OCO/GWOT operations - transfer from title II               |                  | 175,000          |
| <b>1A2A FIELD LOGISTICS</b>                                | <b>266,094</b>   | <b>266,094</b>   |
| <b>1A3A DEPOT MAINTENANCE</b>                              | <b>147,000</b>   | <b>147,000</b>   |
| <b>BSS1 BASE OPERATING SUPPORT</b>                         | <b>18,576</b>    | <b>218,576</b>   |
| OCO/GWOT operations - transfer from title II               |                  | 200,000          |
| <b>3B4D TRAINING SUPPORT</b>                               | <b>31,750</b>    | <b>31,750</b>    |
| <b>4A3G SERVICEWIDE TRANSPORTATION</b>                     | <b>73,800</b>    | <b>73,800</b>    |
| <b>999 OTHER PROGRAMS</b>                                  | <b>3,650</b>     | <b>3,650</b>     |
| <b>PREVIOUSLY FUNDED REQUIREMENT</b>                       |                  | <b>-12,100</b>   |
| <b>TOTAL, OPERATION AND MAINTENANCE, MARINE CORPS</b>      | <b>1,244,359</b> | <b>1,607,259</b> |
| <b>OPERATION AND MAINTENANCE, AIR FORCE</b>                |                  |                  |
| <b>011A PRIMARY COMBAT FORCES</b>                          | <b>1,339,461</b> | <b>1,764,461</b> |
| OCO/GWOT operations - transfer from title II               |                  | 425,000          |
| <b>011C COMBAT ENHANCEMENT FORCES</b>                      | <b>1,096,021</b> | <b>986,021</b>   |
| Classified program transfer                                |                  | -110,000         |
| <b>011D AIR OPERATIONS TRAINING (OJT, MAINTAIN SKILLS)</b> | <b>152,278</b>   | <b>152,278</b>   |
| <b>011M DEPOT MAINTENANCE</b>                              | <b>1,185,506</b> | <b>1,185,506</b> |

| O-1   | Budget Request   | Final Bill        |
|---|------------------|-------------------|
| 011R FACILITIES SUSTAINMENT, RESTORATION & MODERNIZATION                  | 56,700           | 56,700            |
| 011Z BASE SUPPORT   | 941,714          | 941,714           |
| 012A GLOBAL C3I AND EARLY WARNING   | 30,219           | 30,219            |
| 012C OTHER COMBAT OPS SPT PROGRAMS  | 207,696          | 207,696           |
| 012F TACTICAL INTEL AND OTHER SPECIAL ACTIVITIES                          | 79,893           | 79,893            |
| 013A LAUNCH FACILITIES  | 869              | 869               |
| 013C SPACE CONTROL SYSTEMS  | 5,008            | 5,008             |
| 015A COMBATANT COMMANDERS DIRECT MISSION SUPPORT                          | 100,081          | 100,081           |
| 021A AIRLIFT OPERATIONS   | 2,774,729        | 3,174,729         |
| OCO/GWOT operations - transfer from title II                              |                  | 400,000           |
| 021D MOBILIZATION PREPAREDNESS  | 108,163          | 108,163           |
| 021M DEPOT MAINTENANCE  | 891,102          | 1,291,102         |
| OCO/GWOT operations - transfer from title II                              |                  | 400,000           |
| 021Z BASE SUPPORT   | 3,686            | 3,686             |
| 031Z BASE SUPPORT   | 52,740           | 52,740            |
| 032A SPECIALIZED SKILL TRAINING   | 4,500            | 4,500             |
| 041A LOGISTICS OPERATIONS   | 86,716           | 86,716            |
| 041Z BASE SUPPORT   | 59,133           | 59,133            |
| 042B SERVICEWIDE COMMUNICATIONS   | 165,348          | 165,348           |
| 042G OTHER SERVICEWIDE ACTIVITIES   | 141,883          | 116,825           |
| Authorization adjustment - Office of Security Cooperation-Iraq            |                  | -25,058           |
| 044A INTERNATIONAL SUPPORT  | 61               | 61                |
| 999 CLASSIFIED PROGRAMS   | 15,323           | 15,323            |
| BASE OPERATIONS SUPPORT UNJUSTIFIED GROWTH                                |                  | -10,000           |
| PREVIOUSLY FUNDED REQUIREMENT   |                  | -45,550           |
| OPERATIONAL SUPPORT FOR INTELLIGENCE, SURVEILLANCE,<br>AND RECONNAISSANCE | 0                | 23,376            |
| <b>TOTAL, OPERATION AND MAINTENANCE, AIR FORCE</b>                        | <b>9,498,830</b> | <b>10,556,598</b> |
| <b>OPERATION AND MAINTENANCE, DEFENSE-WIDE</b>                            |                  |                   |
| 1PL2 SPECIAL OPERATIONS COMMAND   | 2,650,651        | 2,636,522         |
| Previously funded requirement   |                  | -14,129           |
| 4GT6 DEFENSE CONTRACT AUDIT AGENCY  | 13,436           | 13,436            |

| O-1  | Budget Request   | Final Bill       |
|--|------------------|------------------|
| 4GT9 DEFENSE INFORMATION SYSTEMS AGENCY  | 47,579           | 47,579           |
| 4GTA DEFENSE LEGAL SERVICES  | 111,986          | 111,986          |
| ES18 DEFENSE MEDIA ACTIVITY  | 13,317           | 13,317           |
| 4GTJ DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE EDUCATION AGENCY  | 67,000           | 67,000           |
| 4GT0 DEFENSE CONTRACT MANAGEMENT AGENCY  | 13,564           | 13,564           |
| 4GTD DEFENSE SECURITY COOPERATION AGENCY   | 1,412,000        | 1,882,000        |
| Lift and Sustain   |                  | -100,000         |
| Jordan and Lebanon border security - transfer to Counter-ISIL Train and Equip Fund |                  | -180,000         |
| Consolidation of building partner capacity efforts - Transfer from CTPF            |                  | 750,000          |
| DEFENSE THREAT REDUCTION AGENCY  | 0                | 62,800           |
| Mission enablers - Transfer from title IX JIDF                                     |                  | 62,800           |
| 4GTN OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY OF DEFENSE  | 31,106           | 31,106           |
| 4GTQ WASHINGTON HEADQUARTERS SERVICE   | 3,137            | 3,137            |
| 9999 OTHER PROGRAMS  | 1,618,397        | 1,594,202        |
| Previously funded requirement  |                  | -19,195          |
| Classified program adjustment  |                  | -5,000           |
| <b>TOTAL, OPERATION AND MAINTENANCE, DEFENSE-WIDE</b>                              | <b>5,982,173</b> | <b>6,476,649</b> |
| <b>OPERATION AND MAINTENANCE, ARMY RESERVE</b>                                     |                  |                  |
| 112 MODULAR SUPPORT BRIGADES   | 708              | 708              |
| 113 ECHELONS ABOVE BRIGADE   | 14,822           | 14,822           |
| 114 THEATER LEVEL ASSETS   | 375              | 375              |
| 115 LAND FORCES OPERATIONS SUPPORT   | 2,088            | 2,088            |
| 116 AVIATION ASSETS  | 608              | 608              |
| 121 FORCES READINESS OPERATIONS SUPPORT  | 5,425            | 5,425            |
| 131 BASE OPERATIONS SUPPORT  | 14,653           | 14,653           |
| <b>TOTAL, OPERATION AND MAINTENANCE, ARMY RESERVE</b>                              | <b>38,679</b>    | <b>38,679</b>    |
| <b>OPERATION AND MAINTENANCE, NAVY RESERVE</b>                                     |                  |                  |
| 1A5A AIRCRAFT DEPOT MAINTENANCE  | 16,500           | 16,500           |
| 1A9A AVIATION LOGISTICS  | 2,522            | 2,522            |
| 1C6C COMBAT SUPPORT FORCES   | 7,243            | 7,243            |
| <b>TOTAL, OPERATION AND MAINTENANCE, NAVY RESERVE</b>                              | <b>26,265</b>    | <b>26,265</b>    |

| O-1   | Budget Request | Final Bill     |
|---|----------------|----------------|
| <b>OPERATION AND MAINTENANCE, MARINE CORPS RESERVE</b>        |                |                |
| 1A1A OPERATING FORCES   | 2,500          | 2,500          |
| BSS1 BASE OPERATING SUPPORT                                   | 804            | 804            |
| <b>TOTAL, OPERATION AND MAINTENANCE, MARINE CORPS RESERVE</b> | <b>3,304</b>   | <b>3,304</b>   |
| <b>OPERATION AND MAINTENANCE, AIR FORCE RESERVE</b>           |                |                |
| 011M DEPOT MAINTENANCE  | 51,086         | 51,086         |
| 011Z BASE OPERATING SUPPORT                                   | 6,500          | 6,500          |
| <b>TOTAL, OPERATION AND MAINTENANCE, AIR FORCE RESERVE</b>    | <b>57,586</b>  | <b>57,586</b>  |
| <b>OPERATION AND MAINTENANCE, ARMY NATIONAL GUARD</b>         |                |                |
| 111 MANEUVER UNITS  | 16,149         | 16,149         |
| 112 MODULAR SUPPORT BRIGADES                                  | 748            | 748            |
| 113 ECHELONS ABOVE BRIGADE                                    | 34,707         | 34,707         |
| 114 THEATER LEVEL ASSETS                                      | 10,472         | 10,472         |
| 116 AVIATION ASSETS   | 32,804         | 32,804         |
| 121 FORCE READINESS OPERATIONS SUPPORT                        | 12,435         | 12,435         |
| 131 BASE OPERATIONS SUPPORT                                   | 18,800         | 18,800         |
| 133 MANAGEMENT AND OPERATIONAL HEADQUARTERS                   | 920            | 920            |
| <b>TOTAL, OPERATION AND MAINTENANCE, ARMY NATIONAL GUARD</b>  | <b>127,035</b> | <b>127,035</b> |
| <b>OPERATION AND MAINTENANCE, AIR NATIONAL GUARD</b>          |                |                |
| 011G MISSION SUPPORT OPERATIONS                               | 3,400          | 3,400          |
| 011Z BASE SUPPORT   | 16,600         | 16,600         |
| <b>TOTAL, OPERATION AND MAINTENANCE, AIR NATIONAL GUARD</b>   | <b>20,000</b>  | <b>20,000</b>  |
| <b>AFGHANISTAN SECURITY FORCES FUND</b>                       |                |                |
| <b>Defense Forces</b>   |                |                |
| Sustainment   | 2,173,341      | 2,173,341      |
| Infrastructure  | 48,262         | 48,262         |
| Equipment and Transportation                                  | 76,216         | 821,216        |
| Program increase – Afghan aviation                            |                | 745,000        |
| Training and Operations                                       | 220,139        | 289,139        |
| Program increase – Afghan aviation                            |                | 69,000         |

| O-1   | Budget Request    | Final Bill        |
|---|-------------------|-------------------|
| <b>Interior Forces</b>  |                   |                   |
| Sustainment   | 860,441           | 860,441           |
| Infrastructure  | 20,837            | 20,837            |
| Equipment and Transportation  | 8,153             | 8,153             |
| Training and Operations   | 41,326            | 41,326            |
| <b>TOTAL, AFGHANISTAN SECURITY FORCES FUND</b>                                  | <b>3,448,715</b>  | <b>4,262,715</b>  |
| <b>COUNTERTERRORISM PARTNERSHIPS FUND</b>                                       |                   |                   |
| <b>COUNTERTERRORISM PARTNERSHIPS FUND</b>                                       | <b>1,000,000</b>  | <b>0</b>          |
| Program decrease  |                   | -250,000          |
| Consolidation of building partner capacity efforts - transfer to title IX OM,DW |                   | -750,000          |
| <b>TOTAL, COUNTERTERRORISM PARTNERSHIPS FUND</b>                                | <b>1,000,000</b>  | <b>0</b>          |
| <b>IRAQ TRAIN AND EQUIP FUND</b>  |                   |                   |
| <b>IRAQ TRAIN AND EQUIP FUND</b>  | <b>630,000</b>    | <b>0</b>          |
| Transfer to Counter-ISIL Train and Equip Fund                                   |                   | -580,000          |
| Program decrease  |                   | -50,000           |
| <b>TOTAL, IRAQ TRAIN AND EQUIP FUND</b>   | <b>630,000</b>    | <b>0</b>          |
| <b>SYRIA TRAIN AND EQUIP FUND</b>   |                   |                   |
| <b>SYRIA TRAIN AND EQUIP</b>  | <b>250,000</b>    | <b>0</b>          |
| Transfer to Counter-ISIL Train and Equip Fund                                   |                   | -220,000          |
| Program decrease  |                   | -30,000           |
| <b>TOTAL, SYRIA TRAIN AND EQUIP FUND</b>  | <b>250,000</b>    | <b>0</b>          |
| <b>COUNTER-ISIL TRAIN AND EQUIP FUND</b>  |                   |                   |
| <b>COUNTER-ISIL TRAIN AND EQUIP FUND</b>  | <b>0</b>          | <b>980,000</b>    |
| Transfer from Iraq Train and Equip Fund   |                   | 580,000           |
| Transfer from Syria Train and Equip Fund  |                   | 220,000           |
| Jordan and Lebanon border security - transfer from title IX OM,DW               |                   | 180,000           |
| <b>TOTAL, COUNTER-ISIL TRAIN AND EQUIP FUND</b>                                 | <b>0</b>          | <b>980,000</b>    |
| <b>TOTAL, OPERATION AND MAINTENANCE</b>   | <b>44,464,924</b> | <b>47,736,507</b> |

COMMANDERS' EMERGENCY RESPONSE PROGRAM  
The agreement recommends \$5,000,000 for the Commanders' Emergency Response Program (CERP) in Afghanistan for fiscal year 2017. As directed in section 9005 of this Act,

not later than 30 days after the end of each fiscal quarter, the Army shall submit commitment, obligation, and expenditure data for the CERP to the congressional defense committees.

PROCUREMENT

The agreement on items addressed by either the House or the Senate is as follows:



EXPLANATION OF PROJECT LEVEL ADJUSTMENTS  
[In thousands of dollars]

| P-1  | Budget Request | Final Bill          |
|--|----------------|---------------------|
| <b>AIRCRAFT PROCUREMENT, ARMY</b>  |                |                     |
| 6 AH-64 APACHE BLOCK IIIA REMAN (OCO/GWOT)   | 78,040         | 78,040              |
| 15 MULTI SENSOR ABN RECON (OCO/GWOT)   | 21,400         | 21,400              |
| 20 EMARSS SEMA MODS (OCO/GWOT)   | 42,700         | 42,700              |
| 26 RQ-7 UAV MODS (OCO/GWOT)  | 1,775          | 1,775               |
| 27 UAS MODS (OCO/GWOT)   | 4,420          | 4,420               |
| 30 CMWS (OCO/GWOT)   | 56,115         | 56,115              |
| 31 CIRCM (OCO/GWOT)  | 108,721        | 108,721             |
| <b>TOTAL, AIRCRAFT PROCUREMENT, ARMY</b>   | <b>313,171</b> | <b>313,171</b>      |
| <b>MISSILE PROCUREMENT, ARMY</b>   |                |                     |
| 4 HELLFIRE SYSTEM SUMMARY (OCO/GWOT)<br>Previously funded requirement  | 455,830        | 228,330<br>-227,500 |
| 7 JAVELIN SYSTEM SUMMARY (OCO/GWOT)  | 15,567         | 15,567              |
| 8 TOW 2 SYSTEM SUMMARY (OCO/GWOT)  | 80,652         | 80,652              |
| 10 GUIDED MLRS ROCKET (GMLRS) (OCO/GWOT)   | 75,991         | 75,991              |
| 12 LETHAL MINIATURE AERIAL MISSILE SYSTEM (LMAMS)<br>(OCO/GWOT)  | 4,777          | 4,777               |
| <b>TOTAL, MISSILE PROCUREMENT, ARMY</b>  | <b>632,817</b> | <b>405,317</b>      |
| <b>PROCUREMENT OF WEAPONS AND TRACKED COMBAT VEHICLES, ARMY</b>  |                |                     |
| 6 BRADLEY UPGRADE PROGRAM (OCO/GWOT)<br>Army requested transfer from title IX OM,A lines 111, 113, 115,<br>121, and 212    | 0              | 72,800<br>72,800    |
| 8 PALADIN INTEGRATED MANAGEMENT (PIM) (OCO/GWOT)<br>Estimated contract savings   | 125,184        | 122,584<br>-2,600   |
| 10 ASSAULT BRIGADE (MOD) (OCO/GWOT)  | 5,950          | 5,950               |
| 15 M1 ABRAMS UPGRADE PROGRAM (OCO/GWOT)<br>Army requested transfer from title IX OM,A lines 111, 113, 115,<br>121, and 212 | 0              | 172,200<br>172,200  |
| 18 MORTAR SYSTEMS (OCO/GWOT)   | 22,410         | 22,410              |
| <b>TOTAL, PROCUREMENT OF WEAPONS AND TRACKED<br/>COMBAT VEHICLES, ARMY</b>   | <b>153,544</b> | <b>395,944</b>      |

| P-1   | Budget Request | Final Bill     |
|---|----------------|----------------|
| <b>PROCUREMENT OF AMMUNITION, ARMY</b>  |                |                |
| 2 CTG, 7.62MM, ALL TYPES (OCO/GWOT)   | 9,642          | 9,642          |
| 4 CTG, .50 CAL, ALL TYPES (OCO/GWOT)  | 6,607          | 6,607          |
| 5 CTG, 20MM, ALL TYPES (OCO/GWOT)   | 1,077          | 1,077          |
| 6 CTG, 25MM, ALL TYPES (OCO/GWOT)   | 28,534         | 28,534         |
| 7 CTG, 30MM, ALL TYPES (OCO/GWOT)   | 20,000         | 20,000         |
| 8 CTG, 40MM, ALL TYPES (OCO/GWOT)<br>Unit cost growth                             | 7,423          | 6,923<br>-500  |
| 9 60MM MORTAR, ALL TYPES (OCO/GWOT)   | 10,000         | 10,000         |
| 10 81MM MORTAR, ALL TYPES (OCO/GWOT)  | 2,677          | 2,677          |
| 12 CARTRIDGES, TANK, 105MM AND 120MM, ALL TYPES<br>(OCO/GWOT)                     | 8,999          | 8,999          |
| 14 ARTILLERY PROJECTILE, 155M, ALL TYPES (OCO/GWOT)                               | 30,348         | 30,348         |
| 15 PROJ 155MM EXTENDED RANGE M982 (OCO/GWOT)                                      | 140            | 140            |
| 16 ARTILLERY PROPELLANTS, FUZES AND PRIMERS, ALL TYPES<br>(OCO/GWOT)              | 29,655         | 29,655         |
| 17 MINES & CLEARING CHARGES, ALL TYPES (OCO/GWOT)                                 | 16,866         | 16,866         |
| 18 SPIDER NETWORK MUNITIONS, ALL TYPES (OCO/GWOT)<br>Army identified excess funds | 10,353         | 0<br>-10,353   |
| 19 SHOULDER LAUNCHED MUNITIONS, ALL TYPES (OCO/GWOT)                              | 63,210         | 63,210         |
| 20 ROCKET, HYDRA 70, ALL TYPES (OCO/GWOT)   | 42,851         | 42,851         |
| 22 DEMOLITION MUNITIONS, ALL TYPES (OCO/GWOT)                                     | 6,373          | 6,373          |
| 23 GRENADES, ALL TYPES (OCO/GWOT)   | 4,143          | 4,143          |
| 24 SIGNALS, ALL TYPES (OCO/GWOT)  | 1,852          | 1,852          |
| 27 NON-LETHAL AMMUNITION, ALL TYPES (OCO/GWOT)                                    | 773            | 773            |
| <b>TOTAL, PROCUREMENT OF AMMUNITION, ARMY</b>                                     | <b>301,523</b> | <b>290,670</b> |
| <b>OTHER PROCUREMENT, ARMY</b>  |                |                |
| 2 SEMITRAILERS, FLATBED (OCO/GWOT)  | 4,180          | 4,180          |
| 8 FAMILY OF MEDIUM TACTICAL VEHICLES (OCO/GWOT)                                   | 299,476        | 299,476        |
| 10 FAMILY OF HEAVY TACTICAL VEHICLES (OCO/GWOT)                                   | 6,122          | 6,122          |
| 11 PLS ESP (OCO/GWOT)   | 106,358        | 106,358        |

| P-1  | Budget Request | Final Bill         |
|--|----------------|--------------------|
| HEAVY EXPANDED MOBILE TACTICAL TRUCK EXT SERV<br>12 (OCO/GWOT)         | 203,766        | 203,766            |
| 13 TACTICAL WHEELED VEHICLE PROTECTION KITS                            | 101,154        | 101,154            |
| 14 MODIFICATION OF IN SVC EQUIP (OCO/GWOT)<br>Maintain level of effort | 155,456        | 125,456<br>-30,000 |
| 19 WIN-T - GROUND FORCES TACTICAL NETWORK (OCO/GWOT)                   | 9,572          | 9,572              |
| 25 SHF TERM (OCO/GWOT)   | 24,000         | 24,000             |
| 47 CI AUTOMATION ARCHITECTURE (OCO/GWOT)                               | 1,550          | 1,550              |
| 51 COMSEC (OCO/GWOT)   | 1,928          | 1,928              |
| INSTALLATION INFO INFRASTRUCTURE MOD PROGRAM<br>56 (OCO/GWOT)          | 20,510         | 20,510             |
| 62 DCGS-A (OCO/GWOT)   | 33,032         | 33,032             |
| 64 TROJAN (OCO/GWOT)   | 3,305          | 3,305              |
| CI HUMINT AUTO REPORTING AND COLL (CHARCS)<br>66 (OCO/GWOT)            | 7,233          | 7,233              |
| 69 BIOMETRIC TACTICAL COLLECTION DEVICES (OCO/GWOT)                    | 5,670          | 5,670              |
| 70 LIGHTWEIGHT COUNTER MORTAR RADAR (OCO/GWOT)                         | 25,892         | 25,892             |
| FAMILY OF PERSISTENT SURVEILLANCE CAPABILITIES<br>74 (OCO/GWOT)        | 11,610         | 11,610             |
| COUNTERINTELLIGENCE/SECURITY COUNTERMEASURES<br>75 (OCO/GWOT)          | 23,890         | 23,890             |
| INDIRECT FIRE PROTECTION FAMILY OF SYSTEMS<br>80 (OCO/GWOT)            | 4,270          | 4,270              |
| 89 MORTAR FIRE CONTROL SYSTEM (OCO/GWOT)                               | 2,572          | 2,572              |
| AIR & MSL DEFENSE PLANNING & CONTROL SYSTEM<br>92 (OCO/GWOT)           | 69,958         | 69,958             |
| 102 AUTOMATED DATA PROCESSING EQUIPMENT (OCO/GWOT)                     | 9,900          | 9,900              |
| ITEMS LESS THAN \$5M (SURVEYING EQUIPMENT)<br>108 (OCO/GWOT)           | 96             | 96                 |
| 114 CBRN DEFENSE (OCO/GWOT)  | 1,841          | 1,841              |
| 115 TACTICAL BRIDGING (OCO/GWOT)                                       | 26,000         | 26,000             |
| 124 ROBOTICS AND APPLIQUE SYSTEMS (OCO/GWOT)                           | 268            | 268                |
| 128 FAMILY OF BOATS AND MOTORS (OCO/GWOT)                              | 280            | 280                |

| P-1  | Budget Request   | Final Bill       |
|--|------------------|------------------|
| 129 HEATERS AND ECU'S (OCO/GWOT)                       | 894              | 894              |
| 134 FORCE PROVIDER (OCO/GWOT)                          | 53,800           | 53,800           |
| 135 FIELD FEEDING EQUIPMENT (OCO/GWOT)                 | 2,665            | 2,665            |
| CARGO AERIAL DELIVERY & PERSONNEL PARACHUTE            |                  |                  |
| 136 SYSTEM (OCO/GWOT)                                  | 2,400            | 2,400            |
| FAMILY OF ENGINEER COMBAT AND CONSTRUCTION SETS        |                  |                  |
| 137 (OCO/GWOT)   | 9,789            | 9,789            |
| 138 ITEMS LESS THAN \$5M (ENG SPT) (OCO/GWOT)          | 300              | 300              |
| 139 QUALITY SURVEILLANCE EQUIPMENT (OCO/GWOT)          | 4,800            | 4,800            |
| 140 DISTRIBUTION SYSTEMS, PETROLEUM & WATER (OCO/GWOT) | 78,240           | 78,240           |
| 141 COMBAT SUPPORT MEDICAL (OCO/GWOT)                  | 5,763            | 5,763            |
| 142 MOBILE MAINTENANCE EQUIPMENT SYSTEMS (OCO/GWOT)    | 1,609            | 1,609            |
| 143 ITEMS LESS THAN \$5M (MAINT EQ) (OCO/GWOT)         | 145              | 145              |
| 144 GRADER, ROAD MTZD, HVY, 6X4 (CCE) (OCO/GWOT)       | 3,047            | 3,047            |
| 148 TRACTOR, FULL TRACKED (OCO/GWOT)                   | 4,426            | 4,426            |
| 151 HIGH MOBILITY ENGINEER EXCAVATOR (HMEE) (OCO/GWOT) | 2,900            | 2,900            |
| 155 ITEMS LESS THAN \$5M (CONST EQUIP) (OCO/GWOT)      | 96               | 96               |
| 158 GENERATORS AND ASSOCIATED EQUIP (OCO/GWOT)         | 31,761           | 31,761           |
| 160 FAMILY OF FORKLIFTS (OCO/GWOT)                     | 846              | 846              |
| 168 TEST EQUIPMENT MODERNIZATION (TEMOD) (OCO/GWOT)    | 1,140            | 1,140            |
| RAPID EQUIPPING SOLDIER SUPPORT EQUIPMENT              |                  |                  |
| 170 (OCO/GWOT)   | 8,500            | 8,500            |
| <b>TOTAL, OTHER PROCUREMENT, ARMY</b>                  | <b>1,373,010</b> | <b>1,343,010</b> |
| <b>AIRCRAFT PROCUREMENT, NAVY</b>                      |                  |                  |
| 2 F/A-18E/F (FIGHTER) HORNET (OCO/GWOT)                | 184,912          | 167,912          |
| Excess cost growth                                     |                  | -17,000          |
| 26 STUASL0 UAV (OCO/GWOT)                              | 70,000           | 61,900           |
| ICS excess growth                                      |                  | -8,100           |
| 35 SH-60 SERIES (OCO/GWOT)                             | 3,000            | 3,000            |
| 36 H-1 SERIES (OCO/GWOT)                               | 3,740            | 3,740            |
| 39 EP-3 SERIES (OCO/GWOT)                              | 7,505            | 7,505            |
| 47 SPECIAL PROJECT AIRCRAFT (OCO/GWOT)                 | 14,869           | 14,869           |

| P-1  | Budget Request | Final Bill     |
|--|----------------|----------------|
| 51 COMMON ECM EQUIPMENT (OCO/GWOT)                         | 98,240         | 98,240         |
| 59 V-22 OSPREY (OCO/GWOT)                                  | 8,740          | 8,740          |
| 63 SPARES AND REPAIR PARTS (OCO/GWOT)                      | 1,500          | 1,500          |
| 65 AIRCRAFT INDUSTRIAL FACILITIES (OCO/GWOT)               | 524            | 524            |
| <b>TOTAL, AIRCRAFT PROCUREMENT, NAVY</b>                   | <b>393,030</b> | <b>367,930</b> |
| <b>WEAPONS PROCUREMENT, NAVY</b>                           |                |                |
| 10 HELLFIRE (OCO/GWOT)                                     | 8,600          | 8,600          |
| <b>TOTAL, WEAPONS PROCUREMENT, NAVY</b>                    | <b>8,600</b>   | <b>8,600</b>   |
| <b>PROCUREMENT OF AMMO, NAVY &amp; MARINE CORPS</b>        |                |                |
| 1 GENERAL PURPOSE BOMBS (OCO/GWOT)                         | 40,366         | 40,366         |
| 2 AIRBORNE ROCKETS, ALL TYPES (OCO/GWOT)                   | 8,860          | 8,860          |
| 6 AIR EXPENDABLE COUNTERMEASURES (OCO/GWOT)                | 7,060          | 7,060          |
| 13 PYROTECHNIC AND DEMOLITION (OCO/GWOT)                   | 1,122          | 1,122          |
| 14 AMMUNITION LESS THAN \$5 MILLION (OCO/GWOT)             | 3,495          | 3,495          |
| 15 SMALL ARMS AMMUNITION (OCO/GWOT)                        | 1,205          | 1,205          |
| 17 40MM, ALL TYPES (OCO/GWOT)                              | 539            | 481            |
| MK281 unit cost growth                                     |                | -58            |
| 18 60MM, ALL TYPES (OCO/GWOT)                              | 909            | 909            |
| 20 120MM, ALL TYPES (OCO/GWOT)                             | 530            | 0              |
| Forward financing  |                | -530           |
| 22 ROCKETS, ALL TYPES (OCO/GWOT)                           | 469            | 469            |
| 23 ARTILLERY, ALL TYPES (OCO/GWOT)                         | 1,196          | 1,196          |
| 24 DEMOLITION MUNITIONS, ALL TYPES (OCO/GWOT)              | 261            | 0              |
| Prior year carryover                                       |                | -261           |
| 25 FUZE, ALL TYPES (OCO/GWOT)                              | 217            | 217            |
| <b>TOTAL, PROCUREMENT OF AMMO, NAVY &amp; MARINE CORPS</b> | <b>66,229</b>  | <b>65,380</b>  |
| <b>OTHER PROCUREMENT, NAVY</b>                             |                |                |
| 81 DCGS-N (OCO/GWOT)                                       | 12,000         | 12,000         |
| 116 EXPLOSIVE ORDNANCE DISPOSAL EQUIP (OCO/GWOT)           | 99,329         | 74,934         |
| Prior year carryover due to contract delay                 |                | -24,395        |
| 124 FIRE FIGHTING EQUIPMENT (OCO/GWOT)                     | 630            | 630            |

| P-1                                     |  | Budget Request | Final Bill     |
|---|--|----------------|----------------|
| 133                                     | FIRST DESTINATION TRANSPORTATION (OCO/GWOT)              | 25             | 0              |
|   | Excess to need   |                | -25            |
| 137                                     | COMMAND SUPPPORT EQUIPMENT (OCO/GWOT)                    | 10,562         | 10,562         |
| 999                                     | CLASSIFIED PROGRAMS (OCO/GWOT)                           | 1,660          | 1,660          |
| <b>TOTAL, OTHER PROCUREMENT, NAVY</b>   |  | <b>124,206</b> | <b>99,786</b>  |
| <b>PROCUREMENT, MARINE CORPS</b>        |  |                |                |
| 6                                       | WEAPONS AND COMBAT VEHICLES UNDER \$5 MILLION (OCO/GWOT) | 572            | 572            |
| 10                                      | JAVELIN (OCO/GWOT)                                       | 1,606          | 1,606          |
| 18                                      | MODIFICATION KITS (OCO/GWOT)                             | 2,600          | 2,600          |
| 19                                      | ITEMS UNDER \$5 MILLION (COMM & ELEC) (OCO/GWOT)         | 2,200          | 2,200          |
| 26                                      | INTELLIGENCE SUPPORT EQUIPMENT (OCO/GWOT)                | 20,981         | 20,981         |
| 29                                      | RQ-11 UAV (OCO/GWOT)                                     | 3,817          | 3,817          |
| 35                                      | COMMON COMPUTER RESOURCES (OCO/GWOT)                     | 2,600          | 2,600          |
| 37                                      | RADIO SYSTEMS (OCO/GWOT)                                 | 9,563          | 9,563          |
| 53                                      | EOD SYSTEMS (OCO/GWOT)                                   | 75,000         | 75,000         |
| <b>TOTAL, PROCUREMENT, MARINE CORPS</b> |  | <b>118,939</b> | <b>118,939</b> |
| <b>AIRCRAFT PROCUREMENT, AIR FORCE</b>  |  |                |                |
| 4                                       | C-130J (OCO/GWOT)  | 73,000         | 73,000         |
| 11                                      | CV-22 (OCO/GWOT)   | 0              | 97,000         |
|   | Program increase - one aircraft for attrition reserve    |                | 97,000         |
| 15                                      | MQ-9 (OCO/GWOT)  | 453,030        | 366,030        |
|   | Air Force requested transfer to line 61 for spares       |                | -60,000        |
|   | Excess initial spares                                    |                | -27,000        |
| 19                                      | LAIRCM (OCO/GWOT)  | 135,801        | 135,801        |
| 20                                      | A-10 (OCO/GWOT)  | 23,850         | 43,000         |
|   | Excess funds   |                | -850           |
|   | Program increase - A-10 wing replacements                |                | 20,000         |
| 22                                      | F-16 (OCO/GWOT)  | 0              | 17,000         |
|   | Program increase - missile warning system                |                | 12,000         |
|   | Program increase - anti-jam GPS                          |                | 5,000          |
| 47                                      | E-3 (OCO/GWOT)   | 6,600          | 6,600          |
| 56                                      | HC/MC-130 MODIFICATIONS (OCO/GWOT)                       | 13,550         | 13,550         |
| 57                                      | OTHER AIRCRAFT (OCO/GWOT)                                | 7,500          | 7,500          |

| P-1   | Budget Request | Final Bill                     |
|---|----------------|--------------------------------|
| 59 MQ-9 MODS (OCO/GWOT)<br>Early to need  | 112,068        | 73,768<br>-38,300              |
| 61 INITIAL SPARES/REPAIR PARTS (OCO/GWOT)<br>Air Force requested transfer from line 15 for spares | 25,600         | 85,600<br>60,000               |
| 77 OTHER PRODUCTION CHARGES (OCO/GWOT)  | 8,400          | 8,400                          |
| <b>TOTAL, AIRCRAFT PROCUREMENT, AIR FORCE</b>   | <b>859,399</b> | <b>927,249</b>                 |
| <b>MISSILE PROCUREMENT, AIR FORCE</b>   |                |                                |
| 6 PREDATOR HELLFIRE MISSILE (OCO/GWOT)<br>Pricing adjustment                                      | 145,125        | 141,375<br>-3,750              |
| 7 SMALL DIAMETER BOMB (OCO/GWOT)<br>Unit cost growth<br>Previously funded requirement             | 167,800        | 67,100<br>-16,800<br>-83,900   |
| 11 AGM-65 MAVERICK (OCO/GWOT)   | 26,620         | 26,620                         |
| <b>TOTAL, MISSILE PROCUREMENT, AIR FORCE</b>  | <b>339,545</b> | <b>235,095</b>                 |
| <b>PROCUREMENT OF AMMUNITION, AIR FORCE</b>   |                |                                |
| 1 ROCKETS (OCO/GWOT)  | 60,000         | 60,000                         |
| 2 CARTRIDGES (OCO/GWOT)   | 9,830          | 9,830                          |
| 4 GENERAL PURPOSE BOMBS (OCO/GWOT)  | 7,921          | 7,921                          |
| 6 JOINT DIRECT ATTACK MUNITION (OCO/GWOT)<br>Pricing adjustment<br>Previously funded requirement  | 403,126        | 189,063<br>-12,500<br>-201,563 |
| 12 FLARES (OCO/GWOT)  | 6,531          | 6,531                          |
| <b>TOTAL, PROCUREMENT OF AMMUNITION, AIR FORCE</b>  | <b>487,408</b> | <b>273,345</b>                 |
| <b>OTHER PROCUREMENT, AIR FORCE</b>   |                |                                |
| 1 PASSENGER CARRYING VEHICLES (OCO/GWOT)  | 2,003          | 2,003                          |
| 2 MEDIUM TACTICAL VEHICLE (OCO/GWOT)  | 9,066          | 9,066                          |
| 4 ITEMS LESS THAN \$5M (CARGO & UTILITY) (OCO/GWOT)   | 12,264         | 12,264                         |
| 6 ITEMS LESS THAN \$5M (SPECIAL PURPOSE) (OCO/GWOT)   | 16,789         | 16,789                         |
| 7 FIRE FIGHTING/CRASH RESCUE VEHICLES (OCO/GWOT)  | 48,590         | 48,590                         |
| 8 ITEMS LESS THAN \$5M (MHE) (OCO/GWOT)   | 2,366          | 2,366                          |
| RUNWAY SNOW REMOVAL & CLEANING EQUIPMENT<br>9 (OCO/GWOT)  | 6,468          | 6,468                          |

| P-1   | Budget Request   | Final Bill            |
|---|------------------|-----------------------|
| ITEMS LESS THAN \$5M (BASE MAINTENANCE SUPPORT)                                       |                  |                       |
| 10 (OCO/GWOT)   | 9,271            | 9,271                 |
| 16 AIR TRAFFIC LANDING & CONTROL SYSTEMS (OCO/GWOT)<br>D-ILS schedule slip            | 42,650           | 21,325<br>-21,325     |
| 29 AIR FORCE PHYSICAL SECURITY SYSTEM (OCO/GWOT)                                      | 7,500            | 7,500                 |
| 33 C3 COUNTERMEASURES (OCO/GWOT)  | 620              | 620                   |
| 52 TACTICAL C-E EQUIPMENT (OCO/GWOT)  | 8,100            | 8,100                 |
| 56 COMM ELECT MODS (OCO/GWOT)   | 3,800            | 3,800                 |
| 61 ENGINEERING AND EOD EQUIPMENT (OCO/GWOT)<br>JCREW - unjustified unit cost increase | 53,900           | 46,400<br>-7,500      |
| 67 DCGS-AF (OCO/GWOT)   | 800              | 800                   |
| 999 CLASSIFIED PROGRAMS (OCO/GWOT)<br>Classified adjustment                           | 3,472,094        | 3,334,094<br>-138,000 |
| <b>TOTAL, OTHER PROCUREMENT, AIR FORCE</b>  | <b>3,696,281</b> | <b>3,529,456</b>      |
| <b>PROCUREMENT, DEFENSE-WIDE</b>  |                  |                       |
| 7 TELEPORT PROGRAM (OCO/GWOT)   | 3,900            | 3,900                 |
| 16 DEFENSE INFORMATION SYSTEMS NETWORK (OCO/GWOT)                                     | 2,000            | 2,000                 |
| 999 CLASSIFIED PROGRAMS (OCO/GWOT)  | 32,482           | 32,482                |
| 41 MC-12 (OCO/GWOT)   | 5,000            | 5,000                 |
| 43 UNMANNED ISR (OCO/GWOT)  | 11,880           | 11,880                |
| 46 U-28 (OCO/GWOT)  | 38,283           | 38,283                |
| 48 CV-22 SOF MODIFICATION (OCO/GWOT)<br>Program increase                              | 0                | 25,000<br>25,000      |
| 57 ORDNANCE ITEMS <\$5M (OCO/GWOT)  | 52,504           | 52,504                |
| 58 INTELLIGENCE SYSTEMS (OCO/GWOT)  | 22,000           | 22,000                |
| 60 OTHER ITEMS <\$5M (OCO/GWOT)   | 11,580           | 11,580                |
| 62 SPECIAL PROGRAMS (OCO/GWOT)  | 13,549           | 13,549                |
| 63 TACTICAL VEHICLES (OCO/GWOT)   | 3,200            | 3,200                 |
| 69 SOF OPERATIONAL ENHANCEMENTS (OCO/GWOT)<br>Classified adjustment                   | 42,056           | 22,806<br>-19,250     |
| <b>TOTAL, PROCUREMENT, DEFENSE-WIDE</b>   | <b>238,434</b>   | <b>244,184</b>        |



| P-1   | Budget Request | Final Bill |
|---|----------------|------------|
| <b>NATIONAL GUARD &amp; RESERVE EQUIPMENT</b> |                |            |
| <b>RESERVE EQUIPMENT</b>                      |                |            |
| ARMY RESERVE                                  | 0              | 105,000    |
| MISCELLANEOUS EQUIPMENT (OCO/GWOT)            |                | 105,000    |
| NAVY RESERVE                                  | 0              | 37,500     |
| MISCELLANEOUS EQUIPMENT (OCO/GWOT)            |                | 37,500     |
| MARINE CORPS RESERVE                          | 0              | 7,500      |
| MISCELLANEOUS EQUIPMENT (OCO/GWOT)            |                | 7,500      |
| AIR FORCE RESERVE                             | 0              | 105,000    |
| MISCELLANEOUS EQUIPMENT (OCO/GWOT)            |                | 105,000    |
| TOTAL, RESERVE EQUIPMENT                      | 0              | 255,000    |
| <b>NATIONAL GUARD EQUIPMENT</b>               |                |            |
| ARMY NATIONAL GUARD                           | 0              | 247,500    |
| MISCELLANEOUS EQUIPMENT (OCO/GWOT)            |                | 247,500    |
| AIR NATIONAL GUARD                            | 0              | 247,500    |
| MISCELLANEOUS EQUIPMENT (OCO/GWOT)            |                | 247,500    |
| TOTAL, NATIONAL GUARD EQUIPMENT               | 0              | 495,000    |
| TOTAL, NATIONAL GUARD & RESERVE EQUIPMENT     | 0              | 750,000    |
| TOTAL PROCUREMENT                             | 9,106,136      | 9,368,076  |

## NATIONAL GUARD AND RESERVE EQUIPMENT

The agreement provides \$750,000,000 for National Guard and Reserve Equipment. Of that amount \$247,500,000 is designated for the Army National Guard, \$247,500,000 for the Air National Guard, \$105,000,000 for the Army Reserve, \$105,000,000 for the Air Force Reserve, \$37,500,000 for the Navy Reserve, and \$7,500,000 for the Marine Corps Reserve.

This funding will allow the reserve components to procure high priority equipment that may be used for combat and domestic response missions. Current reserve component equipping levels are among the highest in recent history and the funding provided by the agreement will help ensure component interoperability and sustained reserve component modernization.

The Secretary of Defense is directed to ensure that the account be executed by the Chiefs of the National Guard and reserve

components with priority consideration given to the following items: acoustic hailing devices including hail and warning escalation of force systems, advanced cargo handling systems for CH-47, air broadband for C-12, airborne sense and avoid systems for remotely piloted aircraft, all-digital radar warning receivers, chemical biological protective shelters, combat uniforms and cold weather protective clothing, common access card for remote access virtual private network with pre-tunnel authentication, computer-assisted language learning software, crashworthy ballistically tolerant auxiliary fuel systems, integrated facial protection components for standard issue helmets, large aircraft infrared countermeasures, advanced targeting pods, electromagnetic in-flight propeller balance systems, electro-optical networking vehicular radios, handheld explo-

sives and chemical weapons detection capabilities, HMMWV rollover mitigation and control technologies, lightweight wide-area motion imagery systems, modular small arms and self-contained ranges, joint threat emitters, mandible protection, Marine Corps tactical radio digital communications, the mobile user objective system, modular fuel systems, palletized loading systems, multi-temperature refrigerated container systems, near infrared aiming and illumination systems, out of band infrared pointer and illuminator systems, radiac sets, semi-trailers, unstabilized gunnery crew trainer and small arms simulation trainers, and wireless mobile mesh self-healing network systems.

## RESEARCH, DEVELOPMENT, TEST AND EVALUATION

The agreement on items addressed by either the House or the Senate is as follows:

EXPLANATION OF PROJECT LEVEL ADJUSTMENTS  
[In thousands of dollars]

| R-1  | Budget Request | Final Bill        |
|--|----------------|-------------------|
| <b>RESEARCH, DEVELOPMENT, TEST &amp; EVALUATION, ARMY</b>                        |                |                   |
| 55 ARMY SPACE SYSTEM INTEGRATION (OCO/GWOT)                                      | 9,375          | 9,375             |
| 90 NON-SYSTEM TRAINING DEVICES - ENG DEV (OCO/GWOT)                              | 33             | 33                |
| 117 COMMON INFRARED COUNTERMEASURES (CIRCM)<br>(OCO/GWOT)                        | 10,900         | 10,900            |
| 122 AIRCRAFT SURVIVABILITY DEVELOPMENT (OCO/GWOT)                                | 73,110         | 73,110            |
| 208 BIOMETRICS ENABLED INTELLIGENCE (OCO/GWOT)                                   | 7,104          | 7,104             |
| <b>TOTAL, RESEARCH, DEVELOPMENT, TEST &amp; EVALUATION,<br/>ARMY</b>             | <b>100,522</b> | <b>100,522</b>    |
| <b>RESEARCH, DEVELOPMENT, TEST &amp; EVALUATION, NAVY</b>                        |                |                   |
| 38 RETRACT LARCH (OCO/GWOT)  | 3,907          | 3,907             |
| 78 TACTICAL AIR DIRECTIONAL INFRARED COUNTERMEASURES<br>(TADIRCM) (OCO/GWOT)     | 37,990         | 37,990            |
| 999 CLASSIFIED PROGRAMS (OCO/GWOT)   | 36,426         | 36,426            |
| <b>TOTAL, RESEARCH, DEVELOPMENT, TEST &amp; EVALUATION,<br/>NAVY</b>             | <b>78,323</b>  | <b>78,323</b>     |
| <b>RESEARCH, DEVELOPMENT, TEST &amp; EVALUATION, AIR FORCE</b>                   |                |                   |
| 58 COUNTERSPACE SYSTEMS (OCO/GWOT)   | 425            | 425               |
| 131 MQ-9 (OCO/GWOT)<br>Program increase - auto takeoff and landing capability    | 0              | 35,000<br>35,000  |
| 200 SPACE INNOVATION, INTEGRATION AND RAPID TECHNOLOGY<br>DEVELOPMENT (OCO/GWOT) | 4,715          | 4,715             |
| 999 CLASSIFIED PROGRAMS (OCO/GWOT)   | 27,765         | 27,765            |
| <b>TOTAL, RESEARCH, DEVELOPMENT, TEST &amp; EVALUATION,<br/>AIR FORCE</b>        | <b>32,905</b>  | <b>67,905</b>     |
| <b>RESEARCH, DEVELOPMENT, TEST &amp; EVALUATION, DEFENSE-WIDE</b>                |                |                   |
| 999 CLASSIFIED PROGRAMS (OCO/GWOT)<br>Classified adjustment                      | 162,419        | 159,919<br>-2,500 |
| <b>TOTAL, RESEARCH, DEVELOPMENT, TEST &amp; EVALUATION,<br/>DEFENSE-WIDE</b>     | <b>162,419</b> | <b>159,919</b>    |
| <b>TOTAL RESEARCH, DEVELOPMENT, TEST &amp; EVALUATION</b>                        | <b>374,169</b> | <b>406,669</b>    |

REVOLVING AND MANAGEMENT FUNDS

The agreement on items addressed by either the House or the Senate is as follows:

EXPLANATION OF PROJECT LEVEL ADJUSTMENTS  
(In thousands of dollars)

|  | Budget request | Final bill |
|--|----------------|------------|
| WORKING CAPITAL FUND, ARMY .....           | 46,833         | 46,833     |
| WORKING CAPITAL FUND, DEFENSE-WIDE .....   | 93,800         | 93,800     |
| TOTAL, DEFENSE WORKING CAPITAL FUNDS ..... | 140,633        | 140,633    |

OTHER DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE PROGRAMS

DEFENSE HEALTH PROGRAM

The agreement on items addressed by either the House or the Senate is as follows:

EXPLANATION OF PROJECT LEVEL ADJUSTMENTS  
(In thousands of dollars)

|  | Budget request | Final bill |
|--|----------------|------------|
| IN-HOUSE CARE .....                    | 95,366         | 95,366     |
| PRIVATE SECTOR CARE .....              | 233,073        | 233,073    |
| CONSOLIDATED HEALTH SUPPORT .....      | 3,325          | 3,325      |
| TOTAL, OPERATION AND MAINTENANCE ..... | 331,764        | 331,764    |

DRUG INTERDICTION AND COUNTER-DRUG ACTIVITIES, DEFENSE

The agreement provides \$215,333,000 for Drug Interdiction and Counter-drug Activities, Defense.

JOINT IMPROVISED-THREAT DEFEAT FUND

The agreement on items addressed by either the House or the Senate is as follows:

EXPLANATION OF PROJECT LEVEL ADJUSTMENTS  
(In thousands of dollars)

|   | Budget request | Final bill |
|---|----------------|------------|
| RAPID ACQUISITION AND THREAT RESPONSE ... | 345,472        | 339,472    |
| Prior year carryover .....                |                | - 6,000    |
| MISSION ENABLERS .....                    | 62,800         | 0          |
| Transfer to title IX OM, DW .....         |                | - 62,800   |
| TOTAL, JOINT IMPROVISED-THREAT FUND ..... | 408,272        | 339,472    |

2016 Appropriations:

Operation and Maintenance, Defense-Wide:

|   |               |
|---|---------------|
| DSCA Coalition Support Fund .....       | \$300,000,000 |
| Counterterrorism Partnership Fund:      |               |
| Counterterrorism Partnership Fund ..... | 200,000,000   |
| Afghanistan Security Forces Fund:       |               |
| Afghanistan Security Forces Fund .....  | 150,000,000   |
| Other Procurement, Air Force:           |               |
| Classified adjustment .....             | 169,000,000   |

(RESCISSION)

The agreement modifies a provision proposed by the Senate recommending rescis-

sions and provides for the rescission of \$11,524,000. The House bill contained no similar provision. The rescission agreed to is:

2011/XXXX Appropriation:

Operation and Maintenance, Defense-Wide:

|                                   |              |
|-----------------------------------|--------------|
| DSCA Coalition Support Fund ..... | \$11,524,000 |
|-----------------------------------|--------------|

The agreement adds a provision which terminates the Mine Resistant Ambush Pro-

tected Vehicle Fund. The House and Senate bills contained no similar provisions.

the Office of Security Cooperation in Iraq. The Senate bill contained no similar provision.

The agreement modifies a provision proposed by the House which provides security assistance to the Government of Jordan. The Senate bill contained no similar provision.

The agreement modifies a provision proposed by the House which prohibits the use of the Counter-ISIL Train and Equip Fund to procure or transfer man-portable air defense systems. The Senate bill contained no similar provision.

The agreement retains a provision proposed by the House which provides assistance and sustainment to the military and national security forces of Ukraine. The Senate bill contained no similar provision.

The agreement retains a provision proposed by the House related to the replacement of funds for items provided to the Government of Ukraine. The Senate bill contained no similar provision.

The agreement retains a provision proposed by the House which prohibits the use of assistance and sustainment to the military and national security forces of Ukraine to procure or transfer man-portable air defense systems. The Senate bill contained no similar provision.

The agreement retains a provision proposed by the House which provides funds to the Department of Defense to improve intelligence, surveillance, and reconnaissance capabilities. The Senate bill contained no similar provision.

The agreement retains a provision proposed by the Senate which prohibits the use of funds to transfer additional C-130 aircraft to Afghanistan until the Department of Defense conducts a review of the country's medium airlift requirements. The House bill contained no similar provision.

(RESCISSIONS)

The agreement modifies a provision proposed by the House recommending rescissions and provides for the rescission of \$819,000,000. The Senate bill contained a similar provision. The rescissions agreed to are:

The agreement retains a provision proposed by the Senate which requires the President to designate all Overseas Contingency Operations/Global War on Terrorism funds as such. The House bill contained a similar provision.

DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE APPROPRIATIONS ACT, 2017  
(Amounts in Thousands)

|  | FY 2016<br>Enacted | FY 2017<br>Request | Final Bill  | Final Bill<br>vs. FY 2016 | Final Bill<br>vs. Request |
|--|--------------------|--------------------|-------------|---------------------------|---------------------------|
| -----                                    |                    |                    |             |                           |                           |
| TITLE I                                  |                    |                    |             |                           |                           |
| MILITARY PERSONNEL                       |                    |                    |             |                           |                           |
| Military Personnel, Army.....            | 41,045,562         | 40,028,182         | 40,042,962  | -1,002,600                | +14,780                   |
| Military Personnel, Navy.....            | 27,835,183         | 27,951,605         | 27,889,405  | +54,222                   | -62,200                   |
| Military Personnel, Marine Corps.....    | 12,859,152         | 12,813,412         | 12,735,182  | -123,970                  | -78,230                   |
| Military Personnel, Air Force.....       | 27,679,066         | 27,944,615         | 27,958,795  | +279,729                  | +14,180                   |
| Reserve Personnel, Army.....             | 4,463,164          | 4,561,703          | 4,524,863   | +61,699                   | -36,840                   |
| Reserve Personnel, Navy.....             | 1,866,891          | 1,924,155          | 1,921,045   | +54,154                   | -3,110                    |
| Reserve Personnel, Marine Corps.....     | 702,481            | 744,995            | 744,795     | +42,314                   | -200                      |
| Reserve Personnel, Air Force.....        | 1,682,942          | 1,742,906          | 1,725,526   | +42,584                   | -17,380                   |
| National Guard Personnel, Army.....      | 7,892,327          | 7,910,694          | 7,899,423   | +7,096                    | -11,271                   |
| National Guard Personnel, Air Force..... | 3,201,890          | 3,280,065          | 3,283,982   | +82,092                   | +3,917                    |
|  | -----              | -----              | -----       | -----                     | -----                     |
| Total, Title I, Military Personnel.....  | 129,228,658        | 128,902,332        | 128,725,978 | -502,680                  | -176,354                  |
|  | =====              | =====              | =====       | =====                     | =====                     |
| TITLE II                                 |                    |                    |             |                           |                           |
| OPERATION AND MAINTENANCE                |                    |                    |             |                           |                           |
| Operation and Maintenance, Army.....     | 32,399,440         | 33,809,040         | 32,738,173  | +338,733                  | -1,070,867                |
| Operation and Maintenance, Navy.....     | 39,600,172         | 39,483,581         | 38,552,017  | -1,048,155                | -931,564                  |

DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE APPROPRIATIONS ACT, 2017  
(Amounts in Thousands)

|  | FY 2016<br>Enacted | FY 2017<br>Request | Final Bill         | Final Bill<br>vs. FY 2016 | Final Bill<br>vs. Request |
|--|--------------------|--------------------|--------------------|---------------------------|---------------------------|
| Operation and Maintenance, Marine Corps.....           | 5,718,074          | 5,954,258          | 5,676,152          | -41,922                   | -278,106                  |
| Operation and Maintenance, Air Force.....              | 35,727,457         | 37,518,056         | 36,247,724         | +520,267                  | -1,270,332                |
| Operation and Maintenance, Defense-Wide .....          | 32,105,040         | 32,571,590         | 32,373,949         | +268,909                  | -197,641                  |
| Operation and Maintenance, Army Reserve.....           | 2,646,911          | 2,712,331          | 2,743,688          | +96,777                   | +31,357                   |
| Operation and Maintenance, Navy Reserve.....           | 998,481            | 927,656            | 929,656            | -68,825                   | +2,000                    |
| Operation and Maintenance, Marine Corps Reserve.....   | 274,526            | 270,633            | 271,133            | -3,393                    | +500                      |
| Operation and Maintenance, Air Force Reserve.....      | 2,980,768          | 3,067,929          | 3,069,229          | +88,461                   | +1,300                    |
| Operation and Maintenance, Army National Guard.....    | 6,595,483          | 6,825,370          | 6,861,478          | +265,995                  | +36,108                   |
| Operation and Maintenance, Air National Guard.....     | 6,820,569          | 6,703,578          | 6,615,095          | -205,474                  | -88,483                   |
| United States Court of Appeals for the Armed Forces... | 14,078             | 14,194             | 14,194             | +116                      | ---                       |
| Environmental Restoration, Army.....                   | 234,829            | 170,167            | 170,167            | -64,662                   | ---                       |
| Environmental Restoration, Navy.....                   | 300,000            | 281,762            | 289,262            | -10,738                   | +7,500                    |
| Environmental Restoration, Air Force.....              | 368,131            | 371,521            | 371,521            | +3,390                    | ---                       |
| Environmental Restoration, Defense-Wide.....           | 8,232              | 9,009              | 9,009              | +777                      | ---                       |
| Environmental Restoration, Formerly Used Defense Sites | 231,217            | 197,084            | 222,084            | -9,133                    | +25,000                   |
| Overseas Humanitarian, Disaster, and Civic Aid.....    | 103,266            | 105,125            | 123,125            | +19,859                   | +18,000                   |
| Cooperative Threat Reduction Account.....              | 358,496            | 325,604            | 325,604            | -32,892                   | ---                       |
| <b>Total, Title II, Operation and maintenance.....</b> | <b>167,485,170</b> | <b>171,318,488</b> | <b>167,603,260</b> | <b>+118,090</b>           | <b>-3,715,228</b>         |

DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE APPROPRIATIONS ACT, 2017  
(Amounts in Thousands)

|  | FY 2016<br>Enacted | FY 2017<br>Request | Final Bill  | Final Bill<br>vs. FY 2016 | Final Bill<br>vs. Request |
|--|--------------------|--------------------|-------------|---------------------------|---------------------------|
| -----  |                    |                    |             |                           |                           |
| TITLE III  |                    |                    |             |                           |                           |
| PROCUREMENT  |                    |                    |             |                           |                           |
| Aircraft Procurement, Army.....                                  | 5,866,367          | 3,614,787          | 4,587,598   | -1,278,769                | +972,811                  |
| Missile Procurement, Army.....                                   | 1,600,957          | 1,519,966          | 1,533,804   | -67,153                   | +13,838                   |
| Procurement of Weapons and Tracked Combat Vehicles,<br>Army..... | 1,951,646          | 2,265,177          | 2,229,455   | +277,809                  | -35,722                   |
| Procurement of Ammunition, Army.....                             | 1,245,426          | 1,513,157          | 1,483,566   | +238,140                  | -29,591                   |
| Other Procurement, Army.....                                     | 5,718,811          | 5,873,949          | 6,147,328   | +428,517                  | +273,379                  |
| Aircraft Procurement, Navy.....                                  | 17,521,209         | 14,109,148         | 16,135,335  | -1,385,874                | +2,026,187                |
| Weapons Procurement, Navy.....                                   | 3,049,542          | 3,209,262          | 3,265,285   | +215,743                  | +56,023                   |
| Procurement of Ammunition, Navy and Marine Corps.....            | 651,920            | 664,368            | 633,678     | -18,242                   | -30,690                   |
| Shipbuilding and Conversion, Navy.....                           | 18,704,539         | 18,354,874         | 21,156,886  | +2,452,347                | +2,802,012                |
| Other Procurement, Navy.....                                     | 6,484,257          | 6,338,861          | 6,308,919   | -175,338                  | -29,942                   |
| Procurement, Marine Corps.....                                   | 1,186,812          | 1,362,769          | 1,307,456   | +120,644                  | -55,313                   |
| Aircraft Procurement, Air Force.....                             | 15,756,853         | 13,922,917         | 14,253,623  | -1,503,230                | +330,706                  |
| Missile Procurement, Air Force.....                              | 2,912,131          | 2,426,621          | 2,348,121   | -564,010                  | -78,500                   |
| Space Procurement, Air Force.....                                | 2,812,159          | 3,055,743          | 2,733,243   | -78,916                   | -322,500                  |
| Procurement of Ammunition, Air Force.....                        | 1,744,993          | 1,677,719          | 1,589,219   | -155,774                  | -88,500                   |
| Other Procurement, Air Force.....                                | 18,311,882         | 17,438,056         | 17,768,224  | -543,658                  | +330,168                  |
| Procurement, Defense-Wide .....                                  | 5,245,443          | 4,524,918          | 4,881,022   | -364,421                  | +356,104                  |
| Defense Production Act Purchases .....                           | 76,680             | 44,065             | 64,065      | -12,615                   | +20,000                   |
| -----  |                    |                    |             |                           |                           |
| Total, Title III, Procurement.....                               | 110,841,627        | 101,916,357        | 108,426,827 | -2,414,800                | +6,510,470                |
| =====  |                    |                    |             |                           |                           |

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|---|--------------------|--------------------|-------------------|---------------------------|---------------------------|
| <b>TITLE IV</b>   |                    |                    |                   |                           |                           |
| <b>RESEARCH, DEVELOPMENT, TEST AND EVALUATION</b>                           |                    |                    |                   |                           |                           |
| Research, Development, Test and Evaluation, Army.....                       | 7,565,327          | 7,515,399          | 8,332,965         | +767,638                  | +817,566                  |
| Research, Development, Test and Evaluation, Navy.....                       | 18,117,677         | 17,276,301         | 17,214,530        | -903,147                  | -61,771                   |
| Research, Development, Test and Evaluation, Air Force.                      | 25,217,148         | 28,112,251         | 27,788,548        | +2,571,400                | -323,703                  |
| Research, Development, Test and Evaluation,<br>Defense-Wide .....           | 18,695,955         | 18,308,826         | 18,778,550        | +82,595                   | +469,724                  |
| Operational Test and Evaluation, Defense.....                               | 188,558            | 178,994            | 186,994           | -1,564                    | +8,000                    |
| <b>Total, Title IV, Research, Development, Test and<br/>Evaluation.....</b> | <b>69,784,665</b>  | <b>71,391,771</b>  | <b>72,301,587</b> | <b>+2,516,922</b>         | <b>+909,816</b>           |
| <b>TITLE V</b>  |                    |                    |                   |                           |                           |
| <b>REVOLVING AND MANAGEMENT FUNDS</b>                                       |                    |                    |                   |                           |                           |
| Defense Working Capital Funds.....  | 1,738,768          | 1,371,613          | 1,511,613         | -227,155                  | +140,000                  |
| National Defense Sealift Fund.....  | 474,164            | ---                | ---               | -474,164                  | ---                       |
| <b>Total, Title V, Revolving and Management Funds..</b>                     | <b>2,212,932</b>   | <b>1,371,613</b>   | <b>1,511,613</b>  | <b>-701,319</b>           | <b>+140,000</b>           |



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| -----   |                    |                    |            |                           |                           |
| TITLE VI  |                    |                    |            |                           |                           |
| OTHER DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE PROGRAMS                          |                    |                    |            |                           |                           |
| Defense Health Program  |                    |                    |            |                           |                           |
| Operation and maintenance.....                                | 29,842,167         | 32,231,390         | 31,277,002 | +1,434,835                | -954,388                  |
| Procurement.....  | 365,390            | 413,219            | 402,161    | +36,771                   | -11,058                   |
| Research, development, test and evaluation.....               | 2,121,933          | 822,907            | 2,102,107  | -19,826                   | +1,279,200                |
| Total, Defense Health Program 1/ 3/.....                      | 32,329,490         | 33,467,516         | 33,781,270 | +1,451,780                | +313,754                  |
| Chemical Agents and Munitions Destruction, Defense:           |                    |                    |            |                           |                           |
| Operation and maintenance.....                                | 118,198            | 147,282            | 119,985    | +1,787                    | -27,297                   |
| Procurement.....  | 2,281              | 15,132             | 15,132     | +12,851                   | ---                       |
| Research, development, test and evaluation.....               | 579,342            | 388,609            | 388,609    | -190,733                  | ---                       |
| Total, Chemical Agents 2/.....                                | 699,821            | 551,023            | 523,726    | -176,095                  | -27,297                   |
| Drug Interdiction and Counter-Drug Activities,                |                    |                    |            |                           |                           |
| Defense1/.....  | 1,050,598          | 844,800            | 998,800    | -51,798                   | +154,000                  |
| Joint Urgent Operational Needs Fund.....                      | ---                | 99,300             | ---        | ---                       | -99,300                   |
| Office of the Inspector General 1/.....                       | 312,559            | 322,035            | 312,035    | -524                      | -10,000                   |
| Total, Title VI, Other Department of Defense<br>Programs..... | 34,392,468         | 35,284,674         | 35,615,831 | +1,223,363                | +331,157                  |
|   | =====              | =====              | =====      | =====                     | =====                     |

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| -----   |                    |                    |             |                           |                           |
| TITLE VII   |                    |                    |             |                           |                           |
| RELATED AGENCIES  |                    |                    |             |                           |                           |
| Central Intelligence Agency Retirement and Disability<br>System Fund..... | 514,000            | 514,000            | 514,000     | ---                       | ---                       |
| Intelligence Community Management Account (ICMA).....                     | 505,206            | 533,596            | 515,596     | +10,390                   | -18,000                   |
| -----   |                    |                    |             |                           |                           |
| Total, Title VII, Related agencies.....                                   | 1,019,206          | 1,047,596          | 1,029,596   | +10,390                   | -18,000                   |
| =====   |                    |                    |             |                           |                           |
| TITLE VIII  |                    |                    |             |                           |                           |
| GENERAL PROVISIONS  |                    |                    |             |                           |                           |
| Additional transfer authority (Sec.8005).....                             | (4,500,000)        | (5,000,000)        | (4,500,000) | ---                       | (-500,000)                |
| FFRDC (Sec.8025).....   | -65,000            | ---                | -60,000     | +5,000                    | -60,000                   |
| Overseas Military Facility Investment Recovery<br>(Sec.8030).....         | 1,000              | ---                | ---         | -1,000                    | ---                       |
| Rescissions (Sec.8043).....   | -1,768,937         | ---                | -2,002,622  | -233,685                  | -2,002,622                |
| National grants (Sec.8051).....   | 44,000             | ---                | 44,000      | ---                       | +44,000                   |
| O&M, Defense-wide transfer authority (Sec.8055).....                      | (30,000)           | (30,000)           | (30,000)    | ---                       | ---                       |

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|---|--------------------|--------------------|-------------------|---------------------------|---------------------------|
| John C. Stennis Center for Public Service Development<br>Trust Fund (O&M, Navy transfer authority) (Sec.8063) | (1,000)            | ---                | (1,000)           | ---                       | (+1,000)                  |
| Fisher House Foundation (Sec.8071)  | 5,000              | ---                | 5,000             | ---                       | +5,000                    |
| Revised economic assumptions (Sec.8078)   | -1,500,789         | ---                | -157,000          | +1,343,789                | -157,000                  |
| Defense acquisition workforce development excess cash<br>balances (Sec.8087)                                  | ---                | ---                | -531,000          | -531,000                  | -531,000                  |
| Fisher House O&M Army Navy Air Force transfer<br>authority (Sec.8093)   | (11,000)           | (11,000)           | (11,000)          | ---                       | ---                       |
| Defense Health O&M transfer authority (Sec.8097)  | (121,000)          | (122,375)          | (122,375)         | (+1,375)                  | ---                       |
| Basic allowance for housing   | 300,000            | ---                | ---               | -300,000                  | ---                       |
| Working Capital Fund, Army excess cash balances<br>(Sec.8118)   | -389,000           | ---                | -336,000          | +53,000                   | -336,000                  |
| Working Capital Fund, Defense-wide excess cash<br>balances (rescission)                                       | -1,037,000         | ---                | ---               | +1,037,000                | ---                       |
| Revised fuel costs (Sec.8119)   | -2,576,000         | ---                | -1,155,000        | +1,421,000                | -1,155,000                |
| Ship Modernization, Operation, and Sustainment Fund<br>(rescission) (Sec.8130)                                | ---                | ---                | -1,391,070        | -1,391,070                | -1,391,070                |
| <b>Total, Title VIII, General Provisions</b>  | <b>-6,986,726</b>  | <b>---</b>         | <b>-5,583,692</b> | <b>+1,403,034</b>         | <b>-5,583,692</b>         |

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|---|--------------------|--------------------|------------|---------------------------|---------------------------|
| TITLE IX  |                    |                    |            |                           |                           |
| OVERSEAS CONTINGENCY OPERATIONS/GLOBAL WAR ON<br>TERRORISM (GWOT) |                    |                    |            |                           |                           |
| Military Personnel  |                    |                    |            |                           |                           |
| Military Personnel, Army (GWOT)                                   |                    |                    |            |                           |                           |
| OCO/GWOT Requirements (GWOT).....                                 | 1,846,356          | 2,051,578          | 1,948,648  | +102,292                  | -102,930                  |
| Military Personnel, Navy (GWOT)                                   |                    |                    |            |                           |                           |
| OCO/GWOT Requirements (GWOT).....                                 | 251,011            | 330,557            | 327,427    | +76,416                   | -3,130                    |
| Military Personnel, Marine Corps (GWOT)                           |                    |                    |            |                           |                           |
| OCO/GWOT Requirements (GWOT).....                                 | 171,079            | 179,733            | 179,733    | +8,654                    | ---                       |
| Military Personnel, Air Force (GWOT)                              |                    |                    |            |                           |                           |
| OCO/GWOT Requirements (GWOT).....                                 | 726,126            | 719,896            | 705,706    | -20,420                   | -14,190                   |
| Reserve Personnel, Army (GWOT)                                    |                    |                    |            |                           |                           |
| OCO/GWOT Requirements (GWOT).....                                 | 24,462             | 42,506             | 42,506     | +18,044                   | ---                       |
| Reserve Personnel, Navy (GWOT)                                    |                    |                    |            |                           |                           |
| OCO/GWOT Requirements (GWOT).....                                 | 12,693             | 11,929             | 11,929     | -764                      | ---                       |
| Reserve Personnel, Marine Corps (GWOT)                            |                    |                    |            |                           |                           |
| OCO/GWOT Requirements (GWOT).....                                 | 3,393              | 3,764              | 3,764      | +371                      | ---                       |
| Reserve Personnel, Air Force (GWOT)                               |                    |                    |            |                           |                           |
| OCO/GWOT Requirements (GWOT).....                                 | 18,710             | 20,535             | 20,535     | +1,825                    | ---                       |
| National Guard Personnel, Army (GWOT)                             |                    |                    |            |                           |                           |
| OCO/GWOT Requirements (GWOT).....                                 | 166,015            | 196,472            | 196,472    | +30,457                   | ---                       |
| National Guard Personnel, Air Force (GWOT)                        |                    |                    |            |                           |                           |
| OCO/GWOT Requirements (GWOT).....                                 | 2,828              | 5,288              | 5,288      | +2,460                    | ---                       |
| Grand Total, Military Personnel (OCO/GWOT)....                    | 3,222,673          | 3,562,258          | 3,442,008  | +219,335                  | -120,250                  |

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| -----  |                    |                    |            |                           |                           |
| Operation and Maintenance                            |                    |                    |            |                           |                           |
| Operation & Maintenance, Army (GWOT)                 |                    |                    |            |                           |                           |
| OCO/GWOT Requirements (GWOT).....                    | 14,994,833         | 15,310,587         | 15,693,068 | +698,235                  | +382,481                  |
| Operation & Maintenance, Navy (GWOT)                 |                    |                    |            |                           |                           |
| OCO/GWOT Requirements (GWOT).....                    | 7,169,611          | 6,827,391          | 7,887,349  | +717,738                  | +1,059,958                |
| (Coast Guard) (by transfer) (GWOT).....              | ---                | (162,692)          | ---        | ---                       | (-162,692)                |
| Operation & Maintenance, Marine Corps (GWOT)         |                    |                    |            |                           |                           |
| OCO/GWOT Requirements (GWOT).....                    | 1,372,534          | 1,244,359          | 1,607,259  | +234,725                  | +362,900                  |
| Operation & Maintenance, Air Force (GWOT)            |                    |                    |            |                           |                           |
| OCO/GWOT Requirements (GWOT).....                    | 11,128,813         | 9,498,830          | 10,556,598 | -572,215                  | +1,057,768                |
| Operation & Maintenance, Defense-Wide (GWOT)         |                    |                    |            |                           |                           |
| OCO/GWOT Requirements (GWOT).....                    | 5,665,633          | 5,982,173          | 6,476,649  | +811,016                  | +494,476                  |
| (Coalition support funds) (GWOT).....                | (1,160,000)        | (1,100,000)        | (920,000)  | (-240,000)                | (-180,000)                |
| Operation & Maintenance, Army Reserve (GWOT)         |                    |                    |            |                           |                           |
| OCO/GWOT Requirements (GWOT).....                    | 99,559             | 38,679             | 38,679     | -60,880                   | ---                       |
| Operation & Maintenance, Navy Reserve (GWOT)         |                    |                    |            |                           |                           |
| OCO/GWOT Requirements (GWOT).....                    | 31,643             | 26,265             | 26,265     | -5,378                    | ---                       |
| Operation & Maintenance, Marine Corps Reserve (GWOT) |                    |                    |            |                           |                           |
| OCO/GWOT Requirements (GWOT).....                    | 3,455              | 3,304              | 3,304      | -151                      | ---                       |
| Operation & Maintenance, Air Force Reserve (GWOT)    |                    |                    |            |                           |                           |
| OCO/GWOT Requirements (GWOT).....                    | 58,106             | 57,586             | 57,586     | -520                      | ---                       |
| Operation & Maintenance, Army National Guard (GWOT)  |                    |                    |            |                           |                           |
| OCO/GWOT Requirements (GWOT).....                    | 135,845            | 127,035            | 127,035    | -8,810                    | ---                       |
| Operation & Maintenance, Air National Guard (GWOT)   |                    |                    |            |                           |                           |
| OCO/GWOT Requirements (GWOT).....                    | 19,900             | 20,000             | 20,000     | +100                      | ---                       |
| -----  |                    |                    |            |                           |                           |
| Subtotal, Operation and Maintenance.....             | 40,679,932         | 39,136,209         | 42,493,792 | +1,813,860                | +3,357,583                |

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| Counterterrorism Partnerships Fund (GWOT).....  | 1,100,000          | 1,000,000          | ---               | -1,100,000                | -1,000,000                |
| Afghanistan Security Forces Fund (GWOT).....  | 3,652,257          | 3,448,715          | 4,262,715         | +610,458                  | +814,000                  |
| Iraq Train and Equip Fund (GWOT).....   | 715,000            | 630,000            | ---               | -715,000                  | -630,000                  |
| Counter-ISIL Train and Equip Fund (GWOT).....   | ---                | ---                | 980,000           | +980,000                  | +980,000                  |
| Syria Train and Equip Fund (GWOT).....  | ---                | 250,000            | ---               | ---                       | -250,000                  |
| <b>Grand Total, Operation and Maintenance<br/>(OCO/GWOT).....</b>                                       | <b>46,147,189</b>  | <b>44,464,924</b>  | <b>47,736,507</b> | <b>+1,589,318</b>         | <b>+3,271,583</b>         |
| <b>Procurement</b>  |                    |                    |                   |                           |                           |
| Aircraft Procurement, Army (GWOT)<br>OCO/GWOT Requirements (GWOT).....                                  | 161,987            | 313,171            | 313,171           | +151,184                  | ---                       |
| Missile Procurement, Army (GWOT)<br>OCO/GWOT Requirements (GWOT).....                                   | 37,260             | 632,817            | 405,317           | +368,057                  | -227,500                  |
| Procurement of Weapons and Tracked Combat Vehicles,<br>Army (GWOT)<br>OCO/GWOT Requirements (GWOT)..... | 486,630            | 153,544            | 395,944           | -90,686                   | +242,400                  |
| Procurement of Ammunition, Army (GWOT)<br>OCO/GWOT Requirements (GWOT).....                             | 222,040            | 301,523            | 290,670           | +68,630                   | -10,853                   |
| Other Procurement, Army (GWOT)<br>OCO/GWOT Requirements (GWOT).....                                     | 1,175,596          | 1,373,010          | 1,343,010         | +167,414                  | -30,000                   |
| Aircraft Procurement, Navy (GWOT)<br>OCO/GWOT Requirements (GWOT).....                                  | 210,990            | 393,030            | 367,930           | +156,940                  | -25,100                   |

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|--|--------------------|--------------------|------------|---------------------------|---------------------------|
| Weapons Procurement, Navy (GWOT)                           |                    |                    |            |                           |                           |
| OCO/GWOT Requirements (GWOT).....                          | ---                | 8,600              | 8,600      | +8,600                    | ---                       |
| Procurement of Ammunition, Navy and Marine Corps<br>(GWOT) |                    |                    |            |                           |                           |
| OCO/GWOT Requirements (GWOT).....                          | 117,966            | 66,229             | 65,380     | -52,586                   | -849                      |
| Shipbuilding and Conversion, Navy (GWOT)                   |                    |                    |            |                           |                           |
| Other Procurement, Navy (GWOT)                             |                    |                    |            |                           |                           |
| OCO/GWOT Requirements (GWOT).....                          | 12,186             | 124,206            | 99,786     | +87,600                   | -24,420                   |
| Procurement, Marine Corps (GWOT)                           |                    |                    |            |                           |                           |
| OCO/GWOT Requirements (GWOT).....                          | 56,934             | 118,939            | 118,939    | +62,005                   | ---                       |
| Aircraft Procurement, Air Force (GWOT)                     |                    |                    |            |                           |                           |
| OCO/GWOT Requirements (GWOT).....                          | 128,900            | 859,399            | 927,249    | +798,349                  | +67,850                   |
| Missile Procurement, Air Force (GWOT)                      |                    |                    |            |                           |                           |
| OCO/GWOT Requirements (GWOT).....                          | 289,142            | 339,545            | 235,095    | -54,047                   | -104,450                  |
| Procurement of Ammunition, Air Force (GWOT)                |                    |                    |            |                           |                           |
| OCO/GWOT Requirements (GWOT).....                          | 228,874            | 487,408            | 273,345    | +44,471                   | -214,063                  |
| Other Procurement, Air Force (GWOT)                        |                    |                    |            |                           |                           |
| OCO/GWOT Requirements (GWOT).....                          | 3,477,001          | 3,696,281          | 3,529,456  | +52,455                   | -166,825                  |
| Procurement, Defense-Wide (GWOT)                           |                    |                    |            |                           |                           |
| OCO/GWOT Requirements (GWOT).....                          | 173,918            | 238,434            | 244,184    | +70,266                   | +5,750                    |
| National Guard and Reserve Equipment (GWOT)                | 1,000,000          | ---                | 750,000    | -250,000                  | +750,000                  |
| Grand Total, Procurement (OCO/GWOT).....                   | 7,779,424          | 9,106,136          | 9,368,076  | +1,588,652                | +261,940                  |

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| <hr/>   |                    |                    |            |                           |                           |
| Research, Development, Test and Evaluation  |                    |                    |            |                           |                           |
| Research, Development, Test & Evaluation, Army (GWOT)<br>OCO/GWOT Requirements (GWOT).....              | 1,500              | 100,522            | 100,522    | +99,022                   | ---                       |
| Research, Development, Test & Evaluation, Navy (GWOT)<br>OCO/GWOT Requirements (GWOT).....              | 35,747             | 78,323             | 78,323     | +42,576                   | ---                       |
| Research, Development, Test & Evaluation,<br>Air Force (GWOT)<br>OCO/GWOT Requirements (GWOT).....      | 17,100             | 32,905             | 67,905     | +50,805                   | +35,000                   |
| Research, Development, Test and Evaluation,<br>Defense-Wide (GWOT)<br>OCO/GWOT Requirements (GWOT)..... | 177,087            | 162,419            | 159,919    | -17,168                   | -2,500                    |
| <hr/>   |                    |                    |            |                           |                           |
| Grand Total, Research, Development, Test and<br>Evaluation (OCO/GWOT).....                              | 231,434            | 374,169            | 406,669    | +175,235                  | +32,500                   |
| <hr/>   |                    |                    |            |                           |                           |
| Revolving and Management Funds  |                    |                    |            |                           |                           |
| Defense Working Capital Funds (GWOT).....   | 88,850             | 140,633            | 140,633    | +51,783                   | ---                       |



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|--|--------------------|--------------------|-------------|---------------------------|---------------------------|
| <hr/>  |                    |                    |             |                           |                           |
| Other Department of Defense Programs                                     |                    |                    |             |                           |                           |
| Defense Health Program:  |                    |                    |             |                           |                           |
| Operation and maintenance (GWOT)   |                    |                    |             |                           |                           |
| OCO/GWOT Requirements (GWOT).....  | 272,704            | 331,764            | 331,764     | +59,060                   | ---                       |
| Drug Interdiction and Counter-Drug Activities, Defense<br>(GWOT).....    | 186,000            | 215,333            | 215,333     | +29,333                   | ---                       |
| Joint Improvised-Threat Defeat Fund (GWOT).....                          | 349,464            | 408,272            | 339,472     | -9,992                    | -68,800                   |
| Office of the Inspector General (GWOT).....                              | 10,262             | 22,062             | 22,062      | +11,800                   | ---                       |
| <hr/>  |                    |                    |             |                           |                           |
| Grand Total, Other Department of Defense<br>Programs (OCO/GWOT).....     | 818,430            | 977,431            | 908,631     | +90,201                   | -68,800                   |
| <hr/>  |                    |                    |             |                           |                           |
| TITLE IX General Provisions  |                    |                    |             |                           |                           |
| Additional transfer authority (GWOT) (Sec.9002).....                     | (4,500,000)        | (4,500,000)        | (2,500,000) | (-2,000,000)              | (-2,000,000)              |
| Ukraine Security Assistance Initiative (GWOT) (Sec.<br>9014).....        | 250,000            | ---                | 150,000     | -100,000                  | +150,000                  |
| Intelligence, Surveillance, and Reconnaissance (GWOT)<br>(Sec.9018)..... | 500,000            | ---                | 500,000     | ---                       | +500,000                  |
| Rescissions (GWOT) (Sec.9021).....                                       | -400,000           | ---                | -819,000    | -419,000                  | -819,000                  |
| Coalition support funds (rescission) (GWOT) (Sec.9022)                   | ---                | ---                | -11,524     | -11,524                   | -11,524                   |
| <hr/>  |                    |                    |             |                           |                           |
| Total, General Provisions.....   | 350,000            | ---                | -180,524    | -530,524                  | -180,524                  |
| <hr/>  |                    |                    |             |                           |                           |
| Grand Total, Title IX (OCO/GWOT).....                                    | 58,638,000         | 58,625,551         | 61,822,000  | +3,184,000                | +3,196,449                |
| <hr/>  |                    |                    |             |                           |                           |

March 8, 2017

CONGRESSIONAL RECORD — HOUSE

H1933

DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE APPROPRIATIONS ACT, 2017  
(Amounts in Thousands)

|                                     | FY 2016<br>Enacted | FY 2017<br>Request | Final Bill    | Final Bill<br>vs. FY 2016 | Final Bill<br>vs. Request |
|-------------------------------------|--------------------|--------------------|---------------|---------------------------|---------------------------|
| Grand Total, Bill.....              | 566,616,000        | 569,858,382        | 571,453,000   | +4,837,000                | +1,594,618                |
| Appropriations.....                 | (510,783,937)      | (511,232,831)      | (513,024,692) | (+2,240,755)              | (+1,791,861)              |
| Global War on Terrorism (GWOT)..... | (59,038,000)       | (58,625,551)       | (62,652,524)  | (+3,614,524)              | (+4,026,973)              |
| Rescissions.....                    | (-2,805,937)       | ---                | (-3,393,692)  | (-587,755)                | (-3,393,692)              |
| Rescissions (GWOT).....             | (-400,000)         | ---                | (-830,524)    | (-430,524)                | (-830,524)                |

- 1/ Included in Budget under Operation and Maintenance
- 2/ Included in Budget under Procurement
- 3/ Budget request assumes enactment of DoD's  
pharmacy/Consolidated Health Plan proposals

DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE APPROPRIATIONS ACT, 2017  
(Amounts in Thousands)

|  | FY 2016<br>Enacted | FY 2017<br>Request | Final Bill  | Final Bill<br>vs. FY 2016 | Final Bill<br>vs. Request |
|--|--------------------|--------------------|-------------|---------------------------|---------------------------|
| -----  |                    |                    |             |                           |                           |
| RECAPITULATION   |                    |                    |             |                           |                           |
| Title I - Military Personnel.....                          | 129,228,658        | 128,902,332        | 128,725,978 | -502,680                  | -176,354                  |
| Title II - Operation and Maintenance.....                  | 167,485,170        | 171,318,488        | 167,603,260 | +118,090                  | -3,715,228                |
| Title III - Procurement.....                               | 110,841,627        | 101,916,357        | 108,426,827 | -2,414,800                | +6,510,470                |
| Title IV - Research, Development, Test and Evaluation..... | 69,784,665         | 71,391,771         | 72,301,587  | +2,516,922                | +909,816                  |
| Title V - Revolving and Management Funds.....              | 2,212,932          | 1,371,613          | 1,511,613   | -701,319                  | +140,000                  |
| Title VI - Other Department of Defense Programs.....       | 34,392,468         | 35,284,674         | 35,615,831  | +1,223,363                | +331,157                  |
| Title VII - Related Agencies.....                          | 1,019,206          | 1,047,596          | 1,029,596   | +10,390                   | -18,000                   |
| Title VIII - General Provisions (net).....                 | -6,986,726         | ---                | -5,583,692  | +1,403,034                | -5,583,692                |
| Title IX - Global War on Terrorism (GWOT).....             | 58,638,000         | 58,625,551         | 61,822,000  | +3,184,000                | +3,196,449                |
| -----  |                    |                    |             |                           |                           |
| Total, Department of Defense.....                          | 566,616,000        | 569,858,382        | 571,453,000 | +4,837,000                | +1,594,618                |

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

Mr. Speaker, I would like to begin by congratulating Chairman FRELINGHUYSEN on bringing his first full bill to the House floor as chairman of the Appropriations Committee. I have greatly appreciated his friendship and steady leadership of the Defense Subcommittee.

Further, I also thank our new subcommittee chairwoman, KAY GRANGER. She has been a great partner in completing the work on the fiscal year 2017 conference report, and I look forward to working with her as we proceed.

Finally, I thank the members of the subcommittee and our extraordinary staff for their wisdom and for their long hours that they have logged in putting this product together.

The chairman has well described H.R. 1301. I would add that this bill includes strong positions countering Russian aggression, building partnership capacity, and supporting readiness. Because it is a product of bipartisan negotiation, this is a good bill, and I intend to support it.

Despite my support for this legislation, I am extremely troubled that we are still working on the fiscal year 2017 Defense bill 5 months and 8 days into the fiscal year.

For nearly 6 months, the Department of Defense has been operating under two separate continuing resolutions, which wastes the time of people's lives and leads to inefficiencies in spending. I would emphasize this is not the fault of the committee. All that has been absent is the lack of political will on behalf of the majority party.

Even more disconcerting is the fact that the Defense Appropriations Act is just one of 11 fiscal year 2017 appropriations bills that need to be completed by the end of next month. There is no excuse for them remaining unfinished. The investments made through these bills are vital to so many in our country, and they need equal attention from Congress and the administration.

It is imperative that we strive every day to prioritize keeping America safe and supporting our brave servicemembers, but we must also prioritize educating our workforce, making improvements in public health, in science, and in our economic and transportation infrastructure.

If we neglect these investments in our future and in the well-being and success of current families and future generations, then I am deeply concerned that we will not have a country worth defending.

Confounding a confused fiscal situation, there is a \$30 billion supplemental request for fiscal year 2017 recently submitted to the Office of Management and Budget by the Department of Defense, which should make its way to Congress in the next few weeks. Additionally, as the administration modifies its fiscal year 2018 budget request, they are without a predictable base on which to build.

There is very little margin of error, given the few legislative days remaining before the continuing resolution expires on April 28. I, and I believe the chairman, do not view that date as another point for negotiation. It is an absolute deadline, and the value of this bill and every other appropriations bill diminishes the day they are not enacted.

□ 1545

In closing, I again appreciate the leadership and the management of this wonderful work by our chairman, Mr. FRELINGHUYSEN. Going forward, I will work hard with the chairman. I will work hard with Chairwoman GRANGER, with Ranking Member LOWEY, and the other members of our full committee to return the appropriations process to its normal schedule.

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

Mr. FRELINGHUYSEN. Mr. Speaker, I yield such time as she may consume to the gentlewoman from Texas (Ms. GRANGER), chairwoman of the Defense Subcommittee of the Committee on Appropriations.

Ms. GRANGER. Mr. Speaker, I rise in strong support of H.R. 1301, the FY17 Department of Defense Appropriations Act. The world is more dangerous and unstable than any time in recent history. The U.S. and our allies face constant threats from countries including Iran, Russia, China, and North Korea. ISIS and other global terrorists threaten our very way of life.

Our number one responsibility as Members of Congress is to provide for the defense of this Nation. I commend Chairman FRELINGHUYSEN for the outstanding job he did drafting the FY17 bill. He deserves our thanks for producing such a significant and meaningful bill.

Since becoming the chairwoman of the Defense Subcommittee of the Committee on Appropriations, I have spent a lot of time talking to senior defense leaders to find out what they need to combat these threats. They have unanimously stated that the only thing our adversaries respect is strength, and they need this bill passed to ensure our military is as strong and effective as possible.

Sequestration and reduced budget requests have caused the military to be underfunded for too long. This bill begins a process of rebuilding our military and giving our warfighters the resources they need to counter the numerous complex threats around the world. This bill reverses the drawdown of end strength and instead increases it by 36,000 troops above the FY17 budget request. This bill reverses steep cuts to procurement by funding additional ships and aircraft to modernize our weapons systems and address shortfalls. This is important because we have the smallest number of ships in the Navy since 1916, and the average age of an Air Force aircraft is 27 years old. Marine aviation squadrons have

been forced to salvage parts from museums in order to keep our planes flying.

In every meeting I have had with defense leadership, they emphasize the devastating impact both sequestration and operating under a continuing resolution have on our security. When asked about the impact of a full year CR, General Goldfein, chief of staff of the Air Force, said: "There is no enemy on the planet that can do more damage to the United States Air Force than us not getting a budget."

Our military is counting on us to pass this bill now. It is the only way to ensure the United States will be strong and able to lead in this very dangerous world. I strongly urge a "yes" vote.

Mr. VISCLOSKY. Mr. Speaker, I yield 4 minutes to the gentlewoman from New York (Mrs. LOWEY), the ranking member of the full committee.

Mrs. LOWEY. Mr. Speaker, I want to thank Chairman FRELINGHUYSEN, Chairwoman GRANGER, and Ranking Member VISCLOSKY for their hard work and cooperation. Today's bill is the product of good faith bipartisan and bicameral negotiation.

Each Member of this body will need to determine whether positive aspects of this bill outweigh uncertainty about the prospects of 10 other critical funding bills languishing without a clear path forward. Unlike the Defense Appropriations bill passed by the House last June, this bill keeps faith with existing caps on discretionary spending. It does not use a budget gimmick to create a mid-year shortfall in funding, which would have affected salaries and mission support for men and women serving bravely in harm's way.

I thank the chairman for increasing cybersecurity operations by nearly \$1 billion; fully funding the European Reassurance Initiative in response to Russian aggression; investing in the intelligence, surveillance, and reconnaissance resources combatant commanders clamor for; and assisting men and women in uniform by increasing pay by 2.1 percent, adding \$25 million for sexual assault prevention and response, and providing \$33.8 billion for the Defense Health Program.

Despite these positive attributes, I would be remiss not to remind this body that the 2017 appropriations process can be described as nothing but a failure that continues to this day, more than 5 months into the fiscal year. The Defense bill that we consider today could have and should have been finished in September 2016. The majority chose to punt the deadline for this and 10 other appropriations bills until April for entirely political reasons.

All Americans know we must ensure our Armed Forces are staffed, trained, and equipped to meet the challenges they face. We must fulfill that responsibility without neglecting the critical services and investments funded through the 10 other unfinished appropriations bills.

I am very concerned that the House Republican leadership is proposing to

move one bill forward without any indication that the other 10 will see the light of day.

Mr. FRELINGHUYSEN. Mr. Speaker, I am pleased to yield 3 minutes to the gentleman from Texas (Mr. THORNBERRY), the chairman of the Committee on Armed Services.

Mr. THORNBERRY. Mr. Speaker, I thank the distinguished chairman for yielding time and commend him for his continuing leadership on national security. I also thank the chairwoman of this subcommittee, Ms. GRANGER, and the ranking member, Mr. VISCLOSKY, for their continuing work on national security.

Mr. Speaker, it is important that we pass this bill now. The Department of Defense is currently operating under a continuing resolution, which means you have got to spend the same money this year that you spent last year, and you have to spend it on the same things. Even if you don't need to spend money on something this year that you spent last year, you have to. So it is wasteful. But you also can't spend money on new things, even though new threats arise. It is not good for any part of government. It is particularly bad for the Department of Defense. It is important to pass this bill now to remove this continuing resolution and have a regular appropriation bill.

Secondly, this bill is consistent with the Defense Authorization Conference Report which passed this House in December. All but four Republicans and all but 30 Democrats in the House voted for that measure in December. This is very consistent with that, and I hope it gets at least as much support as that bill did in December.

There are a few differences. We are further into the fiscal year, so the committee was able to fund some additional priorities that were in the House-passed authorization bill that we were not able to put in the conference report. I just think it is important for all of us to remember, Mr. Speaker, that the only answer to some of the readiness problems we are facing is modernization. We have had testimony that it takes twice as long to maintain an old F-18 aircraft, for example, as it does a new one. Well, this bill has some additional F-18s, and that is good for the pilots, good for the services that receive them. It also frees up maintenance to work on other things.

Finally, it is important also to remember that this bill is just a first step in repairing and rebuilding the military. I am afraid all of us have underestimated the deep damage that has been done through sequestration, budget cuts, and a high tempo of operations. Just yesterday, I was out at Fort Campbell to see some of this and hear about some of this firsthand from the Army.

This is an important essential first step, but shortly we should receive a supplemental appropriation to do more of the work of repair, and then we need to move toward an FY18 bill that real-

ly begins the rebuilding that, I think, on a bipartisan basis, most all of us in this Chamber would support. Remember, Mr. Speaker, the first job of the Federal Government is to defend the country. This is an important first step to help us fulfill that responsibility.

Mr. VISCLOSKY. Mr. Speaker, I yield 2 minutes to the gentlewoman from Minnesota (Ms. MCCOLLUM), who is a member of the Subcommittee on Defense.

Ms. MCCOLLUM. Mr. Speaker, I rise in support of the Department of Defense Appropriations Act of 2017. Last year, I was unable to vote for this legislation, but the bill before us today is improved, and it is one that I can support.

I was unable to vote for the previous bill because it included budget gimmicks that would have jeopardized a full year of funding for our troops and threatened readiness. I am very pleased to see this problem has been resolved. This bill provides the funding for the remainder of the 2017 fiscal year without breaking the budget caps. It also includes a much-needed pay raise for our servicemembers and ensures that they will have the equipment that they need to complete their missions and come home.

What is disappointing is that we are voting on this legislation today, halfway through the fiscal year. This work should have been finished months ago. Instead, a stalled appropriations process has left the Defense Department and our troops operating under a damaging continuing resolution. Right now it doesn't appear that the FY18 process will go any smoother.

President Trump's proposed \$54 billion increase for defense will come at the expense of essential domestic programs that our servicemen and -women and their families depend upon: education for their children, quality healthcare for their families, safe roads to drive on, protection of our clean air and drinking water. The list goes on and on.

Mr. Speaker, I am voting for this bill today, but I want to make it clear that I am very concerned about President Trump's proposed cuts that would pit our national security against the domestic needs of all Americans.

Mr. FRELINGHUYSEN. Mr. Speaker, I am pleased to yield 2 minutes to the gentleman from Kentucky (Mr. ROGERS), my predecessor. He is a member of the Subcommittee on Defense of the Committee on Appropriations and a chairman in his own right.

Mr. ROGERS of Kentucky. Mr. Speaker, I congratulate the chairman on his assumption of the chairmanship of the full committee and for putting this bill together when he chaired the Subcommittee on Defense.

This bill certainly represents the outcome of many hard choices. It prioritizes funding where our troops need it the most. It wisely invests in readiness, training, maintenance, and procurement, and ensures that our

troops are prepared for the tasks before them. This bill also supports our efforts to defeat ISIL alongside our allies in the region as well as our continued focus on deterring Russian aggression.

I am also pleased, Mr. Speaker, that this bill takes care of the troops and their families, granting them a long-awaited 2.1 percent pay raise. Time and again, our servicemembers put themselves in harm's way and respond to the myriad threats facing the Nation. This pay raise is one small way for us to honor their dedication and willingness to serve.

As the threats we face continue to become more unpredictable, we must provide our troops with the tools that they need to win in uncertain times. This bill goes a long way toward restoring the shortfalls in manpower and readiness that our military has endured in recent years.

In closing, Mr. Speaker, let me call attention again to Will Smith, who has been a clerk of this committee for 6 years and served as my chief of staff in my private office for many years before. This is likely his last appropriations bill on the floor to help manage and put together, and so I want to say to Will and all of you in behalf of saying something good about Will, what a great amount of service he rendered the Nation with a true Kentucky attitude, which he has.

Will, we owe you a lot. Thank you for your service. You have been great. We wish you Godspeed.

□ 1600

Mr. VISCLOSKY. Mr. Speaker, I would simply follow up on the chairman's remarks, and I also want to congratulate Mr. Smith on his life of service to his country. Mr. Pomerantz on our side was also mentioned. Again, both gentlemen and their service to this country are a reflection on public service, and I appreciate it very much on behalf of all of us in this Chamber.

Mr. Speaker, I yield 2 minutes to the gentleman from Maryland (Mr. RUPPERSBERGER), who is also a member of the Defense Subcommittee.

Mr. RUPPERSBERGER. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to support the Department of Defense Appropriations Act.

I thank Chairwoman GRANGER and Ranking Member VISCLOSKY for bringing this bill to the floor.

This bill helps to close gaps in readiness while making investments in research and development. These investments are critically important because I guarantee our adversaries know where we have work to do.

Mr. Speaker, I represent a congressional district home to two Army bases, the NSA, several National Guard facilities, and dozens of our private sector partners. I serve on the board of the United States Naval Academy, and I co-chair the Army Caucus.

My experience tells me we are living in a world that has changed since our Armed Forces entered the Middle East 16 years ago. While our men and women

in uniform fought asymmetric foes, our near-peer adversaries such as Russia and China made advancements in technology that threaten to degrade our military qualitative advantage.

This appropriations bill ensures our troops are ready and that we have enough of them to get the job done. It fully funds the new end strength number and allows for a 2.1 percent pay raise for our troops. This is the least we can do for the brave men and women who sacrifice for our country.

This bill also deters Russian aggression by fully funding the European Reassurance Initiative, and makes critical investments in missile defense technology.

This bill is a solid start, and I encourage all of my colleagues to support it, but there is still work to be done. Our troops should trust that elected officials will support them and do their job to fund the government, just as we trust them to accomplish the mission assigned to them. Band-Aid budgets are bad for everyone—our partners in industry, the American taxpayers, and especially our Armed Forces.

Now is not the time to argue over partisan issues. Congress should create a frontline of support for our Armed Forces that is just as strong as the frontline our soldiers have created to protect us.

I call on all of my colleagues to work in a bipartisan fashion to pass this and the other FY17 appropriation bills as quickly as possible.

Mr. FRELINGHUYSEN. Mr. Speaker, I am pleased to yield 1 minute to the gentleman from Texas (Mr. CARTER).

Mr. CARTER of Texas. Mr. Speaker, I am grateful that we are here hoping to end the continuing resolution on the Department of Defense, and I rise in support of the bill we are debating today.

We all know too well that continuing resolutions are unacceptable burdens on the least and the greatest of our DOD assets, our Members, and civilians at a time of unprecedented threats to our Nation. I thank Chairman FRELINGHUYSEN and Chairwoman GRANGER for bringing this bill to the floor and for their unwavering commitment to the men and women in uniform, which will continue under their leadership in the future.

I also thank this committee for fully funding an increase of Active, Guard, and Reserve soldiers. I am also co-chair of the Army Caucus, and providing them with the modern equipment and training necessary to keep them alive and the greatest fighting force on Earth is very important to the defense of our Nation.

We have more that we need to consider.

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mr. McCLINTOCK). The time of the gentleman has expired.

Mr. FRELINGHUYSEN. Mr. Speaker, I yield an additional 30 seconds to the gentleman.

Mr. CARTER of Texas. Army Vice Chief of Staff Daniel Allyn recently

told the House Armed Services Committee that our Army requires modernization equipment to win decisively, but today we are outraged, outgunned, and outdated. At the present time, he says that only three of the Army's 58 brigade combat teams are ready to fight. It is crucial, and I urge my colleagues to support this appropriations bill and fully fund our armed services.

Mr. VISCLOSKY. Mr. Speaker, I yield 2 minutes to the gentlewoman from California (Ms. LEE), who is a member of the full Appropriations Committee.

Ms. LEE. Mr. Speaker, first, let me thank Mr. VISCLOSKY for yielding. I also thank him for his tremendous leadership as our ranking member, and giving us all an opportunity to really voice our opinions and put our points of view forward in a very fair way.

I rise in opposition to this bill, however.

I offered two amendments to this bill, the fiscal year 2017 Defense Appropriations bill, and I am really disappointed to once again see that my amendments were not made in order. I want to explain these two amendments because this is the only chance that we will have to talk about this.

The first amendment, which I have offered several times on a bipartisan basis, would prohibit the funding for the 2001 Authorization for Use of Military Force, the AUMF, beginning on September 30, 2017. And mind you, that 6-month window provides Congress ample opportunity to draft and debate a new AUMF and to vote it up or down.

Clearly, Congress is required to act. This amendment would require Congress to finally debate and vote on nearly a 3-year-long war that is raging in the Middle East, a war that has already claimed the lives of several brave servicemembers. The House simply cannot continue to abdicate its constitutional responsibility to give the American people a voice in matters of war and peace.

I offered another amendment, which would prohibit funding for United States combat troops in Syria.

Mr. Speaker, this amendment was really simple, but, once again, I am sad to say that it was not made in order. This amendment would use the power of the purse to prevent funding for combat operations in Syria, unless the purpose is to rescue or protect members of the Armed Forces from danger.

We can all agree that ISIL must be degraded and dismantled, but Congress continues to be missing in action from this debate.

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

Mr. VISCLOSKY. Mr. Speaker, I yield an additional 1 minute to the gentlewoman.

Ms. LEE. We know that the 2001 authorization was specific to 9/11. And I voted against it because I knew it would be broadly interpreted, which it has been. Sadly, it is a blank check for war. Actually, the Congressional Re-

search Service provided us a declassified report saying—and this was last year—it had been used over 35 times. Nothing related to 9/11. So this blank check needs to be repealed.

We also know that ISIL didn't even exist in 2001. Every day, more bombs fall and the battlefield expands. We have already spent billions of dollars against this unauthorized war.

Congress needs to show up for work, muster its courage, exercise its constitutional responsibility for debate, and vote on the ongoing war in Iraq and Syria. We owe nothing less to our brave men and women who are in harm's way. It is past time to force a debate and vote on this issue. Hopefully, one day we will make these amendments in order and, hopefully, we will have bipartisan support to just move forward and do our job as Members of Congress, which is what the Constitution requires.

Mr. FRELINGHUYSEN. Mr. Speaker, I am pleased to yield 3 minutes to the gentleman from Florida (Mr. DIAZ-BALART), and thank him for his service on the Defense Appropriations Committee.

Mr. DIAZ-BALART. Mr. Speaker, I rise in strong support of this bill. I want to first start by commending the chairman of the full committee and the former chairman of the subcommittee, Mr. FRELINGHUYSEN, for his unwavering commitment to the men and women in uniform, and also for bringing this great bill forward.

I also want to recognize the good work and leadership of the new subcommittee chairwoman, that titanium Texan, Ms. GRANGER.

Mr. Speaker, I have to also mention the ranking members, Mrs. LOWEY and Mr. VISCLOSKY, because this, frankly, is a partnership in allowing this bill to come forward.

Mr. Speaker, with this bill, Congress fulfills what I believe is an essential part of what we are here to do and what government's essential role is—to provide for the common defense.

This bill is essential for the men and women who serve our Nation with distinction in the military.

This bill funds a 2.1 percent pay raise for the military, something that they so deserve.

It also targets resources for the health care for our servicemembers and their family members.

Throughout the year—and you have already heard it—we have heard testimony time and time again from our service chiefs about the necessity to address our military's alarming readiness shortfalls. This bill, Mr. Speaker, addresses the readiness problems that are making it more and more difficult for our troops. We devote resources to prepare our troops both for combat and peacetime missions, including flight time and training, to ensure that we maintain our military superiority.

Lastly, this bill provides the necessary essential equipment, weapon systems, and platforms needed to

maintain and sustain our essential military superiority, whether it is in the air, in the sea, or on the ground.

Mr. Speaker, I would just end with what I mentioned before: I believe the principal job of the Federal Government is to defend and protect our country. The Defense Appropriations bill before us does just that, and it deserves all of our support.

Mr. VISCLOSKY. Mr. Speaker, I yield 3 minutes to the gentlewoman from Ohio (Ms. KAPTUR), a member of the Defense Appropriations Subcommittee.

Ms. KAPTUR. Mr. Speaker, I thank Ranking Member VISCLOSKY very much.

Mr. Speaker, every year, our top responsibility as appropriators is to finish the 12 spending bills that keep our government running by October 1 of the year before that fiscal year is supposed to start. But here we are today, March 8, halfway into fiscal year 2017, finally voting on a compromise bill that closely reflects the request the last administration delivered to us 1 year ago February.

Our service chiefs and Secretaries present a consistent, clear message to Congress. They have pleaded for stability and predictability in the budget so they could ensure complete readiness of America's forces. Force readiness remains the defense community's top priority. Funding the capabilities to provide this responsibility must remain our top priority. We must approach Congress' appropriations responsibility from the historic bipartisan process that has broken down once too many times in recent years.

This political infighting harms the stability and predictability necessary for our Armed Forces to properly plan. It left both our adversaries and allies questioning our ability to defend or support the multiple conflicts we are currently engaged with abroad.

This compromise worked out by our responsible colleagues, Chairwoman GRANGER, Chairman FRELINGHUYSEN, Ranking Member VISCLOSKY, Ranking Member LOWEY; and their Senate counterparts are strong glimmers of hope that we might actually finish the 2017 appropriations responsibilities. But we have ten additional subcommittee bills that are equally important and account for nearly half of our budget.

When will we vote on those compromised bills?

I could think of little that would be more irresponsible than to only move this defense bill and leave the remaining departments and agencies operating under a continuing resolution.

I have always supported our troops and our national defense. However, we know the safety and well-being of the American people does not merely rely on defense funding. It is rooted in the stability of the Republic they are sworn to protect and defend. We have a responsibility there, equally important.

Our financial commitments to energy independence, critical infrastructure,

homeland security, funding for first responders, teachers, and healthcare programs are equally necessary to increase America's security at home and abroad. I hope my colleagues alleviate this concern and quickly package the remaining bills for a vote, as the American people so richly deserve.

Mr. FRELINGHUYSEN. Mr. Speaker, I am pleased to yield 2 minutes to the gentleman from Arkansas (Mr. WOMACK), and I thank him for his great contributions to the Defense Subcommittee on Appropriations.

□ 1615

Mr. WOMACK. Mr. Speaker, I consider it one of the great honors in Congress to serve on the Defense Appropriations Committee with some real champions for national security: guys like RODNEY FRELINGHUYSEN, the overall chairman; Chairwoman KAY GRANGER from the Defense Subcommittee; my friend PETE VISCLOSKY, the ranking member. These are all people that have a heart and a soul for what we are trying to do here today, and that is to provide for the common defense. It is our constitutional duty. And guys like MAC THORNBERRY, the chairman of the House Armed Services Committee. A lot of champions here that believe in a strong national defense.

Mr. Speaker, not only does this bill rebuild readiness by giving our troops the equipment they need, but it also reverses Obama-era cuts to the developing defense platforms, stops troop drawdowns, and perhaps most importantly, gives our warfighters a much-deserved pay raise.

As a 30-year veteran of the Arkansas Army National Guard, I am particularly pleased that this bill provides the funding necessary to ensure the National Guard remains a fully operational force.

It is a good bill, Mr. Speaker, and with a willing partner in the White House and a pledge to rebuild our military, it marks the first step, an important first step our Congress has to take to complete our business from last year; and it gives our defenders what they need and deserve, and that is certainty.

Threats are growing. America must project strength. That starts with creating a military so strong that we never send our men and women downrange in a fair fight.

I call on my colleagues to stand strong against our enemies. Take this first step today in projecting power with our financial commitment.

I urge a "yes" vote on the bill.

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

Mr. FRELINGHUYSEN. Mr. Speaker, I am pleased to yield 3 minutes to the gentlewoman from Alabama (Mrs. ROBY), a new member of the Defense Subcommittee on Appropriations.

Mrs. ROBY. Mr. Speaker, I appreciate the leadership of Chairman FRELINGHUYSEN at the full committee

and Chairwoman GRANGER at the Defense Subcommittee on this bill.

Providing for the common defense of our Nation is one of the most fundamental duties of Congress under the Constitution.

Last week I appreciated the message that President Trump delivered in his joint session address, and I was particularly encouraged by his call to properly fund our military. For the last 6 years, we have been in almost constant tension with an administration whose sequestration policy threatened to hollow out our military.

Mr. Speaker, as a member of the Defense Appropriations Subcommittee, I stand ready to work with the President and Secretary Mattis to make sure our military is properly funded, well equipped, and ready for the fight. That is why I am so proud to support this Defense Appropriations bill.

Our bill rejects the Obama administration's proposed troop level reductions that would have amounted to as many as 36,000 servicemen and -women cut from the ranks. Instead, our bill provides funding for an additional 1,000 Active-Duty Army soldiers, 1,000 Army National Guard soldiers, 1,000 Army Reserve soldiers, and 1,000 Active-Duty marines. The bill also fully funds a much-deserved 2.1 percent pay raise for military personnel.

Mr. Speaker, I am proud to represent a district that is home to both Fort Rucker, the home of Army aviation, and Maxwell-Gunter Air Force Base, the intellectual center of the Air Force.

I am pleased to report that this bill contains a strong budget for Army aviation, including \$187 million for the 28 Lakota helicopters, which are the primary aircraft used for training at Fort Rucker.

It also contains an increase of almost \$450 million for the Air Force's cybersecurity efforts. Maxwell's Air Force Cyber College at Air University plays a key part in cybersecurity, serving as an intellectual hub for the Air Force in the emerging battlefield for cyber warfare.

This appropriations bill also contains funding for the procurement of 74 F-35 Joint Strike Fighters. The Montgomery-based 187th Fighter Wing is on the short list for being assigned this next generation fighter jet, and our Alabama congressional delegation is working together to make the case to the Air Force why this special unit is an ideal fit.

Mr. Speaker, I take our responsibility to craft sound military spending plans very seriously. I am pleased the House is moving the fiscal year 2017 Defense Appropriations bill this week, and I urge my colleagues to support its passage.

Mr. FRELINGHUYSEN. Mr. Speaker, I am pleased to yield 2 minutes to the gentleman from West Virginia (Mr. JENKINS). He is a great member of the full committee.

Mr. JENKINS of West Virginia. Mr. Speaker, I want to say thank you to

Mr. FRELINGHUYSEN for the outstanding work and effort that he has put into this critically important piece of legislation, and I thank Chairwoman GRANGER for her strong support in advancing this much-needed legislation.

The people before me have talked so eloquently about our responsibility as Members of Congress to defend and protect our Nation. We have talked about national security. We have talked about troops. We have talked about battling terrorism. And that is what this bill does.

I want to take a slightly different approach and say something about what this bill does in all of our communities, not just distant lands around the world, but in our home communities. I want to highlight one area that will make a real difference in all of our communities, and that is the National Guard's Counterdrug Program.

This program is essential in detecting, disrupting, and curtailing drug trafficking. It provides resources to almost every State and territory to help train personnel and run counterdrug missions. The National Guard supports almost 60,000 requests a year for assistance from local law enforcement agencies.

In fiscal year 2014, National Guard counterdrug programs took almost \$12 billion in illegal drugs off the street. This minor investment is paying major dividends. During NDAA consideration, I helped secure an amendment to increase funding for this account by \$30 million because this program works.

This legislation under consideration today also increases funding for this vital program by \$135 million more than the amount requested by then-President Obama. This is a critical moment in combating the drug crisis, and we must fully fund every program that will help us solve it.

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

Mr. FRELINGHUYSEN. Mr. Speaker, I am pleased to yield 2 minutes to the gentleman from Mississippi (Mr. PALAZZO), a great member of the full committee.

Mr. PALAZZO. Mr. Speaker, I thank Chairman FRELINGHUYSEN for the time.

I rise today in strong support of the fiscal year 2017 Defense Appropriations bill. I have long said that the number one constitutional responsibility of this body is the common defense of this Nation, and today, the Appropriations Committee, under the leadership of Chairman FRELINGHUYSEN, has once again shown the importance that we place on this most sacred duty.

After years of weak budget requests from our prior administration, this bill contains over \$5.2 billion over the 2016 level and \$1.5 billion more than the Obama administration's request.

Included in this appropriations bill is the funding of 10 new ships for our Navy, including an LPD, essential to our Marine Corps mission, as well as 3 destroyers, 2 Virginia class submarines, 3 LCSs, and an LHA, all ships

desperately needed by our Navy and Marine Corps.

Funding these ships steadily is not only a key to keeping our military strong, but also keeps our industrial base healthy and keeps these ships affordable in the long run.

Finally, this appropriations bill takes the first steps toward rebuilding our military, showing our allies that they can trust us, and showing our enemies they should fear us.

Mr. Speaker, I thank the chairman for his work and his staff's work on this fine bill, and I encourage all of my colleagues to support this important legislation.

Mr. FRELINGHUYSEN. Mr. Speaker, I have no more speakers, and I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. VISCLOSKY. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself the balance of my time.

I will end where I began, and that is because I think this will be the last time that the chair and I manage a Defense Appropriations bill together on the floor. It has been a delightful relationship, and I look forward to it continuing as you are chairman of the full committee.

Again, I thank the staff and look forward to working with Chairwoman GRANGER, and I also ask my colleagues to support the bill.

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

Mr. FRELINGHUYSEN. Mr. Speaker, I urge Members to support the bill, and I yield back the balance of my time.

Mr. CALVERT. Mr. Speaker, I rise in strong support of the FY2017 Defense Appropriations bill. I commend Chairman FRELINGHUYSEN, Ranking Member LOWEY, our new Chairwoman GRANGER and Ranking Member VISCLOSKY for their leadership on this bill. I would also like to thank our dedicated professional staff who have tirelessly worked on this agreement.

I have served on the House Defense Appropriations Subcommittee for many years and providing for our men and women in uniform is a privilege and an honor. This bill provides vital funding for our Armed Services, including a 2.1 percent pay raise and additional funding for increased end strength.

As many of us have noted, our military is in a precarious position, and this bill is an important first step to rebuild and restore our military strength. It provides funding for necessary shipbuilding; aircraft and vehicle procurement; and important research and development to maintain our technological superiority. The bill also provides vital Operations and Maintenance funding for facility sustainment, restoration, and modernization programs.

I look forward to working with the new Administration and providing the resources our military needs to maintain our position in the world as well as continue to invest in our most important asset—the men and women our United States Armed Forces.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. All time for debate has expired.

Pursuant to House Resolution 174, the previous question is ordered on the bill.

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

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

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the passage of the bill.

Pursuant to clause 10 of rule XX, the yeas and nays are ordered.

Pursuant to clause 8 of rule XX, further proceedings on this question are postponed.

#### PARLIAMENTARY INQUIRY

Mr. TAKANO. Mr. Speaker, parliamentary inquiry.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The gentleman from California will state his parliamentary inquiry.

Mr. TAKANO. Mr. Speaker, can the Chair tell me when the Congressional Budget Office will score the Republican ACA replacement bill?

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The gentleman has not stated a parliamentary inquiry.

Members are reminded to refrain from wearing communicative badges while under recognition.

Mr. TAKANO. Mr. Speaker, I apologize for that.

#### MOTION TO ADJOURN

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

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

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

#### RECORDED VOTE

Mr. TAKANO. Mr. Speaker, I demand a recorded vote.

A recorded vote was ordered.

The vote was taken by electronic device, and there were—ayes 114, noes 290, not voting 25, as follows:

[Roll No. 135]

AYES—114

|                 |                |                |
|-----------------|----------------|----------------|
| Adams           | Demings        | Krishnamoorthi |
| Amodei          | Dingell        | Kuster (NH)    |
| Barragán        | Doggett        | Langevin       |
| Beatty          | Doyle, Michael | Lawrence       |
| Beyer           | F.             | Lee            |
| Bishop (GA)     | Ellison        | Lewis (GA)     |
| Blunt Rochester | Engel          | Lieu, Ted      |
| Boyle, Brendan  | Eshoo          | Lofgren        |
| F.              | Español        | Lowenthal      |
| Brady (PA)      | Evans          | Lowe           |
| Brownley (CA)   | Foster         | Lujan, Ben Ray |
| Bustos          | Frankel (FL)   | McEachin       |
| Butterfield     | Fudge          | McGovern       |
| Cárdenas        | Gallego        | McNerney       |
| Carson (IN)     | Garamendi      | Meeks          |
| Castor (FL)     | Gonzalez (TX)  | Meng           |
| Castro (TX)     | Gutiérrez      | Moore          |
| Chu, Judy       | Hanabusa       | Nadler         |
| Ciçilline       | Hastings       | Neal           |
| Clark (MA)      | Higgins (NY)   | Norcross       |
| Clarke (NY)     | Himes          | Pallone        |
| Clay            | Hoyer          | Payne          |
| Clyburn         | Jackson Lee    | Pelosi         |
| Cohen           | Jayapal        | Perlmutter     |
| Conyers         | Jeffries       | Pingree        |
| Cooper          | Johnson (GA)   | Raskin         |
| Crowley         | Johnson, E. B. | Rush           |
| Cummings        | Kaptur         | Sánchez        |
| Davis, Danny    | Kelly (IL)     | Sarbanes       |
| DeGette         | Kennedy        | Schakowsky     |
| Delaney         | Khanna         | Schiff         |
| DeLauro         | Kihuen         | Scott, David   |



Serrano  
Sewell (AL)  
Sires  
Slaughter  
Soto  
Speier  
Suozzi

Takano  
Thompson (MS)  
Tonko  
Torres  
Vargas  
Veasey  
Vela

Velázquez  
Wasserman  
Schultz  
Waters, Maxine  
Watson Coleman  
Wilson (FL)  
Yarmuth

Tsongas  
Turner  
Upton  
Valadao  
Visclosky  
Walberg  
Walden  
Walker

Walorski  
Walters, Mimi  
Walz  
Weber (TX)  
Webster (FL)  
Wenstrup  
Westerman  
Williams

Wilson (SC)  
Wittman  
Womack  
Woodall  
Yoder  
Yoho  
Young (IA)  
Zeldin

Fitzpatrick  
Fleischmann  
Flores  
Fortenberry  
Foster  
Foxy  
Frankel (FL)  
Franks (AZ)  
Frelinghuysen  
Fudge  
Gabbard  
Gaetz  
Gallagher  
Gallego  
Garamendi  
Garrett  
Gibbs  
Gohmert  
Gonzalez (TX)  
Goodlatte  
Gosar  
Gottheimer  
Gowdy  
Granger  
Graves (GA)  
Graves (LA)  
Graves (MO)  
Green, Al  
Green, Gene  
Griffith  
Grothman  
Guthrie  
Hanabusa  
Harper  
Harris  
Hartzler  
Heck  
Hensarling  
Herrera Beutler  
Hice, Jody B.  
Higgins (LA)  
Higgins (NY)  
Himes  
Holding  
Hollingsworth  
Hoyer  
Hudson  
Huizenga  
Hultgren  
Hunter  
Hurd  
Issa  
Jackson Lee  
Jeffries  
Jenkins (WV)  
Johnson (GA)  
Johnson (LA)  
Johnson (OH)  
Johnson, E. B.  
Johnson, Sam  
Jordan  
Joyce (OH)  
Katko  
Keating  
Kelly (IL)  
Kelly (MS)  
Kelly (PA)  
Kihuen  
Kildee  
Kilmer  
Kind  
King (IA)  
King (NY)  
Kinzinger  
Knight  
Kustoff (TN)  
Labrador  
LaHood  
LaMalfa  
Lamborn  
Lance  
Larson (CT)  
Latta  
Levin  
Lewis (MN)  
Lipinski  
LoBiondo  
Loeb sack  
Long  
Loudermilk  
Love  
Lucas  
Lujan Grisham,  
M.  
Lujan, Ben Ray  
MacArthur  
Maloney, Sean  
Marchant  
Marino  
Marshall  
Mast  
Matsui  
McCarthy  
McCaul  
McClintock  
McCollum  
McEachin  
McHenry  
McKinley  
McMorris  
Rodgers  
McNerney  
McSally  
Meadows  
Meehan  
Meeks  
Meng  
Messer  
Mitchell  
Moolenaar  
Mooney (WV)  
Mullin  
Murphy (FL)  
Murphy (PA)  
Nadler  
Neal  
Newhouse  
Noem  
Nolan  
Norcross  
Nunes  
O'Halleran  
O'Rourke  
Olson  
Palazzo  
Palmer  
Pascrell  
Paulsen  
Payne  
Pearce  
Pelosi  
Perlmutter  
Perry  
Peters  
Peterson  
Pittenger  
Poe (TX)  
Poliquin  
Posey  
Price (NC)  
Quigley  
Ratcliffe  
Reed  
Reichert  
Rice (NY)  
Rice (SC)  
Roby  
Roe (TN)  
Rogers (AL)  
Rogers (KY)  
Rokita  
Rooney, Francis  
Rooney, Thomas  
J.  
Conyers  
Davis, Danny  
DeFazio  
DeGette  
DeSaulnier  
Duncan (TN)  
Ellison  
Española

Lawson (FL)  
Levin  
Lewis (MN)  
Lieu, Ted  
Lipinski  
LoBiondo  
Loeb sack  
Long  
Loudermilk  
Love  
Lowenthal  
Lowe  
Lucas  
Luetkemeyer  
Lujan Grisham,  
M.  
Lujan, Ben Ray  
MacArthur  
Maloney, Sean  
Marchant  
Marino  
Marshall  
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Matsui  
McCarthy  
McCaul  
McClintock  
McCollum  
McEachin  
McHenry  
McKinley  
McMorris  
Rodgers  
McNerney  
McSally  
Meadows  
Meehan  
Meeks  
Meng  
Messer  
Mitchell  
Moolenaar  
Mooney (WV)  
Mullin  
Murphy (FL)  
Murphy (PA)  
Nadler  
Neal  
Newhouse  
Noem  
Nolan  
Norcross  
Nunes  
O'Halleran  
O'Rourke  
Olson  
Palazzo  
Palmer  
Pascrell  
Paulsen  
Payne  
Pearce  
Pelosi  
Perlmutter  
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Poe (TX)  
Poliquin  
Posey  
Price (NC)  
Quigley  
Ratcliffe  
Reed  
Reichert  
Rice (NY)  
Rice (SC)  
Roby  
Roe (TN)  
Rogers (AL)  
Rogers (KY)  
Rokita  
Rooney, Francis  
Rooney, Thomas  
J.

Ros-Lehtinen  
Rosen  
Roskam  
Ross  
Rothfus  
Rouzer  
Roybal-Allard  
Royce (CA)  
Ruiz  
Ruppersberger  
Russell  
Rutherford  
Ryan (OH)  
Sánchez  
Sanford  
Sarbanes  
Scalise  
Schiff  
Schneider  
Schweikert  
Scott (VA)  
Scott, Austin  
Scott, David  
Sensenbrenner  
Sessions  
Sewell (AL)  
Shea-Porter  
Sherman  
Shimkus  
Shuster  
Simpson  
Sinema  
Sires  
Slaughter  
Smith (MO)  
Smith (NE)  
Smith (NJ)  
Smith (TX)  
Smith (WA)  
Smucker  
Soto  
Stefanik  
Stewart  
Stivers  
Suozzi  
Swalwell (CA)  
Taylor  
Tenney  
Thompson (MS)  
Thompson (PA)  
Thornberry  
Tiberi  
Tipton  
Tonko  
Torres  
Trott  
Tsongas  
Turner  
Upton  
Valadao  
Vargas  
Veasey  
Visclosky  
Wagner  
Walberg  
Walden  
Walker  
Walorski  
Walters, Mimi  
Walz  
Weber (TX)  
Webster (FL)  
Wenstrup  
Westerman  
Williams

NOES—290

Abraham  
Aderholt  
Aguilar  
Allen  
Amash  
Arrington  
Babin  
Bacon  
Banks (IN)  
Barr  
Barton  
Bera  
Bergman  
Biggs  
Bilirakis  
Bishop (MI)  
Bishop (UT)  
Black  
Blackburn  
Blum  
Blumenauer  
Bonamici  
Bost  
Brady (TX)  
Brat  
Bridenstine  
Brooks (AL)  
Brooks (IN)  
Brown (MD)  
Buchanan  
Buck  
Bucshon  
Budd  
Burgess  
Byrne  
Calvert  
Capuano  
Carbajal  
Carter (GA)  
Carter (TX)  
Cartwright  
Chabot  
Chaffetz  
Cheney  
Coffman  
Cole  
Collins (NY)  
Comer  
Comstock  
Conaway  
Connolly  
Cook  
Correa  
Correa  
Costello (PA)  
Courtney  
Cramer  
Crawford  
Crist  
Culler  
Culberson  
Curbelo (FL)  
Davidson  
Davis (CA)  
DeFazio  
DelBene  
Denham  
DeSantis  
DesJarlais  
Diaz-Balart  
Donovan  
Duffy  
Duncan (SC)  
Duncan (TN)  
Dunn  
Emmer  
Esty  
Farenthold  
Faso  
Ferguson  
Fitzpatrick  
Fleischmann  
Flores  
Fortenberry  
Foxy  
Franks (AZ)  
Frelinghuysen  
Gabbard  
Gaetz  
Gallagher  
Garrett

Gibbs  
Gohmert  
Goodlatte  
Gottheimer  
Gowdy  
Granger  
Graves (GA)  
Graves (LA)  
Graves (MO)  
Green, Al  
Green, Gene  
Griffith  
Grothman  
Guthrie  
Harper  
Harris  
Hartzler  
Hensarling  
Herrera Beutler  
Hice, Jody B.  
Higgins (LA)  
Hill  
Holding  
Hollingsworth  
Hudson  
Huffman  
Huizenga  
Hultgren  
Hunter  
Hurd  
Issa  
Jenkins (WV)  
Johnson (LA)  
Johnson (OH)  
Johnson, Sam  
Jones  
Jordan  
Joyce (OH)  
Katko  
Keating  
Kelly (MS)  
Kelly (PA)  
Kildee  
Kilmer  
Kind  
King (IA)  
King (NY)  
Kinzinger  
Knight  
Kustoff (TN)  
Labrador  
LaHood  
LaMalfa  
Lamborn  
Lance  
Larson (CT)  
Latta  
Levin  
Lewis (MN)  
Lipinski  
LoBiondo  
Loeb sack  
Long  
Loudermilk  
Love  
Lucas  
Lujan Grisham,  
M.  
Lujan, Ben Ray  
MacArthur  
Maloney, Sean  
Marchant  
Marino  
Marshall  
Mast  
Matsui  
McCarthy  
McCaul  
McClintock  
McCollum  
McHenry  
McKinley  
McMorris  
Rodgers  
McNerney  
McSally  
Meadows

Barletta  
Bass  
Cleaver  
Collins (GA)  
Costa  
Davis, Rodney  
Dent  
DeSaulnier  
Deutch  
Gosar  
Grijalva  
Heck  
Jenkins (KS)  
Larsen (WA)  
Lawson (FL)  
Pocan  
Quigley  
Richmond  
Nolan  
Nunes  
O'Halleran  
O'Rourke  
Olson  
Palazzo  
Palmer  
Panetta  
Pascrell  
Paulsen  
Pearce  
Perry  
Peterson  
Pittenger  
Poe (TX)  
Poliquin  
Polis  
Posey  
Price (NC)  
Rateliffe  
Reed  
Reichert  
Renacci  
Rice (NY)  
Rice (SC)  
Roby  
Roe (TN)  
Rogers (AL)  
Rogers (KY)  
Rohrabacher  
Rokita  
Rooney, Francis  
Rooney, Thomas  
J.  
Ros-Lehtinen  
Rosen  
Roskam  
Ross  
Rothfus  
Rouzer  
Roybal-Allard  
Royce (CA)  
Ruiz  
Rutherford  
Ryan (OH)  
Sanford  
Scalise  
Schneider  
Schradler  
Schweikert  
Scott (VA)  
Scott, Austin  
Sensenbrenner  
Sessions  
Shea-Porter  
Sherman  
Shimkus  
Shuster  
Simpson  
Sinema  
Smith (MO)  
Smith (NE)  
Smith (NJ)  
Smith (TX)  
Smucker  
Stefanik  
Stewart  
Stivers  
Swalwell (CA)  
Taylor  
Tenney  
Thompson (CA)  
Thompson (PA)  
Thornberry  
Tiberi  
Tipton  
Trott

NOT VOTING—25

Gosar  
Grijalva  
Heck  
Jenkins (KS)  
Larsen (WA)  
Lawson (FL)  
Pocan  
Quigley  
Richmond  
Ruppersberger  
Russell  
Smith (WA)  
Titus  
Wagner  
Welch  
Young (AK)

□ 1656

Mr. FARENTHOLD, Ms. TENNEY, Messrs. HUIZENGA, POLIQUIN, DESANTIS, and Mrs. BLACK changed their vote from “aye” to “no.”

Mrs. LOWEY and Mr. CLYBURN changed their vote from “no” to “aye.”

So the motion to adjourn was rejected.

The result of the vote was announced as above recorded.

DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE APPROPRIATIONS ACT, 2017

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to clause 8 of rule XX, the unfinished business is the vote on the passage of the bill (H.R. 1301) making appropriations for the Department of Defense for the fiscal year ending September 30, 2017, and for other purposes, on which the yeas and nays were ordered.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the passage of the bill.

The vote was taken by electronic device, and there were—yeas 371, nays 48, not voting 10, as follows:

[Roll No. 136]

YEAS—371

Abraham  
Adams  
Aderholt  
Aguilar  
Allen  
Allan  
Amodei  
Arrington  
Babin  
Bacon  
Banks (IN)  
Barletta  
Barr  
Barragán  
Barton  
Beatty  
Bera  
Bergman  
Beyer  
Biggs  
Bilirakis  
Bishop (GA)  
Bishop (MI)  
Bishop (UT)  
Black  
Blackburn  
Blum  
Blunt  
Bonamici  
Bost  
Boyle, Brendan  
F.  
Brady (PA)  
Brady (TX)  
Brat  
Bridenstine  
Brooks (AL)  
Brooks (IN)  
Brown (MD)  
Brownley (CA)  
Buchanan  
Buck  
Bucshon  
Budd  
Burgess  
Bustos  
Butterfield  
Byrne  
Calvert  
Carbajal  
Cárdenas  
Carter (GA)  
Carter (TX)  
Cartwright  
Castor (FL)  
Castro (TX)  
Chabot  
Chaffetz  
Cheney  
Cicilline  
Clay  
Clyburn  
Coffman  
Cole  
Collins (GA)  
Collins (NY)  
Comer  
Comstock  
Conaway  
Connolly  
Cook  
Cooper  
Correa  
Costa  
Costello (PA)  
Courtney  
Cramer  
Crawford  
Crist  
Crowley  
Culler  
Culberson  
Cummings  
Curbelo (FL)  
Davidson  
Davis (CA)  
Davis, Rodney  
Delaney  
DeLauro  
DelBene  
Demings  
Denham  
Dent  
DeSantis  
DesJarlais  
Diaz-Balart  
Dingell  
Doggett  
Donovan  
Doyle, Michael  
F.  
Duffy  
Duncan (SC)  
Dunn  
Emmer  
Engel  
Eshoo  
Esty  
Evans  
Farenthold  
Faso  
Ferguson

Fitzpatrick  
Fleischmann  
Flores  
Fortenberry  
Foster  
Foxy  
Frankel (FL)  
Franks (AZ)  
Frelinghuysen  
Fudge  
Gabbard  
Gaetz  
Gallagher  
Gallego  
Garamendi  
Garrett  
Gibbs  
Gohmert  
Gonzalez (TX)  
Goodlatte  
Gosar  
Gottheimer  
Gowdy  
Granger  
Graves (GA)  
Graves (LA)  
Graves (MO)  
Green, Al  
Green, Gene  
Griffith  
Grothman  
Guthrie  
Hanabusa  
Harper  
Harris  
Hartzler  
Heck  
Hensarling  
Herrera Beutler  
Hice, Jody B.  
Higgins (LA)  
Higgins (NY)  
Himes  
Holding  
Hollingsworth  
Hoyer  
Hudson  
Huizenga  
Hultgren  
Hunter  
Hurd  
Issa  
Jackson Lee  
Jeffries  
Jenkins (WV)  
Johnson (GA)  
Johnson (LA)  
Johnson (OH)  
Johnson, E. B.  
Johnson, Sam  
Jordan  
Joyce (OH)  
Katko  
Keating  
Kelly (IL)  
Kelly (MS)  
Kelly (PA)  
Kihuen  
Kildee  
Kilmer  
Kind  
King (IA)  
King (NY)  
Kinzinger  
Knight  
Krishnamoorthi  
Kuster (NH)  
Kustoff (TN)  
Labrador  
LaHood  
LaMalfa  
Lamborn  
Lance  
Langevin  
Larsen (WA)  
Larsen (CT)  
Latta  
Lawrence  
Amash  
Blumenauer  
Capuano  
Carson (IN)  
Chu, Judy  
Clark (MA)  
Clarke (NY)  
Cohen  
Conyers  
Davis, Danny  
DeFazio  
DeGette  
DeSaulnier  
Duncan (TN)  
Ellison  
Española

Ros-Lehtinen  
Rosen  
Roskam  
Ross  
Rothfus  
Rouzer  
Roybal-Allard  
Royce (CA)  
Ruiz  
Ruppersberger  
Russell  
Rutherford  
Ryan (OH)  
Sánchez  
Sanford  
Sarbanes  
Scalise  
Schiff  
Schneider  
Schweikert  
Scott (VA)  
Scott, Austin  
Scott, David  
Sensenbrenner  
Sessions  
Sewell (AL)  
Shea-Porter  
Sherman  
Shimkus  
Shuster  
Simpson  
Sinema  
Sires  
Slaughter  
Smith (MO)  
Smith (NE)  
Smith (NJ)  
Smith (TX)  
Smith (WA)  
Smucker  
Soto  
Stefanik  
Stewart  
Stivers  
Suozzi  
Swalwell (CA)  
Taylor  
Tenney  
Thompson (MS)  
Thompson (PA)  
Thornberry  
Tiberi  
Tipton  
Tonko  
Torres  
Trott  
Tsongas  
Turner  
Upton  
Valadao  
Vargas  
Veasey  
Visclosky  
Wagner  
Walberg  
Walden  
Walker  
Walorski  
Walters, Mimi  
Walz  
Weber (TX)  
Webster (FL)  
Wenstrup  
Westerman  
Williams  
Wilson (FL)  
Wilson (SC)  
Wittman  
Womack  
Woodall  
Yarmuth  
Yoder  
Yoho  
Young (AK)  
Young (IA)  
Zeldin  
Grijalva  
Gutiérrez  
Hastings  
Huffman  
Jayapal  
Jones  
Kennedy  
Lee

NAYS—48

|            |             |                |
|------------|-------------|----------------|
| Lewis (GA) | Panetta     | Speier         |
| Lofgren    | Pocan       | Takano         |
| Maloney,   | Polis       | Thompson (CA)  |
| Carolyn B. | Raskin      | Velázquez      |
| Massie     | Rohrabacher | Waters, Maxine |
| McGovern   | Rush        | Watson Coleman |
| Moore      | Schakowsky  | Welch          |
| Napolitano | Schrader    |                |
| Pallone    | Serrano     |                |

## NOT VOTING—10

|              |          |       |
|--------------|----------|-------|
| Bass         | Kaptur   | Titus |
| Cleaver      | Khanna   | Vela  |
| Deutch       | Lynch    |       |
| Jenkins (KS) | Richmond |       |

□ 1719

Messrs. RUSH and DANNY DAVIS of Illinois changed their vote from “yea” to “nay.”

Ms. MCCOLLUM, Mr. RUIZ, Ms. WASSERMAN SCHULTZ, and Mr. COFFMAN changed their vote from “nay” to “yea.”

So the bill was passed.

The result of the vote was announced as above recorded.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

## PERSONAL EXPLANATION

Mr. DEUTCH. Mr. Speaker, I was unavoidably detained. Had I been present, I would have voted “Nay” on Roll Call No. 134, “Nay” on Roll Call No. 135, and “Yea” on Roll Call No. 136.

#### REPORT ON RESOLUTION PROVIDING FOR CONSIDERATION OF H.R. 720, LAWSUIT ABUSE REDUCTION ACT OF 2017, AND PROVIDING FOR CONSIDERATION OF H.R. 985, FAIRNESS IN CLASS ACTION LITIGATION ACT OF 2017

Mr. COLLINS of Georgia, from the Committee on Rules, submitted a privileged report (Rept. No. 115-29) on the resolution (H. Res. 180) providing for consideration of the bill (H.R. 720) to amend Rule 11 of the Federal Rules of Civil Procedure to improve attorney accountability, and for other purposes, and providing for consideration of the bill (H.R. 985) to amend the procedures used in Federal court class actions and multidistrict litigation proceedings to assure fairer, more efficient outcomes for claimants and defendants, and for other purposes, which was referred to the House Calendar and ordered to be printed.

#### ANNOUNCEMENT BY THE SPEAKER PRO TEMPORE

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mr. SIMPSON). Pursuant to clause 8 of rule XX, the Chair will postpone further proceedings today on motions to suspend the rules on which a recorded vote or the yeas and nays are ordered, or on which the vote incurs objection under clause 6 of rule XX.

Record votes on postponed questions will be taken later.

#### ARBUCKLE PROJECT MAINTENANCE COMPLEX AND DISTRICT OFFICE CONVEYANCE ACT OF 2017

Mr. WEBSTER of Florida. Mr. Speaker, I move to suspend the rules and

pass the bill (H.R. 132) to authorize the Secretary of the Interior to convey certain land and appurtenances of the Arbuckle Project, Oklahoma, to the Arbuckle Master Conservancy District, and for other purposes.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The text of the bill is as follows:

## H.R. 132

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

**SECTION 1. SHORT TITLE.**

This Act may be cited as the “Arbuckle Project Maintenance Complex and District Office Conveyance Act of 2017”.

**SEC. 2. CONVEYANCE OF MAINTENANCE COMPLEX AND DISTRICT OFFICE OF THE ARBUCKLE PROJECT, OKLAHOMA.**

(a) IN GENERAL.—The Secretary of the Interior shall, as soon as practicable, convey to the Arbuckle Master Conservancy District, located in Murray County, Oklahoma, all right, title, and interest of the United States in and to the Maintenance Complex and District Office, Arbuckle Project, Oklahoma, consistent with the terms and conditions set forth in the Agreement between the United States and the Arbuckle Master Conservancy District.

## (b) DEFINITIONS.—

(1) AGREEMENT.—The term “Agreement” means the Agreement between the United States and the Arbuckle Master Conservancy District for Transferring Title to the Federally Owned Maintenance Complex and District Office to the Arbuckle Master Conservancy District (Agreement No. 14AG640141).

(2) DISTRICT OFFICE.—The term “District Office” means the headquarters building located at 2440 East Main, Davis, Oklahoma, and the approximately 0.83 acres described in the Agreement.

(3) MAINTENANCE COMPLEX.—The term “Maintenance Complex” means the caretakers residence, shop buildings, and any appurtenances located on the lands described in the Agreement, to include approximately 2.00 acres, more or less.

(c) LIABILITY.—Effective upon the date of conveyance of the Maintenance Complex and District Office under this section, the United States shall not be held liable by any court for damages of any kind arising out of any act, omission, or occurrence relating to the Maintenance Complex and District Office, except for damages caused by acts of negligence committed by the United States or by its employees or agents prior to the date of conveyance. Nothing in this section increases the liability of the United States beyond that provided in chapter 171 of title 28, United States Code (popularly known as the “Federal Tort Claims Act”), on the date of the enactment of this Act.

(d) BENEFITS.—After conveyance of the Maintenance Complex and District Office to the Arbuckle Master Conservancy District—

(1) the Maintenance Complex and District Office shall not be considered to be a part of a Federal reclamation project; and

(2) such water district shall not be eligible to receive any benefits with respect to any facility comprising that Maintenance Complex and District Office, except benefits that would be available to a similarly situated person with respect to such a facility that is not part of a Federal reclamation project.

(e) COMMUNICATION.—If the Secretary of the Interior has not completed the conveyance required under subsection (a) within 12 months after the date of enactment of this Act, the Secretary shall submit to Congress a letter with sufficient detail that explains the reasons the conveyance has not been completed and stating the date by which the conveyance will be completed.

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

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Florida.

## GENERAL LEAVE

Mr. WEBSTER of Florida. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that all Members may have 5 legislative days to revise an extend their remarks and include extraneous materials on the bill under consideration.

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

There was no objection.

Mr. WEBSTER of Florida. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

H.R. 132, sponsored by Congressman TOM COLE of Oklahoma, conveys two buildings and two acres of land of the Federal Arbuckle Project to the Arbuckle Master Conservancy District, Oklahoma. The district has operated and maintained the project for decades, and completed repayment of its capital costs for the project in 2012.

While noncontroversial, legislation is necessary in order to facilitate this and other Bureau of Reclamation title transfers. Under current law, these buildings and land remain in Federal ownership until legislation is enacted to transfer the title to the district. Mr. COLE’s bill achieves this objective.

This title transfer is a win-win for the district and for the Federal Government. The district will no longer be subject to certain Federal paperwork requirements, and the Federal Government will be relieved of all future liability and financial responsibilities associated with these facilities and land.

I urge the adoption of this measure, which overwhelmingly passed the House on a bipartisan basis in the last Congress.

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

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

Mr. Speaker, H.R. 132, as the gentleman from Florida just mentioned, would allow a title transfer of two Federal buildings to the Arbuckle Master Conservancy District in south-central Oklahoma. These are buildings that were part of the Arbuckle Project, which is a water project authorized by Congress back in 1962 to provide flood control, recreational opportunities, and municipal water supply.

Nearly all the facilities within this project were already transferred to the Arbuckle Master Conservancy District in 2012, after the district finish repaying what it owed to the Federal Government for construction. However, due to some overly narrow language in the legislation authorizing this project, two buildings have yet to be transferred.

Transferring them will save taxpayers money that would otherwise be

needed to operate and maintain these buildings. It will also relieve the Federal Government of any potential future liability associated with these buildings. It is a straightforward bill that should be quickly passed.

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

Mr. WEBSTER of Florida. Mr. Speaker, I yield such time as he may consume to the gentleman from Oklahoma (Mr. COLE).

Mr. COLE. Mr. Speaker, I want to thank my good friend for yielding.

Before I begin my prepared remarks, I had no idea there was such interest in the Arbuckle watershed, but I am flattered and pleased that all of you are here for this important legislation.

I rise in support H.R. 132, the Arbuckle Project Maintenance Complex and District Office Conveyance Act. This bill is straightforward. As has been mentioned, it is a land conveyance which has both Federal and local support.

I would like to remind my colleagues this legislation was passed in the 114th Congress on December 7, 2016, by a vote of 412-1. Clearly, it was so good, everybody wanted it back again.

H.R. 132 would authorize the Secretary of the Interior to convey certain lands and buildings of the Arbuckle Project in Murray County, Oklahoma, to the Arbuckle Master Conservancy District.

In 1962, Congress authorized the payment of reimbursable costs for construction, operation, and maintenance of the Bureau of Reclamation's Arbuckle Master Conservancy District in south-central Oklahoma. The district completed repayment of the capital costs of the project in September of 2012.

In accordance with the Bureau of Reclamation's policy framework for title transfer, in December 2014, the Bureau of Reclamation and the district executed an agreement to transfer, in fee title, certain facilities that could be more effectively and efficiently managed at the local level.

The title transfer involves approximately 2.83 acres of land. On this land is a small house, associated structures, and the conservancy district's headquarters office building. The house and property are used to accommodate a district employee who maintains and inspects the dam and the pumping facilities. The headquarters office building is the base of operation for the district.

This bill also divests the Federal Government of its responsibility and liability associated with the district's facilities. Reclamation and the district have worked cooperatively and successfully to address all of the elements necessary to bring this legislation forward and make this transfer proceed as smoothly as possible.

I am pleased this bill is an agreement in which both the Federal and local interests are satisfied. I want to urge all of my colleagues to support this legislation once again.

I want to again thank the chairman for his help in expediting this matter.

Mr. HUFFMAN. Mr. Speaker, I yield such time as he may consume to the gentleman from Maryland (Mr. RASKIN).

PARLIAMENTARY INQUIRY

Mr. RASKIN. Mr. Speaker, I have a parliamentary inquiry.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The gentleman from Maryland will state his parliamentary inquiry.

Mr. RASKIN. Mr. Speaker, is it consistent with the rules of the House of Representatives for the Committee on Ways and Means and the Energy and Commerce Committee to be considering the American Health Care Act without a CBO score that would permit us to know how much this legislation will cost?

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The gentleman is asking the Chair a hypothetical question that is not pertinent to the business currently before the House.

Mr. RASKIN. Well, I didn't think it was hypothetical. I move that the House do now adjourn.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Will the gentleman first yield back the time he was yielded for debate?

Mr. RASKIN. Yes, I will.

MOTION TO ADJOURN

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

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

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

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

The yeas and nays were ordered.

The vote was taken by electronic device, and there were—yeas 314, nays 98, not voting 17, as follows:

[Roll No. 137]

YEAS—314

|                 |               |                |
|-----------------|---------------|----------------|
| Abraham         | Brooks (AL)   | Costello (PA)  |
| Adams           | Brooks (IN)   | Cramer         |
| Aderholt        | Brown (MD)    | Crawford       |
| Amodei          | Brownley (CA) | Crist          |
| Arrington       | Buchanan      | Crowley        |
| Babin           | Buck          | Culberson      |
| Bacon           | Bucshon       | Curbelo (FL)   |
| Banks (IN)      | Budd          | Davidson       |
| Barletta        | Burgess       | Davis (CA)     |
| Barr            | Bustos        | Davis, Rodney  |
| Barragán        | Cárdenas      | DeFazio        |
| Barton          | Carter (GA)   | DeGette        |
| Beatty          | Carter (TX)   | Delaney        |
| Bergman         | Castro (TX)   | Demings        |
| Beyer           | Chabot        | Denham         |
| Biggs           | Chaffetz      | Dent           |
| Bilirakis       | Cheney        | DeSantis       |
| Bishop (MI)     | Chu, Judy     | DeSaulnier     |
| Bishop (UT)     | Ciilline      | DesJarlais     |
| Black           | Clark (MA)    | Diaz-Balart    |
| Blackburn       | Clarke (NY)   | Dingell        |
| Blum            | Coffman       | Doggett        |
| Blunt Rochester | Collins (GA)  | Donovan        |
| Bost            | Collins (NY)  | Doyle, Michael |
| Boyle, Brendan  | Comer         | F.             |
| F.              | Comstock      | Duncan (SC)    |
| Brady (PA)      | Conaway       | Duncan (TN)    |
| Brady (TX)      | Cook          | Dunn           |
| Brat            | Cooper        | Emmer          |
| Bridenstine     | Costa         | Engel          |

|                 |                |                   |
|-----------------|----------------|-------------------|
| Eshoo           | LaHood         | Rogers (AL)       |
| Espallat        | LaMalfa        | Rogers (KY)       |
| Evans           | Lamborn        | Rohrabacher       |
| Farenthold      | Lance          | Rooney, Francis   |
| Faso            | Langevin       | Rooney, Thomas J. |
| Ferguson        | Latta          | Ros-Lehtinen      |
| Fitzpatrick     | Lawrence       | Roskam            |
| Fleischmann     | Lawson (FL)    | Ross              |
| Flores          | Lee            | Rothfus           |
| Fortenberry     | Levin          | Rouzer            |
| Foster          | Lewis (GA)     | Royce (CA)        |
| Fox             | Lewis (MN)     | Ruppersberger     |
| Frankel (FL)    | Lieu, Ted      | Rush              |
| Frelinghuysen   | LoBiondo       | Russell           |
| Gaetz           | Long           | Rutherford        |
| Gallagher       | Loudermilk     | Sánchez           |
| Gallego         | Love           | Sanford           |
| Garamendi       | Lowenthal      | Sarbanes          |
| Garrett         | Lowe           | Scalise           |
| Gibbs           | Lucas          | Schakowsky        |
| Gonzalez (TX)   | Luetkemeyer    | Schiff            |
| Goodlatte       | Lujan, Ben Ray | Schweikert        |
| Gosar           | MacArthur      | Scott, Austin     |
| Gowdy           | Marchant       | Scott, David      |
| Granger         | Marino         | Sensenbrenner     |
| Graves (GA)     | Marshall       | Serrano           |
| Graves (LA)     | Masse          | Sewell (AL)       |
| Graves (MO)     | Mast           | Shimkus           |
| Griffith        | Matsui         | Shuster           |
| Grijalva        | McCarthy       | Sires             |
| Grothman        | McCauley       | Slaughter         |
| Guthrie         | McClintock     | Smith (MO)        |
| Gutiérrez       | McEachin       | Smith (NE)        |
| Hanabusa        | McGovern       | Smucker           |
| Harper          | McHenry        | Soto              |
| Harris          | McKinley       | Speier            |
| Hartzler        | McMorris       | Stefanik          |
| Hastings        | Rodgers        | Stewart           |
| Heck            | McNerney       | Suozi             |
| Hensarling      | Meadows        | Takano            |
| Herrera Beutler | Meehan         | Tenney            |
| Hice, Jody B.   | Meeke          | Thompson (PA)     |
| Higgins (LA)    | Meng           | Thornberry        |
| Higgins (NY)    | Mitchell       | Tiberi            |
| Hill            | Moolenaar      | Tipton            |
| Hollingsworth   | Moore          | Tonko             |
| Hoyer           | Mullin         | Trott             |
| Hudson          | Murphy (PA)    | Turner            |
| Huizenga        | Nadler         | Upton             |
| Hultgren        | Neal           | Valadao           |
| Hunter          | Newhouse       | Vargas            |
| Hurd            | Norcross       | Vela              |
| Issa            | Nunes          | Walberg           |
| Jackson Lee     | Olson          | Walden            |
| Jayapal         | Palazzo        | Walker            |
| Jeffries        | Pallone        | Walorski          |
| Johnson (GA)    | Palmer         | Walters, Mimi     |
| Johnson (LA)    | Pascrell       | Wasserman         |
| Johnson (OH)    | Paulsen        | Schultz           |
| Johnson, E. B.  | Pearce         | Waters, Maxine    |
| Johnson, Sam    | Perry          | Watson Coleman    |
| Jones           | Peterson       | Welch             |
| Joyce (OH)      | Pingree        | Wenstrup          |
| Katko           | Pittenger      | Westerman         |
| Kelly (IL)      | Pocan          | Williams          |
| Kelly (MS)      | Poliquin       | Wilson (FL)       |
| Kelly (PA)      | Posey          | Wilson (SC)       |
| Kennedy         | Quigley        | Wittman           |
| Khanna          | Raskin         | Womack            |
| Kihuen          | Reed           | Yarmuth           |
| King (NY)       | Reichert       | Yoder             |
| Kinzinger       | Renacci        | Yoho              |
| Knight          | Rice (NY)      | Young (IA)        |
| Krishnamoorthi  | Rice (SC)      | Zeldin            |
| Kuster (NH)     | Richmond       |                   |
| Kustoff (TN)    | Roby           |                   |
| Labrador        | Roe (TN)       |                   |

NAYS—98

|             |              |                |
|-------------|--------------|----------------|
| Aguilar     | Cuellar      | Kilmer         |
| Allen       | Cummings     | Kind           |
| Amash       | Davis, Danny | King (IA)      |
| Bera        | DeLauro      | Larsen (WA)    |
| Bishop (GA) | DelBene      | Larson (CT)    |
| Blumenauer  | Deutch       | Lipinski       |
| Bonamici    | Ellison      | Lofgren        |
| Butterfield | Esty         | Lujan Grisham, |
| Byrne       | Franks (AZ)  | M.             |
| Capuano     | Fudge        | Lynch          |
| Carbajal    | Gabbard      | Maloney,       |
| Carson (IN) | Gohmert      | Carolyn B.     |
| Cartwright  | Gotthelmer   | Maloney, Sean  |
| Clay        | Green, Al    | McCollum       |
| Clyburn     | McSally      | Messenger      |
| Cohen       | Huffman      | Mooney (WV)    |
| Cole        | Jordan       | Moulton        |
| Connolly    | Kaptur       | Murphy (FL)    |
| Cook        | Keating      | Napolitano     |
| Correa      | Kildee       |                |
| Courtney    |              |                |

Noem  
Nolan  
O'Halleran  
O'Rourke  
Panetta  
Payne  
Perlmutter  
Peters  
Poe (TX)  
Polis  
Price (NC)  
Ratcliffe  
Rokita  
Rosen

Roybal-Allard  
Ruiz  
Ryan (OH)  
Schneider  
Schrader  
Scott (VA)  
Shea-Porter  
Sherman  
Simpson  
Sinema  
Smith (NJ)  
Smith (WA)  
Stivers  
Swalwell (CA)

Taylor  
Thompson (CA)  
Thompson (MS)  
Torres  
Tsongas  
Veasey  
Velázquez  
Visclosky  
Walz  
Weber (TX)  
Webster (FL)  
Woodall

NOT VOTING—17

Bass  
Calvert  
Castor (FL)  
Cleaver  
Conyers  
Duffy  
Green, Gene  
Himes  
Jenkins (KS)  
Jenkins (WV)  
Loeb sack  
Pelosi

Sessions  
Smith (TX)  
Titus  
Wagner  
Young (AK)

So the motion to adjourn was agreed to.

The result of the vote was announced as above recorded.

Accordingly (at 5 o'clock and 46 minutes p.m.), under its previous order, the House adjourned until tomorrow, Thursday, March 9, 2017, at 10 a.m. for morning-hour debate.

□ 1745

Mr. DEUTCH changed his vote from "yea" to "nay."

EXPENDITURE REPORTS CONCERNING OFFICIAL FOREIGN TRAVEL

Reports concerning the foreign currencies and U.S. dollars utilized for Official Foreign Travel during the second and fourth quarters of 2016, pursuant to Public Law 95-384, are as follows:

REPORT OF EXPENDITURES FOR OFFICIAL FOREIGN TRAVEL, BRIAN P. MONAHAN, EXPENDED BETWEEN DEC. 17 AND DEC. 23, 2016

| Name of Member or employee | Date    |           | Country     | Per diem <sup>1</sup> |  | Transportation   |  | Other purposes   |  | Total            |  |
|----------------------------|---------|-----------|-------------|-----------------------|--|------------------|--|------------------|--|------------------|--|
|                            | Arrival | Departure |             | Foreign currency      | U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency <sup>2</sup> | Foreign currency | U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency <sup>2</sup> | Foreign currency | U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency <sup>2</sup> | Foreign currency | U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency <sup>2</sup> |
| Brian P. Monahan           | 12/17   | 12/23     | South Korea |                       | 703.04   |                  |  |                  | ( <sup>3</sup> )                                     |                  | 703.04   |
|                            |         |           | Japan       |                       | 926.06   |                  |  |                  | ( <sup>3</sup> )                                     |                  | 926.06   |
| Committee total            |         |           |             |                       | 1,629.10   |                  |  |                  |  |                  | 1,629.10   |

<sup>1</sup> Per diem constitutes lodging and meals.  
<sup>2</sup> If foreign currency is used, enter U.S. dollar equivalent; if U.S. currency is used, enter amount expended.  
<sup>3</sup> Military air transportation.

BRIAN P. MONAHAN, Feb. 14, 2017.

(AMENDED) REPORT OF EXPENDITURES FOR OFFICIAL FOREIGN TRAVEL, COMMITTEE ON ARMED SERVICES, HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, EXPENDED BETWEEN APR. 1 AND JUNE 30, 2016

| Name of Member or employee                    | Date    |           | Country     | Per diem <sup>1</sup> |  | Transportation   |  | Other purposes   |  | Total            |  |
|---|---------|-----------|-------------|-----------------------|--|------------------|--|------------------|--|------------------|--|
|   | Arrival | Departure |             | Foreign currency      | U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency <sup>2</sup> | Foreign currency | U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency <sup>2</sup> | Foreign currency | U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency <sup>2</sup> | Foreign currency | U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency <sup>2</sup> |
| Travel to South Korea, Japan, June 4–9, 2016: |         |           |             |                       |  |                  |  |                  |  |                  |  |
| David Giachetti                               | 6/5     | 6/6       | South Korea |                       | 366.00   |                  |  |                  |  |                  | 366.00   |
|   | 6/8     | 6/9       | Japan       |                       | 398.58   |                  |  |                  |  |                  | 398.58   |
| Commercial transportation                     |         |           |             |                       |  |                  | 14,401.95  |                  |  |                  | 14,401.95  |
| Craig Greene                                  | 6/5     | 6/6       | South Korea |                       | 366.00   |                  |  |                  |  |                  | 366.00   |
|   | 6/8     | 6/9       | Japan       |                       | 398.58   |                  |  |                  |  |                  | 398.58   |
| Commercial transportation                     |         |           |             |                       |  |                  | 14,401.95  |                  |  |                  | 14,401.95  |
| Alison Lynn                                   | 6/5     | 6/6       | South Korea |                       | 366.00   |                  |  |                  |  |                  | 366.00   |
|   | 6/8     | 6/9       | Japan       |                       | 398.58   |                  |  |                  |  |                  | 398.58   |
| Commercial transportation                     |         |           |             |                       |  |                  | 14,401.95  |                  |  |                  | 14,401.95  |
| Delegation expenses                           |         |           | South Korea |                       |  |                  | 653.03   |                  |  |                  | 653.03   |
| Committee total                               |         |           |             |                       | 2,293.74   |                  | 43,858.88  |                  | 0.00   |                  | 46,152.62  |

<sup>1</sup> Per diem constitutes lodging and meals.  
<sup>2</sup> If foreign currency is used, enter U.S. dollar equivalent; if currency is used, enter amount expended.

HON. MAC THORNBERRY, Chairman,

REPORT OF EXPENDITURES FOR OFFICIAL FOREIGN TRAVEL, COMMITTEE ON ARMED SERVICES, U.S. HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, EXPENDED BETWEEN OCT. 1 AND DEC. 31, 2016

| Name of Member or employee                                    | Date    |           | Country   | Per diem <sup>1</sup> |  | Transportation   |  | Other purposes   |  | Total            |  |
|---|---------|-----------|-----------|-----------------------|--|------------------|--|------------------|--|------------------|--|
|   | Arrival | Departure |           | Foreign currency      | U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency <sup>2</sup> | Foreign currency | U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency <sup>2</sup> | Foreign currency | U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency <sup>2</sup> | Foreign currency | U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency <sup>2</sup> |
| Travel to Colombia, October 1–3, 2016:                        |         |           |           |                       |  |                  |  |                  |  |                  |  |
| Hon. Ruben Gallego  | 10/1    | 10/3      | Colombia  |                       | 764.00   |                  |  |                  |  |                  | 764.00   |
| Commercial transportation                                     |         |           |           |                       |  |                  | 1,515.56   |                  |  |                  | 1,515.56   |
| Travel to Argentina, Columbia, October 2–8, 2016:             |         |           |           |                       |  |                  |  |                  |  |                  |  |
| Catherine Sendak  | 10/3    | 10/4      | Argentina |                       | 568.61   |                  |  |                  |  |                  | 568.61   |
|   | 10/4    | 10/7      | Colombia  |                       | 884.00   |                  |  |                  |  |                  | 884.00   |
| Commercial transportation                                     |         |           |           |                       |  |                  | 7,458.36   |                  |  |                  | 7,458.36   |
| Mark Morehouse  | 10/3    | 10/4      | Argentina |                       | 568.61   |                  |  |                  |  |                  | 568.61   |
|   | 10/4    | 10/7      | Colombia  |                       | 884.00   |                  |  |                  |  |                  | 884.00   |
| Commercial transportation                                     |         |           |           |                       |  |                  | 7,458.36   |                  |  |                  | 7,458.36   |
| Katherine Quinn   | 10/3    | 10/4      | Argentina |                       | 568.61   |                  |  |                  |  |                  | 568.61   |
|   | 10/4    | 10/7      | Colombia  |                       | 884.00   |                  |  |                  |  |                  | 884.00   |
| Commercial transportation                                     |         |           |           |                       |  |                  | 7,458.36   |                  |  |                  | 7,458.36   |
| Delegation expenses   |         |           | Colombia  |                       | 463.00   |                  |  |                  |  |                  | 463.00   |
| Travel to Italy, Poland, Germany, Latvia, October 9–14, 2016: |         |           |           |                       |  |                  |  |                  |  |                  |  |
| Jeanette James  | 10/9    | 10/12     | Italy     |                       | 828.00   |                  |  |                  |  |                  | 828.00   |
|   | 10/13   | 10/14     | Latvia    |                       | 129.00   |                  |  |                  |  |                  | 129.00   |
|   | 10/14   | 10/14     | Germany   |                       |  |                  | 13,694.06  |                  |  |                  | 13,694.06  |
| Commercial transportation                                     |         |           |           |                       |  |                  |  |                  |  |                  | 828.00   |
| Daniel Sennott  | 10/9    | 10/12     | Italy     |                       | 828.00   |                  |  |                  |  |                  | 11,582.76  |
| Commercial transportation                                     |         |           |           |                       |  |                  |  |                  |  |                  | 828.00   |
| Alison Lynn   | 10/9    | 10/12     | Italy     |                       | 828.00   |                  |  |                  |  |                  | 11,582.76  |
| Commercial transportation                                     |         |           |           |                       |  |                  |  |                  |  |                  | 828.00   |
| Craig Greene  | 10/9    | 10/12     | Italy     |                       | 828.00   |                  |  |                  |  |                  | 11,582.76  |
| Commercial transportation                                     |         |           |           |                       |  |                  |  |                  |  |                  | 828.00   |
| Travel to Canada, October 11–12, 2016:                        |         |           |           |                       |  |                  |  |                  |  |                  |  |
| Margaret Dean   | 10/11   | 10/12     | Canada    |                       | 312.84   |                  |  |                  |  |                  | 312.84   |
| Commercial transportation                                     |         |           |           |                       | 1,864.09   |                  |  |                  |  |                  | 1,864.09   |
| Andrew Warren   | 10/11   | 10/12     | Canada    |                       | 312.84   |                  |  |                  |  |                  | 312.84   |

REPORT OF EXPENDITURES FOR OFFICIAL FOREIGN TRAVEL, COMMITTEE ON ARMED SERVICES, U.S. HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, EXPENDED BETWEEN OCT. 1 AND DEC. 31, 2016—Continued

| Name of Member or employee  | Date    |           | Country                 | Per diem <sup>1</sup> |  | Transportation   |  | Other purposes   |  | Total            |  |
|---|---------|-----------|-------------------------|-----------------------|--|------------------|--|------------------|--|------------------|--|
|   | Arrival | Departure |                         | Foreign currency      | U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency <sup>2</sup> | Foreign currency | U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency <sup>2</sup> | Foreign currency | U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency <sup>2</sup> | Foreign currency | U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency <sup>2</sup> |
| Commercial transportation .....   |         |           |                         |                       | 1,712.32   |                  |  |                  |  |                  | 1,712.32   |
| Vickie Plunkett .....   | 10/11   | 10/12     | Canada .....            |                       | 312.84   |                  |  |                  |  |                  | 312.84   |
| Commercial transportation .....   |         |           |                         |                       | 1,715.74   |                  |  |                  |  |                  | 1,715.74   |
| Travel to United Kingdom, October 11–14, 2016:  |         |           |                         |                       |  |                  |  |                  |  |                  |  |
| Catherine Sendak .....  | 10/12   | 10/14     | United Kingdom .....    |                       | 829.50   |                  |  |                  |  |                  | 829.50   |
| Commercial transportation .....   |         |           |                         |                       |  |                  | 910.86   |                  |  |                  | 910.86   |
| Mark Morehouse .....  | 10/12   | 10/14     | United Kingdom .....    |                       | 829.50   |                  |  |                  |  |                  | 829.50   |
| Commercial transportation .....   |         |           |                         |                       |  |                  | 910.86   |                  |  |                  | 910.86   |
| Claude Chafin .....   | 10/12   | 10/14     | United Kingdom .....    |                       | 829.50   |                  |  |                  |  |                  | 829.50   |
| Commercial transportation .....   |         |           |                         |                       |  |                  | 910.86   |                  |  |                  | 910.86   |
| Jack Schuler .....  | 10/12   | 10/14     | United Kingdom .....    |                       | 829.50   |                  |  |                  |  |                  | 829.50   |
| Commercial transportation .....   |         |           |                         |                       |  |                  | 910.86   |                  |  |                  | 910.86   |
| Delegation expenses .....   | 10/12   | 10/14     | United Kingdom .....    |                       |  |                  | 44.03  |                  |  |                  | 44.03  |
| Travel to Egypt, Iraq, Israel, October 15–23, 2016, With CODEL Conaway:                             |         |           |                         |                       |  |                  |  |                  |  |                  |  |
| Hon. Gwen Graham .....  | 10/16   | 10/18     | Egypt .....             |                       | 568.98   |                  |  |                  |  |                  | 568.98   |
|   | 10/18   | 10/19     | Kuwait .....            |                       | 787.09   |                  |  |                  |  |                  | 787.09   |
|   | 10/19   | 10/23     | Israel .....            |                       | 1,934.00   |                  |  |                  |  |                  | 1,934.00   |
| Commercial transportation .....   |         |           |                         |                       |  |                  | 14,344.49  |                  |  |                  | 14,344.49  |
| Daniel Sennott .....  | 10/16   | 10/18     | Egypt .....             |                       | 568.98   |                  |  |                  |  |                  | 568.98   |
|   | 10/18   | 10/19     | Kuwait .....            |                       | 787.09   |                  |  |                  |  |                  | 787.09   |
|   | 10/19   | 10/23     | Israel .....            |                       | 1,934.00   |                  |  |                  |  |                  | 1,934.00   |
| Commercial transportation .....   |         |           |                         |                       |  |                  | 14,344.49  |                  |  |                  | 14,344.49  |
| Travel to the Philippines, Vietnam, Thailand, October 19–28, 2016:                                  |         |           |                         |                       |  |                  |  |                  |  |                  |  |
| Alexander Gallo .....   | 10/20   | 10/23     | Vietnam .....           |                       | 748.08   |                  |  |                  |  |                  | 748.08   |
|   | 10/23   | 10/27     | The Philippines .....   |                       | 833.17   |                  |  |                  |  |                  | 833.17   |
| Commercial transportation .....   |         |           |                         |                       |  |                  | 16,595.56  |                  |  |                  | 16,595.56  |
| Craig Greene .....  | 10/20   | 10/23     | Vietnam .....           |                       | 748.08   |                  |  |                  |  |                  | 748.08   |
|   | 10/23   | 10/27     | The Philippines .....   |                       | 833.17   |                  |  |                  |  |                  | 833.17   |
| Commercial transportation .....   |         |           |                         |                       |  |                  | 13,146.06  |                  |  |                  | 13,146.06  |
| Brian Garrett .....   | 10/20   | 10/23     | Vietnam .....           |                       | 748.08   |                  |  |                  |  |                  | 748.08   |
|   | 10/23   | 10/27     | The Philippines .....   |                       | 833.17   |                  |  |                  |  |                  | 833.17   |
| Commercial transportation .....   |         |           |                         |                       |  |                  | 13,146.06  |                  |  |                  | 13,146.06  |
| Katherine Quinn .....   | 10/20   | 10/23     | Vietnam .....           |                       | 748.08   |                  |  |                  |  |                  | 748.08   |
|   | 10/23   | 10/27     | The Philippines .....   |                       | 833.17   |                  |  |                  |  |                  | 833.17   |
| Commercial transportation .....   |         |           |                         |                       |  |                  | 16,595.56  |                  |  |                  | 16,595.56  |
| Travel to Germany, Slovakia, Slovenia, Hungary, Croatia, October 21–30, 2016, With STAFFDEL Goffus: |         |           |                         |                       |  |                  |  |                  |  |                  |  |
| Catherine Sendak .....  | 10/22   | 10/22     | Germany .....           |                       |  |                  |  |                  |  |                  |  |
|   | 10/22   | 10/24     | Slovakia .....          |                       | 293.87   |                  |  |                  |  |                  | 293.87   |
|   | 10/24   | 10/25     | Hungary .....           |                       | 234.41   |                  |  |                  |  |                  | 234.41   |
|   | 10/25   | 10/26     | Croatia .....           |                       | 637.36   |                  |  |                  |  |                  | 637.36   |
|   | 10/26   | 10/27     | Slovenia .....          |                       | 304.00   |                  |  |                  |  |                  | 304.00   |
| Commercial transportation .....   |         |           |                         |                       |  |                  | 11,575.66  |                  |  |                  | 11,575.66  |
| William Spencer Johnson .....   | 10/22   | 10/22     | Germany .....           |                       |  |                  |  |                  |  |                  |  |
|   | 10/22   | 10/24     | Slovakia .....          |                       | 293.87   |                  |  |                  |  |                  | 293.87   |
|   | 10/24   | 10/25     | Hungary .....           |                       | 234.41   |                  |  |                  |  |                  | 234.41   |
|   | 10/25   | 10/26     | Croatia .....           |                       | 637.36   |                  |  |                  |  |                  | 637.36   |
|   | 10/26   | 10/27     | Slovenia .....          |                       | 304.00   |                  |  |                  |  |                  | 304.00   |
| Commercial transportation .....   |         |           |                         |                       |  |                  | 11,575.66  |                  |  |                  | 11,575.66  |
| Travel to Belgium, Germany, October 24–28, 2016:  |         |           |                         |                       |  |                  |  |                  |  |                  |  |
| Andrew Walter .....   | 10/25   | 10/25     | Belgium .....           |                       |  |                  |  |                  |  |                  |  |
|   | 10/25   | 10/28     | Germany .....           |                       | 207.00   |                  |  |                  |  |                  | 207.00   |
| Commercial transportation .....   |         |           |                         |                       |  |                  | 1,744.16   |                  |  |                  | 1,744.16   |
| Leonor Tomero .....   | 10/25   | 10/25     | Belgium .....           |                       |  |                  |  |                  |  |                  |  |
|   | 10/25   | 10/28     | Germany .....           |                       | 207.00   |                  |  |                  |  |                  | 207.00   |
| Commercial transportation .....   |         |           |                         |                       |  |                  | 1,744.16   |                  |  |                  | 1,744.16   |
| Travel to Republic of Korea, October 23–29, 2016:   |         |           |                         |                       |  |                  |  |                  |  |                  |  |
| Kevin Gates .....   | 10/24   | 10/29     | Republic of Korea ..... |                       | 1,470.00   |                  |  |                  |  |                  | 1,470.00   |
| Commercial transportation .....   |         |           |                         |                       |  |                  | 15,034.56  |                  |  |                  | 15,034.56  |
| Lindsay Kavanaugh .....   | 10/24   | 10/29     | Republic of Korea ..... |                       | 1,770.00   |                  |  |                  |  |                  | 1,770.00   |
| Commercial transportation .....   |         |           |                         |                       |  |                  | 14,114.56  |                  |  |                  | 14,114.56  |
| Delegation expenses .....   |         |           |                         |                       |  |                  | 488.10   |                  | 177.75   |                  | 665.85   |
| Travel to Japan, October 30–31, 2016:   |         |           |                         |                       |  |                  |  |                  |  |                  |  |
| Hon. Mac Thornberry .....   | 10/30   | 10/31     | Japan .....             |                       | 480.00   |                  |  |                  |  |                  | 480.00   |
| Robert L. Simmons, II .....   | 10/30   | 10/31     | Japan .....             |                       | 480.00   |                  |  |                  |  |                  | 480.00   |
| Travel to Australia, Indonesia, the Philippines, November 1–11, 2016:                               |         |           |                         |                       |  |                  |  |                  |  |                  |  |
| Kari Bingen Iyler .....   | 11/3    | 11/5      | Australia .....         |                       | 287.00   |                  |  |                  |  |                  | 287.00   |
|   | 11/5    | 11/6      | Indonesia .....         |                       | 104.00   |                  |  |                  |  |                  | 104.00   |
|   | 11/6    | 11/9      | The Philippines .....   |                       | 348.00   |                  |  |                  |  |                  | 348.00   |
| Commercial transportation .....   |         |           |                         |                       |  |                  | 35,766.79  |                  |  |                  | 35,766.79  |
| Andrew Peterson .....   | 11/3    | 11/5      | Australia .....         |                       | 287.00   |                  |  |                  |  |                  | 287.00   |
|   | 11/5    | 11/6      | Indonesia .....         |                       | 104.00   |                  |  |                  |  |                  | 104.00   |
|   | 11/6    | 11/9      | The Philippines .....   |                       | 348.00   |                  |  |                  |  |                  | 348.00   |
| Commercial transportation .....   |         |           |                         |                       |  |                  | 33,685.79  |                  |  |                  | 33,685.79  |
| William Spencer Johnson .....   | 11/3    | 11/5      | Australia .....         |                       | 287.00   |                  |  |                  |  |                  | 287.00   |
|   | 11/5    | 11/6      | Indonesia .....         |                       | 104.00   |                  |  |                  |  |                  | 104.00   |
|   | 11/6    | 11/9      | The Philippines .....   |                       | 348.00   |                  |  |                  |  |                  | 348.00   |
| Commercial transportation .....   |         |           |                         |                       |  |                  | 36,398.79  |                  |  |                  | 36,398.79  |
| Alexander Gallo .....   | 11/7    | 11/9      | The Philippines .....   |                       | 232.00   |                  |  |                  |  |                  | 232.00   |
| Travel to Rwanda, Kenya, Ethiopia, Djibouti, Somalia, Uganda, November 1–11, 2016:                  |         |           |                         |                       |  |                  |  |                  |  |                  |  |
| Mark Morehouse .....  | 11/2    | 11/4      | Rwanda .....            |                       | 588.00   |                  |  |                  |  |                  | 588.00   |
|   | 11/4    | 11/5      | Kenya .....             |                       | 360.00   |                  |  |                  |  |                  | 360.00   |
|   | 11/5    | 11/7      | Ethiopia .....          |                       | 784.26   |                  |  |                  |  |                  | 784.26   |
|   | 11/7    | 11/9      | Kenya .....             |                       | 700.00   |                  |  |                  |  |                  | 700.00   |
|   | 11/9    | 11/11     | Uganda .....            |                       | 430.00   |                  |  |                  |  |                  | 430.00   |
| Commercial transportation .....   |         |           |                         |                       |  |                  | 14,708.56  |                  |  |                  | 14,708.56  |
| Paul Arcangeli .....  | 11/2    | 11/4      | Rwanda .....            |                       | 588.00   |                  |  |                  |  |                  | 588.00   |
|   | 11/4    | 11/5      | Kenya .....             |                       | 360.00   |                  |  |                  |  |                  | 360.00   |
|   | 11/5    | 11/7      | Ethiopia .....          |                       | 784.26   |                  |  |                  |  |                  | 784.26   |
|   | 11/7    | 11/9      | Kenya .....             |                       | 700.00   |                  |  |                  |  |                  | 700.00   |
|   | 11/9    | 11/11     | Uganda .....            |                       | 430.00   |                  |  |                  |  |                  | 430.00   |
| Commercial transportation .....   |         |           |                         |                       |  |                  | 14,708.56  |                  |  |                  | 14,708.56  |
| Katherine Quinn .....   | 11/2    | 11/4      | Rwanda .....            |                       | 588.00   |                  |  |                  |  |                  | 588.00   |
|   | 11/4    | 11/5      | Kenya .....             |                       | 360.00   |                  |  |                  |  |                  | 360.00   |
|   | 11/5    | 11/7      | Ethiopia .....          |                       | 784.26   |                  |  |                  |  |                  | 784.26   |
|   | 11/7    | 11/9      | Kenya .....             |                       | 700.00   |                  |  |                  |  |                  | 700.00   |
|   | 11/9    | 11/11     | Uganda .....            |                       | 430.00   |                  |  |                  |  |                  | 430.00   |
| Commercial transportation .....   |         |           |                         |                       |  |                  | 14,708.56  |                  |  |                  | 14,708.56  |
| Travel to Turkey, November 22–23, 2016:   |         |           |                         |                       |  |                  |  |                  |  |                  |  |
| Hon. Michael R. Turner .....  | 11/22   | 11/23     | Turkey .....            |                       | 265.00   |                  |  |                  |  |                  | 265.00   |

REPORT OF EXPENDITURES FOR OFFICIAL FOREIGN TRAVEL, COMMITTEE ON ARMED SERVICES, U.S. HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, EXPENDED BETWEEN OCT. 1 AND DEC. 31, 2016—Continued

| Name of Member or employee                                | Date    |           | Country         | Per diem <sup>1</sup> |  | Transportation   |  | Other purposes   |  | Total            |  |
|---|---------|-----------|-----------------|-----------------------|--|------------------|--|------------------|--|------------------|--|
|   | Arrival | Departure |                 | Foreign currency      | U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency <sup>2</sup> | Foreign currency | U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency <sup>2</sup> | Foreign currency | U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency <sup>2</sup> | Foreign currency | U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency <sup>2</sup> |
| Commercial transportation                                 |         |           |                 |                       |  |                  | 8,302.66   |                  |  |                  | 8,302.66   |
| Hon. Rob Bishop   | 11/22   | 11/23     | Turkey          |                       | 265.00   |                  |  |                  |  |                  | 265.00   |
| Commercial transportation                                 |         |           |                 |                       |  |                  | 8,302.66   |                  |  |                  | 8,302.66   |
| Hon. Paul Cook  | 11/22   | 11/23     | Turkey          |                       | 265.00   |                  |  |                  |  |                  | 265.00   |
| Commercial transportation                                 |         |           |                 |                       |  |                  | 8,302.66   |                  |  |                  | 8,302.66   |
| Travel to Italy, Romania, December 11–16, 2016:           |         |           |                 |                       |  |                  |  |                  |  |                  |  |
| Mark Morehouse  | 12/12   | 12/14     | Italy           |                       | 658.36   |                  |  |                  |  |                  | 658.36   |
|   | 12/14   | 12/16     | Romania         |                       | 1,046.17   |                  |  |                  |  |                  | 1,046.17   |
| Commercial transportation                                 |         |           |                 |                       |  |                  | 6,055.56   |                  |  |                  | 6,055.56   |
| Catherine Sendak  | 12/12   | 12/14     | Italy           |                       | 658.36   |                  |  |                  |  |                  | 658.36   |
|   | 12/14   | 12/16     | Romania         |                       | 1,046.17   |                  |  |                  |  |                  | 1,046.17   |
| Commercial transportation                                 |         |           |                 |                       |  |                  | 5,987.86   |                  |  |                  | 5,987.86   |
| Andrew Warren   | 12/12   | 12/14     | Italy           |                       | 658.36   |                  |  |                  |  |                  | 658.36   |
|   | 12/14   | 12/16     | Romania         |                       | 1,046.17   |                  |  |                  |  |                  | 1,046.17   |
| Commercial transportation                                 |         |           |                 |                       |  |                  | 6,055.56   |                  |  |                  | 6,055.56   |
| Katherine Quinn   | 12/12   | 12/14     | Italy           |                       | 658.36   |                  |  |                  |  |                  | 658.36   |
|   | 12/14   | 12/16     | Romania         |                       | 1,046.17   |                  |  |                  |  |                  | 1,046.17   |
| Commercial transportation                                 |         |           |                 |                       |  |                  | 6,055.56   |                  |  |                  | 6,055.56   |
| Travel to the Netherlands, Belgium, December 18–21, 2016: |         |           |                 |                       |  |                  |  |                  |  |                  |  |
| Andrew Walter   | 12/19   | 12/19     | The Netherlands |                       | 262.00   |                  |  |                  |  |                  | 262.00   |
|   | 12/19   | 12/21     | Belgium         |                       | 262.00   |                  |  |                  |  |                  | 262.00   |
| Commercial transportation                                 |         |           |                 |                       |  |                  | 1,483.56   |                  |  |                  | 1,483.56   |
| Catherine Sendak  | 12/19   | 12/19     | The Netherlands |                       | 262.00   |                  |  |                  |  |                  | 262.00   |
|   | 12/19   | 12/21     | Belgium         |                       | 262.00   |                  |  |                  |  |                  | 262.00   |
| Commercial transportation                                 |         |           |                 |                       |  |                  | 1,483.56   |                  |  |                  | 1,483.56   |
| William Spenser Johnson                                   | 12/19   | 12/19     | The Netherlands |                       | 262.00   |                  |  |                  |  |                  | 262.00   |
|   | 12/19   | 12/21     | Belgium         |                       | 262.00   |                  |  |                  |  |                  | 262.00   |
| Commercial transportation                                 |         |           |                 |                       |  |                  | 1,483.56   |                  |  |                  | 1,483.56   |
| Leonor Tomero   | 12/19   | 12/19     | The Netherlands |                       | 262.00   |                  |  |                  |  |                  | 262.00   |
|   | 12/19   | 12/21     | Belgium         |                       | 262.00   |                  |  |                  |  |                  | 262.00   |
| Commercial transportation                                 |         |           |                 |                       |  |                  | 1,483.56   |                  |  |                  | 1,483.56   |
| Brian Greer   | 12/19   | 12/19     | The Netherlands |                       | 262.00   |                  |  |                  |  |                  | 262.00   |
|   | 12/19   | 12/21     | Belgium         |                       | 262.00   |                  |  |                  |  |                  | 262.00   |
| Commercial transportation                                 |         |           |                 |                       |  |                  | 1,483.56   |                  |  |                  | 1,483.56   |
| Travel to Afghanistan, Qatar, December 25–31, 2016:       |         |           |                 |                       |  |                  |  |                  |  |                  |  |
| Hon. Mike Coffman   | 12/26   | 12/28     | Afghanistan     |                       | 33.00  |                  |  |                  |  |                  | 33.00  |
|   | 12/28   | 12/29     | Qatar           |                       | 322.80   |                  |  |                  |  |                  | 322.80   |
| Commercial transportation                                 |         |           |                 |                       |  |                  | 8,968.86   |                  |  |                  | 8,968.86   |
| Daniel Sennott  | 12/26   | 12/28     | Afghanistan     |                       | 33.00  |                  |  |                  |  |                  | 33.00  |
|   | 12/28   | 12/29     | Qatar           |                       | 388.65   |                  |  |                  |  |                  | 388.65   |
| Commercial transportation                                 |         |           |                 |                       |  |                  | 9,025.96   |                  |  |                  | 9,025.96   |
| Andrew Schulman   | 12/26   | 12/28     | Afghanistan     |                       | 33.00  |                  |  |                  |  |                  | 33.00  |
|   | 12/28   | 12/29     | Qatar           |                       | 388.65   |                  |  |                  |  |                  | 388.65   |
| Commercial transportation                                 |         |           |                 |                       |  |                  | 9,054.96   |                  |  |                  | 9,054.96   |
| Delegation expenses                                       |         |           | Qatar           |                       |  |                  |  | 21.06            |  |                  | 21.06  |
| Committee total   |         |           |                 |                       | 61,500.92  |                  | 453,976.68   |                  | 198.81   |                  | 515,655.35   |

<sup>1</sup> Per diem constitutes lodging and meals.

<sup>2</sup> If foreign currency is used, enter U.S. dollar equivalent; if U.S. currency is used, enter amount expended.

HON. MAC THORBERRY, Chairman, Jan. 31, 2017.

REPORT OF EXPENDITURES FOR OFFICIAL FOREIGN TRAVEL, COMMITTEE ON THE JUDICIARY, HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, EXPENDED BETWEEN OCT. 1 AND DEC. 31, 2016

| Name of Member or employee | Date    |           | Country  | Per diem <sup>1</sup> |  | Transportation   |  | Other purposes   |  | Total            |  |
|----------------------------|---------|-----------|--|-----------------------|--|------------------|--|------------------|--|------------------|--|
|                            | Arrival | Departure |  | Foreign currency      | U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency <sup>2</sup> | Foreign currency | U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency <sup>2</sup> | Foreign currency | U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency <sup>2</sup> | Foreign currency | U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency <sup>2</sup> |
| Hon. Steve King            | 9/30    | 10/6      | France, Austria, & Finland                         |                       | 683.00   |                  | 16,063.25  |                  | 1,408.68   |                  | 18,154.93  |
| Hon. Bob Goodlatte         | 10/1    | 10/10     | Italy, Zambia, Mozambique, South Africa, & Senegal |                       | 857.00   |                  | ( <sup>3</sup> )                                     |                  | 1,779.00   |                  | 2,636.00   |
| Hon. Blake Farenthold      | 10/1    | 10/10     | Italy, Zambia, Mozambique, South Africa, & Senegal |                       | 857.00   |                  | ( <sup>3</sup> )                                     |                  | 1,779.00   |                  | 2,636.00   |
| Hon. Doug Collins          | 10/1    | 10/8      | Italy, Zambia, Mozambique, South Africa, & Senegal |                       | 654.00   |                  | 8,829.66   |                  | 1,452.00   |                  | 10,935.66  |
| Shelley Husband            | 10/1    | 10/10     | Italy, Zambia, Mozambique, South Africa, & Senegal |                       | 857.00   |                  | ( <sup>3</sup> )                                     |                  | 1,779.00   |                  | 2,636.00   |
| Andrea Loving              | 10/1    | 10/10     | Italy, Zambia, Mozambique, South Africa, & Senegal |                       | 857.00   |                  | ( <sup>3</sup> )                                     |                  | 1,779.00   |                  | 2,636.00   |
| David Greengrass           | 10/1    | 10/10     | Italy, Zambia, Mozambique, South Africa, & Senegal |                       | 857.00   |                  | ( <sup>3</sup> )                                     |                  | 1,779.00   |                  | 2,636.00   |
| Kathryn Rexrode            | 10/1    | 10/10     | Italy, Zambia, Mozambique, South Africa, & Senegal |                       | 857.00   |                  | ( <sup>3</sup> )                                     |                  | 1,779.00   |                  | 2,636.00   |
| John Manning               | 10/1    | 10/10     | Italy, Zambia, Mozambique, South Africa, & Senegal |                       | 857.00   |                  | ( <sup>3</sup> )                                     |                  | 1,779.00   |                  | 2,636.00   |
| Charlie Keller             | 10/1    | 10/10     | Italy, Zambia, Mozambique, South Africa, & Senegal |                       | 857.00   |                  | ( <sup>3</sup> )                                     |                  | 1,779.00   |                  | 2,636.00   |
| Committee total            |         |           |  |                       | 8,193.00   |                  | 24,892.91  |                  | 17,092.68  |                  | 50,178.59  |

<sup>1</sup> Per diem constitutes lodging and meals.

<sup>2</sup> If foreign currency is used, enter U.S. dollar equivalent; if U.S. currency is used, enter amount expended.

<sup>3</sup> Military air transportation.

HON. BOB GOODLATTE, Chairman, Feb. 13, 2017.

REPORT OF EXPENDITURES FOR OFFICIAL FOREIGN TRAVEL, COMMITTEE ON OVERSIGHT AND GOVERNMENT REFORM, HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, EXPENDED BETWEEN OCT. 1 AND DEC. 31, 2016.

| Name of Member or employee | Date    |           | Country   | Per diem <sup>1</sup> |  | Transportation   |  | Other purposes   |  | Total            |  |
|----------------------------|---------|-----------|-----------|-----------------------|--|------------------|--|------------------|--|------------------|--|
|                            | Arrival | Departure |           | Foreign currency      | U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency <sup>2</sup> | Foreign currency | U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency <sup>2</sup> | Foreign currency | U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency <sup>2</sup> | Foreign currency | U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency <sup>2</sup> |
| Hon. Steve Russell         | 10/3    | 10/6      | Georgia   |                       | 1,023.00   |                  |  |                  |  |                  | 1,023.00   |
|                            | 10/6    | 10/7      | Bulgaria  |                       | 271.00   |                  |  |                  |  |                  | 271.00   |
|                            | 10/7    | 10/9      | Lithuania |                       | 638.00   |                  |  |                  |  |                  | 638.00   |
| Commercial airfare         |         |           |           |                       |  |                  | 15,115.00  |                  |  |                  | 15,115.00  |

REPORT OF EXPENDITURES FOR OFFICIAL FOREIGN TRAVEL, COMMITTEE ON OVERSIGHT AND GOVERNMENT REFORM, HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, EXPENDED BETWEEN OCT. 1 AND DEC. 31, 2016.—Continued

| Name of Member or employee | Date    |           | Country     | Per diem <sup>1</sup> |  | Transportation   |  | Other purposes   |  | Total            |  |
|----------------------------|---------|-----------|-------------|-----------------------|--|------------------|--|------------------|--|------------------|--|
|                            | Arrival | Departure |             | Foreign currency      | U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency <sup>2</sup> | Foreign currency | U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency <sup>2</sup> | Foreign currency | U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency <sup>2</sup> | Foreign currency | U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency <sup>2</sup> |
| Delegation expenses        |         |           |             |                       |  |                  |  |                  |  |                  |  |
| Michael Howell             | 10/3    | 10/6      | Georgia     |                       | 1,023.00   |                  |  |                  |  | 2,673.00         | 2,673.00   |
|                            | 10/6    | 10/7      | Bulgaria    |                       | 271.00   |                  |  |                  |  |                  | 1,023.00   |
|                            | 10/7    | 10/9      | Lithuania   |                       | 638.00   |                  |  |                  |  |                  | 271.00   |
| Commercial airfare         |         |           |             |                       |  |                  | 15,213.00  |                  |  |                  | 638.00   |
| Hon. Jason Chaffetz        | 11/20   | 11/23     | Oman        |                       | 179.00   |                  |  |                  |  |                  | 15,213.00  |
|                            | 11/23   | 11/24     | Bahrain     |                       | 408.00   |                  |  |                  |  |                  | 179.00   |
| Commercial airfare         |         |           |             |                       |  |                  | 17,091.00  |                  |  |                  | 408.00   |
| Delegation expenses        |         |           |             |                       |  |                  |  |                  | 1,616.00   |                  | 17,091.00  |
| Hon. Steve Russell         | 12/15   | 12/17     | South Korea |                       | 1,038.00   |                  |  |                  |  |                  | 1,616.00   |
|                            | 12/17   | 12/18     | Kosovo      |                       | 252.00   |                  |  |                  |  |                  | 1,038.00   |
|                            | 12/18   | 12/19     | Turkey      |                       | 520.00   |                  |  |                  |  |                  | 252.00   |
|                            | 12/19   | 12/20     | Germany     |                       | 389.00   |                  |  |                  |  |                  | 520.00   |
| Commercial airfare         |         |           |             |                       |  |                  | 6,351.00   |                  |  |                  | 389.00   |
| Committee total            |         |           |             |                       | 6,650.00   |                  | 53,770.00  |                  |  |                  | 6,351.00   |

<sup>1</sup> Per diem constitutes lodging and meals.

<sup>2</sup> If foreign currency is used, enter U.S. dollar equivalent; if U.S. currency is used, enter amount expended.

HON. JASON CHAFFETZ, Chairman, Feb. 15, 2017.

REPORTS OF COMMITTEES ON PUBLIC BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS

Under clause 2 of rule XIII, reports of committees were delivered to the Clerk for printing and reference to the proper calendar, as follows:

Mr. GOODLATTE: Committee on the Judiciary. House Resolution 111. Resolution of inquiry directing the Attorney General to transmit certain documents to the House of Representatives relating to the financial practices of the President; with an amendment; adversely (Rept. 115-28). Referred to the House Calendar.

Mr. COLLINS of Georgia: Committee on Rules. House Resolution 180. Resolution providing for consideration of the bill (H.R. 720) to amend Rule 11 of the Federal Rules of Civil Procedure to improve attorney accountability, and for other purposes, and providing for consideration of the bill (H.R. 985) to amend the procedures used in Federal court class actions and multidistrict litigation proceedings to assure fairer, more efficient outcomes for claimants and defendants, and for other purposes (Rept. 115-29). Referred to the House Calendar.

PUBLIC BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS

Under clause 2 of rule XII, public bills and resolutions of the following titles were introduced and severally referred, as follows:

By Mr. DEFAZIO (for himself and Mr. LARSEN of Washington):

H.R. 1420. A bill to amend title 49, United States Code, to require an air carrier to provide information to the public regarding its policies for imposing baggage fees and assisting passengers during a widespread disruption of service, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

By Mr. COURTNEY (for himself, Mr. THOMPSON of Pennsylvania, Mr. DEFAZIO, Ms. DELAURO, Ms. TSONGAS, Ms. MCCOLLUM, Mr. LANGEVIN, Ms. DELBENE, Mr. HECK, Mr. WALZ, Mr. ELLISON, Mr. KILMER, Mr. SEAN PATRICK MALONEY of New York, Mr. KUSTER of New Hampshire, and Mr. SENSENBRENNER):

H.R. 1421. A bill to amend title XVIII of the Social Security Act to count a period of receipt of outpatient observation services in a hospital toward satisfying the 3-day inpatient hospital stay requirement for coverage of skilled nursing facility services under Medicare, and for other purposes; to the

Committee on Ways and Means, and in addition to the Committee on Energy and Commerce, for a period to be subsequently determined by the Speaker, in each case for consideration of such provisions as fall within the jurisdiction of the committee concerned.

By Mr. ROSS (for himself and Ms. CASATOR of Florida):

H.R. 1422. A bill to amend the Flood Disaster Protection Act of 1973 to require that certain buildings and personal property be covered by flood insurance, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Financial Services.

By Ms. VELÁZQUEZ:

H.R. 1423. A bill to reauthorize and improve the national flood insurance program, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Financial Services.

By Mr. SENSENBRENNER (for himself, Ms. MOORE, Mr. GROTHMAN, and Mr. KIND):

H.R. 1424. A bill to clarify the status of the North Country, Ice Age, and New England National Scenic Trails as units of the National Park System, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Natural Resources.

By Mr. HULTGREN (for himself and Mr. SMITH of Missouri):

H.R. 1425. A bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 to provide a lower rate of tax on a portion of pass-through business income, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. ROTHFUS (for himself and Mr. HIMES):

H.R. 1426. A bill to amend the Home Owners' Loan Act to allow Federal savings associations to elect to operate as national banks, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Financial Services.

By Mr. PITTENGER:

H.R. 1427. A bill to require the Secretary of Commerce to study the coverage gaps of the Next Generation Weather Radar of the National Weather Service and to develop a plan for improving radar coverage and hazardous weather detection and forecasting; to the Committee on Science, Space, and Technology.

By Mr. HURD:

H.R. 1428. A bill to amend the Omnibus Crime Control and Safe Streets Act of 1968 to authorize COPS grantees to use grant funds to hire veterans as career law enforcement officers, and for other purposes; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. MESSER (for himself, Ms. STEFANIK, Mr. CARSON of Indiana, Mrs. BROOKS of Indiana, Mr. BUCSHON, Mr. ROKITA, and Ms. MCSALLY):

H.R. 1429. A bill to amend the Higher Education Act of 1965 to require institutions of

higher education to provide students with annual estimates of student loan borrowing costs; to the Committee on Education and the Workforce.

By Mr. SMITH of Texas (for himself, Mr. CUELLAR, Mr. LUCAS, Mr. BIGGS, Mr. BANKS of Indiana, Mr. ROHR-ABACHER, Mr. POSEY, Mr. BROOKS of Alabama, Mr. WEBER of Texas, Mr. BABIN, Mr. PALMER, Mr. HIGGINS of Louisiana, Mr. HULTGREN, Mr. BRIDENSTINE, Mr. ABRAHAM, Mr. LAHOOD, Mr. WEBSTER of Florida, Mr. MARSHALL, Mr. DUNN, Mr. SESSIONS, Mr. CHAFFETZ, Mr. SCHWEIKERT, Mr. WESTERMAN, Mr. PALAZZO, Mr. YOUNG of Alaska, Mr. BARTON, Mr. PEARCE, Mr. GOSAR, Mr. TIPTON, and Mr. GOODLATTE):

H.R. 1430. A bill to prohibit the Environmental Protection Agency from proposing, finalizing, or disseminating regulations or assessments based upon science that is not transparent or reproducible; to the Committee on Science, Space, and Technology.

By Mr. LUCAS (for himself, Mr. PETERSON, Mr. SMITH of Texas, Mr. BIGGS, Mr. BANKS of Indiana, Mr. ROHR-ABACHER, Mr. POSEY, Mr. BROOKS of Alabama, Mr. WEBER of Texas, Mr. BABIN, Mr. HIGGINS of Louisiana, Mr. HULTGREN, Mr. BRIDENSTINE, Mr. ABRAHAM, Mr. LAHOOD, Mr. WEBSTER of Florida, Mr. MARSHALL, Mr. DUNN, Mr. SESSIONS, Mr. CHAFFETZ, Mr. SCHWEIKERT, Mr. PALAZZO, Mr. YOUNG of Alaska, Mr. BARTON, Mr. PEARCE, Mr. FARENTHOLD, Mr. GOSAR, Mr. TIPTON, and Mr. GOODLATTE):

H.R. 1431. A bill to amend the Environmental Research, Development, and Demonstration Authorization Act of 1978 to provide for Scientific Advisory Board member qualifications, public participation, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Science, Space, and Technology.

By Ms. BASS (for herself, Mr. SCOTT of Virginia, Mr. YOUNG of Alaska, and Mr. DANNY K. DAVIS of Illinois):

H.R. 1432. A bill to amend the Higher Education Act of 1965 to repeal the suspension of eligibility for grants, loans, and work assistance for drug-related offenses; to the Committee on Education and the Workforce.

By Mr. CARBAJAL (for himself, Mrs. DAVIS of California, Ms. TITUS, Ms. MOORE, Mr. LANGEVIN, Ms. LEE, Ms. BORDALLO, Ms. ROSEN, and Mr. GARAMENDI):

H.R. 1433. A bill to amend title 10, United States Code, to expand preventive health care services under the TRICARE program; to the Committee on Armed Services.

By Mr. COLLINS of Georgia (for himself, Mr. CARTER of Georgia, Mr. ALLEN, Mr. LOUDERMILK, and Mr. FERGUSON):

H.R. 1434. A bill to authorize the sale of certain National Forest System land in the State of Georgia; to the Committee on Agriculture.

By Mr. GUTIÉRREZ:

H.R. 1435. A bill to amend the Patient Protection and Affordable Care Act to remove citizenship and immigration barriers to access the Exchanges under such Act; to the Committee on Energy and Commerce, and in addition to the Committee on Ways and Means, for a period to be subsequently determined by the Speaker, in each case for consideration of such provisions as fall within the jurisdiction of the committee concerned.

By Mr. JORDAN (for himself and Mr. MEADOWS):

H.R. 1436. A bill to provide for reconciliation pursuant to title II of the concurrent resolution on the budget for fiscal year 2017; to the Committee on Ways and Means, and in addition to the Committee on Energy and Commerce, for a period to be subsequently determined by the Speaker, in each case for consideration of such provisions as fall within the jurisdiction of the committee concerned.

By Mr. TED LIEU of California (for himself, Mr. GALLEGU, Mrs. WATSON COLEMAN, Mrs. LAWRENCE, Mr. BEYER, Mr. CÁRDENAS, Mr. CARSON of Indiana, Mr. CLAY, Mr. COHEN, Mr. CUMMINGS, Mr. ELLISON, Mr. FOSTER, Mr. GRIJALVA, Ms. JAYAPAL, Mr. MCGOVERN, Ms. MOORE, Mr. NADLER, Ms. NORTON, Mr. RASKIN, Mr. RUSH, Ms. SCHAKOWSKY, Mr. SERRANO, Ms. SEWELL of Alabama, Mr. TAKANO, Ms. VELÁZQUEZ, and Mr. YARMUTH):

H.R. 1437. A bill to discourage the use of payment of money as a condition of pretrial release in criminal cases, and for other purposes; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mrs. LOWEY (for herself, Mr. KHANNA, Ms. BROWNLEY of California, Mr. AGUILAR, Mr. QUIGLEY, Ms. JUDY CHU of California, Mr. SCHIFF, Mr. SERRANO, Mr. POLIS, Mr. MEEKS, Mrs. DEMINGS, Mr. LOWENTHAL, Mr. JEFFRIES, Ms. MATSUI, Mr. HASTINGS, Mr. HUFFMAN, Mr. KILMER, Ms. SCHAKOWSKY, Ms. SPEIER, Mr. LARSEN of Washington, Mr. MCGOVERN, Ms. LEE, Mr. LANGEVIN, Ms. ROYBAL-ALLARD, Mr. CONNOLLY, Ms. GABBARD, Mr. DEUTCH, Mr. BRENDAN F. BOYLE of Pennsylvania, Mr. GRIJALVA, Mr. BEYER, Mr. CÁRDENAS, Mr. KEATING, Mr. CICILLINE, Mr. ENGEL, Mr. ELLISON, Mr. POCAN, Ms. CLARK of Massachusetts, Mr. GUTIÉRREZ, Mr. BLUMENAUER, Mr. SMITH of Washington, Mrs. DAVIS of California, Mr. FOSTER, Mr. PASCRELL, Mr. DEFAZIO, Mr. BRADY of Pennsylvania, Ms. TITUS, Mr. CARTWRIGHT, Ms. CLARKE of New York, Ms. SHEA-PORTER, Mr. COHEN, Mr. SEAN PATRICK MALONEY of New York, Mr. TED LIEU of California, Ms. ADAMS, Mr. KRISHNAMOORTHY, Mr. NADLER, and Mr. CLAY):

H.R. 1438. A bill to end the use of body-gripping traps in the National Wildlife Refuge System; to the Committee on Natural Resources.

By Mr. BEN RAY LUJÁN of New Mexico (for himself, Mr. YARMUTH, Mr. WELCH, Mr. KHANNA, Mr. CONYERS, Mr. COHEN, Mr. PALLONE, Mr. BUTTERFIELD, Mr. AGUILAR, Mr. SARBANES, Mrs. DAVIS of California, Mr. LOEBSACK, Mr. KILMER, Mr. MCNERNEY, Ms. ESHOO, Mr. RASKIN, Ms. SHEA-PORTER, Ms. JACKSON LEE, Mr.

POCAN, Ms. SCHAKOWSKY, Mr. O'HALLERAN, Mr. QUIGLEY, Mr. NORCROSS, Ms. NORTON, Mr. TONKO, Ms. MCCOLLUM, Mr. KEATING, Ms. KAPTUR, Mr. KILDEE, Ms. BROWNLEY of California, Mr. EVANS, Mr. DEFAZIO, and Mr. RUIZ):

H.R. 1439. A bill to direct the Federal Communications Commission to revise its sponsorship identification rules so as to require the disclosure of the names of significant donors to persons paying for or furnishing broadcast matter or origination cablecasting matter that is political matter or matter involving the discussion of a controversial issue of public importance; to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

By Mr. BEN RAY LUJÁN of New Mexico (for himself, Mr. YARMUTH, Mr. WELCH, Mr. KHANNA, Mr. CONYERS, Mr. COHEN, Mr. PALLONE, Mr. BUTTERFIELD, Mr. SARBANES, Mrs. DAVIS of California, Mr. MCNERNEY, Ms. ESHOO, Mr. RASKIN, Ms. SHEA-PORTER, Ms. JACKSON LEE, Mr. POCAN, Ms. SCHAKOWSKY, Mr. O'HALLERAN, Mr. QUIGLEY, Mr. NORCROSS, Ms. NORTON, Mr. TONKO, Mr. LOEBSACK, Ms. MCCOLLUM, Mr. KEATING, Mr. RUIZ, Ms. KAPTUR, Ms. BROWNLEY of California, Mr. EVANS, and Mr. DEFAZIO):

H.R. 1440. A bill to direct the Federal Communications Commission to promulgate regulations requiring material in the online public inspection file of a covered entity to be made available in a format that is machine-readable; to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

By Mr. TURNER:

H.R. 1441. A bill to amend the Balanced Budget and Emergency Deficit Control Act of 1985 to eliminate the sequestration for the revised security category under section 251 and to eliminate the section 251A reduction in discretionary appropriations and direct spending accounts within function 050 (defense); to the Committee on the Budget.

By Mrs. BLACKBURN (for herself, Mr. FLORES, Mr. OLSON, Mr. LANCE, Mr. SCALISE, Mr. LATTI, Mr. GUTHRIE, Mr. KINZINGER, Mr. JOHNSON of Ohio, Mr. LONG, Mrs. BROOKS of Indiana, Mrs. MIMI WALTERS of California, Mr. CRAMER, Mr. COLLINS of New York, Mr. COSTELLO of Pennsylvania, Mr. BILIRAKIS, and Mr. SHIMKUS):

H.J. Res. 86. A joint resolution providing for congressional disapproval under chapter 8 of title 5, United States Code, of the rule submitted by the Federal Communications Commission relating to "Protecting the Privacy of Customers of Broadband and Other Telecommunications Services"; to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

By Mr. KHANNA:

H. Res. 178. A resolution amending the Rules of the House of Representatives to require that before any bill or joint resolution repealing or amending the Patient Protection and Affordable Care Act or the Health Care and Education Affordability Reconciliation Act of 2010 in the House it should be made available on a public website of the House; to the Committee on Rules.

By Mrs. LAWRENCE (for herself, Ms. JACKSON LEE, Mr. COHEN, Mr. RUSH, Ms. MCCOLLUM, Mr. RASKIN, Ms. BARRAGÁN, Mr. GRIJALVA, Mr. CONYERS, Ms. KAPTUR, Mr. BISHOP of Georgia, Mr. KILDEE, Mr. FOSTER, and Mr. WELCH):

H. Res. 179. A resolution to uphold the protections of the freedom of the press; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. GAETZ (for himself, Mr. WESTERMAN, Mr. MARSHALL, Mr. WILLIAMS, Mr. ROKITA, Mr. GIBBS, Mr. CRAMER, and Mr. BACON):

H. Res. 181. A resolution expressing the sense of the House of Representatives with respect to the nomination of Neil Gorsuch to the Supreme Court; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Ms. MATSUI (for herself and Mr. PRICE of North Carolina):

H. Res. 182. A resolution recognizing the contributions of AmeriCorps members and alumni to the lives of the people of the United States; to the Committee on Education and the Workforce.

By Mr. O'HALLERAN (for himself, Mr. EVANS, Mr. MCGOVERN, and Mr. SOTO):

H. Res. 183. A resolution amending the Rules of the House of Representatives to require the text of any legislation that will be marked up at a meeting for the markup of legislation by a committee to be publicly available in electronic form at least 72 hours prior to the commencement of the meeting; to the Committee on Rules.

### CONSTITUTIONAL AUTHORITY STATEMENT

Pursuant to clause 7 of rule XII of the Rules of the House of Representatives, the following statements are submitted regarding the specific powers granted to Congress in the Constitution to enact the accompanying bill or joint resolution.

By Mr. DEFAZIO:

H.R. 1420.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article I, Section 8, Clause 1, Clause 3, and Clause 18 of the Constitution.

By Mr. COURTNEY:

H.R. 1421.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article I, Section 8.

By Mr. ROSS:

H.R. 1422.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article I, section 8, clause 1; and Article I, section 8, clause 3.

By Ms. VELÁZQUEZ:

H.R. 1423.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article I, Section 8, Clause 1

The Congress shall have Power to . . . provide for the . . . general Welfare of the United States; . . .

Article I, Section 8, Clause 3

The Congress shall have Power . . . To regulate Commerce with foreign Nations, and among the several States, and with the Indian Tribes.

By Mr. SENSENBRENNER:

H.R. 1424.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article I, Section 8, Clause 18

By Mr. HULTGREN:

H.R. 1425.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article I, Section 8, Clause 1: The Congress shall have power to lay and collect taxes, duties, imposts, and excises, to pay the debts and provide for the common defense and general welfare of the United States.

Article I, Section 8, Clause 18: To make all Laws which shall be necessary and proper for carrying into Execution the foregoing Powers, and all other Powers vested by this Constitution in the Government of the United States, or in any Department or Officer thereof.

By Mr. ROTHFUS:

H.R. 1426.



Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article 1, Section 8, Clause 3 of the Constitution of the United States “[t]o regulate Commerce with foreign Nations, and among the several States, and with the Indian Tribes.”

By Mr. PITTENGER:

H.R. 1427.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article 1, Section 8, Clause 3. To regulate Commerce with foreign Nations, and among the several States, and with the Indian Tribes;

Article 1, Section 8, Clause 18. The Congress shall have Power to make all laws which shall be necessary and proper for carrying into Execution the foregoing Powers, and all other Powers vested by the Constitution in the Government of the United States or in any Department or Officer thereof.

By Mr. HURD:

H.R. 1428.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article 1, Section 8, Clause 1

The Congress shall have Power To lay and collect Taxes, Duties, Imposts and Excises, to pay the Debts and provide for the common Defence and general Welfare of the United States; but all Duties, Imposts and Excises shall be uniform throughout the United States;

By Mr. MESSER:

H.R. 1429.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Clause 1 and Clause 3 of Section 8 of Article I of the Constitution

By Mr. SMITH of Texas:

H.R. 1430.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article 1, Section 8, Clause 18:

The Congress shall have power to make all Laws which shall be necessary and proper for carrying into Execution the foregoing Powers, and all other Powers vested by this Constitution in the Government of the United States, or in any Department of Officer thereof.

By Mr. LUCAS:

H.R. 1431.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article 1, Section 8, Clause 18:

The Congress shall have power to make all Laws which shall be necessary and proper for carrying into Execution the foregoing Powers, and all other Powers vested by this Constitution in the Government of the United States, or in any Department of Officer thereof.

By Ms. BASS:

H.R. 1432.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article 1, Section 1 of the United States Constitution, providing—“All legislative Powers herein granted shall be vested in a Congress of the United States, which shall consist of a Senate and House of Representatives.”

By Mr. CARBAJAL:

H.R. 1433.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

“The constitutional authority of Congress to enact this legislation is provided by Article I, section 8 of the United States Constitution (clauses 12,13, 14, 16, and 18), which grants Congress the power to raise and support an Army; to provide and maintain a Navy; to make rules for the government and regulation of the land and naval forces; to provide for organizing, arming, and disciplining the militia; and to make all laws

necessary and proper for carrying out the foregoing powers.”

By Mr. COLLINS of Georgia:

H.R. 1434.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article I, Section 7, Clause 14 and Clause 18

By Mr. GUTIERREZ:

H.R. 1435.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article 1, Section 8, Clause 1

Article 1, Section 8, Clause 4

By Mr. JORDAN:

H.R. 1436.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article I, Section 8, Clauses 1 and 3 of the Constitution of the United States; and Amendment X to the Constitution of the United States.

By Mr. TED LIEU of California:

H.R. 1437.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article 1, Section 8 of the Constitution of the United States

By Mrs. LOWEY:

H.R. 1438.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article 1, Section 1 of the Constitution

By Mr. BEN RAY LUJÁN of New Mexico:

H.R. 1439.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article I, Section 8.

By Mr. BEN RAY LUJÁN of New Mexico:

H.R. 1440.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article I, Section 8.

By Mr. TURNER:

H.R. 1441.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article 1, Section 8, Clause 3

By Mrs. BLACKBURN:

H.J. Res. 86.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article I, Section 8—“necessary and proper” clause.

#### ADDITIONAL SPONSORS

Under clause 7 of rule XII, sponsors were added to public bills and resolutions, as follows:

- H.R. 36: Mr. BACON and Mrs. HARTZLER.
- H.R. 37: Mr. BACON and Mrs. HARTZLER.
- H.R. 38: Mr. CHAFFETZ, Mr. BRIDENSTINE, and Mr. ROYCE of California.
- H.R. 60: Mr. MITCHELL, Mr. MOOLENAAR, Mr. MEADOWS, Mr. BARR, Mr. KIND, Mr. KATKO, Mr. DONOVAN, Ms. MICHELLE LUJAN GRISHAM of New Mexico, Mr. HUFFMAN, Ms. BASS, Mr. HASTINGS, Mr. DELANEY, Mr. KENNEDY, Mr. CICILLINE, Mr. THOMPSON of California, Ms. MATSUI, Mr. CARBAJAL, Mr. SOTO, Mr. KIHUEN, Mr. GALLAGHER, Mr. HECK, and Mr. BERGMAN.
- H.R. 82: Mr. FARENTHOLD.
- H.R. 112: Mr. DESANTIS.
- H.R. 115: Mr. MAST.
- H.R. 173: Miss RICE of New York and Mr. BOST.
- H.R. 179: Mr. CLEAVER and Mr. BARR.
- H.R. 350: Mr. BARR and Mr. KATKO.
- H.R. 367: Mr. SMUCKER.
- H.R. 371: Mr. HECK.
- H.R. 377: Mr. YOHO and Mr. WILLIAMS.
- H.R. 380: Mr. GRAVES of Missouri and Mr. TROTT.

- H.R. 390: Mr. FRANCIS ROONEY of Florida.
- H.R. 411: Mr. KHANNA, Mr. HECK, Mr. DESANTIS, Mr. YOUNG of Iowa, Mr. VEASEY, Mr. KATKO, Mr. FRELINGHUYSEN, Mr. DAVID SCOTT of Georgia, Mr. WITTMAN, and Mr. AMODEL.
- H.R. 429: Mr. PITTENGER, Mr. WENSTRUP, Mr. POSEY, Mr. CHABOT, and Mr. FLORES.
- H.R. 508: Mr. RICHMOND, Mr. DEUTCH and Mr. YARMUTH.
- H.R. 510: Mr. COFFMAN and Mr. KATKO.
- H.R. 520: Mrs. LOVE.
- H.R. 530: Mr. ELLISON.
- H.R. 544: Mr. SMUCKER.
- H.R. 553: Mr. CARTER of Georgia, Mr. COLLINS of Georgia, and Mr. LOUDERMILK.
- H.R. 611: Mr. POE of Texas and Mr. RICE of South Carolina.
- H.R. 613: Ms. GRANGER, Mr. ABRAHAM, Mr. COOK, Mr. ROSS, Mr. COLE, Mr. WALZ, and Mr. RYAN of Ohio.
- H.R. 632: Mr. VEASEY, Mr. CÁRDENAS, Mr. PETERS, Mr. SABLAN, Mr. LARSEN of Washington, Ms. SLAUGHTER, Mr. DESAULNIER, Mr. LOEBACK, Mr. HASTINGS, Mr. GRIJALVA, Ms. BONAMICI, Mrs. LAWRENCE, and Mr. DONOVAN.
- H.R. 640: Mr. HENSARLING.
- H.R. 664: Mr. KILMER.
- H.R. 667: Mr. MCKINLEY.
- H.R. 672: Mrs. COMSTOCK.
- H.R. 674: Mr. LAMALFA.
- H.R. 676: Mr. CAPUANO and Mr. BUTTERFIELD.
- H.R. 696: Mr. DESAULNIER.
- H.R. 721: Mr. DIAZ-BALART, Mr. ROKITA, Mr. REICHERT, Mr. DENHAM, Mr. KATKO, Mr. NADLER, Mr. QUIGLEY, Mr. GIBBS, Mr. CAPUANO, Mr. DUNCAN of Tennessee, and Mr. TROTT.
- H.R. 722: Mr. COHEN.
- H.R. 723: Mr. GRIJALVA and Mr. COLE.
- H.R. 747: Mr. WALBERG, Mr. QUIGLEY, Mr. WOMACK, Mr. RYAN of Ohio, and Ms. FUDGE.
- H.R. 772: Mr. POSEY and Mr. WOMACK.
- H.R. 790: Ms. JAYAPAL, Mr. SCHRADER, Mr. BRADY of Pennsylvania, Mr. BLUMENAUER, Ms. TSONGAS, and Mr. VISCLOSKEY.
- H.R. 795: Ms. ROSEN, Ms. MICHELLE LUJAN GRISHAM of New Mexico, Mr. COLE, Mr. CARSON of Indiana, Ms. MOORE, Mr. BOST, and Mr. RUPPERSBERGER.
- H.R. 799: Mr. POSEY.
- H.R. 820: Ms. CASTOR of Florida, Mr. HIGGINS of New York, Mr. HENSARLING, Mr. DELANEY, Mr. MICHAEL F. DOYLE of Pennsylvania, Mr. CARTWRIGHT, Mr. KATKO, Mr. KILMER, Mr. SEAN PATRICK MALONEY of New York, and Mr. SENSENBRENNER.
- H.R. 824: Mr. ROKITA.
- H.R. 850: Mr. KELLY of Mississippi.
- H.R. 861: Mr. ROGERS of Alabama, Mr. WILLIAMS, and Mr. MOONEY of West Virginia.
- H.R. 877: Mr. PASCRELL, Mr. ROGERS of Alabama, and Mr. PERRY.
- H.R. 898: Mr. TIPTON.
- H.R. 910: Mr. HOLLINGSWORTH.
- H.R. 959: Mr. HIGGINS of New York and Ms. JACKSON LEE.
- H.R. 960: Ms. ROSEN and Mr. SUOZZI.
- H.R. 963: Mr. GARAMENDI, Ms. SHEA-POR-TER, and Mrs. COMSTOCK.
- H.R. 972: Ms. SÁNCHEZ and Mr. CARTWRIGHT.
- H.R. 997: Mr. MCCAUL, Mr. WEBER of Texas, Mr. FORTENBERRY, Mr. PITTENGER, Mr. BANKS of Indiana, Mrs. BLACKBURN, and Mr. CRAMER.
- H.R. 1017: Mrs. BEATTY.
- H.R. 1031: Mr. LABRADOR.
- H.R. 1036: Mr. PAULSEN.
- H.R. 1057: Mr. RENACCI, Mr. KATKO, Mr. BISHOP of Michigan, and Mr. CRIST.
- H.R. 1078: Mr. MOULTON.
- H.R. 1090: Mr. MICHAEL F. DOYLE of Pennsylvania.
- H.R. 1091: Mr. BARR.
- H.R. 1092: Mr. KILMER.
- H.R. 1094: Mr. MCGOVERN and Mr. CARSON of Indiana.

- H.R. 1098: Mr. DIAZ-BALART.  
H.R. 1107: Ms. ROSEN and Mr. KIHUEN.  
H.R. 1108: Mr. RASKIN, Mr. DOGGETT, and Mr. LANGEVIN.  
H.R. 1116: Mr. KING of Iowa, Mr. ROSS, Ms. TENNEY, and Mr. LATTA.  
H.R. 1120: Ms. MICHELLE LUJAN GRISHAM of New Mexico.  
H.R. 1127: Mr. DESAULNIER.  
H.R. 1133: Mrs. ROBY and Mr. GARAMENDI.  
H.R. 1136: Mr. KINZINGER, Mr. YODER, Mr. ROGERS of Kentucky, Mr. COLLINS of New York, and Mr. HOLDING.  
H.R. 1148: Mr. ROTHFUS, Ms. ROSEN, and Mr. POCAN.  
H.R. 1155: Mr. CONYERS.  
H.R. 1158: Ms. KELLY of Illinois, Mr. CUMMINGS, Mr. JOHNSON of Ohio, Mr. WELCH, Mr. BLUM, and Mr. CHABOT.  
H.R. 1164: Mr. GALLAGHER and Mr. DIAZ-BALART.  
H.R. 1181: Mr. DUNN.  
H.R. 1205: Mrs. COMSTOCK and Mr. SCHIFF.  
H.R. 1206: Mr. VEASEY and Mrs. HARTZLER.  
H.R. 1216: Mr. EMMER and Mr. FARENTHOLD.  
H.R. 1219: Mr. HOLLINGSWORTH.  
H.R. 1223: Mr. MURPHY of Pennsylvania, Ms. ESHOO, and Mr. DONOVAN.  
H.R. 1235: Mr. YARMUTH, Ms. EDDIE BERNICE JOHNSON of Texas, Mr. KIND, Mr. HASTINGS, Mr. KING of New York, Mr. LARSON of Connecticut, Ms. NORTON, Mr. GRIFFITH, Mr. HULTGREN, Mr. HOYER, Mr. PETERS, Mr. CLEAVER, Mr. DELANEY, and Mr. BLUMENAUER.  
H.R. 1236: Mr. RUSH, Mr. CARSON of Indiana, Mr. CÁRDENAS, Ms. MCCOLLUM, Mrs. NAPOLITANO, Mr. HASTINGS, and Mr. GRIJALVA.  
H.R. 1239: Ms. SHEA-PORTER and Mr. SERRANO.  
H.R. 1257: Mr. HOLLINGSWORTH.  
H.R. 1261: Mr. CRAMER.  
H.R. 1276: Mr. SEAN PATRICK MALONEY of New York, Mr. JEFFRIES, Mr. TAKANO, Mr. SERRANO, Mr. LAWSON of Florida, and Mr. BLUMENAUER.  
H.R. 1284: Ms. DELAURO.  
H.R. 1304: Ms. STEFANK.  
H.R. 1311: Mr. BANKS of Indiana, Mr. HOLLINGSWORTH, and Mr. SMITH of Missouri.  
H.R. 1312: Mr. HOLLINGSWORTH.  
H.R. 1326: Mr. DEFAZIO, Mr. KIND, and Mr. HIMES.  
H.R. 1346: Mr. BARLETTA, Mr. PAULSEN, Mr. DENT, and Mr. RYAN of Ohio.  
H.R. 1356: Mr. ESPAILLAT, Mr. BUTTERFIELD, Mr. MCEACHIN, Mr. FOSTER, Mr. SOTO, Mr. POCAN, and Mr. DELANEY.  
H.R. 1363: Mr. RASKIN and Mr. KILMER.  
H.R. 1366: Miss GONZÁLEZ-COLÓN of Puerto Rico.  
H.R. 1368: Mr. NADLER and Mr. GARAMENDI.  
H.R. 1370: Mr. KEATING.  
H.R. 1391: Mr. MESSER, Mr. BUDD, and Mrs. RADEWAGEN.  
H.R. 1413: Mr. GRIJALVA.  
H.J. Res. 1: Mr. CONAWAY, Mr. GRIFFITH, and Mr. ROE of Tennessee.  
H.J. Res. 2: Mr. CONAWAY, Mr. SMUCKER, Mr. GRIFFITH, Mr. ROE of Tennessee, and Mr. COLE.  
H.J. Res. 17: Mr. POSEY.  
H.J. Res. 26: Ms. CASTOR of Florida.  
H.J. Res. 27: Mr. ROKITA.  
H.J. Res. 59: Mr. BANKS of Indiana, Mr. WALBERG, Mr. RUSSELL, and Mr. JOHNSON of Louisiana.  
H.J. Res. 71: Mr. HENSARLING, Mr. GUTHRIE, Mr. ABRAHAM, Mr. FLORES, and Mr. EMMER.  
H. Con. Res. 8: Mr. RICE of South Carolina.  
H. Res. 28: Mr. VISCLOSKEY, Mr. SOTO, Ms. ESHOO, Mr. DESAULNIER, and Mr. FOSTER.  
H. Res. 31: Mr. CORREA, Mr. SMITH of New Jersey, Mr. MACARTHUR, Mr. SCHIFF, Mrs. DAVIS of California, Mr. VISCLOSKEY, Mr. SOTO, Ms. MAXINE WATERS of California, Ms. ESHOO, and Mr. BERA.  
H. Res. 136: Mr. HUFFMAN.



United States  
of America

# Congressional Record

PROCEEDINGS AND DEBATES OF THE 115<sup>th</sup> CONGRESS, FIRST SESSION

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No. 40

## Senate

The Senate met at 9:30 a.m. and was called to order by the President pro tempore (Mr. HATCH).

### PRAYER

The Chaplain, Dr. Barry C. Black, offered the following prayer:

Let us pray.

O Eternal God, who rules the raging of the sea, You are our guardian and friend. Place Your arms of protection and wisdom around our lawmakers, shielding them from life's pitfalls and using them for Your glory. Lord, be their refuge and strength, a very present help in trouble. May they rejoice because of Your mercies, serving You with grateful hearts. Turn the night of their distress into the morning of Your hope, causing them to wait patiently for the unfolding of Your loving providence. May they feel Your everlasting arms beneath them and find peace in Your presence.

We pray in Your great Name. Amen.

### PLEDGE OF ALLEGIANCE

The President pro tempore led the Pledge of Allegiance, as follows:

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

### RECOGNITION OF THE MAJORITY LEADER

The PRESIDING OFFICER (Mr. PAUL). The majority leader is recognized.

### CONGRATULATING THE NKU NORSE MEN'S BASKETBALL TEAM

Mr. MCCONNELL. Mr. President, I wish to start by taking a moment to congratulate the men's basketball team of Northern Kentucky University for an impressive accomplishment.

My home State of Kentucky is without a doubt known for college basket-

ball, and now we have another reason to be proud. With last night's win, the NKU Norse secured the Horizon League championship and earned a ticket to the NCAA Tournament. With their recent entrance into Division I play, this is the first year the Norse have been eligible for a spot in the tournament, and their season of hard work has paid off.

I would like to congratulate the team, Head Coach John Brannen, and the entire program, and I look forward to watching them continue their incredible season.

### CONGRESSIONAL REVIEW ACT RESOLUTIONS

Mr. MCCONNELL. Mr. President, the passage of the Every Student Succeeds Act was one of the great triumphs of the last Congress. It represented the most significant education reform in over a decade. It heralded "the largest devolution of federal control to the states in a quarter-century," as the Wall Street Journal put it, empowering parents, teachers, and schools at the expense of Washington bureaucrats. It passed the Senate with wide bipartisan support, 85 to 12; President Obama signed it into law.

Yet just a few months later, his administration set to shift power back from parents and schools to the Washington bureaucracy by regulation. The Obama administration's so-called accountability regulation was written in direct—direct—contradiction to the law that passed Congress with overwhelming bipartisan support and is a prime example of the Executive overreach we in Congress are working to overturn.

Today, however, thanks to the Congressional Review Act, we have the opportunity to move past this overreaching regulation and empower those closest to our kids once again to ensure our schools are held to the highest standards.

We will also have the opportunity to move past another Obama-era regula-

tion that hurts students and those seeking to go into the teaching profession. I am talking about a regulation that allows the Federal Government to insert itself into the way States choose to prepare their teachers for the classroom. States are supposed to be the leaders on core curriculum and decisions on how to prepare teachers to best meet the needs of their students—not Washington bureaucrats. By repealing this regulation, we could help restore that process. Further, this regulation increases administrative burdens that only divert much needed resources and focus away from students.

As the Kentucky Association of Colleges for Teacher Education put it, voting to remove the harmful teacher preparation regulation "will allow Kentucky universities and colleges to continue developing and supporting outstanding teachers who positively impact P-12 children."

"Teacher preparation programs have limited and shrinking resources," the letter said. "[Our] members want to spend those resources on developing exemplary teachers rather than working on compliance regulations that have not been shown to result in better prepared and higher quality teachers."

That is from the Kentucky Association of Colleges for Teacher Education.

Groups like this know firsthand that more flexibility is the key to improving our schools. They know that those closest to students are best positioned to help our children succeed. They know that the one-size-fits-all education policies of the past are unsustainable for the future. So it is time to move past both of these harmful education regulations.

In particular, I want to recognize Senator SASSE and Senator ALEXANDER, the HELP Committee chairman, for their leadership on these issues. They introduced legislation similar to the House-passed proposals that we will vote on this week to overturn these unfair regulations.

• This "bullet" symbol identifies statements or insertions which are not spoken by a Member of the Senate on the floor.



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I encourage colleagues to support both CRA resolutions so that we can continue building upon educational policies that put America's students and educators first.

#### REPUBLICAN HEALTHCARE BILL

Mr. MCCONNELL. Mr. President, just before the election, CNN ran an article with the following headline. This is CNN: "Is ObamaCare really affordable?" Answer: "Not for the middle class." It was true then, it is true now, and it will continue to get worse unless ObamaCare is repealed and replaced.

In places like my home State of Kentucky, relief cannot come soon enough. Because of ObamaCare, premiums in Kentucky shot up by as much as 47 percent this year. Almost half of the counties in Kentucky have only one option for insurance providers on the ObamaCare exchange. Families are losing their doctors and are being forced into junk plans. The list of broken promises goes on and on.

I have said it before; I will say it again: The status quo is unsustainable. We cannot sit on our hands and do nothing. We must act before the market collapses.

Americans have repeatedly demanded the repeal of ObamaCare, and Republicans are fulfilling our promise to do just that. The bill unveiled in the House this week represents an important step toward that pledge. It will bring much needed relief to families and small businesses. It will give Americans more control over their own healthcare choices. It will help stabilize the marketplace. And just yesterday, Health and Human Services Secretary Dr. Tom Price sent a letter expressing the administration's support for it. Here is what he said: "These proposals offer patient-centered solutions that will provide all Americans with access to affordable, quality, healthcare," he wrote. They will also "promote innovation, and offer peace of mind for those with pre-existing conditions," he said.

In the coming weeks, committees in the House will publicly debate this bill. I hope Members will take the time to consider the bill and continue to ask questions.

Once we receive the bill from the House, the Senate will act because here is what we know: ObamaCare is a direct attack on the middle class. It will continue to get worse unless we act to repeal and replace it, and we are determined to keep our promise to the American people to do just that.

Mr. President, I suggest the absence of a quorum.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will call the roll.

The legislative clerk proceeded to call the roll.

Mr. SCHUMER. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the order for the quorum call be rescinded.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

#### RECOGNITION OF THE MINORITY LEADER

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Democratic leader is recognized.

#### TRUMPCARE

Mr. SCHUMER. Mr. President, the House Republicans have finally unveiled their healthcare plan after nearly 8 years without a plan of their own.

TrumpCare is finally public, and each hour that goes by brings a new set of concerns and new groups that oppose the bill, from all places along the ideological spectrum. Even a growing number of conservatives are expressing their distaste for the legislation.

The fact of the matter is that TrumpCare is a mess. It will mean higher costs and less care for most Americans. When you look at the details, you can see that TrumpCare amounts to two separate systems of healthcare in America: cheaper healthcare for the rich, more expensive healthcare for everybody else.

Under TrumpCare, if you make more than \$250,000 a year, you will get a huge tax break. The average is \$200,000 a year, because most people are way above that \$250,000. If you are in the middle class, the cost will increase by \$1,500 annually, and by 2020, over \$2,000 a year.

Let me repeat that. If you make over \$250,000, your average tax break is \$200,000. If you are in the middle class, your average increase in costs is \$1,500 up. What kind of plan is that?

Donald Trump has talked about helping working America. The plan he has embraced, TrumpCare, helps the rich and hurts the average American. That is not surprising given all the other things they are doing the same way. This administration continues—and healthcare is part of that—to talk like populists but act like those helping the wealthy special interests time after time.

Let me repeat that. Under TrumpCare, if you make more than \$250,000, you will get a tax break on average of \$200,000 a year. If you are in the middle class, the cost will increase by about \$1,500 annually, and after 2020, by \$2,000 a year.

TrumpCare is a healthcare handout for the wealthiest Americans and fake healthcare for everybody else. Under TrumpCare, if you are a member of the Trump Cabinet—stocked with billionaires—you are going to get a tax break, but if you are 60 years old, on the cusp of retirement but still waiting because you are not yet eligible for Medicare, TrumpCare would allow insurers to charge you more simply because of your age—discrimination against the elderly, against those 50 to 65, who have worked so hard but don't yet have Medicare. That is wrong.

If you are between 55 and 64, the total cost for you will increase \$5,269 a year. Let me repeat that. If you are between 55 and 64, the total cost would increase

by \$5,269 a year. That is only the next 2 years. By 2020, it goes up to \$6,000 a year.

For a working family, they can't afford that. What is this all about? They said it would be better care and cost less. It is worse care and it costs more.

How about this? Under TrumpCare, a wealthy insurance executive making over \$500,000 a year is allowed a tax break. If you are struggling to make it into the middle class with an income of 250 percent below the poverty line, your costs are going to go up by nearly \$3,000 a year, and by 2020, \$4,000 a year—once again, helping the wealthy special interests, in this case insurance executives, and hurting those struggling, climbing the ladder to get into the middle class.

If you are a working mother and you get healthcare from Planned Parenthood, too bad, TrumpCare cuts all Federal funding for Planned Parenthood for a year.

I am wearing my red tie today to honor the Day Without Women. Unfortunately, TrumpCare is the healthcare bill that forgot about women. Women are an essential part of our workforce in America. They ought to be able to go to the doctor or provider of their choice, even if that is Planned Parenthood.

When you look at the fine print of this bill, it has jagged edges. TrumpCare shifts the costs and burdens from the wealthy to the poor, from the insurance executive to the middle-class family.

The more Americans hear about this plan, the less they are going to like it. They were already against repeal before this plan came out. Can you imagine what is going to happen now as they read the details? I believe the Congressional Budget Office, when they score it, will ultimately show America everything America needs to know—how this bill would likely hurt overall coverage numbers and affordability and, at the same time, explode the deficit.

You are getting worse healthcare and increasing the deficit. What kind of combination is that? No wonder the Republican leadership in the House is trying to rush through the bill even without a score. They don't want the American people to see it. I don't think they even want their own Members to have a chance to study it because it is a near certainty that this bill will cause millions to lose insurance as well as blow a gigantic hole in the Federal budget.

In conclusion, it is reckless for Republicans to make Congress vote on this mess of a plan before we have those answers from CBO. Simply put, TrumpCare is a mess for the American people. We Democrats will fight it tooth and nail.

I yield the floor.

I suggest the absence of a quorum.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will call the roll.

The legislative clerk proceeded to call the roll.

Mr. DURBIN. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the order for the quorum call be rescinded.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

#### RESERVATION OF LEADER TIME

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Under the previous order, the leadership time is reserved.

#### CONCLUSION OF MORNING BUSINESS

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Morning business is closed.

#### PROVIDING FOR CONGRESSIONAL DISAPPROVAL OF A RULE SUBMITTED BY THE DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Under the previous order, the Senate will resume consideration of H.J. Res. 58, which the clerk will report.

The legislative clerk read as follows:

A joint resolution (H.J. Res. 58) providing for congressional disapproval under chapter 8 of title 5, United States Code, of the rule submitted by the Department of Education relating to teacher preparation issues.

#### CALLING FOR AN INDEPENDENT, BIPARTISAN COMMISSION

Mr. DURBIN. Mr. President, in recent weeks, we have seen an astonishing series of revelations about Russia's efforts to influence the 2016 election in support of the Donald Trump campaign. Last week, the Washington Post reported that Attorney General Jeff Sessions met with the Russian Ambassador in July and September during the campaign. Yet, during his confirmation hearing, the Attorney General said under oath: "I did not have communications with the Russians."

Last Thursday, the Attorney General announced he would partially recuse himself from any investigation into the Presidential campaign. I note that this was a partial recusal when it comes to investigations into Russia's influence on President Trump and his circle of advisers and associates. The scope of the recusal is still unclear. For example, Attorney General Sessions does not even appear to believe that his own meeting with the Russian Ambassador on September 8, 2016, was related to the campaign. The scope of his recusal will need to be clarified.

We also continue to learn of previously undisclosed communications between the Russians and President Trump's inner circle. For example, we learned last week that Jared Kushner, President Trump's son-in-law and senior adviser, had met in December with the Russian Ambassador in Trump Tower, along with the President's National Security Advisor, Michael Flynn, who resigned on February 13. People across America are wondering when the next shoe will drop.

It is becoming clear that the President is desperate to change the head-

lines from these Russian revelations—so desperate, in fact, that in a series of tweets on Saturday morning, President Trump claimed that President Obama had wiretapped Trump Tower in an act President Trump described as "McCarthyism" and "Nixon/Watergate." Well, President Trump's tweets again made news but not in the way he had hoped. It quickly became clear that President Trump has no evidence to back up his claims. In fact, it appeared he got his information not from America's law enforcement or intelligence agencies but from rightwing talk radio.

On Sunday, the former Director of National Intelligence, James Clapper, denied the President's claims, and the Director of the FBI, James Comey, took an extraordinary step of calling on the Justice Department to publicly deny the President's claims. Even Republicans like House Oversight Committee chairman JASON CHAFFETZ and TREY GOWDY, chairman of the Select Committee on Benghazi, said they had not seen any evidence that would support what President Trump tweeted. Nonetheless, the President's spokespeople doubled down, saying that the President does not accept the contention of the FBI Director and he stands by his tweets.

Let's be clear. President Trump is playing games with the credibility of his Presidency. Donald Trump is destroying the credibility of the Office of the President 140 characters at a time. If President Trump had consulted with his adviser—any credible adviser—prior to his tweets, he would have learned something that is crucial, and it is as follows: The President of the United States does not have the authority to order a wiretap. Instead, such a wiretap can be granted upon a finding by a court that there is probable cause to believe the target has committed a crime or is an agent of a foreign power.

Clearly, there are more revelations to come. The only question: How long is it going to take? How much damage will be done to the credibility of the Office of the President and America in the process?

These recent events confirm yet again the need for an independent, transparent, bipartisan commission led by Americans of unimpeachable integrity to get to the bottom of this Russian attack on the United States. Russia attacked our democracy. We need to fully understand what happened. We certainly need to prevent it from happening in the next election or ever again.

This week, a USA TODAY/Suffolk University poll found that Americans, by a margin of 58 percent to 35 percent, believe an outside independent investigation is needed into Russian involvement in our election. It is worthy of note that just a few weeks ago, only 30-something percent of the American people were aware of this controversy with Russia. Now over 55 percent of people want an independent investigation. America is listening.

We also need the Justice Department and the FBI to proceed with a credible, impartial investigation to determine if there may have been any criminal conduct involved.

Yesterday, the President's nominee for Deputy Attorney General, Rod Rosenstein, appeared before the Senate Judiciary Committee. If confirmed, Mr. Rosenstein would oversee any Justice Department investigation into the Trump administration's Russian connections after Attorney General Sessions has partially recused himself. So I pressed Mr. Rosenstein to clarify the scope of Attorney General Sessions' recusal commitment. I also asked, as did Senator FEINSTEIN, whether Mr. Rosenstein had read the January 6 Intelligence Community assessment into Russian election interference. I cannot explain it, but in 2 months Mr. Rosenstein had not read this 15-page, unclassified report that is available on the internet. It focuses on the major issue he will face initially as Deputy Attorney General, and he told us he had not read it.

Let me add that I respect Rod Rosenstein. He served as U.S. attorney in Maryland, appointed first under a Republican President and held over under a Democratic President, and that says a lot about his professionalism as a prosecutor, his reputation, and his integrity. It is hard for me to believe that he could come before a hearing, which he knew would focus on the need for a special prosecutor to look into this Russian interference, and not have been briefed to read the 15-page public report that summarizes the conclusions of all of America's intelligence agencies when it comes to this Russian interference.

I am sure he is an excellent lawyer who wouldn't enter a courtroom or stand before a judge or jury without complete preparation to the best of his ability, but yesterday, time and again, he told us he didn't take the time to read this report. I urge him to do so as quickly as possible, and when he reads it, he will see that our intelligence agencies are unequivocal in their statement that Vladimir Putin was setting out to elect Donald Trump and to defeat Hillary Clinton. This is not a report from the Democratic National Committee; it is a report from our intelligence agencies. And whomever Putin was trying to help, that is secondary to the fact that he was hacking into the internet, disclosing materials, and trying to become a material player in our Presidential election.

Mr. President, 3 weeks ago, I went to visit Poland, Lithuania, and Ukraine. They are watching this carefully because they have been the victims of Vladimir Putin and Russia's attempts to interfere in their elections, and now they hear the United States has been victimized by Putin, as well.

One of the scholars in Poland asked me what I thought was a very clear question, and I can't answer. He said: If

the United States will not take the interference of Putin in your election seriously, how can the people of Poland believe you will take your NATO commitment to protect us from Putin seriously? Important question. Valid question.

There are exceptions on the Republican side of the aisle, and I would like to point out one of them. My friend, my colleague, and the chairman of the Foreign Operations Subcommittee of Appropriations, LINDSEY GRAHAM of South Carolina, made an extraordinarily forthright statement yesterday about the need for an investigation into this Russian interference. Thank goodness he is stepping away from party loyalty and stepping up when it comes to defending this Nation. I salute my Republican colleague for his leadership on this issue.

It is important to step back from the daily dysfunction we have when it comes to the Russian investigation and the White House and lack of governing and remember what is really at stake.

Five months ago, our intelligence services disclosed evidence that a foreign adversary—one ruled by a dictatorial former Communist KGB agent—was trying to help its preferred candidate in the U.S. Presidential election. Think about that for a moment. An adversary of the United States—a country which has imprisoned millions of Europeans in the Communist system for almost half a century and which today rigs elections and silences or murders members of the media and opposition—committed what I believe is akin to a cyber act of war against America in trying to elect someone they saw as more sympathetic to their interests.

Since those early reports, we have been provided with damning evidence by our intelligence agencies on the depth and sophistication of this operation—so favorable to its nefarious goal that it had Russian intelligence operatives boastfully celebrating after the outcome of the election.

We also know that members of President Trump's campaign met with those thought to be Russian intelligence; had suspiciously timed communications with the Russian Government just after the Obama administration placed sanctions on Russia; and in the case of top Trump advisers Michael Flynn and Jeff Sessions, refused to disclose those meetings, both in public and in one case to the Vice President and in another case to the Senate Judiciary Committee.

No candidate would or at least should want help from a foreign dictator to help win political office in the United States. So in a situation like this, the response is obvious: Help in any way possible to clear suspicions and concerns. Go forward and serve the American people with an investigation. It seems so obvious.

Leon Panetta was on one of the Sunday morning talk shows. Leon Panetta is a friend. I served with him in the

House of Representatives. He was the Chief of Staff to the President of the United States, President Clinton. He served as Secretary of Defense. He headed up the Central Intelligence Agency. He is an extraordinarily gifted and well-thought-of person who has a record of public service that is enviable. He was asked about what the Trump White House should do about this allegation of Russian interference in the election and the suggestion that they might have been complicit.

He said: Get out in front.

The President of the United States should say: I have nothing to hide, and we will fully cooperate with an independent commission to get to the bottom of what happened in that election. But instead, what do we have? Fanciful—in fact, patently false—tweets by the President, alleging a wiretap by the former President. President Trump, if he has nothing to hide, should help us clear this up once and for all.

To my Republican colleagues, so many patriots and champions of American national security, it is time for more to join Senator GRAHAM and others to step up and speak out even on the floor of the Senate about this situation.

Each one of us in the Senate swore to support and defend the Constitution of the United States against enemies foreign and domestic. Clearly, the Russian attack is a call for all of us—of both political parties—to step up. This issue is not going to go away. We are going to continue to pursue the truth.

#### NOMINATION OF SEEMA VERMA AND THE REPUBLICAN HEALTHCARE BILL

Mr. President, I come to the floor to speak about the recently released Republican healthcare repeal bill and to speak on the nomination of Seema Verma to serve as Administrator of the Centers for Medicare and Medicaid Services.

CMS is an agency touching the lives of 125 million people, and 34 percent of Americans receive their health insurance under one of the three Federal programs run by that agency—Medicare, Medicaid, and the Children's Health Insurance Program. These programs are vital to the health and well-being of seniors, children, persons with disabilities, and low-income families. Yet, with those vows to repeal the Affordable Care Act, President Trump, Health and Human Services Secretary Tom Price, and congressional Republicans are sadly attempting to gut the Medicaid program and to jeopardize the future of Medicare.

The head of CMS should be someone who believes in these core programs and is willing to fight to preserve them. Instead, Ms. Seema Verma's record—as well as comments she made during her confirmation hearing—indicates she is more than willing to take dramatic steps to force people to lose their health insurance or dramatically increase out-of-pocket costs.

From her refusal to disavow efforts to repeal the Affordable Care Act to

her willingness to cut the Medicaid Program, I do not believe Ms. Verma is the right person for this job.

When it comes to the Affordable Care Act, our constituents—Republicans, Democrats, Independents—are angry and frightened about what the Trump administration and congressional Republicans might do to healthcare. Based on what has finally been released, they have good reason.

In over 2 months, Republican leaders in Washington have taken numerous steps to change and even sabotage our healthcare system, jeopardizing patient access to care and throwing the system into chaos.

Before President Trump took office, congressional Republicans rammed through a budget bill, laying the groundwork for a quick, silent repeal of the Affordable Care Act, despite the fact that they had no replacement. Then, on his first day in office, the President signed an Executive order to weaken the Affordable Care Act, instructing Federal agencies to stop doing their job under the law. The President then acted hastily to stop Federal outreach efforts—TV ads, radio spots, and emails intended to encourage more Americans to sign up for health insurance.

I watched yesterday as the Speaker of the House, PAUL RYAN, said that the Affordable Care Act is collapsing. Well, I can tell you, it needs help and it should be bipartisan. Instead, the Republicans are doing everything they can to jeopardize it.

Last week, the President met with big insurance companies to discuss what they want for healthcare. But where were the patients, the hospitals, the doctors, the nurses, the community health centers in these conversations?

It is clear that congressional Republicans want to move full steam ahead on repealing our healthcare law. The problem has always been and still is that they can't agree on how to move forward. They don't have a plan to protect people. Some Republicans just want to repeal. Others want to repair. Others want to rebuild. They can throw out all the "R" words they can find in the dictionary, but at the end of the day, they don't know what they want to do. These disagreements are becoming even more obvious in the last week.

For the past few months, House Republican leaders have been meeting secretly to craft a repeal bill. Well, they finally unveiled it. No wonder they wanted to keep it secret.

Incidentally, this bill, which has been authored by the Republicans—a party that claims a commitment to fiscal soundness—has not been scored by the Congressional Budget Office. We don't know, even as it is being considered by committees in the House of Representatives, whether it is going to add to the deficit or not. You would think that the party of fiscal integrity—the Republican Party—would ask that question early on. As yet, they have no answer, and they are proceeding full steam ahead.

The bill, first, would end Medicaid as we know it, cutting \$370 billion from the program and limiting care. Who are the beneficiaries of Medicaid? The largest group of beneficiaries are kids and mothers. The second most expensive group are seniors, many of them in nursing homes who, without Medicaid and Medicare, could not even continue in a good nursing home environment.

Keep in mind that one in five Americans currently depend on Medicaid for their health insurance—65 million people nationwide. That includes 35 million children, 7 million seniors, 11 million people with disabilities.

We used to say: Well, Medicaid is for poor people. Well, it certainly is for lower income Americans, but many of them are working low-income Americans who still qualify for Medicaid.

My friend, who has worked in the motel-hospitality industry all of her life, in her sixties, sadly, is a part-time employee, despite her hard work. She can't afford health insurance, but she qualifies for Medicaid. She is part of the working poor, and she is one who needs this benefit. If the Republicans have their way and reduce Medicaid coverage, she could certainly lose it.

In my home State of Illinois, 650,000 people have gained healthcare coverage under Medicaid, thanks to the Affordable Care Act. For her and others I have met, it is the first time in their life that these men and women—often in their sixties—for the first time in their life have health insurance.

Of Illinois' 18 congressional districts, not a single one has less than 71,000 Medicaid enrollees. Nearly half of all the kids in Illinois, 1.5 million children, get their healthcare through Medicaid, and the Republican repeal bill is going to endanger that.

That is so obvious that yesterday the Republican Governor of Illinois, who was careful in his words and seldom reacts, came out publicly and said that the Republican repeal bill would significantly hurt our State of Illinois. That is from a Republican Governor.

Medicaid is the largest payer of long-term care for seniors in the Nation and in Illinois. It is one of our best tools, incidentally, for addressing the opioid epidemic, ensuring that those facing addiction have access to treatment. And the Republicans want to cut that.

Medicaid has been a lifesaver to Illinois hospitals, especially in my part of the State, downstate Illinois.

Repeal of the Medicaid expansion, as the House bill proposes, could result in the loss of up to 90,000 jobs in Illinois.

The Republican repeal bill on healthcare is a jobs killer in Illinois and across this Nation. We will see hospitals cutting back on personnel in an attempt to adjust to the cutbacks in coverage and the increases in cost brought on by the Republican repeal bill.

But the bill goes even further. It dramatically restructures the entire Medicaid Program. When talking about the plan for Medicaid, congressional Rep-

ublicans throw around innocuous terms: per capita caps, block grants, more flexibility, modernizing. Don't be lulled in a false sense of security by these words. This Republican healthcare repeal bill would significantly cut back on Federal spending on Medicaid, shifting the cost to States, families, and individuals who are currently struggling to get by today.

With less funding, States would be forced to throw people off of Medicaid, limit the types of healthcare services offered, create waiting lists, and much more. In the name of State flexibility and modernizing, it would mean that more and more people would be showing up in emergency rooms in Illinois and across the Nation with no health insurance coverage under the Republican approach.

Oh, they will get care, and it will cost. They can't pay for it, and that cost will be shifted to others with health insurance.

Unfortunately, Ms. Verma has significant experience in this exact type of healthcare rationing. In her role as a private healthcare consultant, she championed radical Medicaid overhauls. She supports making low-income Medicaid beneficiaries pay more money. She believes that Medicaid beneficiaries need "more skin in the game." I wonder how many Medicaid recipients Ms. Verma has actually sat down and met with.

The Illinois folks whom I know are the mom working two jobs, struggling to take time off from work to take her kid to the doctor, or the senior who has literally spent down all of her life savings on nursing home care and has no place else to turn.

Devising plans that restrict access to care for the most vulnerable among us are not the qualifications I am looking for in the person who wants to run the agency responsible for Medicare, Medicaid, and CHIP.

Finally, on the House Republican repeal bill, in addition to gutting Medicaid, the bill eliminates the Prevention and Public Health Fund, which currently provides the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention \$900 million, or 12 percent of their annual budget. The bill defunds Planned Parenthood. The bill allows insurers to charge older people significantly more in premiums than allowed under current law. The bill, incidentally, dramatically cuts taxes for the wealthiest people in America and increases costs for middle-income families. What is most telling, as I mentioned earlier, is that the House Republicans won't even send this bill or wait for a report from the Congressional Budget Office before proceeding.

How many people will lose their health insurance under the Republican repeal plan? How will out-of-pocket expenses go up for families under the Republican repeal plan? How much responsibility and burden will be shifted to the States under the Republican repeal plan?

For now, Republicans can claim ignorance because they have decided to move forward before there was a report from the Congressional Budget Office.

Thank goodness some Republicans are speaking out against this terrible plan—maybe not for the same reasons I oppose it. But conservatives say it doesn't rip health insurance away from more people more quickly, and moderates worry about Medicaid—demonstrating, again, the lack of a consensus on the Republican side when it comes to the future of healthcare.

We have big challenges ahead—challenges that will determine whether we have as many people in America with health insurance tomorrow as we have today and how much it will cost.

I don't believe the Republican repeal bill is the right path forward, and I don't believe Seema Verma is the right person to stand up and fight for our Nation's seniors, children, and low-income families. For that reason, I will be voting against her nomination to serve as Administrator of the Centers for Medicare and Medicaid Services.

I yield the floor.

I suggest the absence of a quorum.

The PRESIDING OFFICER (Mr. COTTON). The clerk will call the roll.

The senior assistant legislative clerk proceeded to call the roll.

Mrs. GILLIBRAND. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the order for the quorum call be rescinded.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

#### AMERICAN HEALTH CARE ACT

Mrs. GILLIBRAND. Mr. President, I rise to oppose the American Health Care Act. This bill will destroy the Affordable Care Act, even though the Affordable Care Act has given more Americans access to quality, affordable healthcare than ever before in our history. It would force middle-class families to pay more money for less care. It would leave more people uninsured by a lot. It would allow insurance companies to charge older Americans with what is essentially an age tax, as if our parents and grandparents don't already pay insurance companies enough for their care.

It would cause many working families to lose coverage from their employers because, under this new bill, companies would no longer have to provide their workers with healthcare, and without a mandate to do so, we know many of them will not.

It would drastically cut Medicaid funding, which would cripple our State budgets and would leave many seniors in nursing homes and lower income New Yorkers stuck without a way to pay for the medical care they actually need to survive. This bill would also take away healthcare for millions of women, including lifesaving healthcare services like breast exams and pap smears.

On top of all of this, as if to add insult to injury, this so-called healthcare plan would give tax breaks to health insurance CEOs who make more than

\$500,000 a year. How is any of this going to make people in my State or in my colleagues' States healthier?

I am struggling to understand, amid all of the problems we seem to have and all of the problems we need to solve in this Chamber, why this Congress seems to have a singular fixation on taking away access to healthcare from some of the most vulnerable people in our communities. I continue to be amazed by how little empathy there seems to be in this Chamber for the millions of women, older Americans, and lower income Americans who do not have the incredible resources that we have here in Congress and who desperately need the Federal programs this bill will cut.

The legislation is completely out of touch with the actual needs of the people in my State. It is driven by ideology, as if it is somehow the wrong thing to do to help people in our States live healthy and fulfilling lives.

If someone is diagnosed with cancer and the only way he can afford to see an oncologist and have surgery is through an Affordable Care Act health plan, do you think he cares whether his insurance coverage was made possible by ObamaCare? If your parents or grandparents suffer from dementia and the only way they can afford the constant care and medical attention is if they sign up for Medicaid, do you think they care that Medicaid is a program that is actually run by the Federal Government?

I don't think families care about that. I think they are much more concerned about whether they have access to the insurance plans that actually cover their needs, that actually treat their illnesses, that actually give them the medicines they need, and that allow them to heal and get back to full strength.

That is why the Affordable Care Act has done so many good things for people in our States—because access to healthcare is a human right. Now that millions more Americans finally have it, it is wrong to take it away from them.

I urge my colleagues in this Chamber to think much more about the women in their lives who need access to these preventive healthcare services, to think about all of the hard-working Americans who do not earn a lot, though they work full-time jobs and cannot afford it, and to think about all of the older Americans who are really being disadvantaged through this bill so they will not be able to afford that 24/7 or nursing care they need. This bill harms all of them, and it makes their lives much harder, not easier.

I implore all of my colleagues to reject this bill.

Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the time spent in quorum calls on H.J. Res. 58 be charged equally to both sides.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

Mrs. GILLIBRAND. I suggest the absence of a quorum.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will call the roll.

The senior assistant legislative clerk proceeded to call the roll.

Mr. KAINÉ. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the order for the quorum call be rescinded.

The PRESIDING OFFICER (Mr. PERDUE). Without objection, it is so ordered.

#### REPUBLICAN HEALTHCARE BILL

Mr. KAINÉ. Mr. President, I rise to talk about the replacement plan for the Affordable Care Act that is being considered by the House.

In December, I was informed that I was going to get one of my dreams to come true in the Senate. I had asked to be on the Health, Education, Labor, and Pensions Committee when I came in, in January of 2013, and I was not on the committee. I had no complaints because I had other good committees, but I was told in December that, for this Congress, I would be added to the committee, and I am thrilled to serve on it.

When I found that I was going to be added to the committee, I knew one of the first issues we would be tackling is what to do about the Affordable Care Act. So I have started to pay visits around the State to as many stakeholders as I can, including patients, doctors, medical students, hospitals, behavioral health facilities, allied health training programs in regions all across the State, military families in Hampton Roads just last Friday, as well as patients and their families in Chesterfield County last Friday. In all of these visits, my question has been: We are going to be tackling the Affordable Care Act; tell me what works, what doesn't work, and what we can do better. That has been the goal.

Today's committees in the House, two committees, are considering a plan that House Republicans have put on the table and are touting as a replacement of the Affordable Care Act. I just want to talk about what it would mean, if passed, to Virginians and Americans.

This plan will reduce the number of Americans with insurance. We dropped the uninsurance rate to a historic low, but the gains that we made would be reversed and the numbers of Americans with insurance would go down.

It would raise healthcare costs, particularly on seniors, which I will discuss in a minute.

It would dismantle the Medicaid Program at the service of tax cuts for the wealthiest.

It is not an adequate replacement; in fact, it would be a dramatic retreat, and it would be a retreat that would violate promises that had been made by the President and other leaders.

Republicans—and I will get into this—have made a number of promises about what a replacement would look like, but this plan falls far short of that. That is why, within 36 hours of it being put on the table, stakeholders across the spectrum, including the American Hospital Association, AARP,

the American Medical Association, nurses, nursing homes, and Republican Governors have come out to either dramatically and flatly oppose this plan or suggest significant concerns with it.

The bill has yet to be scored by the Congressional Budget Office, but the House is trying to push it through committee, and even through the floor, if they can, before the CBO tells the American public what this plan would cost and, every bit as importantly, what it would cost Americans in terms of the number of people who would lose their health insurance.

A very poignant comment about the plan that was in the paper this morning was from the Republican Governor of Nevada, Brian Sandoval, who said: We Republican Governors have talked to Congress and said please pay attention to what we have to say. States bear a huge burden on these programs, especially Medicaid. He said: We gave ideas to the leadership, to the majority about the replacement, but none of our ideas are in this plan.

Without a CBO score, the American public and this body are completely in the dark about how many people will lose coverage and about how this will affect the American economy. Why would we move forward? Why would we try to push a vote even in a committee, much less on the House floor, before the CBO has given us this score? We don't serve the American public well by doing that.

What does the replacement bill do? One, it ends the expansion of Medicaid that was a core component of the Affordable Care Act—the expansion that has been embraced by more than 30 States. Then, it takes the traditional Medicaid Program and really dismantles it, instituting a per capita fee for enrollees, and moving it more towards a block grant program. That is the first thing it does.

Second, with respect to seniors, this plan would repeal a provision in the Affordable Care Act that says seniors cannot be charged more than three times the premium of a young person; it would repeal that, and it will allow insurers to charge older customers five times as much as younger customers. It would also give States the ability to set even more unfavorable ratios for seniors. This will have a significant impact on the premium of older Americans.

Third, the plan repeals the income-based subsidies, premium assistance, and cost-sharing reductions in the current Affordable Care Act and substitutes less generous tax credits that will not be adjusted to average costs of plans in particular markets. So if you are a middle-income individual in a high-cost market, you are really out of luck with this plan.

Let me give an example of how insurance would be affected in particular communities all over Virginia if the House plan were adopted. If you are 60 years old and you make \$30,000 per year, under the House plan, here is



what happens. First, the cost of your insurance can be dramatically raised because you are not, at age 60 now, limited to three-to-one over a young person's premium; they can charge you five-to-one over a young person's premium. So the premium cost, if you are a 60-year-old making 30,000 bucks, goes up significantly.

Now, you get a tax credit, just as right now you get a subsidy, but the tax credit is much less generous. So the cost of your policy goes up, but here is what happens in communities all over Virginia—tax credit compared to the subsidy they currently get.

In 2020, in Augusta County, VA, in the Shenandoah Valley, the tax credit you get is worth only about half of the subsidy you would get if we continued the Affordable Care Act. So the price is up, but your tax credit is less generous by half of the current subsidy.

In Fairfax, your tax credit is 41 percent less than the subsidy; in Bedford, 51 percent less than the subsidy; in the city of Norfolk, 51 percent less; in Rockingham, 50 percent less; in Pittsylvania, 49 percent less, and Pulaski County in far Southwest Virginia, 54 percent less.

So if you are a senior, your costs go up, but the assistance you get in the tax credit is dramatically less generous than the assistance you currently get with the premium subsidy.

The bill establishes a penalty if you don't have continuous insurance. An insurer can charge you 30 percent more in premiums if you go 2 months or more without insurance. So if you are unemployed, you lose your insurance. If you forget to pay a premium for two months, you lose your insurance. If you have any gap of 2 months, that is an opportunity for insurers to come in and sock you with a massive penalty.

The bill repeals funding to a healthcare provider of choice for millions of American women: Planned Parenthood. It is really important to be specific about this. There is not in the Federal budget a line item that says Planned Parenthood gets axed. What Federal funds go to Planned Parenthood? Well, first, the Hyde amendment says no Federal funds can go to any organization for the provision of abortions—Planned Parenthood or anybody else. Planned Parenthood receives Federal funds because it provides healthcare to women who are eligible for Medicaid. So when Planned Parenthood treats a woman who is Medicaid-eligible for a medical service that is eligible for a Medicaid reimbursement, then Planned Parenthood is able to bill Medicaid just like a doctor's office is. And Planned Parenthood is the healthcare provider of choice for millions of American women to do annual checkups, pap smears, cervical cancer tests, and all kinds of basic healthcare provisions. But under this bill, Planned Parenthood will be disbarred from the Medicaid Program, even when they are providing services to Medicaid-eligible women—services that are covered by Medicaid.

The one thing about this bill that I would say—if you were going to say: Well, who is a guaranteed winner in this bill because there are a lot of losers, and I have tried to summarize them—the guaranteed winner is that this bill overwhelmingly repeals the provisions that raise revenue. This bill is a big tax cut bill.

The biggest revenue raisers in the Affordable Care Act were tax cuts on the wealthiest citizens. There is a tax increase for nonwage income by the top earners in the United States and an additional hospital insurance tax that also affected individuals of high income.

What this bill does is cut taxes that almost exclusively benefit the wealthy, while the bill is taking away these coverages and provisions that protect middle and lower income Americans. The tax cuts in this bill would save the top 0.1 percent of earners in the United States about an average of \$195,000 a year. So if you are in the top 0.1 percent and this bill passes, you are going to get an average of a \$195,000 tax break.

Millionaires get 80 percent of the value of the high income tax cuts in the House bill, with the elimination of the hospital insurance tax on high earners and the Medicare tax on investment income. In fact, a family who is going to do incredibly well under this bill is the family of our President, Donald Trump. As high earners, they are going to get a huge tax cut with this bill.

I have to ask: Is this bill a healthcare bill or is it basically a tax cut bill? You could look at this bill as basically being that the driver of it is who benefits from it. It is a tax cut on the wealthy, paid for by slashing Medicaid, slashing healthcare coverage, slashing Medicare's trust fund, slashing Planned Parenthood, taking protections like preexisting conditions that really matter to people and reducing them. So I have a real question about whether this bill is a healthcare bill at all or whether, under the guise of a repeal and replace of ACA, it is a tax cut for the wealthiest, financed by slashing the healthcare safety net.

Let me read to my colleagues what certain Republican leaders have said about this bill in the past. The deputy leader here in the Senate—a friend—from Texas, Senator CORNYN, said to Republican Governors—Governors have a lot at stake in this. I was a Governor. I know how much Governors depend on Medicaid and healthcare programs. Here is what he said on January 19, 2017: "Nobody is going to lose coverage."

No exception, no qualification. "Nobody is going to lose coverage." That is what he said to the Republican Governors.

We were awaiting the CBO score suggesting potentially how many millions will lose coverage. Many people will lose coverage. That is not what was promised.

But, more importantly, probably, what did the President say? When the President was campaigning as a candidate, this is what he promised the American people: "I am going to take care of everybody. I don't care if it costs me votes or not. Everybody's going to be taken care of much better than they're taken care of now."

That was the test that he set for himself about an ObamaCare replacement—that no one would be worse off and that many would be better off. This does not meet that promise. It fails that promise.

At a December press conference the majority leader, Senator MCCONNELL said: "Surely, we can do better for the American people," and "we will work expeditiously to come up with a better proposal than current law."

Again, the promise was, we will take where we are right now and we will make it better. Nobody will lose coverage; everybody will be taken care of better. We will come up with a better proposal than the current law.

This is not that proposal. Turning Medicaid from a Federal guarantee to a per capita cap on spending doesn't mean everyone is covered; it means cuts to the States that would force States to cut eligibility, reduce benefits or provider payments. That is why providers, like the hospital associations and nursing homes, and the Republican Governors, like Governor Sandoval, are deeply opposed to this particular version. It is not better for the American people.

Protecting people with preexisting conditions, which the current bill does, but only if they have continuous coverage—that is not better for the American people because what if you lose your job or you can't afford benefits or you have a break in coverage for two months, and then you suddenly find that you are not protected, and your preexisting condition can be used against you to bar you from insurance for the rest of your life.

If you are unemployed and have a break in coverage, how do you afford a 30-percent surcharge on health insurance premiums like this plan proposes that insurance companies can sock you with? That is not better for the American people.

In closing, I will repeat something that 13 Democrats put into a letter to the Republican leadership in January: We want to work together to try to make healthcare better. We are willing to sit down at a table. We have ideas for how to improve not just the Affordable Care Act but prescription drug prices under Medicare Part D, something our citizens are deeply concerned about. We need to work together on affordability. We need to work together to make sure small businesses are able to afford coverage. We have to bring prescription drug pricing down. I know Republicans have ideas about how to do that and Democrats do too. The time is now to sit down and try to figure that out.

Passing a precipitous repeal, trying to rush it through before the CBO scores it—a precipitous repeal that would take health insurance away from many, that would jack costs up on seniors, that would punish so many Virginians by reducing the subsidies they get now and replacing them with a less-generous subsidy—that will break a promise the President made. That will break a promise other leaders have made.

We had a HELP Committee hearing recently where we had witnesses who had been called by Democrats and Republicans before us, talking about things we need to do to fix and improve the Affordable Care Act. They all agreed we needed to find improvements and fix it—all of them. Democrats, Republicans, Independents, they all agreed we need to find improvements. They all agreed a repeal of the Affordable Care Act would be a catastrophe.

There were four witnesses. I asked them this question: If we need to make improvements, what is the best way to do it? Should we do it fast, carelessly, and secretly or should we do it slowly, deliberately, and publicly transparently?

They all said: Of course, there is only one answer to that question. We are talking about people's health. We should do it deliberately, carefully, and transparently, rather than fast, carelessly, and secretly.

We are proceeding right now in the fast, careless, and secret mode. This particular plan comically was locked in a room and nobody was able to see it last week. One of our Senate colleagues went over and tried to get in to see what was in the plan—a Republican colleague, the Senator from Kentucky. Now that the plan is out in the light of day, I think we can see why they were hiding it—because it has so many elements that are frightening so many people.

We can get this right. We can get this right by sitting down and having a discussion about what I have been talking to my constituents about: in the healthcare system right now, what works, what doesn't work, and what we should change. If we bring constituents around the table—individuals, hospitals, insurance companies, pharmaceutical companies, businesses that are trying to buy insurance, doctors and nurses—if we get people around the table, they will break us out of the “them versus our” thing. We listen to them. We ask them those questions—what works, what doesn't, what can be fixed. We will find a path to meet the promise the President made, to meet the promise Senator CORNYN made, which is not make anything worse but taking the system as it is right now and making it better. We will only do that if we engage in a dialogue rather than trying to rush. That is what I encourage my colleagues to do.

Mr. President, I yield the floor.

I suggest the absence of a quorum.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will call the roll.

The legislative clerk proceeded to call the roll.

Mr. FLAKE. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the order for the quorum call be rescinded.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

#### EARMARKS

Mr. FLAKE. Mr. President, within a matter of days, our national debt will top \$20 trillion, notching another ominous milestone in our Nation's long-running addiction to spending. How did we get here?

A decade ago, taxpayers learned that many of their elected representatives were complicit in an insidious practice that rotted the legislative branch to its core, and that is congressional earmarking. Called a “gateway drug” by our distinguished former colleague from Oklahoma, Senator Tom Coburn, earmarks have long exacerbated the Federal Government's spending addiction.

As old as the Republic, earmarks have always been used by generations of politicians as currency to curry favor with well-connected special interests. After public outrage reached a critical mass, both the House and the Senate instituted bans on earmarking, ending what had been a corrupt pay-to-play culture in Congress.

In order to preserve this important check against the corrupting influence of earmarks, I recently sent a letter to President Donald Trump respectfully urging him to veto any legislation containing earmarks that reaches his desk. I thank my colleagues, Senators JOHN MCCAIN, MIKE LEE, RAND PAUL, TED CRUZ, and BEN SASSE, for co-signing this letter.

Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent to have printed in the RECORD the following letter.

There being no objection, the material was ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

U.S. SENATE,

Washington, DC, March 7, 2017.

President DONALD J. TRUMP,

*The White House,*  
Washington, DC.

DEAR PRESIDENT TRUMP: With our national debt set to top \$20 trillion within days and growing at a rate of over half-a-trillion dollars a year, bringing fiscal sanity to the federal budget requires immediate attention and action. We write today to urge opposition to any efforts by Congress to return to earmarking.

While cutting unnecessary and wasteful spending may be commonsense to most taxpayers, behind every dollar spent is a boisterous special interest group with the loudest being Congress itself. Even with a full agenda that includes repealing Obamacare, reforming the tax code, easing the regulatory burden, and strengthening our nation's security, some lawmakers are focused on reviving the corrupt practice of earmarking that was ended in 2011 after what seemed like an endless series of corruption scandals.

Fondly described as a “favor factory” by a lobbyist convicted of exchanging gifts for government grants, earmarks represent the pay-to-play culture you have pledged to end. It is unfathomable to those of us who fought

to end earmarks and witnessed our colleagues go to jail for corruption that pork barrel politics would return, especially at this time when Americans are clearly fed up with business-as-usual. However, despite the success of the current moratorium enacted in both chamber of Congress, there are efforts underway seeking to revive the disdainful practice.

President Reagan vetoed a highway bill in 1987 because it was larded up with 152 earmarks. Escalating exponentially, the over-budget transportation bill signed into law in 2005 contained more than 6,300 earmarks. Earmark proponents are trying to reassure that this time will be different, promising fewer projects and even rebranding them as “congressionally-directed spending.” With the serious fiscal problems facing our nation, processing thousands or even hundreds of pork requests will only distract and delay addressing pressing national needs and push spending decisions once again into the murky shadows.

We respectfully urge you to make it clear that you will veto any bill Congress sends to you containing earmarks within the legislative text or the accompanying report. We look forward to working with you to make Washington more accountable and stop wasteful spending where it starts, which is often right here in Congress.

Sincerely,

JEFF FLAKE.  
MIKE LEE.  
JOHN MCCAIN.  
RAND PAUL.  
TED CRUZ.  
BEN SASSE.

Mr. FLAKE. To explain the urgency behind my letter to the President, I wish to remind my colleagues in this body, many of whom were not in the Congress before enactment of the moratorium, just how bad the earmarking epidemic became.

For the uninitiated, the term “earmark” is a euphemism for when lawmakers work to circumvent the regular, normal appropriations process in order to secure special funding for projects in their home districts or their States. This resulted in Federal tax dollars being doled out to Members of Congress on a whim, bypassing normal rigorous Federal and public vetting.

Instead of focusing on oversight responsibilities or devising legislative solutions for the Nation's most pressing challenges, lawmakers and staffers devoted thousands of man-hours toward filling earmark requests. Congressional appropriators and appropriations committees transformed into what were termed “favor factories,” abandoning oversight responsibilities to focus on rationing out pork. To me, that was one of the most insidious parts of the whole earmarking era.

We have oversight responsibilities in Congress. There is a huge Federal budget on which we should be providing oversight, but instead of poring over agency spending and searching for waste in our trillion-dollar discretionary budget, Members and staff devoted countless hours to roughly 2 or 3 percent of the Federal budget. There was so much focus on just doling out what represented 1 or 2 or 3 percent of the Federal budget that we basically neglected the rest of the Federal budget in terms of oversight.

In less than 20 years, the number of earmarks in the Transportation bill alone grew from 152 to 6,300. President Reagan, I believe, in 1988 famously said that he vetoed the highway bill because he hadn't seen that much pork since he handed out ribbons at the county fair. There were 152 earmarks in the Transportation bill that year, and by 2005 it was 6,300. That is an increase of more than 4,000 percent.

Examples of earmarks range from a quarter billion dollars for a bridge to nowhere in Alaska—everybody became familiar with that one; \$50 million for an indoor rainforest in Iowa, paid for by taxpayers across the country; and half a million dollars for a teapot museum in North Carolina. All of these earmarks added up, eventually totaling about \$29 billion a year.

It was in this environment that, along with a small group of like-minded colleagues, I set out to put an end to this form of transactional politics that had infected the Halls of Congress. Our mission was to place a permanent moratorium on congressional earmarks.

It took unprecedented revelations of widespread corruption and illegality and ultimately the jailing of lawmakers, staffers, and lobbyists before the public's outrage forced Congress to clean up its act. But even brazen instances of public corruption didn't stop Congress from dragging its feet on reforms, and the majority party, my party, paid the price at the polls in 2006.

The dominant mood of the electorate at that time—that of mistrust in government institutions—is strikingly reminiscent of the drain-the-swamp mentality that permeated last November's election. But despite this surging anti-insider sentiment across the ideological spectrum, there is now a chorus of lawmakers from both sides of the aisle working behind the scenes to lift the congressional earmark moratorium. These earmark defenders will trot out arguments ranging from constitutional prerogative to the insignificance of earmarks relative to the entire Federal budget. They will say: It is OK to earmark. We are only earmarking 1 percent of the Federal budget.

But all of these defenses ring hollow. The constitutional power of the purse is not a blanket mandate for Congress to spend freely; rather, it is a fundamental duty to prevent the executive branch from wasting taxpayer dollars. By using earmarks to funnel billions of dollars to special interests, Congress ceases to be a check on the executive branch. We have become no better than the free-spending bureaucrats whom we rail against.

While we were ultimately successful in securing earmark bans in both the House and the Senate, today we are seeing far too many cracks in those foundations. With so many in Congress now willing to sacrifice fiscal discipline, we have to remain vigilant against the return to business as usual.

We can't afford to forfeit the hard-fought progress we have made.

The Senate Republican conference's vote earlier this year to preserve the earmark ban was an important step in the right direction, but we need to do more. That is why I sent the letter to President Trump, and it is why, should earmarks return, I intend to challenge each one of them on the Senate floor. Just as I did in my time in the House, I will file amendments to force debate and force votes on these earmarks. That way, Members can publicly defend their earmarks to the hard-working taxpayers they represent.

As we look forward to the future, I have been encouraged by the President's recognition of Washington's addiction to spending and his administration's commitment to finally doing something about it. I look forward to working with the administration to make the Federal Government leaner, more transparent, and more accountable to the taxpayers it serves.

#### BORDER ADJUSTMENT TAX

Mr. President, I take the floor today to express my concern with the border adjustment tax. The border adjustment tax is quickly becoming the centerpiece of a planned overhaul of our tax and trade policies. I am certain that I am not the only one hearing that this approach could make everyday consumer products more expensive at the very places middle-class families shop the most. From the aisles at big-box stores to the checkout lines in grocery stores, household staples could be pushed out of reach for those who can least afford it.

In addition, there are concerns that this new policy could disrupt global supply chains and make it harder for our country's largest private sector employers to grow and to do business.

There are those who suggest that the known downsides to the new tax will be a wash because the U.S. dollar will be stronger; however, others are not so comfortable gambling the purchasing power of the average consumer on the unpredictability of international currency markets.

At first glance, the plan seems simple enough: Tax companies in the United States less and tax goods made overseas more. That seems simple. According to supporters, this would boost our exports, incentivize companies to locate operations here in the United States, and it would reduce our trade deficit. Unfortunately, it turns out that is not so easy. Looking inward, we simply do not produce everything we need here in the United States. That is why we trade with other countries in the first place. And for the things we do make here, those products often require inputs from all over the world. In fact, whether it is raw material or specialty parts, roughly 50 percent of our Nation's imports consist of inputs for U.S. production and manufacturing. Let me say that again. Roughly 50 percent of our Nation's imports consist of inputs for U.S. production and manu-

facturing, many times for products that are then shipped overseas.

Because of our trade deals with other nations, these inputs are cheaper than they would be otherwise. Cheaper inputs mean lower production costs for U.S.-based businesses, which in turn allows these companies to expand production and to reduce prices.

What will happen if we place a 20-percent tax on all imports? Looking beyond our borders, we should also consider the reaction such a tax is sure to trigger amongst our trading partners. If the protectionist trade policies of the past have taught us anything, it is that countries tend to retaliate when they believe trade obligations have been violated. When we increase barriers to trade, nobody wins.

Do I agree that we should work to make U.S. businesses more competitive? Absolutely. Do I agree that we need to reform our Tax Code? You bet. Tax reform and pro-growth trade policies have been at the top of my list of priorities throughout my tenure in Congress.

I look forward to working with my colleagues to lower corporate and individual tax rates, eliminate costly tax earmarks, and make our Tax Code flatter, simpler, and more conducive to growth. There will always be winners and losers in a robust debate on reforming the Tax Code. We ought to make sure the middle class isn't in the losing column.

I yield back the remainder of my time.

Mr. President, I suggest the absence of a quorum.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will call the roll.

The legislative clerk proceeded to call the roll.

Mr. CORNYN. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the order for the quorum call be rescinded.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

#### AMERICAN HEALTH CARE ACT

Mr. CORNYN. Mr. President, this week our colleagues in the House released a plan to clean up the mess left in the wake of the ObamaCare's failed promises. The bill known as the American Health Care Act represents the next step forward in keeping our promise to repeal and replace ObamaCare, which continues to fail Texans and folks all across the country.

Instead of helping more Americans and more Texans by providing more healthcare choices, ObamaCare has actually led to dwindling insurance options in a lot of counties across the country. In fact, it is estimated that almost 40 percent of counties in Texas have just one option on the exchange this year. It is hard to shop, it is hard to compare, and it is hard to get the benefits of competition when there is only one option because of ObamaCare.

So that is actually the opposite of what the President and the advocates for the Affordable Care Act promised. That is what happens when government interferes with the market and

takes a one-size-fits-all approach to our Nation's healthcare. The fact of the matter is that the path that President Obama put us on is not sustainable. It is hurting families and burdening job creators and is taking a tremendous toll, and Americans are paying the price.

I know some of our colleagues across the aisle are relishing the fact that Republicans, the majority, are now taking this step to keep our commitment to repeal and replace ObamaCare. They are sitting back and hoping that we fail. But the fact of the matter is that we would be having this debate no matter who won the Presidency last November 8, because ObamaCare is in a meltdown mode. It is unsustainable, and we would be dealing with our broken healthcare system no matter who won the White House on November 8 of last year.

One of my constituents wrote me earlier this year about her daughter. She said that before ObamaCare, back when she could choose the policy that she wanted, she was paying about \$190 a month for health insurance, and she had a \$500 deductible. Well, that sounds pretty reasonable—not great, but not terrible either. Then came ObamaCare. Now her daughter, who unfortunately lost her job in the interim, must pay almost \$400 a month with a deductible that is more than \$6,000. I don't know many people who can write a check for \$6,000 when they have an unexpected healthcare crisis. So in essence, she is being forced to self-insure and has been denied the benefit of even the insurance that she has, even though her premium has gone up more than double, and, of course, her deductible is now \$6,000.

So to our friends across the aisle who seem to be relishing this moment where we are actually undertaking the hard work of working through a repeal and replacement program, I would say to them that ObamaCare is certainly no gold standard. It is the opposite of what we need to help our Nation's healthcare woes. There is no doubt that it is a failed piece of legislation, full of empty promises, and one we have to scrap.

So with the American Health Care Act, starting today in the House of Representatives, we will repeal ObamaCare and deliver better, more affordable healthcare choices to the American people.

This bill actually also improves Medicaid. That is another big part of what ObamaCare did. It forced more people onto Medicaid, which is frankly not the best quality healthcare insurance or coverage that exists.

I remember back during the ObamaCare debate, I actually introduced an amendment in the Finance Committee saying that if Congress passed ObamaCare, Members of Congress needed to be put on Medicaid—my theory being, not that it was such great coverage, but that if Members of Congress were on Medicaid, we sure

would take every step necessary to actually improve it and make sure it works.

But this legislation actually does improve Medicaid and puts it on a sustainable path for the future by working with the Governors, because Medicaid is a shared Federal-State responsibility. But right now, it is growing by leaps and bounds. It is at the consumer medical inflation rate plus two, which means it is growing much faster than the economy and, unfortunately, putting unprecedented burdens on our State governments. For example, I know, talking to some Texas legislators, they said it is easily the second—and, if they weren't careful, the largest—expense item in the Texas State budget—Medicaid, or the State share of Medicaid.

Of course, Medicaid was designed to help the most vulnerable in our communities and enjoyed broad bipartisan support. Along the way, it became less about serving those who needed it and more about unchecked government spending, as I mentioned a moment ago. So what the American Health Care Act does is it actually puts Medicaid on a budget. It doesn't cut current spending in Medicaid; it just says that it will grow at a slower rate, and it sends much of the authority to work out the best healthcare delivery systems to our State Governors and legislators. It gives States more flexibility along the way so they can use resources to serve the specific needs of their citizens. I know in my State we frequently will come to Washington and ask the Health and Human Services Department and the Centers for Medicare and Medicaid Services, or CMS, for a waiver so we can actually use the Medicaid money and to spend it most effectively—to build either a medical home or to deal with chronic diseases, or some other flexibility we need in order to deliver quality healthcare to our constituents. But the gall of having to come to Washington, DC, and asking permission on how to spend your own money is just too much.

I believe, actually, the American Health Care Act is the most significant entitlement reform in decades. That is something we should all applaud—putting Medicare and Medicaid on a more sustainable path, not continuing to spend money that we don't have, and racking up annual deficits and adding to our national debt, which now is in the \$20 trillion range, with no end in sight.

Both Federal and State governments spend a significant amount of money on Medicaid every year. As I indicated, last year nearly one-third of the Texas budget was dedicated to Medicaid. The fact of the matter is that when the States have to spend so much of the money they tax and collect on Medicaid, then, it is unavailable for other important purposes—law enforcement, education, and the like. There is a crowding-out effect. By responsibly re-

forming Medicaid, the States and the Federal Government will benefit, all while helping Medicaid work for the most vulnerable in our country and putting us on a path to fiscal sustainability.

In addition to entitlement reform, this bill will also get rid of the ObamaCare taxes that have led to hikes in premium costs, fewer options for patients, and more redtape for job creators. I know, being in Tyler, TX, for example, back after ObamaCare passed, and meeting with a woman who said she was forced, actually, to work two jobs because her employer laid her off of her full-time job, so as to come under the cap necessary for the ObamaCare employer mandate. So, literally, this single mother had lost her full-time job because of ObamaCare and was forced to work two part-time jobs just to make up the difference in income.

We will also, in this American Health Care Act, eliminate the individual mandate. President Obama said when he ran for office back in 2008 that he was opposed to penalizing the American people if they did not buy government-approved insurance, but of course he changed his tune once he was sworn into office.

We will eliminate the individual mandate so people who don't want to purchase a government-approved plan are not forced to buy a plan they don't want and that they can't afford or else suffer a penalty. This bill will also help families spend money on healthcare decisions that make the most sense to them by giving them tools so they can manage their healthcare expenses like health savings accounts.

The American Health Care Act is an answer to a promise we made and we have made repetitively in the last three elections since ObamaCare became the law of the land. I believe it is imperative we keep our promise.

Some have said: Well, this is a difficult process. I agree. There are a lot of different ideas that people have. I agree. That is a good thing, but in the end, we have a binary choice. We can either keep the status quo, which is in meltdown—which is ObamaCare—or we can pass legislation which offers more choices at affordable prices to the American people.

I believe the choice is very clear. It is a great opportunity to reform our healthcare system and Medicaid and move healthcare decisions away from Washington and back to the families, back in the States where we all live, and back in the hands of patients and their doctors. I look forward to working with my colleagues and the Trump administration to make this a reality.

Again, the choice is between the status quo, which is unacceptable, which is not working, or a better way. I, for one, choose a better way: more choices at a price consumers can afford.

I yield the floor.

The PRESIDING OFFICER (Mrs. ERNST). The Senator from Maine.

## REPUBLICAN HEALTHCARE BILL

Mr. KING. Madam President, I rise to address the bill that has been recently—and I emphasize the word “recently”—introduced in the House of Representatives. I believe it was introduced Monday. It is having not a hearing but a markup today, and may be on the House floor as soon as tomorrow or early next week.

As the President said recently, healthcare is complicated. To me, to introduce a bill that was not available to any Members of Congress before Monday, mark it up in committee 2 days later, attempt to pass it on the floor of the House, and then I understand it may come directly to the floor of the Senate without any committee consideration, it just seems to me is a disservice to the process and a disservice to the traditions and practices of this institution.

This is complicated. It is difficult. The ramifications and implications of this bill, just as any other major change in our healthcare system, are incredibly important. This is not about ideology. This is about people. This is about the impact on people. I want to talk about the impact of this bill, as we have thus far been able to assess it, on the people of Maine. When I look at a piece of legislation down here, I start with Maine. How will it affect the people who live along our coast or inland, in the small towns, and particularly people who are above the age of 50?

Maine happens to be the oldest State in the country. Therefore, anything which negatively impacts seniors doubly negatively impacts the people of my State. I feel this bill is a disaster for seniors. I define seniors in this case as anybody over 50 because it does several things. One of the things it does, and there should be a great deal of discussion about this, under the Affordable Care Act, which recognizes the fact that seniors and people who are older tend to have more medical needs than those who are younger, it caps differential at three times. In other words, a senior can only pay three times what a younger person pays, and even that is burdensome in many cases.

This bill changes three to five. It will be a very substantial increase in the payments and the costs of insurance and healthcare to senior citizens. Now, the Kaiser Family Foundation, which is, I find, the most nonpartisan and informative source of information on all of these issues, has created a handy tool on their website, where you can put in information, such as family income and age, and determine what you would have paid under the Affordable Care Act and what you would pay under this new bill.

What they found was—I wanted to look and see what somebody in my State will pay. If you are a 60-year-old in Aroostook County Maine with an income of \$30,000, the subsidy—the support for the premium for individual insurance—would fall by 70 percent. The support for your insurance policy

under the Affordable Care Act would fall by 70 percent.

Throughout our State, the average decrease would be 48 percent—almost half. So we are talking not about some theoretical, ideological, political thing here, we are talking about people’s ability to afford health insurance. It is about as clear as it could be. That is why it is frustrating to me that we collectively—the Congress—are going to be asked to consider this bill with literally no hearings, no input from the public, no discussion of how all the pieces fit together or don’t fit together. Yet we are going to be asked—I believe, my understanding is, we are going to be asked to vote on this bill sometime on the floor of the Senate, without any committee consideration, in the next week or so.

This is too important to people’s lives to give it such short shrift. It is just not right to make changes of this magnitude that are so vital to people’s well-being and literally their health and their survival in some cases. It is unthinkable to me that we would do this without a round of hearings and discussions and the regular order that we supposedly honor around here as to how major legislation is to come to the floor.

I received a letter just recently: “Hi, Angus.”

I like it when my correspondents say “Hi, Angus” instead of “Senator.”

Hi, Angus [he says]. I have worked in the pulp and paper industry for close to 30 years. It was a good industry up here, supported middle-class families in northern Maine. But we have had layoffs and closures of our mills. After every closure, I had to obtain health insurance for my family on my own. Before ObamaCare, this was a disaster. I could only obtain catastrophic insurance from one of two providers. There was no way I could pay \$1,500 a month for a decent plan. After ObamaCare, I could obtain decent insurance at a decent price. While there may have been problems for some, it was a godsend for my family. Please help ensure we don’t go back to the old days. We are self-employed by our small business and would not be able to pay more for less.

That is what the bill that is in the House would do, pay more for less. By the way, how does the money work in this bill? Well, one of the things the bill does is, my understanding, and, again, I am only operating on what we have seen in the last 24 hours because of no hearings, but one of the things it does is eliminate a tax on people who make over \$250,000 a year in order to cut coverage for people who are not making that kind of money.

It is a tax cut, and shifting the cost to our citizens, particularly our seniors. The pattern is, shift and shaft. Shift the cost, and shaft the people who need the coverage. This is supposed to be a substitute. It is supposed to be coverage for everyone. You have to be careful. When people talk about access, they are talking about: Yes, you can buy it, but if you can’t afford it, that is not really access. This bill dramatically decreases the support for health insurance premiums through the Affordable Care Act.

The reality is, and I hear a lot of talk about how ObamaCare is collapsing. It isn’t. More people signed up this year than last year. Yes, it is true the rates went up, but that was because younger people were not signing up in significant numbers. We need to deal with that issue because that makes the risk pool older and sicker and therefore more expensive.

I have been told by insurance officials that if something like this bill that is in the House passes and the subsidies disappear and the Affordable Care Act goes away, the private health insurance market for individuals, the so-called individual market, will essentially collapse. The reality is, the uninsured population of this country has fallen virtually in half since the passage of the Affordable Care Act. Twenty-two million people have coverage now who did not before and we can take it away.

The other piece I don’t like about this bill is it phases things out so the impact will not be felt until after the next election or sometime in the future. Well, the future comes. In this case, the future is going to be pretty desolate for people who have health insurance now and are not going to have it 2, 4, or 6 years from now. It is just not right.

I am one who has been saying, since I entered this body now 4-plus years ago, that there are problems with the Affordable Care Act. We should be working on those problems. We should be working on repairing it, not destroying it. We should not be talking about taking healthcare coverage away from people in this country.

I am sure I and many others will be addressing more comprehensively the provisions of this bill as it becomes more clear, even though we are going to have to ferret those provisions out because we are not going to have the benefit of expert testimony and views from a variety of points of view of how this is actually going to work.

The reality is, I don’t think there is much question that this proposal will hammer Maine and my people. I can’t stand for that. I hope the House will have a more vigorous process, they will understand what the implications are, and take a more judicious approach so we are not tearing insurance out from under people, we are not going to make the cost be driven up, we are not giving a tax break to people who make over \$250,000 a year, and at the same time taking coverage away from people who make \$30,000 a year.

That is wrong. We should be repairing, not repealing. I think this bill is not the right place to start. I stand for the people of Maine. I stand for the people who are going to be harmed by this, whether they are seniors or working people or self-employed people or people who have been able to start businesses because they could get, for the first time, insurance under the Affordable Care Act.

I believe that is our obligation. We have an opportunity to work together.

I am willing to work with anyone who wants to work on improving and dealing with some of the issues that have been raised by the Affordable Care Act.

Let's stop talking about repealing. Let's talk about fixing, strengthening, and meeting our commitment to our fellow citizens in Maine and across our country.

Madam President, I yield the floor.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from New Hampshire.

(The remarks of Mrs. SHAHEEN are printed in today's RECORD during consideration of S. Res. 84.)

Mrs. SHAHEEN. Madam President, I yield the floor.

I suggest the absence of a quorum.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will call the roll.

The senior assistant legislative clerk proceeded to call the roll.

Mr. BROWN. Madam President, I ask unanimous consent that the order for the quorum call be rescinded.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

#### REPUBLICAN HEALTHCARE BILL

Mr. BROWN. Madam President, I join literally millions of Ohioans and tens of millions of Americans in my concern about what the House of Representatives is trying to do to our healthcare laws and our healthcare system.

I leave just one statistic with my colleagues in the Senate, and that is that in my State alone, there are 200,000 people who are now under treatment for opioid addiction, and they are able to get this comprehensive treatment because they have insurance under the Affordable Care Act.

The legislation apparently coming out of the House of Representatives, even though we do not know how much it costs, is a big tax cut for the wealthy. We do not know how much it costs because they are moving so quickly. It was under wraps, and now they are moving it so quickly that the Congressional Budget Office has not even had time to look at it and understand what it costs, nor has it been able to tell us how many of the 22 million Americans who have insurance under the Affordable Care Act will lose their insurance. They want to move so fast that they are not even answering the basic questions of how much it costs—a lot; how much it is going to add to the deficit—a whole lot, but they will not be specific; and how many people will lose their insurance.

As I said, today 200,000 Ohioans are getting treatment for opioid addiction under the Affordable Care Act. Most of them—we think at least half, but tens of thousands of them will lose their treatment just like that, right in the middle of their addiction treatment. What does society gain by that, other than some Republican talking points, when people chanted for 6 years “repeal and replace ObamaCare,” never having any idea how they were going to replace it—still don't—to do it right and continue that effort.

Finally, there is the hypocrisy of this, where Members of Congress in the

House and in the Senate enjoy taxpayer-financed health insurance. People in this body—most of the 100 Senators and most of the 435 Congressmen and Congresswomen—have health insurance provided by taxpayers, yet they want to take insurance away from millions of Americans. These are people who have jobs. They are millions of Americans who have jobs, who are making relatively low wages. Some of them may be holding two or three part-time jobs. They make low wages. They have no health insurance provided at their job. People in Congress who have taxpayer-funded health insurance are taking their insurance away, stripping them of that insurance. How morally repugnant that is. How hypocritical that is. Yet they move along their merry way.

We should defeat these efforts. We should continue to make improvements in the Affordable Care Act, but not wholesale destruction that will throw hundreds of thousands of Ohioans off of the insurance they have.

I will close with this. My Republican Governor has admonished his Republican colleagues around the country and in Congress not to repeal the Affordable Care Act and throw 900,000 people in Ohio off of their insurance without a replacement to take care of it. This bill coming out of the House is far from an adequate replacement.

I suggest the absence of a quorum.

The PRESIDING OFFICER (Mr. TILLIS). The clerk will call the roll.

The senior assistant legislative clerk proceeded to call the roll.

Mr. BLUMENTHAL. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the order for the quorum call be rescinded.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

#### CALLING FOR THE APPOINTMENT OF A SPECIAL PROSECUTOR

Mr. BLUMENTHAL. Mr. President, even in its early days, this administration has embarked on a course of foreign private interest entanglements and conflicts of interest that are truly staggering.

Just this morning, the Associated Press reported that China has granted preliminary approval for 38 new trademarks. They are Trump trademarks, paving the way for the President, Donald Trump, and his family to “potentially develop a host of branded businesses from hotels to golf clubs to bodyguard and concierge services.”

These reports are contained in public documents. All but three are in the President's own name. The AP report also quotes an official as saying that “for all these marks to sail through so quickly and cleanly, with no similar marks . . . no issues with specification, boy, it's weird.”

Now, the speculation is that these trademarks could not have been issued without approval by the ruling Communist Party, that hierarchy had to be involved, and that awareness had to involve their approval for these intellectual property interests. The benefit is

to the President through his private interests. The fact is, the President of the United States should be beholden only to the American people, not to personal profit, but in fact these trademarks raise the specter that the President possibly is beholden to the approving officials in China even more than to the American people. That is an issue that merits investigation. Like so many issues arising in this young administration, the question is, Who will do that investigation?

The lawyers in China representing Donald Trump applied for these trademarks in April of 2016, even as then-Candidate Donald Trump railed against China at his campaign rallies, criticizing Chinese currency manipulation, its intellectual property theft, its attraction of jobs from this country to theirs. The question arises, What has he done about those issues? In fact, China continues to manipulate its currency, continues to attract jobs from this country, and continues its aggressive policies in the area around that country.

The question is whether an inquiry is appropriate—which certainly it seems to be—and who will supervise it. It is the same question that arises with respect to Russian interference in our electoral system and the potential ties between Trump team officials and the Russians who committed those acts. Those ties have been established by evidence that is now incontrovertible because it is admitted by the officials themselves, now Attorney General Jeff Sessions and former National Security Advisor Michael Flynn.

It is now a matter of factual record that Russia engaged in a series of deliberate cyber attacks in order to carry out an unprecedented plot to undermine the 2016 elections with the goal of assisting Donald Trump. The growing body of evidence clearly and unmistakably indicates that Trump campaign officials were in contact with Russia during the election. These deeply troubling claims of coordination with a foreign government to influence an American election certainly deserve exacting scrutiny and investigation, and the more we learn, the more troubled we become. In fact, we are rapidly careening toward a constitutional crisis. These recent revelations about Vladimir Putin's government and former National Security Advisor Michael Flynn resulted in his resignation. There have also been details about contact between Attorney General Sessions, our former colleague, and the Russian Ambassador that have caused his recusal from all inquiries of that subject matter.

I believe a special prosecutor must be appointed to investigate the Russian interference and meddling in our election, the massive cyber attack misinformation, and propaganda campaign conducted to subvert that election. The potential for cooperation, condoning,

connecting between the Trump officials and Russia certainly merits investigation as well. Without reaching conclusions, the special prosecutor ought to investigate and then reach a conclusion. His conclusion should be based on fact, not surmise or speculation.

For weeks, I have called for a special prosecutor to investigate possible ties between members of the Trump campaign, the Trump transition, and the Trump White House to Russian officials who sought to interfere with our election. I support the Intelligence Committee in conducting its investigation. I would favor the appointment of a special commission or a select committee of the Congress to do fact-finding, make reports and recommendations in a fully transparent way, but only a special prosecutor can take action based on criminal intent. Only a special prosecutor can pursue violations of criminal law, to not only investigate but also bring charges and seek appropriate punishment and remedy. Only the Deputy Attorney General of the United States can appoint a special prosecutor because the Attorney General has recused himself—in other words, taken himself out of all of the areas of this subject matter. That is why I asked yesterday that the nominee for Deputy Attorney General, Rod Rosenstein, commit to appoint a special prosecutor.

His answer to me was that he wishes to wait until he is approved by the Senate—assuming his confirmation occurs—to decide whether to appoint a special prosecutor. He claims he needs to familiarize himself with the facts and circumstances of any ongoing investigation before he can make a decision. With all due respect, the facts he needs to know are already established. They are already a matter of public record. They are already known to the American public. There is an investigation ongoing by the FBI—and with good reason—into Russian meddling in our elections, this massive campaign of misinformation and cyber attack that they purposefully conducted to influence the outcome of our election.

We know the Justice Department must investigate and pursue the ongoing investigation, wherever the evidence leads. Part of that evidence inevitably will be meetings that were conducted by his boss, the Attorney General of United States, Jeff Sessions, which is why the Attorney General has recused himself—because he could be involved in that investigation as a witness, as a subject, even possibly as a target, as could the President himself.

To close that investigation, the Deputy Attorney General, or whoever is conducting it, needs to question the Attorney General of the United States. To conduct that investigation, that questioning must occur. So the Deputy Attorney General would be expected to be investigating his boss. If he decides to conduct that investigation himself, he must appoint a special prosecutor to establish the independence of that in-

quiry, to assure that in reality and in appearance the American public is assured that the investigation is independent, objective, impartial, vigorous, and fair.

The facts that warrant a special prosecutor are already known and they are already a matter of public record. That is why I believe he must commit himself now, before his confirmation—in fact, as a condition of his confirmation—to take that action, which preserves the credibility and public confidence in the Department of Justice that he observed very eloquently in his confirmation hearing as one of his central objectives.

There is a lot of precedent for this step. The most prominent one perhaps is Elliot Richardson, when he was the Attorney General designee. He was requested by the Judiciary Committee, at that time, to make the same kind of commitment—and he did. He kept his promise. He appointed Archibald Cox to be special prosecutor, and the Watergate scandal was appropriately investigated and pursued. That example—when Elliot Richardson had enough facts, just as Rod Rosenstein does now—ought to be the lodestar here. It ought to be the model for his commitment to appointing a special prosecutor.

The simple fact is, Rod Rosenstein, like Elliot Richardson, knows everything he needs to know to be sure a special prosecutor is necessary, and especially because he is a career prosecutor with a distinguished record, and because he has that intellect and integrity that would qualify him probably to be confirmed, he should know it is the right thing to do. Maybe he will do it if he is confirmed, but it would serve the interests of justice, and it would help to sustain and enhance the trust and public confidence in the Department of Justice if he were to do it now, as Elliot Richardson did many years ago.

We live in an extraordinary time. The conflicts of interest and foreign entanglements that threaten our Nation, beginning at the very top of this administration, impose a unique mandate on the Department of Justice. The recusal of the Attorney General from this investigation indicates that leadership and integrity are necessary at every level as never before. That is why, in this extraordinary time, I urge the Deputy Attorney General nominee, Rod Rosenstein, to do the right thing and make sure there is an investigation that is independent and vigorous, as well as fair and full; that we know all of the facts eventually and that action is taken appropriately to deal with the Russian interference in our election, the potential ties between the Trump administration—before and after the election—in those improper interferences by the Russians in our election, and that the danger of cover-up, indicated by the potential false statements made by Jeff Sessions before the Judiciary Committee and Mi-

chael Flynn elsewhere, be stopped before it starts. Only a special prosecutor can provide the unbiased and fair answers that are so urgently needed.

The American people deserve an explanation. They deserve an explanation for the trademarks that have been issued to Donald Trump in China. They deserve an explanation by a special prosecutor on Russian meddling and Trump ties to that meddling. Whether the independent and special prosecutor broadens the scope of that investigation to include the entanglements or conflicts of interest involving China is a question that will have to be addressed by that official, but this much we know now. We are rapidly careening toward a constitutional crisis, a crisis of credibility as well as legal challenges. The historic opportunity and obligation this nominee owes the country cannot be avoided.

Mr. President, I yield the floor.

I suggest the absence of a quorum.

Apparently there is another speaker. I withdraw that suggestion.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from Colorado.

#### NOMINATION OF NEIL GORSUCH

Mr. GARDNER. Mr. President, looking at today's headlines and listening to the news, it may seem as if colleagues from across the country—Democrat, Republican—don't always agree on some things, let alone anything. I think we are starting to see a consensus emerge—a very good, genuine agreement emerge between liberals and conservatives, Democrats and Republicans on at least one matter in Washington, DC, in the Senate: Neil Gorsuch. That agreement is on Neil Gorsuch.

Neil Gorsuch is an exceptional nominee for the U.S. Supreme Court. In fact, Judge Gorsuch is, by many extents and by many commentators, arguably one of the most talented jurists we have nominated to the Court in a very long time, at least in modern history.

As the Denver Post in Colorado said: "Gorsuch is a brilliant legal mind" who has a reputation for "[applying] the law fairly and consistently."

You can't ask for much more than that—somebody who will apply the law fairly and consistently. However, this shouldn't surprise anyone who knows Judge Gorsuch. Judge Gorsuch has always enjoyed overwhelming bipartisan support. All we need to do to see that is to look back to 2006 when we could see that most clearly in the U.S. Senate.

In 2006, when Judge Gorsuch was unanimously confirmed to the Tenth Circuit Court, 12 current Democratic Senators, including the minority leader and Senators LEAHY, FEINSTEIN, and DURBIN, all were in office. It was a nomination in 2006 that was unanimous, a nomination that went by voice vote.

He was so universally appealing to the Tenth Circuit Court that he had an introduction at the Judiciary Committee by both a Democratic Senator

from Colorado and a Republican Senator from Colorado, joined by every single person on the floor to vote yes unanimously.

They approved his nomination. And to give you even greater context about this vote, the people who made this vote, the approval of Judge Gorsuch in 2006 to the Tenth Circuit Court came in addition to the 12 people I just mentioned who are here today and who were here then. It also came with the support of then-Senator Obama, Senator Biden, Senator Clinton, and Senator Kerry.

Approximately 11 years later, now that Judge Gorsuch has proved himself to be a mainstream jurist, a consensus builder, a profound legal mind with an even temperament and affable nature, we have a chance again to put this incredibly brilliant mind on the Nation's highest Court.

Judge Gorsuch is a faithful adherent to the Constitution and the organizing principles of this great democracy. I have no doubt that Judge Gorsuch will—and should—enjoy similar levels of approval among my distinguished colleagues across the aisle.

I also wish for people to learn more about Judge Gorsuch personally and to tell some stories about growing up in Colorado. It is a story about how a young man from Denver, CO, through his own hard work and academic excellence, rose to the highest echelons of the legal profession and to the nearly universal acclaim of Democrats and Republicans.

A fourth-generation Coloradan, Neil Gorsuch learned the value of hard work at a young age from his grandfathers. His maternal grandfather, Dr. Joseph McGill, began his adult life by working in Union Station, the main railway terminal in Denver. From there, Dr. McGill put himself through medical school and became a prominent surgeon. With his wife, Dorothy Jean, Dr. McGill raised seven children, all of whom he gave a better life to and put through college.

Neil's paternal grandfather, John Gorsuch, was his legal inspiration. After serving in World War I, John Gorsuch put himself through undergraduate and law school at the University of Denver by driving a trolley car. Upon graduation, John built a law practice focusing on real estate law. He also made time to help Denver's welfare department and participate in the Kiwanis Club and numerous other civic organizations. Later, John started what was at one time one of the largest law firms in Denver, Gorsuch Kirgis, where he practiced well into his eighties.

It was this family work ethic that drove Neil to get his hands dirty and pursue blue collar jobs at a young age. In Colorado, he moved furniture, he shoveled snow, he mowed lawns, and he even shoveled some more snow in the great State of Colorado. It was this work ethic—and a lot of shoveling of snow—combined with his family's ap-

preciation of higher education that helped Neil consistently realize academic excellence.

By now, I think this Chamber is well familiar with Judge Gorsuch's sterling academic credentials, receiving his undergraduate degree at Columbia, law school at Harvard, Ph.D. at Oxford. I don't think any of us can forget, nor should we, the fact that he spent a summer at the University of Colorado.

Intellect alone doesn't get you through the halls of these storied academic institutions. It requires hard work, independence—two values of the West; two values in addition to many other western values that Judge Gorsuch holds.

It is these values, these western perspectives that the Supreme Court desperately needs to grow. Judge Gorsuch is a lifelong outdoorsman. He enjoys fly fishing and skiing. In fact, I have been told that he is a double black diamond skier. His wife, Louise, cares for animals in a small barn on his land.

In addition to his love of the outdoors and his appreciation of nature's beauty, Judge Gorsuch understands the complex legal issues facing westerners and our Western States.

Since 2006, Judge Gorsuch served on the Federal court that covers the Tenth Circuit Court based out of Denver that covers six other Western States—Colorado, Oklahoma, Kansas, New Mexico, Wyoming, and Utah. Those States represent nearly 20 percent of the land of the continental United States.

His service on this court has provided him with a unique understanding of public lands, water, and Tribal issues that many of the other Western States in the region face. Some of the most complex legal challenges in water law and others come before his court as a result. That experience would serve all of our Western States well when utilized from the U.S. Supreme Court.

Over the coming days, I plan, along with many of my other colleagues, to elaborate on why Gorsuch's western values and perspective make him an outstanding choice for the U.S. Supreme Court. I look forward to working with colleagues on both sides of the aisle to make sure he gets a timely up-or-down vote. From the highest echelons of the legal field to the Tenth Circuit Court, to the U.S. Supreme Court, Judge Gorsuch would make us proud, and he would serve this country well.

Mr. President, I yield the floor.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from West Virginia.

(The remarks of Mr. MANCHIN pertaining to the introduction of S. 581 are printed in today's RECORD under "Statements on Introduced Bills and Joint Resolutions.")

Mr. MANCHIN. I yield the floor.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from Hawaii.

TRUMP CARE AND THE NOMINATION OF SEEMA VERMA

Ms. HIRONO. Mr. President, it seems appropriate that we are debating the

nomination of Seema Verma to head the Center for Medicare and Medicaid Services the same week Republicans in Congress introduce a plan to dismantle the Affordable Care Act.

Over the past 8 years, President Obama and the Democratic Party have been fighting to make sure that everyone in this country has access to affordable, quality health insurance. President Trump and his allies in Congress do not share this commitment. Instead of debating how best to expand access, they are fighting with each other to see just how many people they can kick off insurance rolls—all in a crusade, apparently, to save some people money.

This is not a crusade to improve the lives of as many Americans as possible. It is a crusade to serve their radical antigovernment ideology. In fact, "ideology over people" is a useful shorthand to describe the first 2 months of the Trump administration.

The problem with their ideological debates is that people are left out of the debate. Do we really know what it is like to be without health insurance? Under the plan to repeal the ACA, 20 million people in our country will be without health insurance, without healthcare. What if you were one of those people?

This question is not an academic one for me. I know what it is like to live without health insurance. When my mom brought my brothers and me to this country—I am an immigrant—her job did not provide health benefits. My greatest fear growing up as a little girl in this country was that my mom would not be able to go to work if she got sick. If she wasn't able to go to work, where would money for food and rent come from?

That is not the kind of fear we want to impose on millions of children in our country, but we will be doing just that to the 20 million people and their families who gained health insurance under the Affordable Care Act—many, for the first time in their lives. They did not have to be worried every single day that their child or their parents would be sick and would not be able to afford the care that they needed. This is not an academic exercise for any of them. They will be hurt by what we are being asked to do. It is not an academic exercise for the millions more who will lose their insurance coverage under TrumpCare.

But no one should be surprised. This administration and their allies in Congress continue to demonstrate a commitment to alternative facts. If you believe their alternative facts, TrumpCare would improve healthcare access for working families, seniors and women, and Americans would have, as the President said, "much better healthcare for much less money."

But in reality, TrumpCare will do the opposite. TrumpCare would end by 2020 the ACA's Medicaid expansion that millions of people in our country depend on every day. The expansion not



only provided health coverage to millions of people for the first time, but it also helped to keep hospitals in rural and underserved communities from closing down. These rural hospitals exist all across the country. In its place, TrumpCare would change how States receive Medicaid funding, and it would do so in a way that ensures that these programs cannot keep pace with the rising cost of health insurance in their counties and in our country.

Under this new system, States would have less money to spend on Medicaid recipients and face the prospect of tightening eligibility and slashing benefits. This would be particularly devastating in Hawaii, where we saw the number of people enrolled in Medicaid grow by nearly 20 percent under the ACA. Medicaid has had a transformative impact on tens of thousands of lives in Hawaii and millions of others across the country.

Anne from Oahu walked into the Kokua Kalihi Valley Clinic 3 years ago. She had no health insurance, and she was pregnant at the age of 15. The doctors at the clinic helped Anne apply for Medicaid, which helped her afford prenatal care, gave her support to stay healthy and, very importantly, to stay in school.

Medicaid helped Anne and her husband Dan, age 17, welcome a healthy baby boy named Joseph. Today, Anne is a graduate of Farrington High School, works part time, and has plans to become a pediatric nurse practitioner. Anne, Dan, and Joseph now have insurance through Dan's employer.

Reducing access to this critical program is wrong. Trying to convince the American people they would be better off with the results of these kinds of drastic negative changes to Medicare and Medicaid is yet another alternative fact.

I am encouraged that four of my Republican colleagues spoke out forcefully against any bill that would eliminate the ACA's Medicaid expansion. We need more Republicans of conscience to make their voices heard on this important issue.

TrumpCare would also be devastating for seniors in Hawaii and across the country. Under TrumpCare, insurance companies would be able to charge older Americans up to five times more for an equivalent health plan than they would be able to charge a younger person. For a President and a party that professes to hate taxes so much, they don't seem to have a problem with what amounts to an age tax.

TrumpCare's changes to Medicaid would also have devastating consequences for States like Hawaii, where our rapidly aging population depends on Medicaid to pay for nursing home and other care. The President made the American people a promise—that his healthcare plan would not touch Medicare. But the cumulative effect of TrumpCare's assault on our seniors—our kupuna—would force the Medicare

trust fund to go broke 4 years sooner than expected. For reference, the ACA extended the life of the Medicare trust fund by 10 years.

This would have a devastating impact for seniors like Anne and Lanny Bruder from Kauai. Lanny is 80 years old and working three jobs to make ends meet. He has had two knee replacements and a heart attack. Anne has glaucoma and pays a lot of money out of pocket for her prescription eye drops. They can't afford to pay more for their health insurance, which is exactly what is going to happen under TrumpCare.

TrumpCare would also have a profoundly negative impact on women across the country. The President's plan would completely zero out funding for Planned Parenthood. This lifesaving, lifesaving organization would no longer be eligible for Medicaid reimbursements or Federal family planning, which would leave a \$500 million hole in their budget.

Republicans continue to claim falsely that community health centers would fill the gap in service left by the demise of support for Planned Parenthood—not true. Most of these community centers, whose resources are already stretched thin, do not provide women's healthcare or family planning services. In other words, they would not be able to replicate the services that Planned Parenthood provides all across the country to millions of women and families.

Planned Parenthood operates two clinics in Hawaii, one on Oahu and one on Maui. They are the forefront of innovation in increasing access to family planning services across the State. They launched an innovative new mobile application that would allow doctors to provide digital consultations to women on neighbor islands for the purpose of prescribing birth control. Recently, Planned Parenthood made their first delivery to the island of Molokai, a largely rural island with little permanent medical infrastructure. This is the kind of innovation we should be encouraging, and it is precisely the type of program that could get cut if Planned Parenthood loses its Federal funding.

I often say that there are people in this country getting screwed every second, minute, and hour of the day. Instead of reducing that number, which should be our goal, TrumpCare would increase the number of people who get hurt in our country. The wealthiest of the wealthy in our country would benefit because—not only would all these things happen under TrumpCare that would be devastating to families, to women, to our seniors—TrumpCare would also give a big tax break, a big tax cut to the wealthiest people in our country. They don't need that kind of tax cut. Do people making over \$2 million a year really deserve another \$150,000 a year in tax cuts? I don't think so.

TrumpCare would be a disaster for the middle class, I am going to do ev-

erything in my power to stop it from being the law of the land. We have come too far in the past 8 years to go backward. The first way we can fight back against this plan is by rejecting the nomination of Seema Verma, who would be in charge of implementing TrumpCare as the head of CMS.

Ms. Verma is unqualified for the job she has been nominated to do. She has absolutely no experience running a major Federal department and has virtually no budgeting experience. This is deeply disconcerting because as the Administrator of CMS, she would oversee a \$1 trillion budget, which is twice as large as that of the Pentagon.

Ms. Verma would also continue the President's assault on women's healthcare. During her confirmation hearing, Ms. Verma said she opposed the ACA's requirement that all health plans cover pregnancy care. It is because of this attitude that millions of women across the country are participating in a Day Without Women today. In solidarity with them, I will fight tooth and nail against TrumpCare and encourage my colleagues to oppose Seema Verma's nomination to serve as the Administrator of the very agency that is supposed to be protecting healthcare for all Americans.

I yield the floor.

Mr. VAN HOLLEN. Mr. President, I oppose H.J. Res. 58, another Congressional Review Act resolution that would roll back an agency's efforts to implement a law and prevent it from doing its job in the future.

In this case, we are considering eliminating Department of Education regulations on teacher preparation programs. In the 2008 reauthorization of the Higher Education Act, Congress required States to assess and identify low-performing teacher preparation programs to ensure that every teacher graduates ready for the classroom. Following a process that began in 2011, the Department of Education released a draft rule in 2014. That draft wasn't perfect and needed more flexibility for States and institutions of higher education. After an extended comment period, the Department revised the rule 2 years later. Though it may not satisfy everyone, the final rule provides clarity in line with Congress's direction.

Congress has the opportunity, with the reauthorization of the Higher Education Act, to improve upon these provisions. We can build on the State-driven assessment that this rule provides and further refine the system to make sure that data is being used to better prepare a more diverse class of teachers for our schools.

If the Trump administration does not want to wait for further legislation, it can engage in a new rulemaking, but as with all Congressional Review Act resolutions, this resolution is a meat ax rather than a scalpel. It repeals the rule and prevents the Department from carrying out its responsibility to ensure high-quality teacher preparation programs. This is simply the wrong approach, and I urge a no vote.

The PRESIDING OFFICER (Mr. COTTON). The Senator from Washington.

Mrs. MURRAY. Mr. President, I come to the floor to once again urge my fellow Senators to vote against the pending resolution and support strong and accountable teacher preparation programs in America today.

There are so many great teacher prep programs across the country that are supplying our teaching students with the tools they need to succeed in the classroom, but there are also teacher prep programs that are struggling and need support to make sure they are producing great teachers for our schools.

This rule ensures that students can make informed decisions about teacher preparation programs and that they have access to this information before they take out massive amounts of student debt. It gives States information about the schools that are struggling so States can provide those schools the tools and resources they need to improve their teaching preparation programs.

Finally, eliminating this rule will give Secretary DeVos more power over our higher education programs—a risk we should not be willing to take without learning more about Secretary DeVos's vision for our higher education system.

Every student deserves to have an amazing teacher in the classroom. This rule helps ensure that is possible. So I urge Senators to think of the future teachers and students who will be impacted if this resolution passes.

Thank you.

I yield the floor.

I suggest the absence of a quorum.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will call the roll.

The bill clerk proceeded to call the roll.

Mr. SASSE. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the order for the quorum call be rescinded.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

Mr. SASSE. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that at 2:30 p.m. today, all remaining time on H.J. Res. 58 be yielded back.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Is there objection?

Without objection, it is so ordered.

Mr. SASSE. Mr. President, I rise to restate my support for H.J. Res. 58, a resolution to overturn the Obama administration Department of Education's rule regulating future teacher preparation programs from Washington, DC.

This teacher preparation mandate actually assumes that Washington bureaucrats are competent to micro-manage teacher training programs across America. There are 27,000 such programs, by the way, and this micro-management is absurd. We all agree that education matters, that teachers matter, that teacher training programs matter, and that kids are the future of our country, but I ask my colleagues to

acknowledge the expertise and to respect the reforms already begun at the district and State levels and to reverse this misguided Federal regulation of teacher preparation programs.

I would like to close by reading several quotations from those who would have been affected by this regulation had it gone into effect.

This first quotation comes from the American Federation of Teachers. Their public statement on the final rule, on October 12, 2016, reads as follows:

It is, quite simply, ludicrous to propose evaluating teacher preparation programs based on the performance of the students taught by those program's graduates. Frankly, the only conceivable reason the department would release regulations so out of sync with the Every Student Succeeds Act and President Obama's own call to reduce high-stakes testing is they are simply checking off their bucket list of outstanding issues before the end of their term.

The final regulations could harm students who benefit the most from consistent, high-quality standards for teacher preparation programs. The regulations will create enormous difficulty for teacher prep programs and place an unnecessary burden on institutions and states, which are also in the process of implementing ESSA.

My second quotation comes from the comments of the provost and the chair of the Department of Education at Creighton University in Omaha, NE, dated February 2, 2015, of the comment period:

As stated earlier, the regulations represent a significant financial burden to institutions, local school systems, and states. In the state of Nebraska, there are over 500 individual teacher preparation "programs" subject to the complexities of these regulations.

Again, these regulations are 700 pages.

Even as a system is developed, issues regarding privacy, low numbers, and student demographics would impact results unfairly and result in decisions unlikely to improve teacher preparation programs and student learning at PK-12 schools [in Nebraska].

My third and final quotation comes from the Association of Independent Colleges and Universities of Nebraska, and they wrote the Department of Education about this rule as follows:

[T]he budgetary impact of this regulation is significantly understated, if not laughable. No financial support for states, school systems, or institutions of higher education to implement the requirements is proposed. The regulations create new requirements for colleges, schools, and states to track and report on candidates and teachers for many years. Those systems are not in place. The cost estimates make inaccurate assumptions that colleges and states already have the systems in place for collecting, analyzing, reporting, and utilizing data (federally-mandated data which may or may not be valid or reliable for the purposes for which it is intended to be used). It also provides a timeline that is unworkable for most states and institutions.

Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the following statements and letters be printed in the RECORD.

There being no objection, the material was ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

[From www.aft.org, Oct. 12, 2016]

AFT'S WEINGARTEN ON TEACHER PREPARATION PROGRAMS REGULATIONS

WASHINGTON—Statement from American Federation of Teachers President Randi Weingarten on the Department of Education's final regulations for teacher preparation programs.

"It is, quite simply, ludicrous to propose evaluating teacher preparation programs based on the performance of the students taught by a program's graduates. Frankly, the only conceivable reason the department would release regulations so out of sync with the Every Student Succeeds Act (ESSA) and President Obama's own call to reduce high-stakes testing is that they are simply checking off their bucket list of outstanding issues before the end of their term.

"The final regulations could harm students who would benefit the most from consistent, high-quality standards for teacher preparation programs. The regulations will create enormous difficulty for teacher prep programs and place an unnecessary burden on institutions and states, which are also in the process of implementing ESSA.

"Instead of designing a system to support and improve teacher prep programs, the regulations build on the now-rejected high-stakes testing system established under NCLB and greatly expanded under this administration's Race to the Top and waiver programs. It's stunning that the department would evaluate teaching colleges based on the academic performance of the students of their graduates when ESSA—enacted by large bipartisan majorities in both the House and Senate last December—prohibited the department from requiring school districts to do that kind of teacher evaluation.

"Teacher prep programs need to help ensure that teachers are ready to engage their students in powerful learning and creating an environment that is conducive to learning. These regulations will not help achieve that goal. These regulations do not address ways to help the current status of the teaching profession: the shortages, the lack of diversity or the high turnover.

"While the department has made minor tweaks, the flawed framework remains the same. The regulations will punish teacher prep programs whose graduates go on to teach in our highest-needs schools, most often those with high concentrations of students who live in poverty and English language learners—the exact opposite strategy of what we need. As we brought up in January 2015—in our comments to the department's proposal—if programs are rated as the department proposes, teacher prep schools will have incentive to steer graduates away from assignments in our toughest schools, and that will only make matters worse.

"If we want to get it right, we should look to countries like Finland, where prospective teachers receive extensive training in their subject matter and teaching strategies combined with clinical training. Finland has no alternative prep programs. Programs are highly selective and free of cost; their graduates go on to work in supportive, professional environments with strong unions, fair pay and benefits, and without high-stakes testing."

OFFICE OF THE PROVOST,  
CREIGHTON UNIVERSITY

Omaha, NE, February 2, 2015.

Re Docket ID ED-2014-OPE-0057.

Hon. ARNE DUNCAN,  
Secretary, U.S. Department of Education,  
Washington, DC.

DEAR SECRETARY DUNCAN: We would like to introduce ourselves. Our names are Edward

O'Connor, Provost, and Debra L. Ponec, Professor and Chair in the Education Department at Creighton University, which is located in Omaha, Nebraska. We are responding to the U.S. Department of Education's proposed regulations for teacher preparation programs released in the Notice of Proposed Rule Making (NPRM) on December 3, 2014.

Like other teacher preparation programs in institutions of higher education throughout the nation, the Education Department at Creighton University embraces accountability for our work. The faculty are eager to learn more about the effectiveness of our graduates and seek continual program improvement to ensure their profession-readiness in the classroom. Our preparation programs currently employ accountability mechanisms such as these:

- National and state accreditation
- Praxis II testing
- Survey data from graduates and employers
- Feedback from PK-12 school partners and Advisory Boards

- Continuous Review of Programs

The institution's teacher preparation programs also undergo continual reform influenced by the effective practice, feedback from our K-12 partners, local and national workforce demands, new requirements from our legislature and state, new professional standards for preparation, and funding to support new initiatives. The Education Department at Creighton University has developed partnerships with public and private schools where instruction and clinical practice are on-site; integrated "best practices" into evidence-based teacher preparation; placed students in high need, diverse settings for clinical practice throughout the program; and provided data on the impact of our programs on our website. Our programs have a documented high placement and retention rate for our graduates. Our teacher preparation program actively supports accountability mechanisms that are fair, transparent, valid, reliable, feasible, and useful for program improvement. The proposed regulations initiated by the U. S. Department of Education do not meet these criteria.

Overall, if these proposed regulations were adopted, they would draw energy, funding, and attention away from innovative reforms, proven accountability initiatives, and overall program improvement currently under way in teacher preparation programs across the country. Some of the specific areas of concern are as follows:

The specific requirements outlined in the proposal usurp the rights of the state and higher education institutions to determine what indicators identify proficiency of teacher education graduates and their preparation programs. This unfunded mandate represents a significant financial burden to institutions, local school systems, and states. The costs of implementing these regulations have been woefully underestimated with the understanding that no federal funding would be available to move the proposed regulations forward. The proposed regulations require data systems to track and report on teacher education candidate effectiveness for multiple years. Many states do not possess the technology capacity to develop highly sophisticated data collection systems which will collect, analyze, report, and utilize this data in a meaningful manner.

The proposed regulations have generally not been tested for validity and reliability, and attaching high-stakes consequences at this point is of significant concern. For example, using PK-12 student academic achievement and growth to evaluate teacher performance is questioned by leading research organizations and education scholars as having questionable validity and reli-

ability for making teacher effectiveness decisions. Utilizing this approach of evaluating teacher performance to his/her teacher preparation institution is an even weaker link given the largely unknown impacts such as implications of time and place of employment and teacher preparation influence. The lack of a scientifically acceptable basis for using student achievement as a rating for program performance, even if the cost and burden were low, makes this indicator unreasonable. In addition, evidence that ACT/SAT/GPA scores are a reliable indicator of teacher effectiveness is equally questionable. Capstone assessments, which are being implemented in very limited ways are still inconclusive in their outcomes as measuring teacher quality.

As stated earlier, the regulations represent a significant financial burden to institutions, local school systems, and states. In the state of Nebraska, there are over 500 individual teacher preparation 'programs' subject to the complexities of these regulations. Even as a system is developed issues regarding privacy, low numbers, and student demographics would impact results unfairly and result in decisions unlikely to improve teacher preparation programs and student learning at PK-12 schools.

The regulations focus on placement, retention, and performance with PK-12 students has significant potential to become a disincentive to encourage candidates to seek placements in areas of high-need. This ideal conflicts with our mission statement and preparation which seeks to lead students to work with the underrepresented, disenfranchised, and poor. Our teacher preparation candidates are well-prepared, however, the potential of a teacher preparation program being rated on test scores of high-needs students will cause any institution pause. With lack of control of the experience of the teachers once employed and no assurance of resources to provide the supports for candidates in high-need schools, it is unreasonable to compare these candidates with candidates in non high-need situations.

The proposed timeline is unreasonable and unrealistic. Those states piloting connecting teacher effectiveness to student achievement are still under development and are experiencing many ethical and legal challenges as they seek to implement the requirements. Attaching outcomes to national accreditation is also problematic in that the new CAEP accreditation standards are not fully implemented and accreditation processes using the new standards will not officially be required until the Fall of 2016. The timeline presented in the proposed regulations would include piloting additional reporting requirements for the 2016-17 academic year which is unrealistic to meet significantly increased reporting elements, creation of new data systems, delivery of in-service and technical assistance systems for institutions and schools, and lack of new resources with which to accomplish the unfunded mandates.

The proposed regulations do not consider or support the philosophy that quality education requires a systemic approach. Factors such as student demographics, preschool learning opportunities, poverty and other social factors are not controlled by PK-12 schools or teacher preparation experiences. Other quality indicators such as equitable funding, strong curriculum standards, focus on providing opportunity—access—success for all students, and quality assessment which all contribute to PK-12 student learning are not controlled by teacher preparation programs. Therefore equating PK-12 student performance to the quality of a teacher preparation program is unfair and unreasonable. However, dedication to strong commitments and collaborative partnerships by educator

preparation programs and school systems impact the development of exemplary educators for the future.

Thank you for allowing us to address our concerns. If you have any questions, please feel free to contact us.

Sincerely,

EDWARD R. O'CONNOR,  
*PhD, FACHE,*  
*Provost.*

DEBRA L. PONEC,  
*EdD, NCC, Professor and Chair,*  
*Education Department.*

ASSOCIATION OF INDEPENDENT COLLEGES AND UNIVERSITIES OF NEBRASKA, LINCOLN, NE, JANUARY 29, 2015.

Re Comments Regarding Proposed Regulations, 34 CFR Parts 612 and 686; Teacher Preparation Issues.

SOPHIA MCARDLE,  
*U.S. Department of Education,*  
*Washington, DC.*

DEAR MS. MCARDLE: I am writing as the representative of the private, non-profit, regionally accredited colleges and universities in Nebraska with teacher education programs. While we laud the US Department of Education in its efforts to improve the quality of K-12 and higher education in the United States, we believe there are portions of the proposed regulation that are troubling to our institutions.

First, Nebraska is a state that prides itself on local control in education matters. Despite the rhetoric about allowing states to use their own measures of student growth, this proposed regulation mandates states that do not already use value-added measures of student learning in their teacher assessments to do so. It provides for federally-mandated state indicators of quality for teacher preparation program assessments. This is a significant expansion of the federal role in its oversight of the states' responsibility for the education of its young people, and is inappropriate.

Second, the budgetary impact of this regulation is significantly understated, if not laughable. No financial support for states, school systems, or institutions of higher education to implement the requirements is proposed. The regulations create requirements for colleges, schools, and states to track and report on candidates and teachers for many years. Those systems are not in place. The cost estimates make inaccurate assumptions that colleges and states already have the systems in place for collecting, analyzing, reporting, and utilizing data (federally-mandated data which may or may not be valid or reliable for the purposes for which it is intended to be used). It also provides a timeline that is unworkable for most states and institutions.

The January 2, 2015 letter from the American Council of Education and twenty-three other association signatories to the Office of Information and Regulatory Affairs points out the significant understatement of OMB's estimate of the costs of implementing the proposed regulation by states and IHE's. Most of the teacher preparation programs that I represent are very small, and the impact on them will be disproportionately large from a cost standpoint. The Department cannot talk about tuition containment from one side of its mouth and take actions that will exacerbate tuition hikes out of the other side.

Third, while teacher preparation is one factor in secondary student performance, it is not the only factor. Demographics, family income, school facilities, parental support, and other non-preparation issues have impacts on student performance. This proposed

regulation may have unintended consequences that the USDOE should consider. Why would an IHE place a first-year student in a “troubled” school district or building, where he or she might be less likely to continue in a teaching career, when a “safer” placement would make that continuance more likely? Ergo, a higher rating for the IHE, the students in the program would not be at risk to lose Title IV funds or Teach Grants, and other positives for the college. On the other hand, a school district or building might lose the services of an outstanding first-year teacher which it really needs.

Finally, attributing financial aid-eligibility on institutional ratings based on research that may or may not be valid is irresponsible and bad public policy. It will hinder enrollment to students who could become outstanding teachers, but may have to overcome hurdles in order to do so. This regulation will give IHE’s less incentive to enroll those types of students.

For these reasons, we believe the proposed regulations should be reconsidered and a new negotiated rulemaking convened, with proposed regulations that take into account the myriad of comments received by the USDOE from states, institutions of higher education, and associations relating to these proposed regulations. Thank you for your consideration.

Sincerely,

THOMAS O’NEILL, JR.,  
*President.*

Comments submitted by Nebraskans:

—Malinda Eccarius, University of Nebraska, Lincoln on Apr. 27, 2016: <https://www.regulations.gov/document?D=ED-2014-OPE-0057-4855>

—Debra Ponec, Creighton University on Feb. 4, 2015: <https://www.regulations.gov/document?D=ED-2014-OPE-0057-4364>

—Lixin Ren, Doctoral Student, University of Nebraska—Lincoln on Feb. 4, 2015: <https://www.regulations.gov/document?D=ED-2014-OPE-0057-4246>

—Don Jackson, President of Hastings College on Feb. 4, 2015: <https://www.regulations.gov/document?D=ED-2014-OPE-0057-4231>

—Thomas O’Neill, President of Association of Independent Colleges and Universities of Nebraska on Feb. 4, 2015: <https://www.regulations.gov/document?D=ED-2014-OPE-0057-4541>

—Sharon Katt, Matthew L. Blomstedt, and Scott Swisher of Nebraska Department of Education on Feb. 4, 2015: <https://www.regulations.gov/document?D=ED-2014-OPE-0057-3887>

—Marjorie Kostelnik, University of Nebraska, Lincoln on Feb. 4, 2015: <https://www.regulations.gov/document?D=ED-2014-OPE-0057-3511>

—Ronald Bork, Associate Dean, Head of Teacher Education at Concordia University, Nebraska on Jan. 26, 2015: <https://www.regulations.gov/document?D=ED-2014-OPE-0057-1997>

Mr. SASSE. Thank you, Mr. President.

I yield back.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Under the previous order, all time on the joint resolution has expired.

The joint resolution was ordered to a third reading and was read the third time.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The joint resolution having been read the third time, the question is, Shall the joint resolution pass?

Mr. SASSE. I ask for the yeas and nays.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Is there a sufficient second?

There appears to be a sufficient second.

The clerk will call the roll.

The senior assistant legislative clerk called the roll.

Mr. CORNYN. The following Senator is necessarily absent: the Senator from Georgia (Mr. ISAKSON).

The PRESIDING OFFICER (Mr. TOOMEY). Are there any other Senators in the Chamber desiring to vote?

The result was announced—yeas 59, nays 40, as follows:

[Rollcall Vote No. 83 Leg.]

YEAS—59

|              |           |          |
|--------------|-----------|----------|
| Alexander    | Flake     | Nelson   |
| Barrasso     | Gardner   | Paul     |
| Blunt        | Graham    | Perdue   |
| Boozman      | Grassley  | Portman  |
| Burr         | Hatch     | Risch    |
| Capito       | Heitkamp  | Roberts  |
| Cassidy      | Heller    | Rounds   |
| Cochran      | Hoeven    | Rubio    |
| Collins      | Inhofe    | Sasse    |
| Corker       | Johnson   | Scott    |
| Cornyn       | Kennedy   | Shelby   |
| Cortez Masto | King      | Strange  |
| Cotton       | Lankford  | Sullivan |
| Crapo        | Lee       | Tester   |
| Cruz         | Manchin   | Thune    |
| Daines       | McCain    | Tillis   |
| Donnelly     | McCaskill | Toomey   |
| Enzi         | McConnell | Wicker   |
| Ernst        | Moran     | Young    |
| Fischer      | Murkowski |          |

NAYS—40

|            |            |            |
|------------|------------|------------|
| Baldwin    | Gillibrand | Reed       |
| Bennet     | Harris     | Sanders    |
| Blumenthal | Hassan     | Schatz     |
| Booker     | Heinrich   | Schumer    |
| Brown      | Hirono     | Shaheen    |
| Cantwell   | Kaine      | Stabenow   |
| Cardin     | Klobuchar  | Udall      |
| Carper     | Leahy      | Van Hollen |
| Casey      | Markey     | Warner     |
| Coons      | Menendez   | Warren     |
| Duckworth  | Merkley    | Whitehouse |
| Durbin     | Murphy     | Wyden      |
| Feinstein  | Murray     |            |
| Franken    | Peters     |            |

NOT VOTING—1

Isakson

The joint resolution (H.J. Res. 58) was passed.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The majority leader.

PROVIDING FOR CONGRESSIONAL DISAPPROVAL OF A RULE SUBMITTED BY THE DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION—MOTION TO PROCEED

Mr. MCCONNELL. Mr. President, I move to proceed to H.J. Res. 57.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will report the motion.

The senior assistant legislative clerk read as follows:

Motion to proceed to H.J. Res. 57, a joint resolution providing for congressional disapproval under chapter 8 of title 5, United States Code, of the rule submitted by the Department of Education relating to accountability and State plans under the Elementary and Secondary Education Act of 1965.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The question is on agreeing to the motion. The motion was agreed to.

PROVIDING FOR CONGRESSIONAL DISAPPROVAL OF A RULE SUBMITTED BY THE DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will report the joint resolution.

The senior assistant legislative clerk read as follows:

A joint resolution (H.J. Res. 57) providing for congressional disapproval under chapter 8 of title 5, United States Code, of the rule submitted by the Department of Education relating to accountability and State plans under the Elementary and Secondary Education Act of 1965.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from Tennessee.

Mr. ALEXANDER. Mr. President, I wish to address the resolution the Senate is now considering.

In 2015, 85 U.S. Senators voted for the law fixing No Child Left Behind, which reversed the trend to a national school board and restored decisions to classroom teachers, local school boards, and States. The Wall Street Journal said it was the “largest devolution of federal control to the states in a quarter of a century.”

The Department of Education regulation this resolution seeks to overturn does exactly the reverse. It begins to restore the national school board, and it takes away responsibilities from classroom teachers, local school boards, and States. It does this in direct violation of the law that 85 Senators voted for just 15 months ago. So the question before us, today, is not only whether we believe in a national school board or local school boards. More important, perhaps, the question is: who writes the law? Does the U.S. Congress write the law, or does the U.S. Department of Education write the law? Article I of the U.S. Constitution says that the Congress, elected by the people, writes the law.

The purpose of this resolution is to overturn a regulation of the Department of Education that in 7 cases directly violates the Every Student Succeeds Act, passed just 15 months ago, and in 16 other cases exceeds the authority allowed by that law.

This regulation would say to States: Ignore the law 85 Senators passed 15 months ago. Ignore the law that President Obama called a Christmas miracle. Ignore the law that Governors, teachers, school boards, and superintendents all supported, and even ignore why they supported it. Instead, listen to the unelected bureaucrats at the U.S. Department of Education.

This regulation issued by the Department of Education specifically does things or requires States to do things that Congress said, in our law fixing No Child Left Behind, that the Department of Education cannot do. Therefore, it violates the law.

In this law, Congress said to the Department: You cannot tell States exactly what to do about fixing low-performing schools; that is a State decision. But this regulation does that anyway.

Congress said to the Department: You cannot tell States exactly how to rate the public schools in your State. But this regulation does that anyway.

This is not a minor matter.

The remarkable consensus that developed in the 2015 bill in support of fixing No Child Left Behind was to reverse the trend toward a national school board and restore to States, classroom teachers, and school boards decisions about what to do about their children in 100,000 public schools. Teachers, Governors, and school board members were fed up with Washington telling them so much about what to do about the children in their schools. So this regulation, which contravenes the law specifically, goes to the heart of the bill fixing No Child Left Behind.

It is very unusual in Federal law to specifically prohibit a department from regulating on an issue, but that is exactly what Congress did in 2015. Here are seven specific examples of how the regulation which we seek to overturn violates prohibitions that Congress explicitly wrote into the law:

No. 1, the regulation prescribes the long-term goals and measurements of progress that States establish for student subgroups.

The law says, for example, that the Secretary may not tell a State that goals set for students of one race must improve their progress 20 percent better than the progress of a group of students of another race. Yet the regulation says that States must establish goals and measurements for lower performing subgroups who "require greater rates of improvement," which would necessarily mean that students of one race would have to do better than students of another race.

No. 2, the regulation requires federally prescribed actions to be taken in schools that do not annually test at least 95 percent of students.

The law says that States must annually test not less than 95 percent of all students and each subgroup of students, but States determine how to hold schools accountable for ensuring that 95 percent of students participate on annual tests. The law says that the Secretary of Education may not prescribe "the way in which the State factors" the 95 percent testing requirement into their accountability system. Yet the regulation we seek to overturn prescribes four different specific ways that States must take action in schools that miss the 95 percent requirement.

No. 3, the regulation prescribes that schools with consistently underperforming subgroups of students be identified with a lower summative determination.

The law says that States are required to identify schools for targeted support when a subgroup of students is "consistently underperforming" in a manner "as determined by the state." So under the law, the Secretary can't tell States how to identify the lowest performing schools or what a school's rat-

ing should be. Yet the regulation we are seeking to overturn says that States are required to "demonstrate that a school with a consistently underperforming subgroup . . . receive a lower summative determination. . . . than it would have otherwise received." The Department of Education is meddling into the methodology of school ratings again, despite the fact that Congress said it could not.

No. 4, the regulation prescribes the timeline for identifying schools with consistently underperforming subgroups.

The law says that States are required to identify schools for targeted support when a subgroup of students is "consistently underperforming" in a manner "as determined by the state."

We had lengthy discussions about this. These issues in education are filled with conflict and filled with different opinions. I said many times during the debate that working on an education bill in the Senate is kind of like being in a football stadium on game day at Penn State or the University of Tennessee: Everybody in the stands has played football, and they know what play to call, and they usually do. So everybody had a point. We had to work these things out and we wrote down carefully the agreement we had. We wrote down that the Secretary of Education may not impose new requirements or criteria on State accountability systems, such as a timeline for the identification of lowest performing schools. Yet the regulation prescribes an exact timeline of 2 years.

No. 5, the regulation requires States to resubmit their plans to the Secretary every 4 years.

The law says that each State plan "shall . . . be periodically reviewed and revised as necessary by the State educational agency." Yet the regulation says States must review and revise their State plans "at least once every four years" and "submit its revisions to the Secretary for review and approval."

No. 6, the regulation dictates exactly how school districts with significant numbers of low-performing schools must measure resources for students.

The law says States must "periodically review resource allocation to support school improvement" in districts that are serving a significant number of low-performing schools. The law says the Secretary cannot tell States what to review. Yet the regulation says that in addressing resource inequities, States must review differences in the following: rates of ineffective, out-of-field, or inexperienced teachers; access to advanced coursework; access to full-day kindergarten and preschool programs; access to specialized instructional support personnel; and per-pupil expenditures of Federal, State, and local funds.

But the law said the Secretary could not tell States what to review.

No. 7, the regulation tells States how to count students in subgroups.

The law says each State decides the minimum number of students who should be included in the State's count of subgroups. So, a State might decide that for students to be included in the State's subgroup data, there needs to be at least 35 students, for example, of a subgroup in a school. The law says the Secretary may not impose new requirements or criteria on State accountability systems. Yet the regulation we are seeking to overturn says States must pick a number below 30 or States will have to explain themselves to the Secretary. That is in violation of a specific prohibition passed by this body with 85 votes and signed by the President of the United States.

Those are seven ways the regulation specifically violates prohibitions in the law that were intended to keep the Secretary from doing what the Secretary then turned around and did.

Here are 16 more ways the regulation exceeds the authority of the U.S. Department of Education. To some, this may seem minor. To some, it may seem dull. It is not dull to me. I don't think it is dull to most Senators. Article I of the Constitution isn't dull. We are elected to write the laws, and anytime we turn over to somebody else—whether it is the court, whether it is the executive branch—that constitutional prerogative, we violate our oath, in my opinion.

No. 1, the regulation limits how States measure school quality or student success. The law says States must include at least one measure of school quality or student success that has to be "valid, reliable, comparable, and statewide."

The Secretary cannot tell States what measures to use in their State accountability system. Yet the regulation tells States they can only choose indicators that meet the criteria the Department came up with.

No. 2, the regulation limits how States measure school quality or student success for indicators used specifically in high school.

The law says States must include at least one measure of school quality or student success, specific to high schools, and it has to be "valid, reliable, comparable, and statewide." The Secretary cannot tell States what measures to use in their State accountability system. Yet the regulation tells States they can only choose indicators that meet criteria the Department came up with.

No. 3, the regulation tells schools marked as low-performing that they will always be low-performing unless they improve on indicators the U.S. Department of Education has identified.

The law says something different. The law says that tests and graduation rates have to count more in the State accountability systems than indicators of school quality or student success. The Secretary of Education may not prescribe "the weight of any measure or indicator used to identify or meaningfully differentiate schools."

The regulation says that a low-performing school must continue to be identified as low-performing unless it improves on tests and graduation rates, even if the school is making significant progress on other measures of school quality or student success, such as, for example, absenteeism or family engagement, something chosen by the State.

No. 4, the regulation requires school districts where schools aren't testing 95 percent of students to develop and implement a Federal improvement plan.

The law says States must annually test not less than 95 percent of all students and each subgroup of students. The law leaves it to States to determine what to do in school districts with schools that are failing to meet the participation requirement. Yet the regulation tells States how to address school districts where schools aren't testing 95 percent of students. It invents out of whole cloth the idea of a Federal improvement plan, and then it mandates it.

No. 5, similarly, the regulation requires schools that aren't testing 95 percent of students to develop and implement a Federal improvement plan.

The law says that States must annually test not less than 95 percent of all students and each subgroup of students. The law leaves it to States to determine what to do in schools that are failing to meet the participation requirement. Yet the regulation tells States how to address schools that aren't testing 95 percent of students.

Again, it invents out of whole cloth the idea of a Federal improvement plan with four federally prescribed elements, and then it mandates it.

No. 6, the regulation tells States how to measure high school graduation rates.

The law says each State will establish long-term goals for "all students and each subgroup of students in the State," including the goal of high school graduation rates using either the "four-year adjusted cohort graduation rate" or "at the State's discretion, the extended-year adjusted cohort graduation rate." Yet the regulation says States can only use the four-year adjusted cohort graduation rate to identify low-performing schools in their accountability systems.

You can see that throughout these examples there appears to be a deliberate attempt by the Department of Education not to interpret the law but to ignore the law or, specifically, to contravene the law, to thumb the nose of regulation writers at the Congress and the President who passed and signed the law.

No. 7, the regulation requires each State to come up with a definition for an "ineffective teacher." The law says each State will describe how low-income and minority children enrolled in schools are not served at disproportionate rates by ineffective teachers. Yet the regulations says States have to

define "ineffective teachers." It is going to make it nearly impossible for States not to implement an entire teacher evaluation system.

No. 8, in the same way, the regulation requires each State to come up with a definition of an "out-of-field teacher."

That is what the regulation does, but the law just says States will describe how low-income and minority children enrolled in schools are not served at disproportionate rates by "out-of-field teachers." The regulation says you have to define that.

No. 9, the regulation requires each State to come up with a definition for an "inexperienced teacher."

The law simply says a State will describe how low-income and minority children are not served at disproportionate rates by "inexperienced teachers." Yet the regulation goes on to require a definition.

No. 10, the regulation tells States to report on the number and percentage of all students and subgroups of students who are not included in the State's accountability system.

The law says each State will report a clear and concise description of the State's accountability system, including the minimum number of students that the State determines are necessary to be included in each of the subgroups of students. Yet the regulation requires States to provide new information outside of the scope of what is required by the law.

No. 11, the regulation tells States how to rate schools and that the State accountability system has to produce a single rating for each school.

That was not envisioned by the law. The law says that States must create a system of evaluating all public schools in the State. It says, further, that the Secretary of Education may not prescribe the specific methodology used by States to evaluate schools. Yet the regulation tells States that the results must lead to a "single summative determination" for each school.

A State might choose to do that or a State might choose not to do that. That was the decision of the Congress, but the Department decided differently.

No. 12, the regulation adds a requirement that the State's accountability system has to include at least three levels of performance.

The law says that States have the flexibility to establish a system of meaningful differentiation of schools without any parameters or federally prescribed methodology. That couldn't be clearer—without any parameters or federally described methodology. Yet the regulation prescribes a requirement that States use at least three distinct levels of performance for schools.

No. 13, the regulation prescribes when schools may exit from identification as the lowest-performing.

The law says States must establish statewide criteria for schools to exit from being identified as in need of im-

provement. The law says that the Secretary of Education may not prescribe what the exit criteria are. That is a decision left up to States, but the regulation narrows the States' ability to develop their own criteria for schools to no longer be identified as the lowest performing.

No. 14, the regulation prescribes how States intervene in school districts with schools that are labeled as the lowest-performing. The law says that if a low-performing school does not meet a State's criteria for no longer being identified as lowest-performing, then the State must take a "more rigorous State-determined action." The Secretary of Education cannot prescribe, under the law, any specific strategies to improve schools. Yet the regulation requires the State to tell school districts to take interventions the Department has prescribed.

No. 15, the regulation prescribes how school districts intervene in schools that are labeled as low-performing.

The law says if a low-performing school does not meet statewide criteria for no longer being identified as lowest-performing, the State must take a "more rigorous State-determined action." The Secretary cannot prescribe any specific strategies to improve schools. Yet the regulation requires a school to take federally prescribed actions.

We have already tried Federal one-size-fits-all actions under the School Improvement Grant program in No Child Left Behind. We rejected that. We don't think Washington should be in the business of telling schools how to fix themselves.

Finally, No. 16, the regulation limits how States award school improvement funding to school districts and schools.

The law says States must establish the method they will use to award school improvement funding to school districts. The regulation dictates to States how much they have to award to low-performing schools receiving school improvement funds.

Here is what this resolution overturning the regulation would do. The resolution would ensure that the law fixing No Child Left Behind is implemented as Congress wrote it. The regulation violates the law and its clear prohibitions on the Secretary by prescribing new requirements through regulation or as a condition of a State plan approval.

In the law we passed, Congress reached an agreement about requiring States to identify a certain number and types of schools that need to be improved, but we left it to the States to determine how to go about fixing those schools and how long they had to fix the schools. The regulation prescribes how States and school districts intervene in and improve schools that do not improve.

Secondly, this resolution restores State flexibility. The regulation is in direct conflict with the intent of the law to allow States and school districts

to have greater flexibility to implement the law, as Congress intended.

Congress reached an agreement that there are some essential elements of a State accountability plan that need to be included in a State plan. The other half of the agreement was that we left to the States the decisions about how to include these factors into their accountability systems. This is about article I of the Constitution.

Congress wrote the law with specific rules in mind. The Secretary of Education and his or her bureaucracy do not get to treat Congress as a minor impediment to the education system of their choosing. If they want to write the laws of the land, they should run for Congress and get themselves elected, draft a bill or an amendment—not wait for Congress to finish our work and try to undo it through a simple regulation.

This resolution, overturning the regulation, would preserve local decision-making. As I mentioned, the Wall Street Journal editorialized, when we passed the law, that it was “the largest devolution of Federal control to States in a quarter-century.”

The regulation tried to restore Washington, DC, decision-making with mandates that States comply with specific requirements instead of letting States determine how to best proceed.

This resolution scuttles new and burdensome reporting requirements. The regulation created new reporting requirements on States and school districts that will drive up compliance costs and divert resources away from students and classrooms.

Let me conclude by dealing with some of the arguments and misinformation that I have been hearing about the resolution. No. 1, I want to make clear that this resolution overturning the regulation strengthens accountability in our public schools the way Congress determined to do it in the law fixing No Child Left Behind.

We transferred most of that responsibility for accountability from Washington, DC, to States and local school boards. We did not want a national school board.

The law also includes Federal guardrails to ensure a quality, public education for all students, including, for example, requiring States to identify and provide support to low-performing schools—at least the lowest performing bottom 5 percent of each State’s schools—and requiring academic and English language proficiency indicators to be included in each State’s accountability system. The law’s Federal guardrails will shape how States design their accountability systems because a State plan would not be following the law if the State fails to include accountability provisions in their plan.

The repeal of this regulation does not let States—the ones who are supposed to be addressing accountability—off the hook by any means. Repealing this regulation simply ensures that individual States and their Governors, leg-

islators, chief State school officers, local school boards, superintendents, principals, parents, and classroom teachers are responsible for these decisions.

This resolution, overturning the regulation, will allow States to implement the new law on the existing timeline to submit their plans and have the Department review and approve State plans.

U.S. Education Secretary DeVos has said that she favors the current timeline, the one established by former Secretary King. She said this at her confirmation hearing before our committee. She confirmed that again after taking office.

Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that Secretary DeVos’s letter of February 10 to the Chief State School Officers outlining the timeline be printed in the RECORD.

There being no objection, the material was ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

FEBRUARY 10, 2017.

DEAR CHIEF STATE SCHOOL OFFICER: Thank you for the important work you and stakeholders in your State are engaged in to develop new State plans and transition to the Every Student Succeeds Act (ESSA), which reauthorized the Elementary and Secondary Education Act of 1965 (ESEA). I am writing today to assure you that I fully intend to implement and enforce the statutory requirements of the ESSA. Additionally, I want to provide you with an update on the timeline, procedures, and criteria under which a State Educational Agency (SEA) may submit a State plan, including a consolidated State plan, to the Department. States should continue to follow the timeline for developing and submitting their State plans to the Department for review and approval.

On November 29, 2016, the Department issued final regulations regarding statewide accountability systems and data reporting under Title I of the ESEA, as amended by the ESSA, and the preparation of State plans, including consolidated State plans. However, in accordance with the memorandum of January 20, 2017, from the Assistant to the President and Chief of Staff, titled “Regulatory Freeze Pending Review,” published in the Federal Register on January 24, 2017, the Department has delayed the effective date of regulations concerning accountability and State plans under the ESSA until March 21, 2017, to permit further review for questions of law and policy that the regulations might raise. Additionally, Congress is currently considering a joint resolution of disapproval under the Congressional Review Act (CRA) (5 U.S.C. 801808) to overturn these regulations. If a resolution of disapproval is enacted, these regulations “shall have no force or effect.”

In a Dear Colleague Letter dated November 29, 2016, the Department notified SEAs that it would accept consolidated State plans on two dates: April 3 or September 18, 2017. The Department also released a Consolidated State Plan Template that States were required to use if they submit a consolidated State plan. Due to the regulatory delay and review, and the potential repeal of recent regulations by Congress, the Department is currently reviewing the regulatory requirements of consolidated State plans, as reflected in the current template, to ensure that they require only descriptions, information, assurances, and other materials that are “absolutely necessary” for consideration

of a consolidated State plan, consistent with section 8302(b)(3) of the ESEA. In doing so, the Department, in consultation with SEAs as well as other State and local stakeholders, will develop a revised template for consolidated State plans that meets the “absolutely necessary” requirement by March 13, 2017. The Department may also consider allowing a State or group of States to work together to develop a consolidated State plan template that meets the Department’s identified requirements through the Council of Chief State School Officers.

The regulatory delay and review, and the potential repeal of recent regulations by Congress, should not adversely affect or delay the progress that States have already made in developing their State plans and transitioning to the ESSA. The Department will be notifying States and the public of the revised template once it becomes available. In the meantime, States should continue their work in engaging with stakeholders and developing their plans based on the requirements under section 8302(b)(3) of the ESEA. In doing so, States may consider using the existing template as a guide, as any revised template will not result in descriptions, information, assurances, or other materials that States will be required to provide other than those already required under the ESEA. The Department will still accept consolidated State plans on April 3 or September 18, 2017.

For your reference, the following programs may be included in a consolidated State plan:

Title I, part A: Improving Basic Programs Operated by Local Educational Agencies;

Title I, part C: Education of Migratory Children;

Title I, part D: Prevention and Intervention Programs for Children and Youth Who Are Neglected, Delinquent, or At-Risk;

Title II, part A: Supporting Effective Instruction;

Title III, part A: English Language Acquisition, Language Enhancement, and Academic Achievement Act;

Title IV, part A: Student Support and Academic Enrichment Grants;

Title IV, part B: 21st Century Community Learning Centers; and

Title V, part B, subpart 2: Rural and Low-Income School Program.

In addition, pursuant to ESEA section 8302(a)(1)(B), I am designating the Education for Homeless Children and Youths program under subtitle B of title VII of the McKinney-Vento Homeless Assistance Act as a program that may be included in an SEA’s consolidated State plan.

I appreciate the hard work and thoughtful attention you are giving to implementing the ESEA, as amended by the ESSA. I understand that a great deal of work has already gone into the planning and preparation of your State plans, whether that is a consolidated State plan or individual program plans. One of my main priorities as Secretary is to ensure that States and local school districts have clarity during the early implementation of the law. Additionally, I want to ensure that regulations comply with the requirements of the law, provide the State and local flexibility that Congress intended, and do not impose unnecessary burdens. In the near future, the Department will provide more information on its review of existing regulations, as well as additional guidance and technical assistance.

We have a unique opportunity as we implement the ESSA. I look forward to working with you, districts, and parents to ensure every child has the opportunity to pursue excellence and achieve their hopes and dreams.

Sincerely,

BETSY DEVOS.

Mr. ALEXANDER. So there is no confusion, let me clearly state what that timeline is. No. 1, States should continue to submit State accountability plans by the April or September 2017 deadlines. No. 2, States should continue to implement a State accountability system in the 2017–2018 school year. No. 3, States should continue to identify the lowest performing schools in need of comprehensive support and improvement by the beginning of the 2018–2019 school year.

To write these plans, States need simply to consult the law. The Every Student Succeeds Act requires States to submit a plan for peer review and approval by Secretary DeVos and the Education Department. The Department is committed to working with States by providing technical assistance, issuing non-regulatory guidance and other support materials.

If questions arise, there are a variety of ways to answer the questions. The Department will continue to provide States with clarification on how to comply with the law through the use of non-regulatory guidance, “Dear Colleague” letters, frequently asked questions documents, webinars, phone calls, and in-person conferences. In other words, if there are any questions about how to comply with the new law, there are plenty of ways for Chief State School Officers and others to ask the U.S. Department of Education to provide the answers.

It is important to emphasize that this resolution does not in any way give the Education Secretary a path to creating a new Federal voucher program. Some of my friends on the other side of this debate have been resorting to scare tactics and alleging Secretary DeVos will use this opportunity to regulate into existence a mandate that State and local school districts adopt a school voucher program. The Secretary of Education does not have that power, and this Secretary of Education has said she does not want it. Secretary DeVos has repeatedly affirmed her opposition to federally mandating school choice, saying that she does “not and will not advocate for any Federal mandates requiring vouchers. States should determine the mechanism of choice, if any.”

A school choice program cannot be unilaterally created by the U.S. Department of Education. Only Congress could create a voucher program. I tried to do that on the floor of this Senate during the debate about fixing No Child Left Behind. I offered an amendment called Scholarships for Kids that would have allowed States to use existing Federal dollars to follow the children of low-income families to schools of their parents’ choice. Senator SCOTT of South Carolina offered a similar amendment, but only 45 Senators voted for our proposals. If you pay attention around here, you know that the most important things usually take 60 votes to gain approval.

Also, the 2015 law that we passed actually includes provisions that would

prohibit the Secretary from mandating, directing, or controlling a State, school district or school’s allocation of State or local resources, and it bars the Department of Education from requiring States and districts to spend any funds or incur any costs not paid for under the law—for example, vouchers. Now I agree that previous Secretaries of Education have imposed their own personal, policy preferences on States and school districts. I opposed such mandates and worked against them. Congress writes the law, not the Secretary and not the bureaucracy.

Instead of using this scare tactic to rile up teachers and parents around the country, misleading them and confusing them about what the Secretary of Education might do, I would take that argument and turn it around. If Congress takes a stand here and now and says that this regulation exceeds the authority granted by Congress—the authority delegated to the Secretary of Education—because the Secretary imposed conditions on States not allowed by the law, then that means any current or future Secretary of Education would be similarly prevented from imposing their own conditions on States.

So there could be no legal method of forcing States to adopt a voucher program, unless Congress passes a new law. There could be no legal method of reinterpreting the Every Student Succeeds Act to impose the next good education idea—however well-intended—unless Congress acts first.

The suggestion has been made that this new law requires regulations. This regulation is not required by the law. The law does not specifically call for accountability regulations. The law allows for accountability regulations, but “only to the extent that such regulations are necessary to ensure that there is compliance.” So there is no requirement for this regulation. It is allowed, but it is not required.

Congress wrote prohibitions on the Secretary so that States would not be faced with a bunch of new mandates that “add new requirements that are inconsistent with or outside the scope” or “add new criteria that are inconsistent with or outside the scope” or are “in excess of statutory authority granted to the Secretary.” That is what Congress did. In the law, we laid out requirements for State plans. States can simply follow the law. A regulation isn’t necessary.

Future Secretaries will still be able to write regulations on this subject. Under the Congressional Review Act, which is the procedure under which we are operating, if Congress overturns a regulation—as I hope it will in this case—the Department of Education is prevented from making final a new regulation that is “substantially the same” as the overturned regulation, unless Congress passes a new law to create an opportunity for that new regulation. But no court has defined what “substantially the same” means. But

the commonsense interpretation of that is very simple: The Department simply can’t turn right around and do the same thing Congress has just overturned. It could do something else by regulation, but it could not do precisely that.

So this is a question of whether we are going to restore the national school board that 85 Senators voted to reverse 15 months ago. And this is also a question of whether you believe that the U.S. Congress writes the law or the U.S. Department of Education writes the law. I believe that under article I of our Constitution, the U.S. Congress writes the law, and when signed by the President, then that is the law. The regulations must stay within it, and that is especially true when Congress has written explicit prohibitions about what a Secretary may do and may not do.

The remarkable consensus around the bill fixing No Child Left Behind was to reverse the trend to a national school board and restore to States, to classroom teachers, and to parents the decisions about what to do about their children in public schools. Teachers, Governors, school boards, and parents were all are fed up with Washington telling them so much about what to do with their children in 100,000 public schools.

So this regulation, which contravenes the law specifically, goes to the heart of the bill fixing No Child Left Behind, which received 85 votes here in the Senate. And this resolution to overturn that regulation upholds the law that received “aye” votes from those 85 Senators. I encourage my colleagues to support this resolution and to vote aye one more time.

I believe that overturning the regulation preserves the consensus and the compromise that we achieved when we enacted the law fixing No Child Left Behind.

I yield the floor.

I suggest the absence of a quorum.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will call the roll.

The legislative clerk proceeded to call the roll.

Mrs. MURRAY. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the order for the quorum call be rescinded.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

Mrs. MURRAY. Mr. President, I come to the floor today on behalf of students, parents, teachers, and communities around the country to urge my colleagues to support our bipartisan Every Student Succeeds Act and to oppose this resolution today.

This resolution will roll back a rule issued by the Department of Education that is critical to the effective and intended implementation of the Every Student Succeeds Act, or ESSA.

I am urging my fellow Senators to vote against this resolution for the following reasons, and I will go through each one of them: First of all, this legislation will throw our States and



school districts into chaos just as they are beginning to implement our new law. Secondly, it will give Secretary DeVos a blank check to promote her anti-public school agenda. Third, passing this resolution would be a retreat from the bipartisan law President Obama called a Christmas miracle, one that takes us down a strong partisan path instead, which could undermine ESSA's civil rights protections and guardrails.

But before I go into that, I want to remind my colleagues of what we are working on here and what this resolution would unwind. As many of my colleagues remember well, in 2015, the senior Senator from Tennessee and I came together, with so many others in this body, to fix No Child Left Behind. We both agreed—in fact, nearly everyone in the country agreed—the law was badly broken. No Child Left Behind relied too much on high stakes standardized testing. It gave schools unrealistic goals but failed to give them the resources to meet those goals. And it included a one-size-fits-all punishment if those goals weren't met.

We knew overhauling our public education law was not going to be easy, but we took the time to listen to teachers, to parents, and to students around the country, to make sure their voices were heard. And I am proud that we were then able to break through the partisan gridlock in Congress, find common ground, and pass the Every Student Succeeds Act with strong bipartisan support.

After a major law like the Every Student Succeeds Act passes, Federal agencies usually issue rules to implement and clarify that law. The Every Student Succeeds Act maintains the Secretary's authority to issue rules and clarifications that are consistent with the law. This rule before us today is consistent with ESSA, and it provides important clarity to States, school districts, and schools.

Using such a blunt instrument like this resolution to overturn the entire rule will be a retreat from bipartisanship. Here is how: This resolution would roll back a critical Department of Education rule that gives States more flexibility in key areas while at the same time maintaining strong Federal guardrails to ensure our most vulnerable children don't fall through the cracks. This rule provides clarity on accountability, on reporting requirements, and State plan requirements. It helps ensure that no student, no matter where they live, can fall through those cracks. In other words, this is a rule that gets at the heart and soul of what we are trying to accomplish with our bipartisan law.

The Department of Education did not simply come up with this rule on its own. It incorporated over 20,000 comments from education stakeholders, State chiefs, and district superintendents, many of whom—including the State chiefs and superintendents—applauded the Department of Education

for listening to their concerns and incorporating those comments into the final rule that was then released last fall.

During the debate around the Every Student Succeeds Act, there was some division about what accountability should mean in the law, but the final law showed that we can balance flexibility with strong Federal guardrails, until this point, when Republicans now want to tear down the rule that ensures those guardrails go into effect.

Now I want to get into some of the challenges that would be created if this resolution passes and this rule was eliminated. One important thing this rule did was clarify State submission plan requirements and set deadlines for the submission of those plans. Based on this, States have been working now with the Department of Education for months on their State plans. Approximately 18 States and the District of Columbia intend to submit their plans in the beginning of April, but if this rule goes away now, if the rug gets pulled out from under these States, there could be chaos and confusion and the undermining of confidence in this new law.

By the way, we are already seeing this start. In February, Secretary DeVos sent a letter to our State chiefs suggesting a new template for their State submission plans would be "coming," even before the Senate voted on this resolution, and that the new template would be available less than a month before State plans are due. This could force those impacted States to abandon their plans and start from scratch, and it does not allow enough time for the stakeholder review process that is required in the law.

So that is the first reason we should oppose this legislation because there is simply no reason to insert more chaos into a system that is finally settling into our new law. The second reason is, passing this legislation would then give Secretary DeVos a blank check over implementation of the Every Student Succeeds Act to promote her anti-public school agenda.

As we saw in her confirmation hearing, Secretary DeVos, we know, has dedicated her career to privatizing public education. She has a long record of fighting to cut investments in public schools and shift taxpayer dollars toward private school vouchers. In her hearing, she showed a lack of even basic understanding of key concepts in public education policy, and she has openly questioned the role of the Federal Government in protecting our most vulnerable students.

After her hearing, millions of people across the country stood up, made their voices heard, and called on the Senate to reject her confirmation. Although she squeaked through with a historic tie-breaking vote from Vice President PENCE, it was clear people across the country rejected her anti-public school agenda. Instead, they want the Department of Education to

stand with students and with our schools.

One month into her tenure as Secretary of Education, Secretary DeVos has not done a lot to reassure parents who had serious concerns. She has made mistake after mistake, from grossly misrepresenting the origins of the HBCUs to failing to protect transgender students in schools, proving what the American people saw at her confirmation hearing; that her lack of understanding of public education is hurting our students. We cannot, in good conscience, provide Secretary DeVos another potential tool to implement ESSA, our bipartisan bill, with her anti-public education slant, and that is exactly what passing this resolution would do.

If this resolution passes, make no mistake, I will do everything I can to ensure that Secretary DeVos implements ESSA, as Congress intended.

Let me be clear. Congress did not intend that DeVos or any future Secretary of Education could use this law to encourage, prioritize, or even require States to incentivize private school choice. We will work to ensure that she does not take advantage of the chaos that will follow, if this rule is overturned.

Providing Secretary DeVos a blank check would absolutely be the wrong way to go in the early stages of this law's implementation. So that is the second reason.

The third reason is, at its heart, the Every Student Succeeds Act is a civil rights law, and the rule that this resolution would eliminate reflects that reality. We know from experience that without strong accountability, kids from low-income neighborhoods, students of color, kids with disabilities, and students learning English too often fall through the cracks. Now it is up to all of us to uphold the civil rights legacy of this law and its promise for all of our students.

I was proud to work with my colleague, the senior Senator from Tennessee, on this law. I know he is proud of what we accomplished, but I am disheartened to see my Republican colleagues jamming this partisan play through in the same fashion they did with Secretary DeVos's nomination.

Voting for this resolution will ruin the bipartisan nature of our Every Student Succeeds Act, and it will hurt our students, but by voting against this resolution, we can make sure ESSA works for all of our students, regardless of where they live, how they learn, or how much money their parents make.

Finally, I want to make one more point. Even people who had concerns with the final rule do not—do not—want to see it overturned. In fact, the American Federation of Teachers, civil rights groups, and the U.S. Chamber of Commerce—groups that aren't always actually on the same side of education issues—are all speaking out against rolling back this rule, and parents,

teachers, and community leaders are all on the same page.

In a letter to the Senate, Randi Weingarten, president of the American Federation of Teachers union said: "Repealing these regulations now would not just be counterproductive and disruptive but would demonstrate a disregard by Congress of school districts' operation and timelines."

In a letter to my colleagues, Senator MCCONNELL and Senator SCHUMER, the U.S. Chamber of Commerce and various education groups, including the National Center for Learning Disabilities, wrote that rolling back this rule "will cause unnecessary confusion, disrupting the work in states and wasting time that we cannot afford to waste."

So if unions, business, and civil rights groups, disability advocate organizations, and the States are not asking for this, we must ask the questions, Why are my colleagues jamming this resolution through? What perceived problem are we trying to solve?

Millions of students, parents, and teachers have made their voices heard about the importance of public education. They want us to work together to uphold and build on our bipartisan law, not for it to become just the latest partisan exercise that only hurts our students.

A vote against this resolution is a vote for our students, it is a vote for our schools, it is a vote not to give Secretary DeVos power she can abuse, and it is a vote to keep working together to build on this bipartisan law, not tear it apart.

Mr. President, I yield the floor.

I suggest the absence of a quorum.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will call the roll.

The bill clerk proceeded to call the roll.

Mr. NELSON. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the order for the quorum call be rescinded.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

#### BUDGET CUTS

Mr. NELSON. Mr. President, I rise today to express serious concern about reports in the press that the administration is considering deep cuts in funding to crucial aspects of our Nation's national security and our homeland security to pay for the construction of a border wall and also for a crackdown on illegal immigration.

The first target that alarmed me was America's maritime guardian, the U.S. Coast Guard.

Even as the administration says it plans to secure the borders and increase funding for our military by \$54 billion, which, in fact, may be a good thing, it is reportedly considering cuts on the nondefense side—and that includes the Department of Homeland Security—with a cut of \$1.3 billion, or 12 percent, to the very military service that secures our vast maritime borders, and that is the Coast Guard. That plan just doesn't make any sense, especially when it comes to securing our

borders. You would be putting a bunch of money in a wall, but you are losing the security of the border over here on the oceans.

The 42,000 member-strong Coast Guard plays a vital role in protecting our Nation from narcoterrorism, combating human smuggling, preventing and responding to maritime environmental disasters, and protecting lives and property at sea.

By the way, in other foreign parts of the globe, the U.S. Coast Guard is assisting the U.S. military in our military operations.

If securing our borders and supporting our military is a true priority for the administration, then it ought not be slashing the Coast Guard's budget. Instead, we should be supporting the Coast Guard's ongoing and much needed fleet recapitalization program, including the design and construction of the new offshore patrol cutter and the continued production of the new fast response cutter. These are desperately needed assets for the Coast Guard.

This Senator has personally visited dozens of Coast Guard units all around, not just in my State of Florida but in Alaska, the Great Lakes. The job the Coast Guard does is amazing. What I have witnessed firsthand is what they do in service to our country.

The constant theme I have heard from my visits is the need to modernize and become increasingly more nimble, given the host of threats that could be delivered from our maritime borders. Let me give just one example.

In the Caribbean, it is a Coast Guard admiral who heads up the task force that has all agencies of government participating as we look to protect the southern borders in the Caribbean, as well as the southern Pacific, from anything that is coming to our borders—drugs, migrants, terrorists, whatever. It is all agencies involved, but if, for example, there are U.S. Navy ships in the area or Air Force assets in the air that might pick up one of these threats coming toward America, they work hand-in-glove with the Coast Guard because it is the Coast Guard that has the legal authority as a law enforcement agency to stop, apprehend, and board that vessel.

We are doing all of this border protection with cutters that have an average age of 45 years old. The average age of a Coast Guard 210-foot medium endurance cutter is 48 years old. The Coast Guard's high endurance cutter average age is 45 years. These are just two classes of ships that the Coast Guard uses for interdiction and rescue missions, and they do it worldwide.

As you may expect, with assets this old, the Coast Guard struggles with major, mission-debilitating casualties, which result in severe losses of operational days at sea and drastically increases maintenance costs. To correct that, the new offshore patrol cutters and the fast response cutters will give the Coast Guard an effective coastal

and offshore interdiction capability in order to meet objectives. What are they? Combating transnational organized crime networks, securing our national maritime borders, safeguarding waterborne commerce, and safeguarding life and property at sea.

Looking at the administration's second target to pay for the wall, what is the second target? Believe it or not, FEMA, the Federal Emergency Management Administration. That agency comes to the aid of millions of Americans during any kind of natural disaster, and they are singling that out for cuts? That doesn't make common sense, and it certainly is not going to be a popular thing to do in the eyes of those who have to turn to FEMA after a natural disaster to try to get their lives back on track.

Last year, just taking 1 year as an example, two major hurricanes hit Florida, in addition to many other devastating natural disasters that struck nationwide and resulted in many deaths and billions of dollars of damage. FEMA was critical to people's survival and recovery in each of those events. Just think of what we hear on the news all the time. There are storms, tornadoes, earthquakes. Remember the mountain that erupted out in the State of Washington decades ago, not to mention hurricanes.

For the sake of people's safety and that of our country, we simply cannot use FEMA as a piggy bank to pay for the administration's trillion-dollar spending programs.

The administration's third target—this has just been reported. What is the third target? You are not going to believe this. It is TSA, the Transportation Security Administration. If we target TSA for budget cuts—is that really what we want to do in a threat environment? Every time we go through an airport, TSA is on the frontlines of protecting our country from terrorist attacks. That is its security mission at airports across the country—and, by the way, with the air marshals who fly on our flights. Need I remind the administration why TSA was created? It was after the September 11 attacks in 2001.

Funding is vital to ensure the success of TSA's mission. In fact, just last year Congress responded to concerns over insider threats and security at airports, such as the bombings in Brussels and Istanbul, with the most extensive security-related measures in years. Specifically, what we did, particularly in the Commerce Committee when we formulated the FAA bill, is we included bipartisan provisions enhancing the background and vetting requirements for airport employees and expanded the random and physical inspection of airport employees in secure areas.

Remember the case at the Atlanta Airport? For several months, people had a gun-running scheme going from Atlanta to New York. They didn't drive up Interstate 95 to take the guns; they had an airport employee in Atlanta

who could get into the airport, without being checked, carrying a sack of guns. That airport employee would go up into the sterile area where passengers are, go into the men's room, and would exchange knapsacks with a passenger who had come through TSA clean, and that passenger took the sack of guns on the airplane flight from Atlanta to New York. The New York City Police Department couldn't figure out how they were getting all those guns on the streets of New York. That was a gun-running scheme over several months. Thank goodness they were criminals and not terrorists. And you want to cut that kind of security?

Do you want to cut the strongest security we have at an airport when screening passengers who are going through? It is the nose of a dog, the VIPR teams. The trained dog teams and their handlers are the most efficient way to screen passengers. It is amazing what those dogs can sense. When we did the FAA bill last year, we doubled the number of VIPR teams, the dog teams, and you want to cut this? That was all done in a bipartisan manner. We doubled the number for the protection of the American public.

In that bill, we also expanded the grant funding to assist law enforcement in responding to mass casualty and active-shooter incidents, which is very important. Another tragic example of that is the recent shooting in Fort Lauderdale at the airport.

To counter the issue of long lines, which I know we all had to go through last spring, the legislation included provisions to expand TSA Precheck and require the TSA to evaluate staffing and checkpoint configurations in order to expedite passenger security screening.

Does that sound like a bunch of administrative mumbo jumbo? Perhaps. Let me tell you that it works and that all of it is designed to protect Americans going to airports and getting on airplanes.

None of this is possible without continued funding and, in fact, even more funding. Any cuts are certainly going to impair the TSA's ability to keep our country safe.

The bottom line here is that we must do whatever is necessary to keep our country safe and our citizens secure. Slashing the budgets of the U.S. Coast Guard or FEMA or the TSA is only going to make us less secure.

Need I say more about these proposals to pay for some of these other things, like a wall, by slashing these kinds of budgets?

Mr. President, I yield the floor.

The PRESIDING OFFICER (Mr. GARDNER). The Senator from Maryland.

RUSSIA

Mr. CARDIN. Mr. President, along with the Presiding Officer, I have the distinct honor of serving on the Senate Foreign Relations Committee and am the ranking Democrat on that committee. There are many areas of challenge for our national security. We

could talk about what we think is the greatest threat to the national security of the United States. Unfortunately, there are a lot of candidates.

One could certainly be China. China has been very provocative in the China Sea, raising concern about maintaining maritime security, which is so critically important to world commerce. Clearly China could be a candidate.

North Korea could be a candidate. We know that in North Korea, they have a nuclear capacity. We know their government will gas and poison people who disagree with them, including family. It is a repressive regime, and they are developing the capacity not only to have a nuclear weapon but the capacity to be able to deliver that nuclear weapon beyond just the region in which they are located. So we could pick North Korea.

We certainly could mention the threat of ISIS, which is a growing threat of terrorism that challenges not only the Middle East but our own country.

We could mention the security threat of Iran. Iran was one of the greatest sponsors of terrorism of any country in the world, which is causing major problems for the Sunni Gulf States, in Syria, and in the Middle East. Clearly Iran is a candidate for major interest in our national security.

But the country I would pick as the greatest threat to America's national security would be Russia. Russia has been very aggressive in trying to dominate beyond its own geographical borders. It has incurred into other countries and has attacked the United States of America.

I want to take us back to 1975 when the Helsinki Final Act was passed, through the leadership of the United States and the USSR.

I have had the opportunity through several Congresses to be either the chair or the cochair or the ranking member of the U.S. Helsinki Commission. I have spent a lot of time on the Helsinki work.

What was remarkable about that document that was entered into in 1975 was that it recognized that security is beyond just military in that for a country to be secure, it must pay attention to its borders, yes, and its military, but it also must have economic security and must respect human rights.

What was also very unique in the Helsinki Final Act was the commitment that these standards we agreed to would not only be of internal interest to the member country but that any country to the Helsinki Final Act could challenge the actions of any other country. We have not only the right but the responsibility to call out countries that fail to adhere to the basic principles that were agreed to in 1975. The Helsinki Final Act now applies to about 56 countries—all of the countries of Europe, Canada, the United States, and all of the republics of the former Soviet Union.

Let me review with my colleagues the guiding principles that were agreed

to in 1975 under the Helsinki Final Act, signed by Russia, so that they are bound by these principles. As I read through these 10 principles, let me talk about how Russia has violated every single one of the basic 10 principles they agreed to in Helsinki.

No. 1, sovereign equality and respect for the rights inherent in sovereignty.

No. 2, refraining from the threat or use of force.

No. 3, the inviolability of borders.

No. 4, the territorial integrity of states.

In each of these cases, Russia has violated these basic principles. They invaded Ukraine and took over Crimea, annexing it against the will of a sovereign country. They are interfering in the eastern part of Ukraine as we speak, violating the territorial integrity of Ukraine. Russia's troops are in Georgia, violating the sovereignty of that country. Russia's presence in Moldova is not respecting the territorial integrity of a member state. Russia has violated the basic principles of sovereignty that were brought out in the Helsinki Final Act.

Let me read some of the other principles.

No. 5, the peaceful settlement of disputes.

Russia shoots first. They took their troops into Ukraine. They took their troops into Georgia. They have not used peaceful methods.

The sixth principle is the non-intervention in internal affairs.

Russia attacked the United States of America in our free election system. That is not subject to any dispute today. They attacked America. They interfered with our internal affairs. They tried to influence our election. That is an attack against America and a violation of their basic commitments.

Let me read through the remaining.

No. 7, respect for human rights and fundamental freedoms.

Ask the people who have disagreed with the Russian Government and who have tried to form a party whether there is respect for human rights and fundamental freedom in Russia today. Ask independent journalists who are arrested and killed for trying to carry out their profession. Russia today is intimidating civil societies and NGOs, and anyone who disagrees with Mr. Putin is subject to arrest, torture, and perhaps death. We know that in the case of Mr. Magnitsky, which is a cause that has been taken up by this body with the passage of Magnitsky laws.

Another principle is equal rights and the self-determination of people. That is not present in Russia today.

No. 9, cooperation among states.

Let me conclude with the 10th principle: fulfillment in good faith of international legal obligations.

Russia entered into an agreement with regard to Ukraine's sovereignty, only to invade Ukraine a few years later. Ukraine gave up its nuclear stockpile, believing that Russia would

live up to its commitments. Russia has violated the Minsk agreements that were entered into to resolve the problems between Ukraine and Russia. Russia has not lived up to its international agreements.

Let me sort of summarize why I think Russia is the No. 1 candidate for concern with regard to our national security. They have violated the sovereignty of many countries of the world. They have violated the sovereignty of Ukraine and continue to do so. They have violated the sovereignty of Georgia and Moldova. They have attacked the United States of America through cyber. It may not have been a MiG, but it was a mouse, and its intended purpose was to bring down our democratic election system and to favor one candidate. That cannot go unanswered.

Today, Russia is engaged in Syria and supports the Assad regime, which attacks humanitarian convoys, uses the civilian population as an instrument of war, gasses its own people—violating basic international human rights and committing war crimes. That is what President Putin is doing in Russia today.

Russia's human rights records are deplorable. Kara-Murza has been poisoned not once but twice. He is an opposition leader. He is now in the United States and is recovering from the second poisoning episode. The Russian authorities tried to kill him. Why? Because he dared to oppose the Putin regime.

We need to speak out. We need to know more about that. It does not end there. Russia is violating the INF, the International Nuclear Force agreement, which is a major concern to all of us.

Russia's bottom line is that they are trying to dismantle the Transatlantic Trade and Investment Partnership, which has been the bulwark of security since the end of World War II, the relationship between Europe and the United States, providing a blanket of protection not just for our physical security, but providing international leadership in dealing with the development of democratic countries around the world. That is what Russia is trying to do today, is to dismantle that protection.

What should we do? We have identified Russia as our No. 1 concern, and I think most Members of the Senate would agree with that assessment. I have talked to many, particularly on the Senate Foreign Relations Committee. What should we do? What is the role of Congress?

We know we are waiting for President Trump to give us his foreign policy as it relates to Russia, and that is an important thing for us to know—how the President intends to deal with a country that has done so many things against our national security interests.

We have a role. We are the first branch of government that is mentioned in the Constitution, article I.

We have responsibilities to act. We need to take steps, and I have encouraged my colleagues.

There have been a lot of accusations made around here about Russia's contacts with Americans and that Russia is stealing information through cyber and planting that information through WikiLeaks in order to influence elections. There is the potential contact with General Flynn, what happened with the Russian Ambassador, and what happened as far as domestic wire-taps. There have been a lot of comments made around here, but we do not have the facts.

First and foremost, we need an independent commission that is similar to what the Congress constituted after the attack on 9/11 so that we get independent, nonpartisan experts, without restriction to jurisdiction or turf, who can determine exactly what Russia's game plan is and what steps we can take to protect ourselves in moving forward and what action we should take against Russia. That is the first thing we should do. Congress should also pass a resolution. I have introduced one that would set up that type of an independent commission to look at what Russia has done.

There is a second issue, though, that I want to bring to our attention, and I know the Presiding Officer is very familiar with it. It is the Countering Russian Hostilities Act, which is a bill I filed. I am very proud that this bill was not created by one Member, it was created by a group of us working together and recognizing that Congress needed to speak with a strong voice.

I am proud that, in addition to my sponsorship, Senator MCCAIN helped draft this bill. Senator MENENDEZ is a key leader on this bill. Senator GRAHAM is one of the architects of the bill. We have Senator SHAHEEN, Senator RUBIO, Senator KLOBUCHAR, Senator SASSE, Senator DURBIN, Senator PORTMAN, Senator MURPHY, Senator GARDNER, Senator BLUMENTHAL, Senator SULLIVAN, Senator DAINES, Senator DONNELLY, Senator YOUNG, Senator WHITEHOUSE, Senator COONS, and Senator CORNYN.

You might notice that I alternated between Democrats and Republicans because this is not a partisan effort. We all recognize the seriousness of what Russia has done to the United States. We all recognize that Congress needs to respond. When you are attacked, you don't stand by; if you do, you will get attacked again and the next time could be even more devastating. So we have to take action to protect ourselves.

So what the Countering Russian Hostilities Act does, first and foremost, is it codifies the sanctions currently imposed against Russia for its cyber attack on the U.S. election. Secondly, it extends those sanctions for what we call secondary sanctions—businesses doing business with those that are sanctioned—so we can enforce the sanctions.

The Presiding Officer recognized that when we were working on the North Korea sanctions law, we needed to strengthen that, and I congratulate the Presiding Officer on the work he did regarding North Korea, and I was pleased to join him. I am pleased he is joining with this group to see how we can strengthen our sanctions and pressure on Russia to know that they can't get away with this type of an attack against America, but then we go even further.

We recognize that Ukraine today—we have sanctions against Russia, but we can strengthen those sanctions. We can apply those sanctions to the energy sector. We can apply those sanctions to prevent American companies from financing the Russian economy through the moneys they need for sovereign debt or privatization. So we extend the program of sanctions to include those types of activities.

We take up two other major issues that I just want to share with my colleagues because these are contributions made by the Members who joined together to file this bill. We recognize that the rules of engagement have changed. Russia is using tactics today that we never thought would be used. They attack our country, get private information, give it to WikiLeaks, use it as part of a strategy to get news out there that could influence our elections. Then they develop fake news, use that fake news through social media to make it look like real news in an effort to try to affect our free election system in the United States. This is pretty frightening. We have to meet them. We have to protect ourselves.

So this legislation provides for a democracy initiative similar to what we have done on our security initiative with Europe. We have stationed NATO troops on the border countries of NATO with Russia to let them know we will not tolerate the invasion of a NATO country. We have done that. That is our security initiative. We have to have a democracy initiative to protect the democratic institutions of Western Europe because Russia will use the democratic institutions to try to undermine the democratic institutions—the free press, the opportunities of free speech, the opportunities to try to influence through their money the election process. They have done that. They tried to do it in Montenegro during the parliamentary elections to affect Montenegro's accession into NATO.

We have to protect the democratic institutions. This legislation would authorize that protection.

Then it sets up a resource so we can fight this propaganda, so we can find ways to counter Russia's use of propaganda in order to carry out their nefarious activities.

This is a comprehensive bill. I urge all of our colleagues to take a look at it. We are looking for input. We are looking to make sure this does exactly what we need it to do—to speak as one

voice in Congress to make it clear to Russia that it is not business as usual; that we intend to take action and be strong and let them know they cannot do this type of activity; that America will protect its national security.

There is another bill, let me just mention, that Senator GRAHAM is the principal sponsor of that I have cosponsored and others have sponsored also. It is the Russia Sanctions Review Act. I mention that one because we had a great debate here in the last Congress on the Iran nuclear agreement, and part of the reasons we had a great debate is because the Senate Foreign Relations Committee was able to pass a review act and get broad consensus on it, get it signed by the President, which gave us a role. More importantly, it gave the American people a role in getting transparency on a very important agreement—the Iran nuclear agreement. So we had time for public hearings. We had time for national debate. We had time for questions.

Because that law passed, I am convinced the agreement was stronger. The administration knew there were millions of eyes looking at what they were doing; they just couldn't do it in the dark of night. It helped us, I think, carry out our responsibility as the legislative branch of government.

So Senator GRAHAM and I and others believe we should have a similar process, if there is going to be a fundamental change in the relationship between the United States and Russia; that the President should consult and work with Congress and give us an opportunity for transparency and for the American people to be heard. That is exactly what this bill does. It is a bill that I think is for good legislating, for good governance, and I would encourage my colleagues to take a look at this, and hopefully we will be able to get this done.

I will just say in conclusion that we have no issue with the Russian people. They are good people. We want to have a good relationship with the Russian people. It is Mr. Putin and his government that are directing this country to do things in interference with the sovereignty of other countries—in violating human rights, in supporting violations of human rights, in war crimes, and they should be held accountable for that and for what they are doing in Syria, and, of course, very personally, attacking our own country. That is what we are aimed at.

Mr. Khodorkovsky was in my office yesterday. I think my colleagues might recall that he was a leader in Russia—a great business leader. He made a lot of money. He decided Russia needed reforms to protect the rights of all people, that human rights were not strong enough, the right of expression was not strong enough, so he took up that cause as a successful businessperson. As a result, he was arrested, served 10 years in prison, and they tried to keep him out of politics because he did not represent Mr. Putin's politics.

Well, he has been very active. He no longer lives in Russia for fear of his own life. He has been here championing the cause for good governance within Russia and the importance for the international community to be engaged in that. As he left my office yesterday, he said: Please continue to speak out. He said: Please continue to speak out.

The United States must lead when a country driven by Mr. Putin does what it does. It is our responsibility to speak out about this outrageous conduct—threatening the integrity of so many countries and violating the human rights of so many people.

We can make a difference. The Congress can make a difference. It is for all of those reasons that we need to act.

I urge my colleagues to take a look at the legislation I have talked about on the floor and which so many of my colleagues on both sides of the aisle have joined. Let's get together and let's speak with a united voice and let Russia know we are going to protect the national security of the United States of America, and we are going to protect the rights of our friends.

With that, I yield the floor.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from Delaware.

Mr. COONS. Mr. President, I am pleased to join with my colleague from the great State of Maryland and to commend him for his leadership on the Foreign Relations Committee and on the floor today, as well as his great work with the Helsinki Commission, his tireless bipartisan work with our committee chairman, and with many others.

We have just heard detailed, in terms of the legislation he has put forward, the effort, the time, and the engagement he has put forward in terms of standing up. I think it is important for all of our colleagues and the American people to hear us working together to push back on Russian aggression and on Vladimir Putin's regime for its interference in our most recent election and its long and sad record of appalling human rights violations.

In 1950, the CIA delivered a report to then-President Harry Truman that outlined two key goals of the Soviet Government. The first goal was “destruction of the unity among the Western countries, thereby isolating the United States.” The second goal was “alienating the Western people from their governments so that the efforts of the Western countries to strengthen themselves would be undermined.”

Nearly 70 years later, the regime of Vladimir Putin in Russia remains fundamentally committed to these same two goals, but today his government has a whole new arsenal of cyber tools and information tools which it uses to interfere in democratic elections here in the United States and across Europe—among the nations that are our vital allies—to launch propaganda and misinformation campaigns that spread

falsehoods and create a climate of doubt and uncertainty among citizens and democracies around the world.

Last week, on this floor, I rose to speak with my friend and colleague, Senator MARCO RUBIO, to highlight the threat that we know Russia poses to the American-led, rules-based international order that has been sustained by both Republican and Democratic Presidents and leaders in this body since the Second World War.

Just yesterday, several of us participated in a hearing of the State and Foreign Operations Appropriations Subcommittee, chaired by Senator LINDSEY GRAHAM of South Carolina. We heard directly from representatives of the Governments of Ukraine, Poland, Georgia, Latvia, Lithuania, and Estonia. All of these nations know better than any others just how serious the Russian Government is today about fulfilling the goals the CIA quoted and outlined in that report from the 1950s. Russian troops today are massing on the borders of many of these countries. In the case of Ukraine, Russia has recently invaded and continues to illegally occupy Crimea while arming and supporting separatists in the eastern 20 percent of the country.

Russia previously invaded Georgia in 2008 and continues to occupy about one-fifth of its territory, backing rebels in the breakaway regions of South Ossetia and Abkhazia. The Russian Government has tried and, in several cases, succeeded in executing cyber attacks against these countries' governments, most famously against Estonia in 2007. Its ongoing disinformation campaigns have created widespread doubt about Western institutions like NATO, the European Union, the OSCE—institutions that have helped to maintain a stable and peaceful world for seven decades.

These Ambassadors and the Foreign Ministers who testified yesterday before our appropriations subcommittee made clear their countries depend on the United States not just for leadership, not just for military strength but for leadership and our commitment to effective foreign assistance. These are the same requests I heard last August from Eastern European leaders, when I led a bipartisan congressional delegation—two Republican House Members, two Democratic Senate Members, and I. The five of us went to Ukraine, Estonia, and the Czech Republic, and we heard exactly the same message—that they are threatened by a constant wave of attacks of disinformation, both overt and covert efforts to subvert their democracies and to change the direction of their nations.

Maintaining our forms of American leadership, our support for the democracies, the civil societies, and the military, and the strength of these nations in Eastern Europe is not charity. A world committed to democracy and the rule of law is a more stable world. A stable world means Americans are safer and more economically secure. It

is that simple. That is why we must push back against Russian aggression in a bipartisan way and stand up for our allies and our values.

Conversations like this one on the floor today are important to educate our American people about the true nature of the Russian threat we face. The Russian Government's current strategy relies on disinformation and propaganda in an effort to divide the American people, both from their government and from each other.

Our discussion this afternoon makes clear that both Republicans and Democrats in Congress haven't lost our will to highlight, to condemn, and to fight Russian actions. Unassailable facts must serve as the basis for a bipartisan foreign policy. A clear-eyed understanding of Russian intentions and actions will protect us from their anti-Western propaganda and avoid the internal divisions that Russia seeks to leverage in an attempt to project its influence worldwide.

To that end, I am determined to support the efforts of Senator CARDIN. I am also determined to support the efforts of Senator GRAHAM to provide sufficient funding that specifically targets the Russian Government's subversive actions. I will also continue to work with my colleagues, such as Senator CARDIN, to see that his bill, S. 94, the Counteracting Russian Hostilities Act, is marked up this work period so the full Senate can consider this important legislation. As Senator CARDIN commented, there are 10 Democrats and 10 Republicans who have already cosponsored this important bill.

Why is this bill, the Counteracting Russian Hostilities Act, so important? It will make sure the Russian Government pays a price for breaking the rules by supporting sanctions for its occupation and illegal annexation of Crimea, for its egregious human rights violations in Syria and elsewhere, and, most importantly, for directly interfering in our election. This bill would prevent the lifting of sanctions on Russia until its government ceases these activities that caused those sanctions to be put in place in the first place. The bill would also support civil society, pro-democracy, and anti-corruption activists in Russia and across Europe.

Today Vladimir Putin has a whole array of powerful modern tools that he intends to use to undermine democracy and promote his brand of authoritarianism, but as that 1950 memo to President Harry Truman made clear, Russia's goals haven't changed. Russia's goals are to oppose us, our vision, our values, and our democracy. We must make it clear that America's vision of a freer, safer, and more democratic world hasn't changed either.

I thank Senator CARDIN for organizing this discussion, thank Senator MENENDEZ for everything he has done to support these important efforts, and thank Senator GRAHAM for hosting yes-

terday's important hearing. I look forward to working with all of my colleagues to continue with this fight.

Thank you, Mr. President.

I yield the floor.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from New Jersey.

Mr. MENENDEZ. Mr. President, I rise to join my colleagues in this important conversation on the Senate floor and, once again, to demand answers to the many questions raised about Russia's interference in our elections.

Not so long ago, I came to the floor to speak out against a belligerent act from an adversarial nation, an attempt to undermine American democracy and foment chaos and uncertainty on the world stage, an effort that we now know from our own intelligence community's assessment was ordered by President Putin himself, a campaign that senior intelligence officials have concluded "blend[ed] covert intelligence operations—such as cyber activity—with overt efforts by Russian Government agencies, state-funded media, third-party intermediaries, and paid social media users, or 'trolls,'" to undermine our 2016 Presidential elections.

In recent weeks, the American people have been confronted by a daily drumbeat of headlines regarding Russian interference with our elections and possible ties to President Trump's campaign. They have learned that the President's former National Security Advisor, LTG Michael Flynn, was not truthful about the nature of the conversations he had with the Russian Ambassador shortly after President Obama sanctioned Russia for meddling in our elections.

They learned that Attorney General Jeff Sessions, the highest law enforcement officer in the land, did not fully disclose at least two meetings he had with the Russian Ambassador during his nomination hearings.

They have learned, through reporting in the news media, that U.S. law enforcement continues to investigate Russian agents' contacts with President Trump's inner circle.

Yet despite these revelations, the American people now face more questions than answers. Has anyone else on the President's team been in contact with the Russian Government? What were the nature of these conversations? How credible are reports of business dealings between Russian oligarchs and the Trump organization?

But here is the reason I came to the floor today, as serious as those questions are. Getting answers to these questions, whether it be through a special prosecutor, or an independent commission—on which Senator CARDIN has legislation and which I strongly, strongly support and believe it is the ultimate vehicle—or the Senate Intelligence Committee's own investigation—those efforts are not about President Trump. It is about the American people. It is about protecting our free

and democratic way of life and our time-tested system of self-governance. It is about showing our constituents that, when the stakes are high, when the allegations are this startling, when the implications are this alarming, we are capable of setting politics aside and getting to the truth.

Time and again, the President has dismissed the significance of Russia's interference in our elections, and he derides reports about his financial interests and campaign contacts with Russia as "fake news." Well, this isn't fake news. On the contrary, these are real threats—real threats from a real foreign adversary; real threats that undermine the integrity of our elections and, therefore, the security of our country; real threats from a brutal leader who sees the erosion of Western democracy as a strategic imperative for Russia's future.

So let's be clear about why these threats matter. Vladimir Putin's rise to power in Russia has been marked by the suppression of the freedom of the press, the oppression of the Russian people, the murder of political opponents, and the transfer of wealth and assets from the Russian people to a handful of powerful oligarchs.

President Putin sees the spread of Western democratic values that we enjoy here in our country and others in the Western world—like freedom of speech, the rule of law, and human rights—as a threat to his power. So Russia has embarked on a systematic campaign to undermine the democracies that uphold the international order established after World War II and that has been the bedrock of peace and tranquility, generally speaking, since then. These threats must be taken seriously.

Russia's aggressive behavior reaches back years and extends to this day. We saw it in 2008, when Russia backed illegal separatist forces in Georgia, declaring South Ossetia and Abkhazia independent states. We saw it in March of 2014—when I was in Ukraine—when Russia authorized the use of military force to annex Crimea, blatantly violating the sovereignty of the Ukrainian people and the Budapest Memorandum, a memorandum that we—the United States, Russia, and others—signed, saying that we would observe the territorial and sovereignty rights of Ukraine if they gave up the nuclear weapons that had been left to them after the collapse of the Soviet Union.

They did just that. They did just that, and what happened to them afterwards? Their territory has been annexed and invaded. Today, Putin continues to break ceasefires, sow discord, and incite violence throughout eastern Ukraine—an effort that to date has claimed 10,000 lives and displaced 2 million people.

Unfortunately, Russia's interference in our 2016 Presidential election is not an isolated instance. According to U.S. intelligence reports, these efforts are only the most recent manifestation of

the Kremlin's ongoing campaign to undermine Western democracy.

In recent years, we have seen Russian oligarchs funnel money to fringe political movements across Europe, and Russian operatives conduct sophisticated disinformation campaigns. After the revelations that Russia interfered with our own elections, Putin has shown no signs of slowing down. On the contrary, just weeks ago, Russian's Defense Minister announced that the Kremlin will begin using troops to enhance their information operations, emphasizing that "propaganda must be smart, competent, and efficient."

Again, Russia's end goal here is no mystery. Putin aims to undermine European unity and fracture the transatlantic alliance—an alliance that has served as a bedrock for international security, peace and stability, and economic cooperation between the United States and Europe for the past half century.

In the Middle East, President Putin continues to disregard international norms. He aligns Russia with Iran, the world's leading state sponsor of terror. He aids Syrian dictator Bashar al-Assad in his atrocities against innocent civilians. In Aleppo, Russian bombs fall on homes; Russian bombs fall on schools and hospitals; Russian bombs fall on aid convoys that only seek to feed starving, trapped families, and rescue children from the rubble.

Just last month, Russia violated the Intermediate-Range Nuclear Forces Treaty when they illegally launched a cruise missile, showing no regard for an agreement that has been a hallmark for nuclear security cooperation for nearly four decades. That is not an insignificant act.

The United States cannot ignore such destabilizing behavior. That is exactly why Senator GRAHAM and I introduced S. Res. 78 just 2 weeks ago, recognizing 3 years of Russian military aggression and calling on Russia to respect its obligations to the international community. Our resolution should serve as a reminder to this administration that the U.S. sanctions imposed on Russia for violating the international order should remain in place until Russia starts respecting and returning to that international norm.

Nor can we let Russian efforts to undermine Western democracies continue unabated. That is why I joined my colleagues in the Countering Russian Hostilities Act of 2017. This bipartisan bill codifies the sanctions imposed by President Obama for Russia's annexation of Crimea and interference in the U.S. elections into law.

It is the same type of proposition we had with the Iran agreement. We want a congressional opportunity to voice ourselves and make sure that those sanctions aren't lifted arbitrarily, capriciously, without Russia paying the consequences and coming back into the international order. At the same time, the legislation authorizes \$100 million

for the State Department and other agencies to counter Putin's propaganda.

The time for action—and for answers—is now. We can get to work immediately by holding hearings in the Senate Foreign Relations Committee to ensure that the United States has a strategy in place to protect the security of our democracy and promote stability abroad. From the spread of extremist propaganda across Europe and the denial of Ukrainian sovereignty, to the bombing of civilians in Aleppo and the cyber attacks against the Democratic National Committee, Putin's intentions are not up for debate.

Russia's destabilizing behavior should make it absolutely clear to the President of the United States that the Russian Federation is not our friend. But when the President hesitates to acknowledge this reality or fails to address such aggressive behavior, it is up to Congress to act. There can be no hesitation when it comes to protecting the security and sanctity of our elections.

But to take action we need answers. That is why we need an independent investigation into Russia's interference in the 2016 elections. What President Trump fails to realize time and again is that this investigation is not about whether or not Russia successfully swayed the American elections. This investigation is not about him. This investigation is about the American people. It is about ensuring that our elections are free, fair, and secure so that our government that we elect is responsive and accountable to the people. It is about understanding Russia's tactics in cyber space and preparing for future attacks. It is about standing with our allies, preserving peace and avoiding war, and preventing the need to send our sons and daughters into harm's way. It is about ensuring that, when the President of the United States faces tough decisions, the American people can trust that he puts their interests—their interests—ahead of any other interests he has abroad.

It is time to protect the integrity of our elections and to secure our democracy against the cyber threats of the 21st century—whether they come in the form of election machine tampering, or paid propaganda on social media, or targeted hacks on political and public officials.

Russia poses a real strategic threat to the United States, to our core values, and to the international order. I call on the President to treat these threats with the seriousness they deserve.

I look forward to working with my colleagues on both sides of the aisle to protect the integrity of our elections here at home, to defend democracy abroad, and to ensure that the transatlantic alliance, so vital to international security and stability, remains strong for generations to come.

I yield the floor.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from Illinois.

Mr. DURBIN. Mr. President, I thank my colleague from New Jersey for his excellent statement summarizing the challenge we face. I thank my colleagues from Maryland and from Delaware as well.

Yesterday, we had a hearing in the Judiciary Committee. There is an individual seeking the Deputy Attorney General spot. Of course, he is seeking this position—a key position—at a critical moment in American history.

The Attorney General of the United States of America, Jeff Sessions of Alabama, announced publicly last week, on Thursday, that he was going to recuse himself from any prosecution involving the Russians and the last Presidential campaign. That is historic, and it was the right thing to do. Many of us on the Democratic side have called on him for weeks to do just that.

Senator Sessions had been an active participant in the Trump campaign, and when he became Attorney General, we felt that, in the best interests of preserving the integrity of the Department of Justice, he had to step aside when it came to the investigation of Russian involvement in that campaign.

Of course, in the meantime, during the course of this national debate, the National Security Advisor to the President of the United States, General Flynn, resigned after he misrepresented to the American people and to the Vice President of the United States conversations he had with the Russian Ambassador. It came to light last week that then-Senator Sessions, during the course of his confirmation hearing, gave misleading comments and answers to a question by Senator FRANKEN, saying that he had had no contact with the Russians, either. In fact, he had.

He sent a clarification letter, but yesterday's hearing was about his successor, the Deputy Attorney General, who would have the power to oversee this investigation. The gentleman who was nominated is well known to the Senator from Maryland because he served as U.S. Attorney there for a number of years—since 2005. He served under President Obama. He was initially appointed under President Bush, a rare bipartisan selection, who, by every indication, is a professional prosecutor.

The disappointing moment at the hearing is when we asked Mr. Rosenstein if he had read the intelligence report that was publicly announced in January about the Russian involvement in our election campaign. It is an unclassified report. It is on the internet. It is about 15 pages long. It is as precise and conclusive as you can expect. It said quite clearly that the Russians did attempt to change the outcome of the election, that they were, in fact, working to benefit Donald Trump and against Hillary Clinton.

I quickly added that this was not published by the Democratic National Committee. This was by the intelligence agencies of the U.S. Government. I was disappointed when Mr.

Rosenstein said no, he had not read it. He was asked over and over again why he would not read a piece of information, a document so critical to his service as Deputy Attorney General.

I will set that aside for a moment and just observe the obvious. If you believe our intelligence agencies, there is no question that Russia was trying to change the outcome of the Presidential election. They were engaged, we believe, with up to a thousand trolls in some office buildings in Moscow, invading the internet, invading emails in the United States in an attempt to glean information that they could feed back to the public through Wikileaks and other sources.

Although there is no evidence to date that they had any impact on the actual casting or counting of ballots, their intent is clear. They wanted to pick Donald Trump as President. They believed he was a better choice for Russian interests than Hillary Clinton.

Is that worthy of an investigation? I certainly hope so. To our knowledge, it is the first time in the history of the United States that a foreign power—and one that has been an adversary time and again to our interests around the world—tried to invade our election. It was, in fact, a day that will live in cyber infamy in terms of this Russian effort.

If we ignore it, we can expect several things. Get ready for the next election. Do you think they learned anything during the course of the last one? Do you think the Russians will be involved again? It would be naive to believe otherwise.

Secondly, there is a critical element here that we cannot ignore. Three weeks ago I visited Warsaw, Poland; Vilnius, Lithuania; and Kiev, Ukraine. I talked to those leaders—in a couple of instances, the Presidents of those countries, as well as opinion leaders, parliamentarians—and they continued to raise the same question to me. It came down to this: If the United States does not take seriously the invasion of Russia in your own Presidential campaign, will you take it seriously when Putin invades our country? You have told us under the NATO alliance, article 5, that you will stand by our side and protect us. If you don't take Putin seriously when he invades your own Presidential election, there is a lot of doubt.

Questions are being asked. Several Republican Senators have stepped up. I want to salute them. I will start with LINDSEY GRAHAM, who yesterday, again before the Senate Foreign Operations Subcommittee on Appropriations, made it clear that he believes we have to thoroughly investigate this Russian involvement in our Presidential election.

A few others have said the same. Unfortunately, the reaction by many Republican Senators has been lukewarm to cold. They don't want to spend the time to look into this. They would rather start talking about inves-

tigating leaks in the Trump administration or even the President's far-fetched tweets suggesting that somehow President Obama was engaged in a wiretap. It is something that has been denied not only by the former President but also by the former Director of National Intelligence and the head of the Federal Bureau of Investigation.

To date, there is not one shred of evidence for the claim made by President Trump in his tweets in the early morning hours of Saturday. At the same time, the need for this investigation continues. You have heard cataloged in detail—and I will not repeat it—Russian aggression over the last several years.

I have seen it. I have seen it throughout history, at least during my lifetime, and I have seen it more recently in Ukraine, in Georgia, and threats that go on every single day in countries in the Baltics and Poland. It is clear to them that they are fighting a hybrid war, not just the military threat, which is very real, but also cyber threats that at one point closed down the Estonian economy—a Russian cyber invasion closed it down—and propaganda threats, which are nonstop through cable television known as RT, Russia Today. They continue to broadcast false information into countries like the Baltics and try to do it with impunity. That is the reality of what we are facing.

The question we face, though, as the U.S. Senate sworn to uphold this Constitution, is whether we are prepared to defend it against foreign powers that will undermine it, in this case the Russian Federation.

There has been a suggestion that the intelligence committees can have an investigation of this matter. I would say that in and of itself is not objectionable, but it is certainly not complete and satisfactory. The Intelligence Committee is going meet behind closed doors. We will not see the witnesses. We will not hear their testimony. The American people may not ever hear who testified and what they had to say.

Some parts of this must continue to be classified, and I understand that. But by and large, the American people have a right to know what the Russians did and how they did it so that we can make sure we defend ourselves against this in the future. The Intelligence Committees have a role, but not in its entirety.

I think there should be a special prosecutor from the Department of Justice to see if any crimes have been committed. I don't know where the evidence will lead, but we should have someone we trust, a person of integrity, who will step up and assume that role and make that investigation for the Department of Justice.

One other thing: I think this is of sufficient gravity that we should have an independent, transparent, bipartisan commission. My colleague, Senator CARDIN of Maryland, is the sponsor of that legislation, which I am

happy to cosponsor. That is the ultimate answer.

Let's get to the bottom of this once and for all to make certain we know what the Russians tried to do to us and to make doubly certain that it never happens again. That is the reality of this challenge.

I hope we can get bipartisan support for it. When it comes to sanctions against Russia, we have had good bipartisan support, and that is encouraging—equal numbers of Democrats and Republicans saying they should pay a price for what they did. Let's get the investigation to its conclusion.

Leon Panetta is a friend of mine and served in our government at many different levels. In the Sunday talk shows, he talked about what he would recommend to the Trump administration. He said to them very simply: Get in front of this. Don't keep reacting to this. Say that if you have done nothing wrong you are going to cooperate fully with any investigation to get to the bottom of it. That is the way to deal with it.

I hope we will have an end to the tweets and a beginning of the cooperation that is necessary so that we can get to the bottom of this situation and know the facts, wherever they may lead us.

Mr. President, I yield the floor.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from Maryland.

Mr. CARDIN. Mr. President, I thank Senator DURBIN, Senator MENENDEZ, and Senator COONS for joining on the floor today to talk about the threat that Russia poses.

Senator DURBIN is absolutely correct, and I thank him for his leadership on this. The only way the American people will have a full accounting of what Russia's intentions were and what they did in attacking our country is to have an independent commission.

We had such a commission after the attack on 9/11. Democrats and Republicans came together. There was no controversy about that. We wanted to find out what and how we were attacked, how they got through our intelligence network, how they put together the horrific attack on our country, and then we wanted to know how we could get recommendations to protect us moving forward.

I am going to tell you, that commission served a very important national security function because we learned a lot. We learned that we were stovepiping too much information. We weren't sharing it. The way the agencies were set up, it was more over turf than it was over mission. Congress acted on the recommendations, and we are safer today as a result of it.

We don't know what Russia's intentions are all about. We suspect that they are trying to undermine our democratic system of government. We suspect that Russia is interested in regaining its reputation of the former Soviet Union. They are looking for a greater geographical footprint. We see



that in their military operations, not just on their border countries such as Ukraine or what they are doing in Georgia or Moldova, but we see that also in the Middle East where they have a military presence today, and they want to have a footprint there.

We believe they want to become a greater Russia. We know they don't like democratic systems of government. Their government stays in power through making sure that there is no effective opposition. They have quelled any opportunity for a Democratic opposition and for the free press.

We know those—but what are their ultimate aspirations? What do they intend to do with the transatlantic partnership? We talked about that. We are safer today because of the transatlantic relations. NATO has made our Nation safer. The strength of the EU has made our Nation stronger.

We know Russia is trying to interfere with that. They interfered with the Montenegro election in an effort to prevent Montenegro from agreeing to join NATO. We know they are trying to pull other nations out of Europe. We know that.

What we need to have, though, is a full accounting as to what happened in the attack on our country and how we can prepare ourselves to defend ourselves. By the way, it might also give us a blueprint for what we need to do to show Russia we will not tolerate that type of activity.

Senator DURBIN is absolutely right. We have responsibilities in Congress. The committee I serve on, the Senate Foreign Relations Committee—our relationship with Russia, we have to have hearings. Senator MENENDEZ was right in calling upon our committee to have additional hearings. What is Russia doing? How does it affect not only our relationship with Russia, but how do we deal with Europe? How do we deal with the authorization for use of military force? If we were attacked, can you use cyber as an attack vehicle? Does that require congressional authorization?

We have to be prepared in our committees. The Intelligence Committee has a responsibility to find out exactly what happened and whether we need to change our intelligence network because Russia was able to invade our country. They were able to get private information and then send it to WikiLeaks to use politically against us. They may compromise some of our classified information. We don't know. We need to find that out.

The Intelligence Committee has a function to play. The Judiciary Committee has a function to play. I know the subcommittee is doing some work under Senators Whitehouse and Graham. The Armed Services Committee certainly has a role to play.

There is only one way the American people will get a clear view of how serious this matter is and that we are taking every conceivable possible step to make sure we protect the national se-

curity of the United States and our Democratic institutions, which are part of our national security, and that is to have an independent commission.

There are no turf problems there. They can look at everything. They can have a transparent process, and the American people can get an eye as to what is happening. They can make the recommendations we need.

I thank Senator DURBIN for underscoring that point. It is something I think we will ultimately get to. I was hoping we could get to it sooner rather than later because I think the American people would have a great deal more confidence.

I thank Senator COONS for putting this in historic perspective. He is absolutely right; we go back a long time as to what Russia's intentions are all about. I thought that was extremely helpful to fill in all of the aspects of what we are trying to do.

Senator MENENDEZ's point was very critical; our reasons for being here and our reasons for wanting to take action are to protect our country, the American people. We are not talking about any one person or any one election. This is not challenging the results of this past election. This is all about making sure that we protect the integrity of our free election system and, particularly moving forward, knowing that Russia may very well be engaged, as we speak, in trying to interfere with the elections in the Netherlands and Germany and France. We need to have a better game plan on how to deal with this.

As Senator MENENDEZ said—I think it is a very important point; I want to underscore this: You can't trust Russia. Let's be clear about that. Ask the Ukrainians. They signed the Budapest Declaration. The United States was part of that. They very clearly gave up their nuclear capacity, and in exchange they got the security from Russia on their jurisdiction, on their territory, on their sovereignty. Look how long that lasted before Russia invaded Ukraine, annexed part of Ukraine, and they continue to supply resources to disrupt the eastern part of Ukraine so Ukraine will have a very difficult time in its integration into Europe. That is what Russia is doing today in contravention to their written commitments with Ukraine.

Then I might tell my colleagues: Look at the Minsk agreement set up to try to end this hot war, and Russia has violated all the aspects of the Minsk agreement. You can't trust Russia's agreements.

As Senator MENENDEZ pointed out—he is right—look at the INF. Look at the treaty obligations. Russia is violating their treaty obligations, which directly affect the security of Europe. These are pretty serious things. We counter this by unity.

That is why I am so proud that we have Democrats and Republicans working together. This is not one party. Both parties recognize the danger of

Russia. Both parties recognize that we have to protect ourselves. I would just urge my colleagues to follow this vigorous strategy, where we can show the American people that unity and that resolve and that we will not allow Russia to attack our country, that we are going to prepare to make sure that we defend our democratic system of government and that we will be united in standing up to those types of activities that are against our national security interests.

I yield the floor.

The PRESIDING OFFICER (Mr. LEE). The Senator from Maryland.

TRUMP CARE

Mr. VAN HOLLEN. Mr. President, we have now had a little more than 24 hours to get a peek at the Republican plan to get rid of the Affordable Care Act. Now we know why they kept it in hiding for as long as they did—because it is a total mess and it will wreak havoc on the healthcare system in the United States of America and severely harm millions of Americans. After 7 years in waiting, is this really the best they can do? The first thing people need to know about the Republican plan to replace the Affordable Care Act—let's be clear. This is no replacement. This is a fake replacement. The first thing they need to know about it is, it will strip away affordable healthcare for millions of Americans in order to give the wealthiest households a huge tax cut.

How big is that tax cut? First of all, it goes to households who make over \$250,000 a year. Here is the thing. The richer you are, the more money you make over \$250,000 a year, the bigger the tax cut you are going to get under the Republican healthcare plan, under TrumpCare. In fact, if you are a millionaire, you are going to get a tax cut, on average, of about \$50,000—to be precise, a \$49,370 average tax cut for millionaires. If you are in the top one-tenth percent of American households, you are going to get, on average, a \$200,000 tax cut under the Republican plan to get rid of the Affordable Care Act.

That is great news if your name is Donald Trump or you are one of the billionaires or millionaires in his Cabinet. It is great news if you have loads of money. I want to be clear. I have nothing against millionaires. The more millionaires, the better in terms of growth in the economy, but certainly at this point in time, they don't need a tax cut, and they certainly shouldn't have a tax cut when the impact of that is to harm tens of millions of Americans and hurt their healthcare.

I guess we are beginning to learn exactly what President Trump meant when he said that his healthcare was going to be “much better.” Yes, if you are one of those folks in the top one-tenth percent of American income earners, if you are in the wealthiest strata of this country, you are going to get a big tax break. So I guess it is much better for you from that perspective.

You know whom else this is going to be better for? It is going to be better for insurance companies and their CEOs. It is really hard to believe, but if you look at the House bill—and now I know why it was under lock and key for so long. If you look at it, you are going to find that their plan gives insurance companies a new tax break when they pay their CEOs multimillion-dollar bonuses. In fact, the bigger the bonus the healthcare company pays to the CEO, the bigger tax break the corporation gets, the more American taxpayers will be subsidizing those bonuses for those insurance CEOs.

So you know what, you are a CEO of an insurance company, you raise the premiums, the company makes more money, and you get a bigger bonus. Taxpayers foot the bill in terms of larger taxpayer subsidies to those CEOs. All in all, when you add up all the tax breaks for these CEOs and the insurance companies and the wealthiest Americans, it is a tax break windfall of \$600 billion. That is the number by the experts in the Joint Committee on Taxation here in the Congress. These are the nonpartisan experts who look at legislation and determine what the fiscal impact will be. What they say is that the TrumpCare bill will provide tax breaks in the amount of \$600 billion over the next 10 years. I guess that is what President Trump must have been referring to the other day when he tweeted about his “wonderful new healthcare bill.” It will be wonderful for those who are getting those big tax breaks.

We know who the winners are. Who are the losers? Well, just about everybody else ends up on the short end of the stick—just about everybody else in America. That is why you are seeing such strong opposition coming from all over the country. First, there are the millions of Americans who are going to lose their healthcare coverage altogether because they can't possibly afford to pay the huge additional premiums and copays and deductions they would be faced with under these plans that would be offered. Then there are tens of millions of more who will pay much more for much less coverage.

Older Americans are going to be especially hard hit, which is why we are all hearing from AARP. You know AARP—they sometimes give their opinion, they weigh in a little bit here and there, but they are out full force against this TrumpCare bill because it is going to have a very negative impact on seniors in America. They call it a sweetheart deal to big drug companies and other special interests. They argue—and we will talk about how it will weaken Medicare. They say it is going to impose an age tax on older Americans, and that is what it does. In fact, they calculate the following:

The change in structure will dramatically increase premiums for older consumers. We estimate that the bill's changes to current law's tax credits could increase premium costs for a 55-year-old earning \$25,000 by

more than \$2,300 a year. For a 64-year-old earning \$25,000 that increase rises to more than \$4,400 a year.

A year extra—\$4,400 more a year for that 64-year-old earning \$25,000 to pay for their health insurance, the health insurance they have today. Then they calculate that it will be \$5,800 more for a 64-year-old earning \$15,000. In other words, compared to the Affordable Care Act, the less income you have, the more you are going to be paying under TrumpCare than you are paying today under ObamaCare, under the Affordable Care Act.

We are also hearing from groups that fight for the rights of people with disabilities from all over the country, that are against this legislation because of its impact on Medicaid and the impact those cuts to Medicaid will have on people with disabilities throughout the country.

We are also hearing about the impact on Medicare. One of the promises Candidate Trump made was that he wasn't going to do anything that would harm Medicare. That is what he said then, but, in fact, in January, Congress received a letter from the Medicare actuaries. These are the professionals who look at the impact of various proposals on the Medicare system. What they concluded was, this proposal to provide tax cuts to wealthy Americans would actually reduce the life of the Medicare program by 3 years.

Here is what they are proposing. We are going to give a tax cut—and one of the tax cuts means that wealthy Americans will not have to pay a portion of their Medicare taxes. That portion of their Medicare taxes today goes into the Medicare trust fund. You say to those wealthy Americans: We are going to give you a tax break that is going back in your pockets. That means it is no longer going into the Medicare trust fund. That shortens the life of the Medicare trust fund. That is the view, that is the opinion, those are the facts stated by the actuaries for Medicare.

As you begin to reduce the life of the Medicare Program, there will be more and more pressure to go to the plan that has been much discussed, especially by House Republicans, to turn Medicare into a voucher program. The AARP raises this issue, as well, in their letter. If you are going to start cutting down on the Medicare trust fund, if you are reducing the revenues going into that trust fund because you are giving wealthier Americans this tax cut, obviously, there is less money in that program to pay for the bills of Medicare.

One of the ideas that has been pushed is: All right, let's save money for Medicare by transferring the risks Medicare currently takes onto the backs of seniors. So we are going to start giving them a voucher, a voucher that does not keep pace with the rising costs of Medicare. That means that over time, seniors have to pay a lot more, get a lot less in healthcare, and that is how they save the Medicare plan money.

Make no mistake, by providing a tax cut, and particularly the tax cut to the wealthy paying into the Medicare Program right now, you are hurting Medicare.

I know that the President says he is a terrific negotiator, just a terrific negotiator, and I have here a book by Trump, “The Art of the Deal.” I don't know whether Donald Trump is a good negotiator or a bad negotiator, but what I know is this: When you look at this TrumpCare plan, whoever did the negotiating was negotiating on behalf of very wealthy special interests at the expense of people in the rest of the country.

So all the talk we heard throughout the campaign and since about looking after the little guy, all the talk we heard about the middle class being squeezed, which is very real out there in America, all the talk we heard about struggling Americans, when you look at TrumpCare, it hurts exactly those people.

If President Trump was negotiating this deal, he got a great deal for the billionaires and millionaires who are in his Cabinet. They are going to see a great tax break windfall. I mean, I would like to get a calculator and take a look at what the size of the tax break will be to the members of the Trump Cabinet because it is going to be huge. But ordinary Americans are going to take it on the chin. They are going to be very badly hurt, which is why apparently people are trying to rush this through the Congress so quickly.

First, it was in some remote room, and you needed bloodhounds to go out to try to find out where it was, and now we know why it was kept so secret—because it is such a bad deal for the American people.

Now that it is in the light of day and the details are coming out and we are getting more and more letters from groups from around the country—AARP, the American Hospital Association, the American Medical Association, hundreds of other groups. The letters are pouring in. What is the response? Let's try to get this through the Congress as fast as possible before the word gets out even farther around the country.

It is ironic because I remember that during the debate over the Affordable Care Act, which took months and months—I mean, it took over 7 or 8 months—our Republican colleagues accused us of moving too quickly, of not having sufficient debate and input. Yet what we are seeing right now, now that the bill has come out of hiding, is an effort to try to move that bill through the House in a matter of weeks without any hearings. And then we are hearing over here in the Senate that the plan will be—and maybe the Republican leader can clarify this at some point, but the plan will be to not send it to any of the committees in the Senate for a review but to try to bring it up immediately here on the floor of the Senate without any committee consideration, totally outside the regular

order, flying directly in the face of the complaints that were made many years ago, when the process took well over 7 months, went through all the committees, and was thoroughly deliberated throughout the country.

Today I am looking at some of the publications, and I see Republican colleagues preemptively criticizing the Congressional Budget Office for what it might say about what TrumpCare is going to cost the American people.

Mr. President, I know you and our colleagues know that CBO is the referee on which we all rely. I know some people like to make up their own alternative facts, but you need to have some referee here in Congress when it comes to budget issues because otherwise people just make up whatever numbers they want.

It is also important to know that the current head of the Congressional Budget Office is somebody who was jointly selected by the Republican chairman of the House Budget Committee and the Republican chairman of the Senate Budget Committee. In other words, the current head of the CBO was picked by the Republican chairmen of the House and Senate Budget Committees. It is very important that we have that nonpartisan referee in these discussions. Yet, in the House of Representatives, they are acting on TrumpCare right now in committees without even the benefit of the analysis from the Congressional Budget Office. Apparently, they are afraid of what it might be and what it might say.

If people want to defend this TrumpCare proposal, they are obviously free to do it, but we should do it in the regular order, and we should do it based on information from sources like the Congressional Budget Office so people can have all the facts when they make these decisions which will impact the American people.

One fact we know right now is the fact that I mentioned at the outset, which is from the Joint Tax Committee, the nonpartisan experts, saying that TrumpCare will provide a \$600 billion tax cut windfall. We also know it is a fact from the Medicare Actuary that by providing very wealthy Americans with this tax break, you are going to take some years off of the life of the Medicare Program. Those are real facts.

So when I look at this deal, whoever negotiated this deal was clearly looking out for the very wealthiest in this country. That is where the facts lead.

Again, I don't know if President Trump is a good negotiator or a bad negotiator. What I do know is that if he negotiated this TrumpCare deal, he was negotiating on behalf of the millionaires and billionaires in his Cabinet. He was negotiating on behalf of the insurance companies that are now going to get a tax break for the multimillion-dollar bonuses they pay to the CEOs. The larger the bonus, the bigger the tax break under this bill. I know he

wasn't negotiating for everyday working Americans and certainly not for older Americans or Americans with disabilities. That is why the AARP and others are weighing in so strongly against this.

We are going to have a little more time to debate here in the Senate, apparently, than in the House, but I would hope we would send this through the regular order because it requires a thorough vetting of the facts, and the American people deserve that kind of transparency and accountability in this process. I am absolutely confident that when the American people get a good look at this deal, they will know it is a very bad deal for the country and for millions of Americans.

I hope we will get on with that process. I hope the bill will never arrive in the Senate. I hope the folks in the House will recognize that it is a bad deal for the country and go back to the drawing board because when I heard the mantra "repeal and replace" and when I heard President Trump say that replacement was going to be much better and cover more people for less cost, I think people took that seriously. Now when they actually take a look at TrumpCare, as it is emerging from the House, they see something very different. They see something that is, quote, wonderful for the 1 percent of Americans who are going to get a tax cut, but it is really lousy for everybody else in the country.

We need to defeat this charade. This is not a replacement. This is a fake. The American people are catching on quickly. That is why it is very important that we not try to rush this through, that we have an opportunity to discuss it in the light of day. I am absolutely confident that if we do the right thing in terms of a full democratic debate, TrumpCare will go down.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from Massachusetts.

Ms. WARREN. Mr. President, I rise today to urge my colleagues to reject this resolution to roll back accountability for the billions of dollars that are sent to States to help educate children.

When Congress updated the Elementary and Secondary Education Act in 2015, it was a bipartisan achievement. Republicans and Democrats came together on the 50th anniversary of that landmark civil rights law to rewrite it into what became the Every Student Succeeds Act.

When President Obama signed this K-12 legislation into law in December of that year, he called it a "Christmas miracle." It received 85 votes in the Senate. It was one of the most important pieces of bipartisan legislation passed in the last Congress.

It wasn't the bill I would have written, but it was a bipartisan compromise. It gave States and districts far more flexibility when it comes to improving their struggling public schools. At the same time, it also maintained critical civil rights and ac-

countability protections to ensure that when the Federal Government gives States billions of dollars to improve the education of their students, that money goes to the schools and students that need those Federal resources the most. It was a critical step toward making sure we are building a future not just for some of our kids but for all of our kids.

When Congress passes big, complex laws like the Every Student Succeeds Act, it always leaves some of the implementation details to the agency that has to enforce the law. That is why I fought hard to make sure the Department of Education had the tools it needs to write clarifying rules and guidelines to enforce the Every Student Succeeds Act. That was a condition of my vote and the votes of lots of other people. We won that fight. The authority to enforce the rules is right there in the law. It was debated in public, and it was part of the bipartisan agreement between Republicans and Democrats.

Last November, the Department of Education—after careful consultation with teachers, school leaders, State education leaders, and parents—issued new rules to enforce this law. Today, congressional Republicans are trying to take a sledgehammer to these new rules.

When these new rules were issued, everyone who works in education agreed that they were critical and necessary. Teachers were fine with the new rules. State education leaders were fine with the new rules. Civil rights leaders were fine with the new rules. Everyone was ready to get to work. Apparently, congressional Republicans do not care. Instead, they want to blow up these critically important accountability rules even though the people who work in or around public education did not ask them to do so. This makes no sense.

Groups that often disagree with each other over public education policies are united in their belief that this resolution is a dumb idea. It is opposed by teachers; civil rights organizations, such as the NAACP and the National Council of La Raza; and organizations representing students with disabilities, such as the National Center for Learning Disabilities. It is even opposed by the U.S. Chamber of Commerce because they know this resolution will only make it more difficult for States as they try to implement the new education law. And this resolution will undermine the work States are currently doing right now to improve their public schools with the new law.

Last week, many of these groups signed on to a letter that states: "This action will cause unnecessary confusion, disrupting the work in states and wasting time that we cannot afford to waste."

In fact, even conservative education policy experts at the Fordham Institute—a right-leaning educational policy think tank—argue that congressional Republicans should not swing a wrecking ball to these guidelines.

They identified over 20 provisions in these rules that actually provide more flexibility to States by clarifying ambiguous sections in the law, and they concluded: "Senate Republicans, then, should scrap their plan to use the Congressional Review Act to kill all of the accountability regulations outright."

Killing these new rules now would lead to chaos and confusion just when States, districts, and school leaders are beginning to implement this new K-12 education law. States have already spent months drafting their plans for complying. Eighteen States, including Massachusetts, intended to submit their implementation plans to the Department of Education next month. If this resolution passes, all of that work will be thrown into limbo.

These clarifying rules include important provisions that allow States to send additional Federal resources to struggling schools, whether or not those schools already receive Federal dollars; provisions that give States more flexibility in educating their English learners in the manner that best meets the needs of each individual student; provisions that ensure that parents have more information about how their child's public school is doing and sets clear guidelines with what States and districts must disclose to parents and when they must disclose it; and provisions that promote transparency by preventing States from manipulating their graduation rates or data on how much money they are investing in each student. These regulations were carefully crafted over the course of 1 year of input from teachers, school system leaders, and student advocates. Both Republicans and Democrats should support these provisions.

I think we all know what is going on here. Betsy DeVos is the new Secretary of Education. Congressional Republicans have decided they want to hand over the keys to her with no restrictions whatsoever. The resolutions we are debating today would give Secretary DeVos more freedom to push States in whatever direction she felt like. If you are a teacher in Tennessee or a principal in Massachusetts, you should be furious about that. Congress is about to scrap a year of hard work and a year of careful compromise in order to give Secretary DeVos a blank check.

It is a blank check for Betsy DeVos. This is the same Secretary of Education who has never attended a public school, never taught in a public school, and never led a public school. This is the same Secretary of Education who proved to the world, during her confirmation hearing, that she doesn't have a clue about public schools. This is the same Secretary of Education who still holds shady investments that could be hiding conflicts of interest. This is the same Secretary of Education who has used her vast fortune to advance her extreme privatization agenda. This is the same Secretary of Education whom Jeff Sessions and the

Vice President of the United States had to drag across the finish line in an unprecedented tie-breaking confirmation vote. She is the one to whom Senate Republicans want to give a blank check to figure out where she wants to drive public education—a blank check to push her radical privatization agenda.

States and school districts are planning for the next school year right now. They are figuring out how to implement this law and improve the education of kids as I speak. They are doing hero's work every day while Congress wastes time and creates more confusion.

Handing this law over to an Education Secretary with no experience in public education without any accountability rules to guide its implementation is an insult. It is an insult to teachers, an insult to school leaders, and an insult to families everywhere.

This is not a game. Congress should not be playing politics with the education of our children. Instead of disrupting the important work that States and districts are doing to educate our kids, Congress should get out of the way and let States finish what they have already started. Let them get to work. That is why I urge my colleagues to reject this resolution.

Thank you, Mr. President.

I yield the floor.

I suggest the absence of a quorum.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will call the roll.

The bill clerk proceeded to call the roll.

Mrs. SHAHEEN. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the order for the quorum call be rescinded.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

#### RUSSIA

Mrs. SHAHEEN. Mr. President, I come to the floor this afternoon following my colleagues, Senator MCCAIN and Senator CARDIN, to speak to the legislation that I am cosponsoring and that they have introduced to ramp up sanctions on Russia. I think it is important to emphasize that this is a strongly bipartisan legislative effort.

Indeed, for more than seven decades, Congress has stood strong on a bipartisan basis, first against the Soviet Union and now against Russian threats against the United States and our European allies. Working across the aisle in Congress, we have supported the NATO alliance. Beginning after World War II with the Marshall Plan and continuing to this day with the European Reassurance Initiative, we have helped to build the richest economies and the most robust democracies the world has ever seen, protected in large part in Western Europe by NATO.

Today we face new and unprecedented threats from an increasingly aggressive Russia. Russia continues to illegally occupy territory in Georgia and Ukraine. It is on the march in Syria, and it is building up its military presence and making threatening moves to-

ward the Baltic States and in the Balkans.

There is growing evidence that it is actively interfering to spread disinformation and manipulate the outcome of elections this year in France, Germany, and across Europe. In fact there is evidence to suggest that they were involved in the Brexit vote and in the Dutch referendum last year.

Right here in our own country, Russia has used brazen cyber attacks and other measures to aggressively interfere in our Presidential election last fall. This was an attack on our sovereignty, on our democracy, and on the American people, and it was unprecedented. It requires the strongest possible response, short of armed force, to demonstrate to Vladimir Putin that this behavior will not be tolerated and it must not happen again. That is exactly the purpose of these comprehensive sanctions.

I agree with Senator CARDIN, the ranking member on the Foreign Relations Committee, that the Foreign Relations Committee should play a pivotal leadership role in both our legislative and oversight capacities in pushing back against Russia's aggression in all its forms. By all means, this includes making the case that the skills and experience of our State Department and USAID professionals are more important than ever.

In Eastern Europe, in the Middle East, in Afghanistan, and all across the world, they are working to increase the resilience of our allies by strengthening democratic institutions, fostering the rule of law, and fighting corruption. These initiatives have played an indispensable role in helping the United States prevail in the Cold War, and they are every bit as important today as we oppose Russian aggression.

We had the opportunity in the Armed Services Committee to hear from an expert talking about Russia and about Russia's strategy. One of the things he pointed out is that, just as Russia is building up its military might, just as it is expanding its propaganda initiatives through television broadcasts like "Russia Today" and "Sputnik," it is also looking at how it can undermine Western democracies as a way to interrupt the transatlantic alliance—the alliance between the United States and Europe that has been so important to stability in the world for the last 70 years.

That is Russia's real goal. They want to undermine Europe. They want to undermine the West and the United States. One of the ways they are trying to do that is by disrupting our elections. We can't allow this kind of aggression to go unpunished. If we do, we will surely face further attacks from an emboldened Russia looking to disrupt our democracy. Indeed, I think this attack should be answered with the most punishing economic and financial sanctions that we can muster, and we need to work even harder to

shore up our European allies who are facing Russian aggression and interference.

As we look at the upcoming French and German elections, there is no doubt that Russia is trying to interfere with those elections, as well, with the goal of undermining our democracy. When one begins to mess around with our elections, they strike at the heart of a democracy that is the foundation of this country.

I commend Senator McCAIN and Senator CARDIN for introducing this bipartisan sanctions legislation, and I hope that Senators on both sides of the aisle will join us in passing these comprehensive sanctions against Russia.

I thank the Presiding Officer, and I yield the floor.

I suggest the absence of a quorum.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will call the roll.

The bill clerk proceeded to call the roll.

Mr. ROUNDS. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the order for the quorum call be rescinded.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

#### REMEMBERING JACK ROBINSON

Mr. ROUNDS. Mr. President, I rise today to commemorate the life and legacy of Jack Robinson, who passed away on March 1, 2017, in Pierre, SD, at the age of 92.

Jack dedicated his life to public service—first to his Nation in the U.S. military and later to thousands of students as a teacher in Pierre.

When Jack graduated from high school in 1942, he was awarded a scholarship to Yangton College, but instead of furthering his education, he answered the call of duty amidst World War II and enlisted in the U.S. Army.

After transferring from the infantry to the Army Air Corps, he completed navigation school and became a crew member on a B-17 bomber. He and his team were eventually sent overseas to England and completed 27 combat missions over Germany before being shot down on March 2, 1945. Shortly afterward, Jack returned home to South Dakota.

Throughout the rest of his life, he was a strong advocate for the military and a true patriot. With the stories he told and the love of country he shared, he showed what it meant to be a true American hero. For that, he affectionately adopted the nickname “Captain Jack.”

There are not enough words in a dictionary to describe what we owe to the men and women who fought in World War II to save our Nation and to save democracy for the world. Jack Robinson put his own dreams aside and put his own life in great danger for our country and for all of the future generations of Americans.

After World War II, Jack graduated from Yankton College and taught high school science at Highmore, SD, for 2 years. Then he earned his master's degree in biology from the University of

South Dakota. For the next 35 years, Jack was a teacher at Riggs High School in my hometown of Pierre. There, he created advanced biology and aeronautics programs for his students and inspired several young South Dakotans to become doctors. Dr. Brent Lindbloom of Pierre said his father and Jack Robinson were the reasons he became a doctor. “Mr. Robinson was a great teacher,” he said. “He taught us how to study and inspired us to pursue our dreams.”

I couldn't agree more.

As a teenager, Jack taught me navigational skills needed to properly fly an airplane, fueling a lifelong passion that continues today. As Jack would say, “you have to know the difference between compass course and compass heading.”

Over the years he taught many others navigational skills as well. But he didn't just teach young people how to fly in the skies. He was a tremendous role model for all of us and for all the students he taught.

As a bomber crew member, Jack defended our gift of democracy. As a teacher, he gave us what we needed to become responsible adults and pursue our own dreams. In 1994, Jack was inducted into the South Dakota Aviation Hall of Fame as a combat crew member. I can state that he was very proud of that moment. But more important than his many achievements as a war hero and as a teacher was his life as a husband, father, grandfather, and great-grandfather.

We are a better people because Jack touched so many lives with his knowledge, kindness, and passion for living. His loss is felt by countless South Dakotans.

With this, I welcome the opportunity to recognize and commemorate the life of this great public servant and personal role model of mine, Mr. Jack Robinson.

Thank you, Mr. President.

I yield the floor.

I suggest the absence of a quorum.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will call the roll.

The bill clerk proceeded to call the roll.

Mr. MURPHY. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the order for the quorum call be rescinded.

The PRESIDING OFFICER (Mr. TILLIS). Without objection, it is so ordered.

#### CIVIL RIGHTS AND EDUCATION

Mr. MURPHY. Mr. President, I want to talk about an upcoming CRA that will be on the floor potentially this week that would cancel out an important regulation that is designed to build upon this country's history of making sure there is a marriage between civil rights and education to make sure that children in this country, regardless of their race, regardless of their learning ability, regardless of their religion, regardless of their income, get an equal chance at education.

Frankly, the whole reason the Federal Government is involved in the question of education is due to civil rights. This used to be a purely local concern, and the Federal Government stepped into the question of local education because Black kids throughout the South were not getting an equal education. They were living in segregated schools and getting an education that was of far lesser quality. So the Federal Government has always been involved in education because it is a matter of civil rights.

I want to talk about this issue through the prism of one individual. I am going to call him James, but this is a true story—a story, frankly, that could be told millions of times over across the country.

James went to school in an urban district in Connecticut. He was a 10th grader. At the beginning of James's 10th grade year, he had a habit of walking out of class. In the middle of class, he would just get up and walk out after 10 or 15 or 20 minutes, and he would wander the halls of this big, urban high school until inevitably he was met by a security officer or a teacher or an administrator. They would bring him down to the office, and they would call his grandmother, as he lived with her. He would get suspended for a couple of days, and then he would come back.

It played out so often—this cycle of James walking out of class, being brought down to the principal's office, being suspended—that somewhere around the end of October, during his sophomore year, he had been out of school more days than he had been in school.

One day, though, James goes through this cycle again. He is in the hallway, and he runs into an assistant principal. He is sort of sick and tired of this story playing out over and over again. He raises his voice. He has some words. James has never hurt anybody in his life, no history of violence, but the assistant principal decides to call the police. The police come and they arrest James for disorderly conduct, essentially for having words with an assistant principal. Now James, at 16 years old, has a criminal record. At the time, he was treated as an adult in Connecticut, so he has an adult criminal record.

It turns out that James was walking out of class every day because he couldn't read, and he was mortified. He was embarrassed because he had been socially promoted through the years. He had a learning disability that was going untreated, and he was in the 10th grade with the ability to only read at an elementary school level. No wonder he was walking out of class every day. He literally couldn't follow along. It was embarrassing. He didn't want to be called on by the teacher so he left. Nobody ever figured that out until he got arrested and finally got a legal aid lawyer, who happened to be my wife, who identified his disability and the fact that it was being unaddressed.

The fact is, a big part of this story is tied up in the fact that James was Black, and he was a big kid. So the police got calls maybe because he appeared to be threatening in a way that he simply was not. I can say that because the data backs up the fact that Black kids and disabled kids are treated very differently in schools today. Wherever you are, whether in Connecticut, in North Carolina, or in California, Black kids—especially Black boys—are suspended and expelled at a rate that is twice that of their White peers for the exact same behavior. Take mouthing off to a teacher. When that happens, Black kids, Black students, are twice as likely to be suspended for mouthing off to a teacher than a White student.

James's story is not unique. It is not unique because it happens in every State across the country, and it is not just in suspension and expulsion rates, it is also in achievement rates as well. We know the statistics. The graduation rate for African-American students is 16 percent lower than their White peers. I can go down the line and tell you about the different story when it comes to achievement and treatment of African-American students as compared to White students.

Racism isn't gone in this country. It might not be overt. Sometimes it might not even be conscious, but it is still there. Discrimination against kids who are different, whether they be poor or disabled, didn't vanish. It is still all over.

JOHN LEWIS is a civil rights icon. We celebrate him every day, Republicans and Democrats, in the U.S. Congress. He got mercilessly beaten over the head simply because he wanted to vote. JOHN LEWIS is still alive, but you know what, so are the people who beat him. We are only a generation removed from an era of open, unapologetic racism in this country. To think that we don't need civil rights protections for kids any longer is to deny reality. Racism doesn't look the same as it used to. Discrimination against kids who are different isn't as overt as it used to be, but the data is the data. It is still there.

No Child Left Behind got a lot wrong, but one of the things it got right was that it shed a light on this disparate treatment, these disparate outcomes between Black students, Hispanic students, disabled students, and their peers, because it forced States—and this was a Republican and Democratic accomplishment at the time—it forced States to disaggregate results. So you had to look at how were disabled students doing, how were Black students doing, and if they weren't measuring up and if they weren't getting closer to the performance of their nondisabled or White peers, then you had to do something to turn those students around, turn their performance around.

Now, the part that No Child Left Behind got wrong is big and significant. Part of it is that it required every sin-

gle one of those kids to hit the 100-percent proficiency mark, when progress is important to measure as well. It also told States exactly what to do to turn around the experiences of those kids. It is not the same in Connecticut as it is in North Carolina, and it is not the same in an urban district as it is in a suburban district. So when we got together on this floor and passed, in a bipartisan way, the new Elementary and Secondary Education Act, we did something really important. We preserved those requirements to disaggregate results for Black kids and for Hispanic kids and for kids with disabilities, but then we left it up to States to decide what proficiency is, and we left it up to States as to how they would turn around the experience for these kids if they weren't meeting those State-set goals. We gave an enormous amount of discretion and flexibility to States, but we preserved the basic expectation that our education policy was still going to be civil rights policy: Pay attention to how those vulnerable populations with a history of discrimination levied against them performed and require States to pay attention to the interventions.

That was a bipartisan achievement, and when we did it, we knew the regulation was going to be needed because, as with many education statutes, they are very vague. Republicans and Democrats understood that there was going to have to be a regulation to provide some clarity to States on how you build these locally driven accountability systems.

So the regulation we are talking about here today was not one of these that came out of left field. It was not one of these regulations that was political in nature; no, it flows from a bipartisan act that preserved accountability requirements for kids.

It is important for a variety of reasons. One, it is important because there are some really vague terms in the statute that do need clarification. For instance, one of the things we voted for, Republicans and Democrats, is we voted to say you have to show that you are providing improvement for African-American students, let's say, and if they are not showing continuous improvement, then you have to have a turnaround plan. By the way, that turnaround plan is totally yours to decide; no sanctions from the Federal Government if it is not X turnaround plan or Y turnaround plan. That is the old law. The new law says it is yours to decide.

"Continuous improvement" is a super vague term. It is one of those obvious terms that has to have some regulatory guardrails put around it because what if the State said "continuous improvement" is improvement over 20 years. Well, kids come in and out of schools in 2 or 3 or 4 years and a 20-year period of looking at a particular subgroup's performance is meaningless to kids.

So the regulation says continuous improvement means 2 years; look at

how a kid does over 2 years. And then it says, if 2 years doesn't work for you, you can make it longer but just tell us why. That is an important protection, and it still preserves enormous flexibility for States.

States want this regulation because it also gives them other types of flexibilities. An example is, when you are looking at performance, the statute suggests that you can have students who are meeting goal or students who are not meeting goal. The regulation recognizes that is, frankly, a really arbitrary way to look at performance. So the statute says: Yes, that is what the regulation says. The statute says: Meeting goal and not meeting goal, but you can get extra credit for students who are close to meeting goal, who have shown growth. You can get credit for students who are way above goal, your high-achieving students. You don't have to measure your schools just based on how many students meet goal. That is flexibility States want, that they likely don't have without the regulation.

Another example, for English language learners, proficiency goals should vary based on where you started. If you start here with no English skills, then your proficiency target should be different than if you started with a pretty advanced understanding of the language. The statute just says you have to have a proficiency goal. It is unclear whether you can have different ones for different levels of learners. The regulation makes it clear: Give States that flexibility.

So that is why States didn't ask for this CRA. This is different than these other CRAs. States didn't ask for this CRA. All of the educational groups we listened to—teachers, superintendents, principals—they weighed in on this regulation. They didn't love every piece of it, but they were ready to implement it. None of these groups were coming up to the Congress asking for this regulation to be withdrawn. Would they have liked it to be fixed or tailored? Sure. But here is what they understood, and here is why I am really concerned.

Secretary DeVos could fix the things she doesn't like or Senator ALEXANDER doesn't like through the regular notice and comment period. I think there is 80 percent of this regulation that everybody agrees on, that just dots the i's and crosses the t's on a bipartisan commitment to accountability, and maybe there is 20 percent or 10 percent that Senator ALEXANDER and some other Members think goes a little bit too far, but when you pass a CRA, you don't allow for a regulation to be passed in the future that is substantially similar to the entirety of the regulation. The courts aren't going to look, or, frankly, even know, what parts of the regulation you didn't like and the 80 percent of the regulation you wanted to preserve.

The Department of Education can't pass anything that is similar to this

ever again. So one of the things the regulation says is that you get a 1-year delay because it is just too quick to come up with accountability systems for this coming school year. That is gone. When this CRA passes, every school district in the Nation has to develop an accountability system for this calendar year because without the regulation, you don't have that flexibility.

So what makes me, frankly, so disturbed about this CRA is that it could happen another way, which would preserve the pieces of the civil rights protections that all of us agree on, which is the majority of the regulation. To my mind, it violated the spirit of our agreement when we passed this law. Here was a really amazing achievement; that we were able to rewrite the No Child Left Behind law—essentially repeal it and replace it with something better—that Democrats and Republicans could agree upon. In my mind, that agreement was predicated upon the Department being able to enforce maybe the most important part of the law for big constituency groups in this country—the accountability section, the civil rights protections.

By passing this CRA, we are essentially making it impossible for any regulation ever again to be passed to implement the accountability sections and the civil rights protections in this law. Why? Because you can't pass anything that is substantially similar—substantially similar to the parts you like, substantially similar to the parts you don't like. This isn't like these other CRAs where Republicans didn't like any part of it, where Republicans didn't see any need for the regulation to go forward. This is different. We agree on 80 percent of this one, but the 80 percent is likely gone by passing this.

I guess part of what disturbs me here is that we worked, locked arm in arm, in passing this law. I really do believe that by passing this CRA, Republican leadership—HELP leadership—is violating the agreement we had to make sure this law went into force and effect in the way we all intended.

It happened in the context of the Health, Education, Labor, and Pensions Committee that isn't working this year like it used to work. I have such great respect for the chairman and the ranking member of that committee. They pulled off some big bipartisan wins during the time of their tenure, including the Workforce Investment Act, the rewrite of the No Child Left Behind Act, and some other smaller wins that people didn't necessarily think as much about, and leading up to the end of last year, the passage of a major new commitment to reforming mental illness and mental health in this country.

That spirit of bipartisanship, which was present in the HELP Committee in a way that it wasn't present in other committees, is disappearing before our eyes. We were mad that we only got 5 minutes to question Betsy DeVos be-

cause it felt like the committee was hiding her from public view. Democrats were asking for more time to ask more questions, and we didn't get it. That rarely happens in that committee, where the minority party is just asking to be heard and is shut down.

We begged for the CRA not to come before this body because there was another way to get it done that didn't violate the spirit of our agreement around the rewrite of the No Child Left Behind law, but we were denied in that request. Now we are voting on a CRA that is potentially going to be devastating not just for kids out there who need protection but also for States that want this flexibility.

Finally, we are on a schedule, according to the majority leader, that is going to bring a healthcare bill that will rewrite the rules for one-sixth of the American economy to the floor of the Senate without any debate in the Health, Education, Labor, and Pensions Committee, without a single hearing on the bill, without a markup, and without any ability for amendment.

I listened for 6 years to my Republican friends tell me that the healthcare bill, or the Affordable Care Act, was rammed through Congress and that the biggest problem was the fact that it was done outside of the public view for expediency's sake. Now, I was there in the House of Representatives, and let me express the unbelievable irony of those complaints now that there will be no process for the committees to consider the replacement to the Affordable Care Act.

The House and the Senate had hundreds—hundreds—of meetings and hearings. The HELP Committee alone—I don't have the numbers in front of me—considered hundreds of amendments and adopted over 100 Republican amendments in the markup process. The Senate's session was the second longest in the history of the Senate, in for more than 20 days debating that bill. The reason there was so much tempest out in the American public over the Affordable Care Act was because it was open for debate for so long.

The Finance Committee had a full process. The HELP Committee had a full process. The Ways and Means Committee had a full process. The Energy and Commerce Committee had a full process.

None of that is happening here. This bill is being jammed through, as we speak, the Ways and Means and the Energy and Commerce Committees. This bill is going to be jammed onto the floor, perhaps without any committee process, in the Senate. The target is from introduction Monday to passage in the House in 3 weeks and perhaps just a few more weeks before it passes the Senate. So spare me the complaints about the Affordable Care Act being rushed into place when this process is going to make that look laborious in comparison.

What pains me is not just this CRA, which is unnecessary, but it doesn't have to happen this way. What pains me is a committee process that when I got here had a reputation for being truly bipartisan, for being one of the more functional, if not the most functional, committee processes. That is being blown up most significantly by the rush job—the rush job on the repeal and replacement of the Affordable Care Act, which nobody in the American public is going to have enough time to look at it and see it.

I ask my colleagues one more time to reconsider their votes on this CRA. We are at our best when we come together around the idea that every kid in this country should have a chance at a quality education, no matter what color their skin is, no matter what their learning ability is. I know my colleagues have a couple problems with this regulation. I get it. But by passing this CRA, the regulation is gone and never coming back, and the States that want the flexibility, that are begging for the flexibility, won't get it. It will just be an unworkable section of the bill. A section that was supposed to be bipartisan now fundamentally won't work because we can't get a regulation passed that is at all substantially similar to the good parts or to the bad parts.

This body is at its best when we stand together—Republicans and Democrats—and say that no matter what you look like, no matter how well you learn, no matter how much money you have, you get a quality education. We did that when we voted together on ESSA, and we are going back on that bipartisan commitment by passing a CRA that is unnecessary. As to the bad stuff you don't like, it can be gone in a matter of months by a regular process of notice and comment in the Department of Education.

This is part of a disturbing new trend line in this committee toward partisanship and away from a history of commitment to our kids—Republican and Democrat.

I yield the floor.

I suggest the absence of a quorum.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will call the roll.

The senior assistant legislative clerk proceeded to call the roll.

Mr. McCONNELL. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the order for the quorum call be rescinded.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

#### ORDER OF PROCEDURE

Mr. McCONNELL. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that following leader remarks on Thursday, March 9, the Senate resume consideration of H.J. Res. 57, with the time equally divided in the usual form until 12 noon, and that at noon, the Senate vote on passage of the resolution with no intervening action or debate. I further ask that, notwithstanding the provisions of rule XXII, the Senate then resume executive session for the consideration of

Executive Calendar No. 18, and that the cloture vote on the nomination occur at 1:45 p.m.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

#### MORNING BUSINESS

##### REMEMBERING THE SOLDIERS OF 2ND BATTALION, 131ST FIELD ARTILLERY REGIMENT

Mr. CORNYN. Mr. President, this week, we remember the brave men of Texas who gave so much to preserve freedom in the Pacific and survived the greatest horrors of World War II. Soldiers of 2nd Battalion, 131st Field Artillery Regiment from Camp Bowie, TX, a Texas National Guard unit, were fighting alongside Australian forces on Java, an island in Indonesia, against invading Japanese forces. On March 8, 1942 the Americans and their Australian allies were captured by the Japanese. A report was never filed by the Japanese to identify the captured unit. As a result, the Texas soldiers had disappeared and were dubbed “the Lost Battalion.”

They were combined with survivors of the USS *Houston*, CA-30, which had been sunk in the Battle of Sunda Strait on March 1, 1942, and dispersed to POW labor camps located in Burma, Thailand, and Japan to work as slave laborers. They worked on the Burma-Siam Death Railway, building a railroad through the jungle and into the coal mines, docks, and shipyards in Japan and other Southeast Asian countries. For 42 months, the men of 2nd Battalion, 131st Field Artillery and the USS *Houston* suffered together through humiliation, degradation, physical and mental torture, starvation, and horrible tropical diseases, with no medication.

Five hundred and thirty-two soldiers of the battalion, along with 371 survivors of the USS *Houston* were taken prisoner. As many as 163 soldiers died in captivity, and of those, 133 are estimated to have died working on the railroad.

In August of 1945, after 42 months of captivity and forced labor, the survivors of 2nd Battalion, 131st Field Artillery Regiment and the survivors of the USS *Houston* were returned to the United States. March 8, 2017, marks the 75th year since their capture on the island of Java, and these soldiers deserve to be remembered for their heroic service and sacrifices in the Pacific theater of battle.

##### TRIBUTE TO DR. ROBERT BACKUS

Mr. LEAHY. Mr. President, today I am honored to recognize a Vermont treasure, Dr. Robert Backus of Grace Cottage Hospital, who is retiring after nearly four decades of dedicated service to the rural community of Townshend, VT.

Dr. Backus, or “Dr. B” as his patients often call him, is a natural heal-

er. He discovered his passion for medical sciences as a young hunter. After serving with the Peace Corps in Brazil, he traveled to Australia to complete a medical internship and his residency. Years later, while on a trek across country from California, Dr. Backus found himself meandering along the winding roads of Vermont’s Route 30, and he discovered the place he continues to call home today. The people of Townshend are glad he never left.

After settling in Vermont, Dr. Backus went on to complete his premedical studies at the University of Massachusetts and, later, Dartmouth College. He then received his doctorate in medicine from the University of Vermont in Burlington. Soon after, Dr. Backus took a job working as deputy to Dr. Carlos Otis, the revered founder of Vermont’s Grace Cottage Hospital, one of the State’s leading rural providers.

Dr. Backus is perhaps most well-known for always being there for his patients, even if they are admitted to a different hospital. He is also known for his strong commitment to the community. For example, each year, Dr. Backus dedicates his time to collecting items for the Grace Cottage Fair, an event that supports the work and patients of the hospital. He also enjoys singing in the West River Valley Chorus with his wife, Carol.

Dr. Backus remains committed to staying active in his community after retirement, and as a grandfather to six, he is also looking forward to spending more time with his family.

I am proud to honor Dr. Backus’s commitment to our State, and to the health and well-being of Vermonters. I know we will continue to see great things from him, and I wish him the very best as he enters a well-deserved retirement.

##### CRA DISAPPROVAL OF BLM PLANNING 2.0 RULE

Mr. UDALL. Mr. President, yesterday, the Senate approved H.J. Res. 44, a joint resolution of disapproval under the Congressional Review Act, CRA, that overturned the Bureau of Land Management’s resource management planning rule, commonly referred to as the planning 2.0 rule. I oppose this misguided revocation of a rule that would have allowed greater public involvement in the land-use planning process, increased government transparency, and improved the efficiency in making sustainable multiple use decisions for our public lands.

The BLM is responsible for administering 245 million acres, or over 10 percent of the total area of the United States, and 700 million acres, or 30 percent, of the Nation’s mineral estate. The majority of BLM lands are in the 11 western States and Alaska.

Across the West, the economy has changed significantly in recent decades. From 1990 to 2010, the population in the West grew by 36 percent, and the

economy of the West has grown faster than any other region in the country. As new people and new businesses have moved West, demands on public lands for outdoor recreation, hunting, fishing, tourism, conservation, and renewable energy development have been increasing. These demands have the potential to lead to conflicts with uses such as grazing, timber, mining, and oil and gas extraction.

The planning 2.0 rule represented a new approach to addressing increasingly complex challenges on public lands and balancing what are competing uses and, quite frankly, at times competing values for the use of our public lands. Planning 2.0 was the first update of the BLM’s planning regulations in 34 years. It included tools to help local land managers respond to these new challenges and the changing needs of western communities.

Under the BLM’s 1983 planning regulations, the BLM’s planning process has been far too slow. State, local, and tribal governments and the public have been frustrated with the BLM’s inability to complete resource management plans that support key infrastructure projects like pipelines, utility corridors, oil and gas leasing areas, and other management designations. It takes an average of 8 years to complete a resource management plan, and the public is provided few opportunities for input. By the time a plan is completed, it is almost already out of date. Since public involvement doesn’t occur until nearly the end of the planning process, new information provided near the end can require revision and cause further delay. Litigation also can stall the process and add significantly more time and costs.

Nullifying planning 2.0 through CRA disapproval permanently forces the BLM to use a planning process that wastes taxpayer money and is inefficient at best.

Planning 2.0 provided earlier and more frequent opportunities for public involvement as part of the new planning assessment step. By inviting State, local, and tribal governments and the public to share information and participate in developing alternatives before the draft resource management plan could be published, planning 2.0 made it possible to discover the issues and potential conflicts and work out solutions before huge investments of time and labor were expended. Early involvement and collaboration with the public and all stakeholders made the planning process more efficient and effective.

Under planning 2.0, the formal planning process remained largely unchanged: a draft environmental impact statement and a draft plan were still required, but with an expanded public comment period, from 90 days to 100 days. Draft plan amendments are often less complex, and so the minimum comment period was reduced from 90 days to 60 days. The rule provided opportunities to extend any comment period as necessary.



Planning 2.0 preserved and enhanced partnerships with State, local, and tribal governments in the planning process. The rule maintained the coordination and consistency requirements, and it recognized the special roles of State, local, and tribal governments, affording opportunities to participate side-by-side with the BLM as cooperating agencies. The final planning 2.0 rule took meaningful steps to accommodate requests from States and local governments to improve the planning process and to ensure governors were able to raise concerns and fully engage in the planning process, as required by the Federal Lands Policy and Management Act.

As vice chair of the Senate Committee on Indian Affairs, I closely review Federal actions that affect native people and Indian Country. Under planning 2.0, the right of federally recognized tribes to government-to-government consultation was clearly enumerated and protected. The BLM worked extensively to make sure the new planning process was more inclusive. Planning 2.0 recognized the value of the knowledge, history, and culture that tribes bring to the planning effort. By formalizing the tribal consultation role and providing early and more frequent opportunities for tribes to provide input, the BLM had taken an important step to ensure Indian Country was able to be fully engaged in the process. Repealing planning 2.0 through the CRA now risks ignoring the concerns of tribes in favor of commercial interests and their lobbyists in Washington, DC.

Pressures on BLM lands have increased in scale and complexity, and planning 2.0 encouraged the collection and use of high-quality data. It encouraged flexibility to identify a planning area boundary that reflects the resource issues. By looking at larger landscapes, local offices could have collaborated where there are shared resource issues and could have reduced conflicts and litigation for large-scale projects. Planning 2.0 would have enabled the BLM to set clear goals and allowed local offices to work together on landscape-wide planning where resource issues span multiple administrative jurisdictions.

The rule identified important corridors for wildlife and critical habitats early in the planning process so that those important areas could be managed and conserved in balance with other uses and development decisions. Working across boundaries is especially important to tackle wildfire prevention and eradication of invasive species, which are degrading our public lands and placing neighboring private lands at risk of harm. Efficient and collaborative planning is desperately needed to approve infrastructure projects, pipelines, and energy transmission corridors that are stalled under the current planning process. Eliminating planning 2.0 reinstates a cumbersome and inefficient planning process that increases burdens on industries and the public.

Opponents of the planning 2.0 rule mischaracterized the rule as a last minute “midnight rule” that excluded public comment. This is simply not true. The planning 2.0 initiative went through a transparent rulemaking process over 2 and a half years. The BLM responded to over 3,000 public comments on the draft rule and made critical changes in the final rule. Congress held two hearings on planning 2.0, and the BLM incorporated that information before publishing the final rule. The BLM conducted extensive public outreach through public meetings, webinars, an extended public comment period, and input from a broad spectrum of the public that resulted in significant revisions to the final rule.

However, the CRA resolution disapproving planning 2.0 was accomplished without public hearings and without transparency. Management of our public lands will now revert back to a process that gives commercial interest greater power and the public less opportunity for meaningful involvement.

Opponents of planning 2.0 expressed concern that emphasizing landscape-scale planning could result in the primacy of national objectives over State and local objectives. This is not true. Planning 2.0 did not centralize decisionmaking in Washington, DC, or dilute local control of the planning process. The rule actually allowed for more local community involvement and preserved the priority status for local governments and states in land use planning. Increasing the opportunity for public voices helped develop plans that met the increasingly diverse needs of western communities. Further, the rule did not require all resource management plans to be multistate landscapes. The rule provided the process for planning at larger landscape-scales when it made sense given the resources involved.

The use of the Congressional Review Act to revoke planning 2.0 is a reckless tactic. Specific concerns could and should have been addressed through the regular rulemaking process or targeted legislation by Congress instead. Under the CRA, once Congress passes a resolution of disapproval, the BLM is prohibited from writing a new rule that is “substantially the same” without additional legislative action. As a result, many of the provisions of planning 2.0 that improved the planning process cannot be enacted or proposed again without express congressional approval.

Secretary Zinke has now been confirmed and should have been given the opportunity to consider revising planning 2.0 and making any necessary changes. With passage of H.J. Res. 44, Secretary Zinke will face considerable legal uncertainty, and his authority to reformulate a new planning rule will be limited substantially. This resolution should have been rejected and the new administration given the opportunity to reformulate planning 2.0 and to

make sure the public continued to have a voice in decisions that affect their way of life.

#### KINGSPORT CENTENNIAL

Mr. ALEXANDER. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent to have printed in the RECORD a copy of the Tennessee General Assembly’s proclamation recognizing the city of Kingsport, TN, centennial celebration.

There being no objection, the material was ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

#### KINGSPORT CENTENNIAL

Whereas, it is fitting that the members of this legislative body should pause in their deliberations to recognize and honor those venerable communities of this State that are marking special occasions in their histories; and

Whereas, the new city of Kingsport was incorporated in 1917, using the historical name of a nearby town that was previously incorporated in 1822 but lost its charter after the Civil War; and

Whereas, Kingsport is the first thoroughly diversified, professionally planned, and privately financed city in twentieth-century America; and

Whereas, Kingsport was the first city in Tennessee, and one of the first in the nation, to adopt the “model city charter” establishing a city manager form of government; and

Whereas, Kingsport was produced by the marriage of New South philosophy and Progressivism, born at a time when capitalists turned their attention to Southern Appalachia; and

Whereas, the seeds planted in 1917 grew to become the corporate headquarters of Eastman, a Fortune 300 company with a significant global presence that has provided economic opportunity for generations of Tennesseans; and

Whereas, early founders coined the term “Kingsport Spirit” to describe the work ethic, can-do attitude, and caring culture that are still widely prevalent today; and

Whereas, Kingsport continues to be a leader in innovation and collaboration to redefine the economic future of Tennessee and Tennesseans; and

Whereas, on this milestone occasion, it is fitting that we recognize and honor the city of Kingsport and its residents: Now, therefore,

I, Randy McNally, Speaker of the Senate of the One Hundred Tenth General Assembly of the State of Tennessee, at the request of and in conjunction with Senator Jon Lundberg, do hereby proclaim that we honor and commend the fine citizens of Kingsport as they celebrate their city’s centennial and extend to them our best wishes for continued success and prosperity in the future. Proclaimed in Nashville, Tennessee, on this the 13th day of February 2017.

#### TRIBUTE TO JOHN MEDINGER

Ms. BALDWIN. Mr. President, today I wish to honor John Medinger on his retirement from Federal and public service. John has dedicated his career to improving the lives of individuals in the La Crosse community and across the State of Wisconsin, most recently as my southwestern Wisconsin regional representative. I am so pleased to celebrate John’s legacy of dedicated public service and positive social change.

John was born in La Crosse, WI, and has been the community's strongest advocate ever since. He graduated from Aquinas High School and went on to receive his bachelor's and master's degrees from the University of Wisconsin-La Crosse.

John's public service career began in 1972 with his work at Volunteers in Service to America, VISTA to combat poverty and racial inequality in Virginia. During his time in Virginia, John developed a passion for social justice that guided his future work as a public servant.

In 1976, John was elected to represent the 95th district in the Wisconsin State Legislature, where he ultimately served as assistant majority leader of the assembly. As a State representative, John became known for fighting domestic abuse. He authored one of Wisconsin's first domestic violence bills to create safe houses for victims and worked with Wisconsin police departments to make combating domestic abuse a top priority. He was also known for his early leadership on gay rights issues, fighting for marriage equality, and proudly participating in La Crosse's first PRIDE Fest.

I have known few public servants as dedicated as John in serving the people he represents. He embodies the true meaning of public service. No request was too small for his devoted attention. In fact, John was famous for coming to work on Monday after a weekend of local events with a fist full of paper scraps covered in scribbled notes from people he ran into, describing their concerns. John remembered every one of those concerns as he advocated for his constituents on the assembly floor. During a time of increasing partisanship, he had a knack for bringing opposing sides together in the interest of bettering the lives of Wisconsinites.

After 16 years, John left the State legislature. Although he claimed his departure was to get away from long legislative speeches, it was clear he wanted to be closer to the people he cared so much about in his hometown. Unable to stay out of public service for long, John announced his campaign for mayor in the Spring of 1997. As mayor of La Crosse, John adhered to his fundamental belief that he was there to serve all residents of La Crosse—not just those who supported him. Guided by his VISTA experience, John created the city's first anti-racism task force and encouraged people of color to run for local office. He is especially well-loved by the African-American and Hmong communities in La Crosse.

Three U.S. Senators, myself included, had the privilege of having John represent us in southwestern Wisconsin. Although times have changed and technology has advanced—much to John's chagrin—his knowledge, dedication, and connections are irreplaceable.

John has taught those lucky enough to have worked with him what it means to be a true representative of the people: take your work—but not

yourself—seriously, don't hold a grudge, keep your word, and, above all, put constituents first. I will miss John a great deal, but I am delighted to wish him and his wife Dee the very best in this new chapter.

#### ADDITIONAL STATEMENTS

##### REMEMBERING LIEUTENANT GENERAL HAROLD "HAL" GREGORY MOORE, JR.

• Mr. PERDUE. Mr. President, today I mourn the loss of LTG Harold "Hal" Gregory Moore, Jr., and to honor his life and memory as one of Georgia's great citizens and military heroes.

Having served in the U.S. Army for 32 years, Lieutenant General Moore was known for valiantly and courageously protecting his fellow Americans during the Korean and Vietnam wars and for always leading by example.

He is perhaps best known for leading the 1st Battalion, 7th Cavalry Regiment in the first major battle against North Vietnamese forces in the Ia Drang Valley on November 14, 1965. During that 4-day battle—which would set the tone for the entire conflict—then-Lieutenant Colonel Moore kept the promise he had made to his men: that he would be the first to set foot on the battlefield, the last to step off, and that, dead or alive, he would leave no man behind. For his leadership and dedication to his men at Ia Drang, he was awarded the Distinguished Service Cross for valor.

Lieutenant General Moore passed away on February 10, 2017, leaving behind 5 children and 11 grandchildren. He was buried with his wife of 55 years, Julia Compton Moore, at the Main Post Cemetery in Fort Benning, GA. His funeral was attended by more than 500 people, showcasing the extent to which his service, sacrifice, and leadership touched the lives of countless others.

We will forever remember and forever aspire to live our lives in the spirit of selflessness, bravery, kindness, and compassion with which Lieutenant General Moore led his. •

##### REMEMBERING CARMEN DELGADO VOTAW

• Mr. VAN HOLLEN. Mr. President, I wish to pay tribute to a distinguished woman from the State of Maryland. Carmen Delgado Votaw, who passed away on February 18, 2017, was a civil rights pioneer, a public servant, a storyteller, and a beloved community leader.

Ms. Votaw was born on September 29, 1935, in Humacao, PR. She studied at the University of Puerto Rico and graduated from American University in Washington, DC, with a bachelor of arts in international studies. She was subsequently awarded an honorary doctorate in humanities by Hood College in Frederick, MD.

Ms. Votaw was appointed by President Jimmy Carter to serve as cochair of the National Advisory Committee on Women. She served as president of the Interamerican Commission of Women of the Organization of American States in 1979–80. The first president of that body, she remains just one of two women from the United States to have served as the commission's president.

During her career, Ms. Votaw travelled to more than 80 countries and met with more than 50 heads of state. She was a member of the U.S. delegation to the International Women's Year conference, attending conferences in Mexico City, Copenhagen, Nairobi and Beijing.

Ms. Votaw was chief of staff for Puerto Rico's Resident Commissioner Jaime B. Fuster from 1985–91. As the first Hispanic female chief of staff for a Member of Congress, she worked to address the challenges facing 3.5 million Puerto Ricans living on the island and to build a strong network for women in the Federal Government. After leaving the U.S. House of Representatives, she was involved with the Girl Scouts of the USA, United Way of America, and the Alliance for Children and Families.

Ms. Votaw was an author of a number of publications on women, including "Puerto Rican Women: Mujeres Puertorriquenas," "Notable American Women," "Libro de Oro," and "To Ourselves Be True." These stories highlight the wonderful accomplishments of women, particularly Hispanic women, who led remarkable lives and serve as role models for younger women.

As a stalwart defender of civil rights for diverse populations, especially Hispanics, Ms. Votaw received the Hispanic Heritage Award for Education, the Mexican American Women's Primeras Award, and numerous awards from NASA, FEW, and national and local civic organizations.

Ms. Votaw served on the boards of directors of numerous women's organizations, including the National Conference of Puerto Rican Women, which she served as national president and president of the DC chapter, the Overseas Education Fund of the League of Women's Voters, the Girl Scouts of the USA, the International Girl Guides, the National Women's Political Caucus and its Appointments Coalition, the Mid-Atlantic Equity Center, and the National Coalition for Women and Girls in Education. She was also active with the Congressional Hispanic Caucus Institute, the Gala Hispanic Theatre, and the Maryland Women's Heritage Center, and she was a longtime member of the Council on Foreign Relations.

In 1992, Ms. Votaw was inducted into the Maryland Women's Hall of Fame for her numerous contributions to the community. In addition, she was recognized by the National Women's History Project for Distinguished Lifetime Achievement in 2014.

Ms. Votaw died on February 18, 2017. She is survived by her husband of more

than 50 years, Gregory B. Votaw; three children, Stephen G. Votaw of Arlington, VA, Michael A. and Liz Votaw of Potomac, MD, and Lisa Votaw and Brian Olson of Steamboat Springs, CO; and six grandchildren—Daniel Votaw, Alexandra Votaw, Anna Votaw, Michael Todd Votaw, Taylor Delgado Olson, and Abby Olson.

Ms. Votaw's extraordinary and transformational contributions to our State, Nation, and world will have an impact on the lives of girls, women, and families for generations to come. Her vision of inclusivity and creating opportunities for women broke barriers and shattered institutional societal stigmas that prevented women from achieving their dreams. Ms. Votaw lived a life of extraordinary accomplishment, and we owe her a tremendous debt of gratitude for her outstanding work in increasing equality and opportunity throughout the world. I ask my colleagues to join me in remembering Carmen Delgado Votaw and in expressing our deepest condolences to her family and countless friends.●

#### MESSAGE FROM THE HOUSE

At 10:10 a.m., a message from the House of Representatives, delivered by Mr. Novotny, one of its reading clerks, announced that the House has passed the following bill, without amendment:

S. 442. An act to authorize the programs of the National Aeronautics and Space Administration, and for other purposes.

The message also announced that the House has passed the following bills, in which it requests the concurrence of the Senate:

H.R. 375. An act to designate the Federal building and United States courthouse located at 719 Church Street in Nashville, Tennessee, as the "Fred D. Thompson Federal Building and United States Courthouse".

H.R. 1174. An act to provide a lactation room in public buildings.

H.R. 1362. An act to name the Department of Veterans Affairs community-based outpatient clinic in Pago Pago, American Samoa, the Faleomavaega Eni Fa'aua'a Hunkin VA Clinic.

#### MEASURES REFERRED

The following bills were read the first and the second times by unanimous consent, and referred as indicated:

H.R. 1174. An act to provide a lactation room in public buildings; to the Committee on Environment and Public Works.

H.R. 1362. An act to name the Department of Veterans Affairs community-based outpatient clinic in Pago Pago, American Samoa, the Faleomavaega Eni Fa'aua'a Hunkin VA Clinic; to the Committee on Veterans' Affairs.

#### INTRODUCTION OF BILLS AND JOINT RESOLUTIONS

The following bills and joint resolutions were introduced, read the first and second times by unanimous consent, and referred as indicated:

By Mr. HELLER (for himself and Mr. TESTER):

S. 563. A bill to amend the Flood Disaster Protection Act of 1973 to require that certain buildings and personal property be covered by flood insurance, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Banking, Housing, and Urban Affairs.

By Mr. MARKEY (for himself and Mr. LEE):

S. 564. A bill to repeal debt collection amendments made by the Bipartisan Budget Act of 2015, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation.

By Mrs. FISCHER (for herself, Mr. GARDNER, Mr. GRASSLEY, and Mr. CRAPO):

S. 565. A bill to amend title 31, United States Code, to provide for transparency of payments made from the Judgment Fund; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Ms. CANTWELL (for herself and Mrs. MURRAY):

S. 566. A bill to withdraw certain land in Okanogan County, Washington, to protect the land, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Energy and Natural Resources.

By Ms. HEITKAMP:

S. 567. A bill to amend the Home Owners' Loan Act to allow Federal savings associations to elect to operate as national banks, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Banking, Housing, and Urban Affairs.

By Mr. BROWN (for himself, Ms. COLLINS, Mr. NELSON, and Mrs. CAPITO):

S. 568. A bill to amend title XVIII of the Social Security Act to count a period of receipt of outpatient observation services in a hospital toward satisfying the 3-day inpatient hospital requirement for coverage of skilled nursing facility services under Medicare; to the Committee on Finance.

By Ms. CANTWELL (for herself, Mr. BURR, Mr. WYDEN, Mrs. FEINSTEIN, Mr. SANDERS, Mr. TESTER, Ms. STABENOW, Mr. HEINRICH, Mr. MANCHIN, Mr. FRANKEN, Mr. MARKEY, Ms. HIRONO, Mr. MERKLEY, Mr. SCHATZ, Ms. KLOBUCHAR, Ms. BALDWIN, Mr. BENNETT, Mr. CARDIN, Mr. CASEY, Mrs. GILLIBRAND, Mrs. SHAHEEN, and Mr. COONS):

S. 569. A bill to amend title 54, United States Code, to provide consistent and reliable authority for, and for the funding of, the Land and Water Conservation Fund to maximize the effectiveness of the Fund for future generations, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Energy and Natural Resources.

By Mr. THUNE (for himself and Mr. SCHATZ):

S. 570. A bill to improve the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration's weather research through a focused program of investment on affordable and attainable advances in observational, computing, and modeling capabilities to support substantial improvement in weather forecasting and prediction of high impact weather events, to expand commercial opportunities for the provision of weather data, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation.

By Mr. PERDUE (for himself and Mr. ISAkson):

S. 571. A bill to authorize the sale of certain National Forest System land in the State of Georgia; to the Committee on Agriculture, Nutrition, and Forestry.

By Mr. BURR (for himself, Ms. CANTWELL, and Mr. TILLIS):

S. 572. A bill to require the Secretary of Commerce to study the coverage gaps of the Next Generation Weather Radar of the National Weather Service and to develop a plan for improving radar coverage and hazardous weather detection and forecasting, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation.

By Mr. PETERS (for himself, Mr. GRAHAM, Mr. CORNYN, Ms. STABENOW, Mr. COCHRAN, Mr. CASEY, Mr. BLUNT, Ms. BALDWIN, Mrs. MCCASKILL, Mrs. CAPITO, Mr. WARNER, Mr. RUBIO, Ms. HEITKAMP, Mr. MERKLEY, Mr. HATCH, Mrs. GILLIBRAND, Ms. COLLINS, Ms. HARRIS, Mr. NELSON, Mr. KATNE, and Mr. CASSIDY):

S. 573. A bill to establish the National Criminal Justice Commission; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. MARKEY (for himself, Mr. MERKLEY, Mrs. FEINSTEIN, Mr. WYDEN, Mr. LEAHY, Mr. FRANKEN, Mr. SANDERS, Mr. VAN HOLLEN, and Mr. BROWN):

S. 574. A bill to restrict the use of funds for the long-range standoff weapon until the Secretary of Defense completes a Nuclear Posture Review that includes an assessment of the capabilities and effects of the use of the long-range standoff weapon, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Armed Services.

By Mr. BOOKER (for himself and Mr. LEE):

S. 575. A bill to amend the Fair Debt Collection Practices Act to restrict the debt collection practices of certain debt collectors; to the Committee on Banking, Housing, and Urban Affairs.

By Mr. JOHNSON (for himself, Mrs. MCCASKILL, Mr. GRASSLEY, and Ms. BALDWIN):

S. 576. A bill to amend title 5, United States Code, to extend certain protections against prohibited personnel practices, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Homeland Security and Governmental Affairs.

By Mr. LANKFORD (for himself and Mr. RISCH):

S. 577. A bill to require each agency, in providing notice of a rule making, to include a link to a 100 word plain language summary of the proposed rule; to the Committee on Homeland Security and Governmental Affairs.

By Mr. LANKFORD:

S. 578. A bill to amend title 5, United States Code, to provide requirements for agency decision making based on science; to the Committee on Homeland Security and Governmental Affairs.

By Mr. LANKFORD (for himself and Mrs. HEITKAMP):

S. 579. A bill to require agencies to publish an advance notice of proposed rule making for major rules; to the Committee on Homeland Security and Governmental Affairs.

By Mr. LANKFORD:

S. 580. A bill to establish agency procedures for the issuance of guidance documents, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Homeland Security and Governmental Affairs.

By Mr. MANCHIN (for himself, Mrs. CAPITO, Ms. KLOBUCHAR, and Mrs. FEINSTEIN):

S. 581. A bill to include information concerning a patient's opioid addiction in certain medical records; to the Committee on Health, Education, Labor, and Pensions.

By Mr. JOHNSON (for himself, Mrs. MCCASKILL, and Mr. GRASSLEY):

S. 582. A bill to reauthorize the Office of Special Counsel, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Homeland Security and Governmental Affairs.

By Mr. CORNYN (for himself, Ms. KLOBUCHAR, Mr. GRASSLEY, Mr. BLUMENTHAL, Mr. TILLIS, Mrs. FEINSTEIN, Mr. HATCH, Mr. HELLER, and Mr. CRUZ):

S. 583. A bill to amend the Omnibus Crime Control and Safe Streets Act of 1968 to authorize COPS grantees to use grant funds to

hire veterans as career law enforcement officers, and for other purposes; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. LANKFORD (for himself, Mr. RISCH, and Mr. GRASSLEY):

S. 584. A bill to amend chapter 6 of title 5, United States Code (commonly known as the Regulatory Flexibility Act), to ensure complete analysis of potential impacts on small entities of rules, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Homeland Security and Governmental Affairs.

By Mr. JOHNSON (for himself and Mrs. ERNST):

S. 585. A bill to provide greater whistleblower protections for Federal employees, increased awareness of Federal whistleblower protections, and increased accountability and required discipline for Federal supervisors who retaliate against whistleblowers, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Homeland Security and Governmental Affairs.

By Mr. BOOZMAN (for himself, Mr. PERDUE, and Mr. LEAHY):

S.J. Res. 35. A joint resolution providing for the appointment of Michael Govan as a citizen regent of the Board of Regents of the Smithsonian Institution; to the Committee on Rules and Administration.

By Mr. BOOZMAN (for himself, Mr. PERDUE, and Mr. LEAHY):

S.J. Res. 36. A joint resolution providing for the appointment of Roger W. Ferguson as a citizen regent of the Board of Regents of the Smithsonian Institution; to the Committee on Rules and Administration.

#### SUBMISSION OF CONCURRENT AND SENATE RESOLUTIONS

The following concurrent resolutions and Senate resolutions were read, and referred (or acted upon), as indicated:

By Mr. MARKEY (for himself and Mr. RUBIO):

S. Res. 83. A resolution expressing the sense of the Senate regarding the trafficking of illicit fentanyl into the United States from Mexico and China; to the Committee on Foreign Relations.

By Mrs. SHAHEEN (for herself, Ms. COLLINS, Mr. WHITEHOUSE, Mr. MENENDEZ, Mr. COONS, Mrs. GILLIBRAND, Ms. BALDWIN, Mr. DURBIN, Mr. CARDIN, Mr. MURPHY, Mr. MARKEY, Mrs. MURRAY, Ms. CANTWELL, and Mr. WYDEN):

S. Res. 84. A resolution supporting the goals of International Women's Day; considered and agreed to.

#### ADDITIONAL COSPONSORS

S. 14

At the request of Mr. HELLER, the name of the Senator from New Hampshire (Ms. HASSAN) was added as a cosponsor of S. 14, a bill to provide that Members of Congress may not receive pay after October 1 of any fiscal year in which Congress has not approved a concurrent resolution on the budget and passed the regular appropriations bills.

S. 65

At the request of Ms. WARREN, the name of the Senator from New Mexico (Mr. UDALL) was added as a cosponsor of S. 65, a bill to address financial conflicts of interest of the President and Vice President.

S. 67

At the request of Mr. CRUZ, the name of the Senator from South Carolina

(Mr. GRAHAM) was added as a cosponsor of S. 67, a bill to direct the Secretary of State to submit to Congress a report on the designation of Iran's Revolutionary Guard Corps as a foreign terrorist organization, and for other purposes.

S. 130

At the request of Ms. BALDWIN, the name of the Senator from Idaho (Mr. RISCH) was added as a cosponsor of S. 130, a bill to require enforcement against misbranded milk alternatives.

S. 147

At the request of Mr. RUBIO, the name of the Senator from Kentucky (Mr. PAUL) was added as a cosponsor of S. 147, a bill to prevent a taxpayer bailout of health insurance issuers.

S. 168

At the request of Mr. WICKER, the name of the Senator from Delaware (Mr. COONS) was added as a cosponsor of S. 168, a bill to amend and enhance certain maritime programs of the Department of Transportation.

S. 175

At the request of Mr. MANCHIN, the name of the Senator from Massachusetts (Ms. WARREN) was added as a cosponsor of S. 175, a bill to amend the Surface Mining Control and Reclamation Act of 1977 to transfer certain funds to the Multiemployer Health Benefit Plan and the 1974 United Mine Workers of America Pension Plan, and for other purposes.

S. 206

At the request of Mr. KAINE, the name of the Senator from Ohio (Mr. BROWN) was added as a cosponsor of S. 206, a bill to amend the Higher Education Act of 1965 to allow the Secretary of Education to award job training Federal Pell Grants.

S. 251

At the request of Mr. WYDEN, the name of the Senator from Maryland (Mr. CARDIN) was added as a cosponsor of S. 251, a bill to repeal the Independent Payment Advisory Board in order to ensure that it cannot be used to undermine the Medicare entitlement for beneficiaries.

S. 299

At the request of Mr. LEE, the name of the Senator from Idaho (Mr. RISCH) was added as a cosponsor of S. 299, a bill to require the appropriation of funds to use a fee, fine, penalty, or proceeds from a settlement received by a Federal agency, and for other purposes.

S. 362

At the request of Mr. SCHATZ, the name of the Senator from Massachusetts (Mr. MARKEY) was added as a cosponsor of S. 362, a bill to provide that 6 of the 12 weeks of parental leave made available to a Federal employee shall be paid leave, and for other purposes.

S. 382

At the request of Mr. MENENDEZ, the names of the Senator from Vermont (Mr. SANDERS) and the Senator from Wisconsin (Ms. BALDWIN) were added as

cosponsors of S. 382, a bill to require the Secretary of Health and Human Services to develop a voluntary registry to collect data on cancer incidence among firefighters.

S. 384

At the request of Mr. BLUNT, the name of the Senator from Mississippi (Mr. COCHRAN) was added as a cosponsor of S. 384, a bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 to permanently extend the new markets tax credit, and for other purposes.

S. 405

At the request of Mr. COONS, the name of the Senator from Iowa (Mrs. ERNST) was added as a cosponsor of S. 405, a bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 and the Higher Education Act of 1965 to provide an exclusion from income for student loan forgiveness for students who have died or become disabled.

S. 407

At the request of Mr. CRAPO, the name of the Senator from Michigan (Mr. PETERS) was added as a cosponsor of S. 407, a bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 to permanently extend the railroad track maintenance credit.

S. 422

At the request of Mrs. GILLIBRAND, the name of the Senator from Maryland (Mr. VAN HOLLEN) was added as a cosponsor of S. 422, a bill to amend title 38, United States Code, to clarify presumptions relating to the exposure of certain veterans who served in the vicinity of the Republic of Vietnam, and for other purposes.

S. 425

At the request of Mr. CARDIN, the name of the Senator from New York (Mr. SCHUMER) was added as a cosponsor of S. 425, a bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 to improve the historic rehabilitation tax credit, and for other purposes.

S. 438

At the request of Mr. BLUNT, the name of the Senator from Maine (Ms. COLLINS) was added as a cosponsor of S. 438, a bill to encourage effective, voluntary investments to recruit, employ, and retain men and women who have served in the United States military with annual Federal awards to employers recognizing such efforts, and for other purposes.

S. 465

At the request of Mr. ROUNDS, the name of the Senator from Oklahoma (Mr. LANKFORD) was added as a cosponsor of S. 465, a bill to provide for an independent outside audit of the Indian Health Service.

S. 538

At the request of Ms. STABENOW, the name of the Senator from Mississippi (Mr. COCHRAN) was added as a cosponsor of S. 538, a bill to clarify research and development for wood products, and for other purposes.

S. 543

At the request of Mr. TESTER, the name of the Senator from West Virginia (Mr. MANCHIN) was added as a cosponsor of S. 543, a bill to amend title 38, United States Code, to require the Secretary of Veterans Affairs to include in each contract into which the Secretary enters for necessary services authorities and mechanism for appropriate oversight, and for other purposes.

S. 544

At the request of Mr. TESTER, the name of the Senator from West Virginia (Mr. MANCHIN) was added as a cosponsor of S. 544, a bill to amend Veterans Access, Choice, and Accountability Act of 2014 to modify the termination date for the Veterans Choice Program, and for other purposes.

S. 546

At the request of Mr. BARRASSO, the name of the Senator from Michigan (Mr. PETERS) was added as a cosponsor of S. 546, a bill to reduce temporarily the royalty required to be paid for sodium produced on Federal lands, and for other purposes.

S. 549

At the request of Mr. MURPHY, the names of the Senator from New Hampshire (Ms. HASSAN) and the Senator from Michigan (Mr. PETERS) were added as cosponsors of S. 549, a bill to block implementation of the Executive Order that restricts individuals from certain countries from entering the United States.

S. 550

At the request of Mr. LEAHY, the name of the Senator from New York (Mrs. GILLIBRAND) was added as a cosponsor of S. 550, a bill to restore statutory rights to the people of the United States from forced arbitration.

S. 552

At the request of Mr. BROWN, the name of the Senator from Nevada (Ms. CORTEZ MASTO) was added as a cosponsor of S. 552, a bill to amend the Truth in Lending Act and the Electronic Fund Transfer Act to provide justice to victims of fraud.

S.J. RES. 16

At the request of Mr. WYDEN, the name of the Senator from Maryland (Mr. CARDIN) was added as a cosponsor of S.J. Res. 16, a joint resolution approving the discontinuation of the process for consideration and automatic implementation of the annual proposal of the Independent Medicare Advisory Board under section 1899A of the Social Security Act.

S.J. RES. 27

At the request of Mr. CASSIDY, the name of the Senator from Utah (Mr. LEE) was added as a cosponsor of S.J. Res. 27, a joint resolution disapproving the rule submitted by the Department of Labor relating to "Clarification of Employer's Continuing Obligation to Make and Maintain an Accurate Record of Each Recordable Injury and Illness".

S.J. RES. 32

At the request of Mr. HATCH, the names of the Senator from Texas (Mr. CORNYN) and the Senator from Idaho (Mr. RISCH) were added as cosponsors of S.J. Res. 32, a joint resolution disapproving the rule submitted by the Department of Labor relating to savings arrangements established by States for non-governmental employees.

S.J. RES. 33

At the request of Mr. HATCH, the names of the Senator from Texas (Mr. CORNYN) and the Senator from Idaho (Mr. RISCH) were added as cosponsors of S.J. Res. 33, a joint resolution disapproving the rule submitted by the Department of Labor relating to savings arrangements established by qualified State political subdivisions for non-governmental employees.

S. RES. 23

At the request of Mr. GARDNER, the name of the Senator from Connecticut (Mr. BLUMENTHAL) was added as a cosponsor of S. Res. 23, a resolution establishing the Select Committee on Cybersecurity.

#### STATEMENTS ON INTRODUCED BILLS AND JOINT RESOLUTIONS

By Mr. MANCHIN (for himself, Mrs. CAPITO, Ms. KLOBUCHAR, and Mrs. FEINSTEIN):

S. 581. A bill to include information concerning a patient's opioid addiction in certain medical records; to the Committee on Health, Education, Labor, and Pensions.

Mr. MANCHIN. Mr. President, I rise again today to share the story of this beautiful young lady, Jessie Grubb. She is a West Virginian who passed away a year ago last week, and she was only 30 years old. She was a bright young lady with a great future ahead of her.

After years of struggling with heroin addiction, she had been doing very well. She had been sober since August of 2015. She had surgery for an infection related to a running injury and died a day after leaving the hospital.

Her story of addiction is known to many. We have told it many times here. Her father David, a former West Virginia State legislator who served with me, a friend of mine, shared their family struggle with addiction when President Obama traveled to West Virginia to bring attention to the growing opiate epidemic that we are all encountering in all of our States.

West Virginia has been hit the hardest by the opioid epidemic, where drug overdose deaths soared by more than 700 percent from 1999 to 2013. More than 600 lives were lost last year—just last year alone—to prescription drug overdose, legal prescription drugs.

Jessie's story and her family's pain are all too common in West Virginia and throughout this Nation. As I said, we lost 627 West Virginians to opiates last year alone.

When you think about it, this is a pill, this is a product that is manufactured by some of the most regarded institutions, pharmaceutical manufacturers in the country. It has been approved by the Food and Drug Administration, which basically says what we can use and what we should consume should be safe for us.

It is then prescribed by the most trusted person who is not in our family—and next to our family is a doctor. You would think that this is something that should be helpful for us, that should be part of the healing process. Instead, it has been part of the killing process. It has no home. It is a silent killer. We kept our mouths shut; we didn't say anything for many years, and now we have an epidemic on our hands, which we are trying to control.

We had 61,000 West Virginians who used prescription pain medications for nonmedical purposes in 2014. This includes 6,000 teenagers. As I have said, our State is not unique. The Presiding Officer's wonderful State of North Carolina is facing the same challenges we are.

Every day in our country, 91 Americans die from a prescription opiate or heroin overdose. Since 1999, we have lost almost 200,000 Americans to prescription opioid abuse.

Jessie's story deeply impacted President Obama, and I spoke with him about her death and the pain her family is going through. He reached out to David and Kate and the entire Grubb family. It is horrific.

When President Obama came to Charleston, Jessie was in a rehab facility in Michigan for the fourth time. Before her life was taken over by addiction in 2009, Jessie's future was bright. She was the beloved daughter of David and Kate Grubb, a beloved sister to her four sisters, and a beloved friend to so many.

She was an excellent student, scoring in the 99th percentile on all of her tests since she had been in education. She was a cheerleader at Roosevelt Junior High School, and she was an avid runner, an athlete.

At the time of her death, she was looking forward to running in her first marathon. She had been training for that. The only trouble she had ever gotten into at school was when she protested the Iraq war, and she was on the right side of that one.

Needless to say, she was a natural-born leader. After graduating from Capital High School, she was thrilled and looking forward to her bright future at the University of North Carolina at Asheville.

She was sexually assaulted during her first semester, which caused her to withdraw from school and return to Charleston. The traumatic event that caused Jessie to turn to heroin to escape the pain was that horrific experience.

Over the next 7 years, Jessie would battle her addiction. She would overdose four times and go into rehab four

times. Until her death, she had been sober for 6 months and was focused on making a life for herself in Michigan. All of her hard work was ruined because of a careless mistake.

I introduced this piece of bipartisan legislation; everybody has been so kind on that. It makes so much common sense. I introduced it almost a year ago. At the time, I told David, Kate, and the family: This is something that should be a no-brainer. This is something we should easily pass. It was called Jessie's Law, after this beautiful young lady.

I will explain how the events unfolded, and then I will go into the bill. Her parents, David and Kate, traveled to Michigan for her surgery. They traveled to Michigan, and they told her doctors and the hospital personnel that she was a recovering addict. Jessie confirmed it. She said: Yes, I have struggled. I am clean. I am proud, and I want to get healthy. I want to get my leg injury fixed, and I want to run that marathon.

After Jessie's surgery, the discharging doctor, who said he didn't know she was a recovering addict—the parents were there when she was admitted. She told him. You would have thought they would have asked: Do you have any allergies, penicillin?

You would have thought they would have flagged it: I am a recovering addict.

They sent her home with a prescription for 50 oxycodone—50 oxycodone—because they did not know, because her records had not been properly identified, that she was very prone, being a recovering addict, to any type of opiate. There are other ways of treating pain. Not knowing, the doctor went ahead and released her with what a normal person would get for pain relief.

Needless to say, she should never have gotten that prescription—no way, shape, or form. We must ensure this never happens again. That is why today I am reintroducing Jessie's Law.

Let me tell you what I ran into. David and Kate accompanied her as the parents. They were with their beautiful daughter. They both confirmed that she had an addiction problem and she was recovering: Please, we want you to notify anybody who handles, anyone who dispenses, anyone who is working with Jessie. Please know what we are dealing with is very fragile.

I said: We will write the legislation. And we did; we wrote the legislation. If you have a consenting guardian, parent, and a consenting patient, it should be flagged. Because of privacy laws, we know we are very concerned about that. For some reason, I cannot get past the bureaucracy of getting this bill to the floor to be voted on because they are saying there is objection to the privacy laws with the parents' being involved. So guess what. I finally called David, and I called Kate, and I said: I know you would think it makes common sense that, basically, we should be able to pass legislation the

way we would like to pass it—where the parents acknowledge it and the patient, who is their child, acknowledges it. They both are cooperating, and it should be done.

In order to try to get this piece of legislation passed as quickly as possible, we are taking off the parents. It is only the patient herself. Jessie comes in and says: I want you to know I am a recovering addict. Please make sure that everybody who handles my case knows that. That is all we are asking for. I am hopeful, Mr. President, that you and others will be able to join me because we don't want anybody in North Carolina going through what we have gone through in West Virginia or what the Grubb family has gone through, losing this beautiful, bright, talented young lady. It should never happen in this country.

Even the healthcare providers are saying: We need this legislation to go forward so we can identify that, so we can mark that, hotline that, redline that, and so that anybody who is handling Jessie from the beginning to the end, especially when they are discharged, is going to have knowledge. In no way, shape, or form will anybody prescribe an opiate or any type of addictive painkiller that they are going to be affected by, because their life has been changed by it already.

The bottom line is that we need to go at this problem from every angle with the help of everyone: family assistance, counseling programs, drug courts, consumer and medical education, law enforcement support, State and Federal legislation. We need everything. This is a fight we can't lose.

This is the first time in my lifetime that my State has fallen under 50 percent of adults of working age not working. We are down to 49.6 percent. We have always had the reputation of having some of the greatest workers—hard workers—giving you a good hard-working day for good hard-working pay. They have always been there. We just have too few of them. There are three things that keep you out of the workforce, basically: a lack of skill sets, if you are addicted or you have a criminal record, or a combination. Addiction has taken over and has basically changed the lives of Americans, changed the lives of West Virginia, and it is ruining families.

There is no way that her sisters and David and Kate, her parents, are ever going to get over losing Jessie. There is no reason they should have lost Jessie and no reason you should lose another North Carolinian—none of us. As to the situation where they are go in and they are identified by all the professionals with the help they need in the systems they are asking for, we owe that to every person in America, and we owe it to Jessie.

So I am asking for the cooperation of all my colleagues—the continuous support, tireless work that everyone has done. Jessie's death is heartbreaking and reminds us all that this is one

death that could have been prevented and one death that should never happen again because of a lack of legislation that prevents us, because of the privacy laws, to identify a person that is in need.

If you are looking at addiction and happen to be looking at addiction as an illness, an illness needs care. If they need care, then we are going to give them the care to protect them while they are getting that care. That is all this does. I hope it is something we can do as quickly as possible. We will be forever grateful. In Jessie's memory, her parents are going to be forever grateful. Basically, Jessie's life will not be in vain. That is exactly why I am here. I am not going to sit still and lose a beautiful person who could contribute to society the way this young lady was going to contribute to society and say there is nothing we can do. We can do it and do it in her honor.

By Mr. CORNYN (for himself, Ms. KLOBUCHAR, Mr. GRASSLEY, Mr. BLUMENTHAL, Mr. TILLIS, Mrs. FEINSTEIN, Mr. HATCH, Mr. HELLER, and Mr. CRUZ):

S. 583. A bill to amend the Omnibus Crime Control and Safe Streets Act of 1968 to authorize COPS grantees to use grant funds to hire veterans as career law enforcement officers, and for other purposes; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

Mr. CORNYN. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the text of the bill be printed in the RECORD.

There being no objection, the text of the bill was ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

S. 583

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

**SECTION 1. SHORT TITLE.**

This Act may be cited as the "American Law Enforcement Heroes Act of 2017".

**SEC. 2. PRIORITIZING HIRING AND TRAINING OF VETERANS.**

Section 1701(b)(2) of title I of the Omnibus Crime Control and Safe Streets Act of 1968 (42 U.S.C. 3796dd(b)(2)) is amended by inserting "including by prioritizing the hiring and training of veterans (as defined in section 101 of title 38, United States Code)" after "Nation".

**SUBMITTED RESOLUTIONS**

**SENATE RESOLUTION 83—EXPRESSING THE SENSE OF THE SENATE REGARDING THE TRAFFICKING OF ILLICIT FENTANYL INTO THE UNITED STATES FROM MEXICO AND CHINA**

Mr. MARKEY (for himself and Mr. RUBIO) submitted the following resolution; which was referred to the Committee on Foreign Relations:

S. RES. 83

Whereas the United States continues to experience a prescription opioid and heroin overdose epidemic that claimed more than 33,000 lives in 2015;

Whereas fentanyl is a synthetic opioid and the euphoric effects of fentanyl are sometimes indistinguishable from the euphoric effects of heroin or morphine;

Whereas the effect of fentanyl can be up to 50 times stronger than heroin and 100 times stronger than morphine;

Whereas although pharmaceutical fentanyl can be diverted for misuse, most fentanyl deaths are believed to be linked to illicitly manufactured fentanyl and illicit versions of chemically similar compounds known as fentanyl analogs (collectively referred to in this preamble as “illicit fentanyl”);

Whereas illicit fentanyl is potentially lethal even if only a very small quantity is ingested or inhaled;

Whereas across the United States, illicit fentanyl use and related deaths are rising at alarming rates;

Whereas illicit fentanyl is cheaper to manufacture than heroin and the sale of illicit fentanyl is highly profitable for drug dealers;

Whereas illicit fentanyl is sold for its heroin-like effects and illicit fentanyl is often mixed with heroin, cocaine, or methamphetamine as a combination product, with or without the knowledge of the user;

Whereas illicit fentanyl is often produced to physically resemble other opioid pain medicines, such as oxycodone, which sell for high amounts on the street;

Whereas drug users often overdose on illicit fentanyl because users are unaware that they are ingesting illicit fentanyl and do not anticipate the toxicity and potential lethality of illicit fentanyl;

Whereas, according to the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, between 2014 and 2015, the death rate from overdoses caused by synthetic opioids, including illicit fentanyl and synthetic opioid pain relievers other than methadone and heroin, increased 72 percent;

Whereas, in 2016, the Drug Enforcement Administration (referred to in this preamble as the “DEA”) issued a National Drug Threat Assessment Summary, which found that Mexican transnational criminal organizations are—

(1) the greatest criminal drug threat to the United States; and

(2) poly-drug organizations that use established transportation routes and distribution networks to traffic heroin, methamphetamine, cocaine, and marijuana throughout the United States;

Whereas, in 2016, the DEA issued a National Heroin Threat Assessment Summary, which found that “starting in late 2013, several states reported spikes in overdose deaths due to fentanyl and its analog acetylfentanyl”;

Whereas the 2016 National Heroin Threat Assessment Summary found that—

(1) Mexican drug traffickers are expanding their operations to gain a larger share of eastern United States heroin markets; and

(2) the availability of heroin is increasing throughout the United States;

Whereas in 2015, there were more than 9,580 overdose deaths in the United States caused by synthetic opioids, including—

(1) illicit fentanyl; and

(2) synthetic opioid pain relievers other than methadone and heroin;

Whereas the number of deaths attributable to illicit fentanyl may be significantly underreported because—

(1) coroners and medical examiners do not test, or lack the resources to test, routinely for fentanyl;

(2) crime laboratories lack the resources to test routinely for fentanyl; and

(3) illicit fentanyl deaths may erroneously be attributed to heroin;

Whereas, in March 2015, the DEA issued a nationwide alert on illicit fentanyl as a threat to health and public safety;

Whereas, in October 2015, the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention issued a health advisory through its Health Alert Network—

(1) to make public health officials aware of the increase in fentanyl-related overdose fatalities;

(2) to provide recommendations for improving detection of fentanyl-related overdose outbreaks; and

(3) to encourage States to expand access to, and training on, naloxone;

Whereas, in August 2016, the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention updated the health advisory issued in October 2015 to make public health officials aware of the increasing—

(1) availability of counterfeit pills containing various amounts of fentanyl and fentanyl-related compounds; and

(2) frequency with which fentanyl-related compounds are mixed with, or sold as, heroin;

Whereas illicit fentanyl has the potential to endanger public health workers, first responders, and law enforcement personnel who may unwittingly come into contact with illicit fentanyl by accidentally inhaling airborne powder;

Whereas, according to the DEA—

(1) Mexico is the primary source for illicit fentanyl trafficked into the United States; and

(2) distributors in China are the source of the fentanyl analogs and the precursor chemicals to manufacture fentanyl analogs that are found in Mexico and Canada;

Whereas fentanyl produced illicitly in Mexico is—

(1) smuggled across the southwest border of the United States, or delivered through mail and express consignment couriers; and

(2) often mixed with heroin or diluents in the United States and then distributed in the same United States markets in which white powder heroin is distributed; and

Whereas United States law enforcement officials have recently seen—

(1) an influx of illicit fentanyl into the United States directly from China;

(2) shipments of the equipment to manufacture illicit fentanyl, such as pill presses; and

(3) some illicit fentanyl products being smuggled into the United States across the northern border with Canada: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That it is the sense of the Senate that—

(1) the use of illicit fentanyl in the United States and the resulting overdose deaths are a public health crisis;

(2) the trafficking of illicit fentanyl into the United States, especially the trafficking of illicit fentanyl by transnational criminal organizations, is a problem that requires close cooperation between the United States Government and the Governments of Mexico and China;

(3) the United States Government and the Governments of Mexico and China have a shared interest in, and responsibility for, stopping the production of illicit fentanyl and its trafficking into the United States;

(4) the United States should—

(A) support efforts by the Governments of Mexico and China to stop the production of illicit fentanyl and its trafficking into the United States; and

(B) take further measures to reduce and prevent heroin and fentanyl consumption through—

(i) enhanced enforcement to reduce the illegal supply; and

(ii) increased use of evidence-based prevention, treatment, and recovery services; and

(5) the United States Government, including the Secretary of State, the Attorney

General, the Secretary of Homeland Security, and the Director of the Office of National Drug Control Policy, should use the broad diplomatic and law enforcement resources of the United States, in partnership with the Governments of Mexico and China, to stop the production of illicit fentanyl and its trafficking into the United States.

#### SENATE RESOLUTION 84—SUPPORTING THE GOALS OF INTERNATIONAL WOMEN’S DAY

Mrs. SHAHEEN (for herself, Ms. COLLINS, Mr. WHITEHOUSE, Mr. MENENDEZ, Mr. COONS, Mrs. GILLIBRAND, Ms. BALDWIN, Mr. DURBIN, Mr. CARDIN, Mr. MURPHY, Mr. MARKEY, Mrs. MURRAY, Ms. CANTWELL, and Mr. WYDEN) submitted the following resolution; which was considered and agreed to:

S. RES. 84

Whereas, as of March 2017, there are more than 3,672,000 women in the world;

Whereas women around the world—

(1) have fundamental rights;

(2) participate in the political, social, and economic lives of their communities;

(3) play a critical role in providing and caring for their families;

(4) contribute substantially to economic growth and the prevention and resolution of conflict; and

(5) as farmers and caregivers, play an important role in the advancement of food security for their communities;

Whereas the advancement of women around the world is a foreign policy priority for the United States;

Whereas at his confirmation hearing, Secretary of State Rex Tillerson—

(1) spoke about the importance of empowering women; and

(2) noted that there is “study after study to confirm that when you empower women in these developing parts of the world, you change the future of the country”;

Whereas 2017 marks—

(1) the 22nd anniversary of the Fourth World Conference on Women, at which 189 countries committed to integrating gender equality into each dimension of society; and

(2) the 6th anniversary of the establishment of the first United States National Action Plan on Women, Peace, and Security, which includes a comprehensive set of commitments by the United States to advance the meaningful participation of women in decisionmaking relating to matters of war or peace;

Whereas the United States National Action Plan on Women, Peace, and Security, revised in June 2016, states that “[d]eadly conflicts can be more effectively avoided, and peace can be best forged and sustained, when women become equal partners in all aspects of peacebuilding and conflict prevention, when their lives are protected, their voices heard, and their perspectives taken into account.”;

Whereas there are 63 national action plans around the world, and there are several additional national action plans known to be in development;

Whereas the joint strategy of the Department of State and the United States Agency for International Development entitled “Department of State & USAID Joint Strategy on Countering Violent Extremism” and dated May 2016—

(1) notes that women can play a critical role in identifying and addressing drivers of violent extremism in their families, communities, and broader society; and

(2) commits to supporting programs that engage women “as key stakeholders in preventing and countering violent extremism in their communities”;

Whereas, despite the historical underrepresentation of women in conflict resolution processes, women in conflict-affected regions have nevertheless achieved significant success in—

- (1) moderating violent extremism;
- (2) countering terrorism;
- (3) resolving disputes through nonviolent mediation and negotiation; and
- (4) stabilizing societies by improving access to peace and security—
  - (A) services;
  - (B) institutions; and
  - (C) venues for decisionmaking;

Whereas, according to the United Nations, peace negotiations are more likely to end in a peace agreement when women’s groups play an influential role in the negotiation process;

Whereas, according to a study by the International Peace Institute, a peace agreement is 35 percent more likely to last at least 15 years if women participate in the development of the peace agreement;

Whereas, according to the Bureau of International Narcotics and Law Enforcement Affairs of the Department of State, the full and meaningful participation of women in security forces vastly enhances the effectiveness of the security forces;

Whereas, on August 30, 2015, the Secretary of State and the Secretary of State for Foreign and Commonwealth Affairs of the United Kingdom highlighted, “our goal must be to build societies in which sexual violence is treated—legally and by every institution of authority—as the serious and wholly intolerable crime that it is. We have seen global campaigns and calls to action draw attention to this issue and mobilize governments and organizations to act. But transformation requires the active participation of men and women everywhere. We must settle for nothing less than a united world saying no to sexual violence and yes to justice, fairness and peace.”;

Whereas approximately 15,000,000 girls are married every year before they reach the age of 18, which means that—

- (1) 41,000 girls are married every day; or
- (2) 1 girl is married every 2 seconds;

Whereas, according to UNICEF—

(1) approximately ¼ of girls between the ages of 15 and 19 are victims of physical violence; and

(2) it is estimated that 1 in 3 women around the world has experienced some form of physical or sexual violence;

Whereas, according to the 2016 report of the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime entitled “Global Report on Trafficking in Persons”—

(1) 79 percent of all detected trafficking victims are women and children; and

(2) while trafficking for the purposes of sexual exploitation and forced labor are the most prominently detected forms of trafficking, the trafficking of women and girls for the purpose of forced marriage is emerging as a more prevalent form of trafficking;

Whereas 603,000,000 women live in countries in which domestic violence is not criminalized;

Whereas, on August 10, 2012, the Federal Government launched a strategy entitled “United States Strategy to Prevent and Respond to Gender-Based Violence Globally”, which is the first interagency strategy that—

- (1) addresses gender-based violence around the world;
- (2) advances the rights and status of women and girls;
- (3) promotes gender equality in United States foreign policy; and

(4) works to bring about a world in which all individuals can pursue their aspirations without the threat of violence;

Whereas, in June 2016, the Department of State released an update to the strategy entitled “United States Strategy to Prevent and Respond to Gender-Based Violence Globally”, based on internal evaluations, lessons learned, and consultations with civil society, that underscores that “preventing and responding to gender-based violence is a cornerstone of the U.S. government’s commitment to advancing human rights and promoting gender equality and the empowerment of women and girls”;

Whereas the ability of women and girls to realize their full potential is critical to the ability of a country to achieve—

- (1) strong and lasting economic growth; and
- (2) political and social stability;

Whereas, according to the United Nations Educational, Scientific, and Cultural Organization—

- (1) ⅔ of the 778,000,000 illiterate individuals in the world are female; and
- (2) 130,000,000 girls worldwide are not in school;

Whereas, according to the United States Agency for International Development, as compared to uneducated women, educated women are—

- (1) less likely to marry as children; and
- (2) more likely to have healthier families;

Whereas, although the United Nations Millennium Project reached the goal of achieving gender parity in primary education in most countries in 2015, more work remains to be done to achieve gender equality in primary education worldwide by addressing—

- (1) discriminatory practices;
- (2) cultural norms;
- (3) inadequate sanitation facilities; and
- (4) other factors that favor boys;

Whereas, according to the United Nations, women have access to fewer income earning opportunities and are more likely to manage the household or engage in agricultural work than men, making women more vulnerable to economic insecurity caused by—

- (1) natural disasters; and
- (2) long term changes in weather patterns;

Whereas women around the world—

(1) face a variety of constraints that severely limit their economic participation and productivity; and

(2) are underrepresented in the labor force;

Whereas closing the global gender gap in labor markets could increase worldwide gross domestic product by as much as \$28,000,000,000,000 by 2025;

Whereas despite the achievements of individual female leaders—

(1) women around the world remain vastly underrepresented in—

- (A) high-level positions; and
- (B) national and local legislatures and governments; and

(2) according to the Inter-Parliamentary Union, women account for only 22 percent of national parliamentarians and 17.7 percent of government ministers;

Whereas, according to the World Health Organization, during the period beginning in 1990 and ending in 2015, global maternal mortality decreased by approximately 44 percent, but approximately 830 women die from preventable causes relating to pregnancy or childbirth each day, and 99 percent of all maternal deaths occur in developing countries;

Whereas according to the World Health Organization—

- (1) suicide is the leading cause of death for girls between the ages of 15 and 19; and
- (2) complications from pregnancy or childbirth is the second-leading cause of death for those girls;

Whereas the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees reports that

women and girls comprise approximately ½ of the 65,300,000 refugees and internally displaced or stateless individuals in the world;

Whereas it is imperative—

(1) to alleviate violence and discrimination against women; and

(2) to afford women every opportunity to be full and productive members of their communities;

Whereas violence, discrimination, and harmful practices against women and girls are a direct result of negative social norms that undervalue females in society; and

Whereas March 8, 2017, is recognized as International Women’s Day, a global day—

(1) to celebrate the economic, political, and social achievements of women in the past, present, and future; and

(2) to recognize the obstacles that women face in the struggle for equal rights and opportunities; Now, therefore, be it

*Resolved*, That the Senate—

(1) supports the goals of International Women’s Day;

(2) recognizes that the empowerment of women is inextricably linked to the potential of a country to generate—

- (A) economic growth;
- (B) sustainable democracy; and
- (C) inclusive security;

(3) recognizes and honors individuals in the United States and around the world, including women human rights defenders and civil society leaders, that have worked throughout history to ensure that women are guaranteed equality and basic human rights;

(4) recognizes the unique cultural, historical, and religious differences throughout the world and urges the United States Government to act with respect and understanding toward legitimate differences when promoting any policies;

(5) reaffirms the commitment—

(A) to end discrimination and violence against women and girls;

(B) to ensure the safety and welfare of women and girls;

(C) to pursue policies that guarantee the basic human rights of women and girls worldwide; and

(D) to promote meaningful and significant participation of women in every aspect of society and community;

(6) supports sustainable, measurable, and global development that seeks to achieve gender equality and the empowerment of women; and

(7) encourages the people of the United States to observe International Women’s Day with appropriate programs and activities.

#### AUTHORITY FOR COMMITTEES TO MEET

Mr. GARDNER. Mr. President, I have 6 requests for committees to meet during today’s session of the Senate. They have the approval of the Majority and Minority leaders.

Pursuant to Rule XXVI, paragraph 5(a), of the Standing Rules of the Senate, the following committees are authorized to meet during today’s session of the Senate:

#### COMMITTEE ON ENVIRONMENT AND PUBLIC WORKS

The Committee on Environment and Public Works be authorized to meet during the session of the Senate on Wednesday, March 8, 2017, at 10 a.m., in room 406 of the Dirksen Senate office building, to conduct a hearing entitled, “Legislative Hearing on S512 the Nuclear Energy Innovation and Modernization Act.”



COMMERCE, SCIENCE, AND TRANSPORTATION  
COMMITTEE

The Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation be authorized to hold a meeting during the session of the Senate on Wednesday, March 8, 2017, at 10 a.m., in room SH-216 of the Hart Senate Office Building. The Committee will hold a Hearing on "Oversight of the Federal Communications Commission."

HOMELAND SECURITY AND GOVERNMENTAL  
AFFAIRS COMMITTEE

The Committee on Homeland Security and Governmental Affairs be authorized to meet during the session of the Senate on Wednesday, March 8, 2017, at 9:30 a.m., on the nomination of Hon. Elaine C. Duke to be Deputy Secretary, U.S. Department of Homeland Security.

## COMMITTEE ON INDIAN AFFAIRS

The Committee on Indian Affairs be authorized to meet during the session of the Senate on Wednesday, March 8, 2017, in room 628 of the Dirksen Senate Office Building, at 2:15 p.m. to conduct an oversight hearing on "Identifying Indian Affairs Priorities for the Trump Administration."

## SUBCOMMITTEE ON CYBERSECURITY

The Subcommittee on Cybersecurity of the Committee on Armed Services be authorized to meet during the session of the Senate on Wednesday, March 8, 2017, at 2:30 p.m., to receive a briefing on Cyber Security from the Defense Science Board.

## SUBCOMMITTEE ON STRATEGIC FORCES

The Subcommittee on Strategic Forces of the Committee on Armed Services be authorized to meet during the session of the Senate on Wednesday, March 8, 2017, at 2:30 p.m., to receive testimony on the Global Nuclear Weapons Environment.

Mrs. MURRAY. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that Dr. Mary Schuh, a fellow in my Health, Education, Labor, and Pensions Committee, be granted floor privileges for the remainder of the 115th Congress.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

## PRIVILEGES OF THE FLOOR

Mr. DURBIN. Mr. President, on behalf of Senator SHAHEEN of New Hampshire, I ask unanimous consent that Sonia Tarantolo, a foreign policy fellow in her office, be granted floor privileges for the remainder of the 115th Congress.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

Mr. MURPHY. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that Tim Abram, a fellow in my office, be granted floor privileges through July 31, 2017.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

METROPOLITAN PLANNING ORGANIZATION  
COORDINATION AND  
PLANNING AREA REFORM REPEAL ACT

Mr. McCONNELL. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the Com-

mittee on Banking, Housing, and Urban Affairs be discharged from further consideration of S. 496 and the Senate proceed to its immediate consideration.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

The clerk will report the bill by title. The senior assistant legislative clerk read as follows:

A bill (S. 496) to repeal the rule issued by the Federal Highway Administration and the Federal Transit Administration entitled "Metropolitan Planning Organization Coordination and Planning Area Reform."

There being no objection, the Senate proceeded to consider the bill.

Mr. McCONNELL. Mr. President, I further ask unanimous consent that the bill be considered read a third time and passed, and the motion to reconsider be considered made and laid upon the table with no intervening action or debate.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

The bill (S. 496) was ordered to be engrossed for a third reading, was read the third time, and passed, as follows:

S. 496

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

## SECTION 1. REPEAL.

The rule issued by the Federal Highway Administration and the Federal Transit Administration entitled "Metropolitan Planning Organization Coordination and Planning Area Reform" (81 Fed. Reg. 93448 (December 20, 2016)) shall have no force or effect, and any regulation revised by that rule shall be applied as if that rule had not been issued.

APPROVING THE LOCATION OF A  
MEMORIAL TO COMMEMORATE  
AND HONOR THE MEMBERS OF  
THE ARMED FORCES WHO  
SERVED ON ACTIVE DUTY IN  
SUPPORT OF OPERATION  
DESERT STORM OR OPERATION  
DESERT SHIELD

Mr. McCONNELL. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the Energy and Natural Resources Committee be discharged from further consideration of and the Senate now proceed to the consideration of S.J. Res. 1.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

The clerk will report the joint resolution by title.

The senior assistant legislative clerk read as follows:

A joint resolution (S.J. Res. 1) approving the location of a memorial to commemorate and honor the members of the Armed Forces who served on active duty in support of Operation Desert Storm or Operation Desert Shield.

There being no objection, the Senate proceeded to consider the joint resolution.

Mr. McCONNELL. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the joint resolution be read a third time and passed, the preamble be agreed to, and the motions to reconsider be considered made and laid upon the table.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

The joint resolution (S.J. Res. 1) was ordered to be engrossed for a third

reading, was read the third time, and passed.

The preamble was agreed to.

The joint resolution, with its preamble, reads as follows:

S.J. RES. 1

Whereas section 8908(b)(1) of title 40, United States Code, provides that the location of a commemorative work in Area I, as depicted on the map entitled "Commemorative Areas Washington, DC and Environs", numbered 869/86501 B, and dated June 24, 2003, shall be deemed to be authorized only if a recommendation for the location is approved by law not later than 150 calendar days after the date on which Congress is notified of the recommendation;

Whereas section 3093 of the Carl Levin and Howard P. "Buck" McKeon National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2015 (40 U.S.C. 8903 note; Public Law 113-291) authorized the National Desert Storm Memorial Association to establish a memorial on Federal land in the District of Columbia, to honor the members of the Armed Forces who served on active duty in support of Operation Desert Storm or Operation Desert Shield; and

Whereas the Secretary of the Interior has notified Congress of the determination of the Secretary of the Interior that the memorial should be located in Area I: Now, therefore, be it

*Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,* That the location of a commemorative work to commemorate and honor the members of the Armed Forces who served on active duty in support of Operation Desert Storm or Operation Desert Shield authorized by section 3093 of the Carl Levin and Howard P. "Buck" McKeon National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2015 (40 U.S.C. 8903 note; Public Law 113-291), within Area I, as depicted on the map entitled "Commemorative Areas Washington, DC and Environs", numbered 869/86501 B, and dated June 24, 2003, is approved.

SUPPORTING THE GOALS OF  
INTERNATIONAL WOMEN'S DAY

Mr. McCONNELL. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the Senate proceed to the immediate consideration of S. Res. 84, submitted earlier today.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will report the resolution by title.

The senior assistant legislative clerk read as follows:

A resolution (S. Res. 84) supporting the goals of International Women's Day.

There being no objection, the Senate proceeded to consider the resolution.

Mrs. SHAHEEN. Mr. President, on this International Women's Day, we celebrate the remarkable social, economic, and political achievements of women around the world, but we also take stock of the barriers that continue to prevent hundreds of millions of women from contributing their talents as equal members of the human family.

As in years past, this year I am again joining with Senator SUSAN COLLINS in submitting a bipartisan resolution commemorating International Women's Day and highlighting its goal of advancing the equality and empowerment of women all across the globe. I especially appreciate Senator COLLINS'

unwavering support in working with me on this resolution.

It has been said that no nation can get ahead if it leaves half of its people behind, and in the 21st century, wherever women are respected and treated as equals, we excel, as the Presiding Officer knows, as legislators, as scientists, as entrepreneurs, artists, inventors, warriors, and in every other field. But the harsh reality remains that women make up some 51 percent of the world's population, yet we account for an estimated 70 percent of those living in poverty and two-thirds of those denied even a basic education.

So on this International Women's Day, we celebrate women's achievements, and we rededicate ourselves to achieving an equal voice, equal participation, and equal rights for all women. We also acknowledge that we still have much difficult work ahead of us.

Research tells us that women and girls' equality can be transformational for their communities and for entire countries, yet in some of the poorest parts of the world—and even in some wealthier countries—women and girls continue to be held back by injustices such as child marriage, sexual and domestic violence, denial of education, and lack of access to contraception and maternal healthcare.

In recent years, we have learned more about the intersection of so many of these issues that affect women. When girls are forced into early marriage, when women are denied contraception and have children at a very young age, this typically ends any chance to gain an education and income-earning employment. This lack of economic influence means that women remain powerless within their families and, too often, within their communities. And this, in turn, can lead to violence against women and the denial of women's most basic human and civil rights.

The good news is that this same interconnectedness can work to empower women and to lift up communities. When women and girls' rights are respected, when we have access to education and family planning services, this unleashes women's ability to participate equally in the community, in the workplace, and even in the political arena.

Indeed, we can now quantify so many of the positive ripple effects. For example, each additional year of education increases a woman's income by 25 percent. We know that children born to educated mothers are twice as likely to survive past the age of 5. By mobilizing the talents of the previously neglected half of the population—in too many places—we create more stable societies and more rapid economic development.

For decades, the United States has been a world leader in advancing and protecting the rights of women and girls around the world, including their access to contraception and family planning. In particular, I want to applaud the excellent work of the State

Department's Office of Global Women's Issues. I am sponsoring legislation in this session to give this office permanent authorization, with an ambassador leading it.

However, on this International Women's Day, we must also acknowledge actions to abdicate America's leadership role in advancing women's rights. Indeed, both at home and abroad, the Trump administration has exhibited a dangerous obsession with rolling back women's reproductive rights. President Trump has promised to nominate Supreme Court Justices who will overturn *Roe v. Wade*. He has joined with some of the Republican leaders in Congress in pledging to terminate funding for Planned Parenthood.

In one of his first official acts, the President signed an Executive order reinstating and expanding the Mexico City policy, also known as the global gag rule. This rule prohibits U.S. financial aid to many international organizations that offer contraception and comprehensive family planning services to women.

As if the reinstatement of this policy weren't bad enough, the administration's Executive order dramatically expanded the policy to apply to all U.S.-funded global health programs—so not just family planning and counseling programs. But we believe that this expansion will include our HIV/AIDS program, known as PEPFAR, which has been so positive in saving so many lives in Africa. It was started by George W. Bush. We also think it will affect initiatives that fund the fights against the Ebola and Zika outbreaks, and this puts at risk 15 times more funding and millions more women and their families around the world.

Taken together, all of these actions by the new administration I believe amount to an assault on the safety and well-being of women and girls across the globe.

I have joined with Senator SUSAN COLLINS, Senator LISA MURKOWSKI, and 45 other Senators in introducing bipartisan legislation to permanently repeal the global gag rule. I believe—and it is well documented—that this is a misguided policy that ignores decades of research.

We shouldn't allow extreme ideology to triumph over the urgent practical needs of women across the world. The facts make clear that when family planning services are accessible and contraceptives are affordable, rates of unplanned pregnancies and abortions go down.

According to the World Health Organization, there is an estimated 225 million women in the world who would like access to family planning services, and we know that makes a difference. Here in the United States, the abortion rate has dropped to the lowest level since 1943, a success that is directly attributable to the reduced cost sharing for contraception under the Affordable Care Act. I can attest to that because in New Hampshire, we have one of the

lowest incidences of teen pregnancy in the country.

In January, we saw millions of women, men, and children, turn out for marches in Washington, New York, London, Nairobi, Tokyo, in my home capital of Concord, NH, and in dozens of other cities across the country and around the world. I think we can look at that as an early celebration of International Women's Day because what we heard from those marching was that we were marching in defense of the rights of American women, of Muslim women, of women of color, and of all women and girls across the globe.

The world heard our message loudly and clearly. We will not allow our reproductive rights and our human rights to be taken away. We will not allow women to be targeted for discrimination. We will not be taken backward.

That was our message in January, and it is our message on this International Women's Day. We have fought long and hard for equal rights and equal treatment here in the United States.

We are also celebrating women here in the United States. We have many women who have taken the day off to recognize the role that women play that is so significant in our society, and many of us are also wearing red to demonstrate that. So on this day of celebration and solidarity, we are determined to go forward to build on the progress of recent decades, and we rededicate ourselves to achieving respect, equality, and justice for every woman in every community and every country across the globe.

Mr. McCONNELL. I ask unanimous consent that the resolution be agreed to, the preamble be agreed to, and the motions to reconsider be considered made and laid upon the table with no intervening action or debate.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

The resolution (S. Res. 84) was agreed to.

The preamble was agreed to.

The resolution, with its preamble, is printed in today's RECORD under "Submitted Resolutions.")

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#### ORDERS FOR THURSDAY, MARCH 9, 2017

Mr. McCONNELL. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that when the Senate completes its business today, it adjourn until 10 a.m., Thursday, March 9; that following the prayer and pledge, the morning hour be deemed expired, the Journal of proceedings be approved to date, the time for the two leaders be reserved for their use later in the day, and that morning business be closed; finally, that 30 minutes of the majority time on H.J. Res. 57 be under the control of Senator BLUNT or his designee.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

PROVIDING FOR CONGRESSIONAL DISAPPROVAL OF A RULE SUBMITTED BY THE DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION—Continued

ORDER FOR ADJOURNMENT

Mr. MCCONNELL. Mr. President, if there is no further business to come before the Senate, I ask unanimous consent that it stand adjourned under the previous order, following the remarks of Senators LANKFORD and WARREN.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

The Senator from Oklahoma.

Mr. LANKFORD. Mr. President, in December of 2015, President Obama signed the Every Student Succeeds Act after it passed this body with overwhelming bipartisan support—85 of 100 Senators supported the bill. The Wall Street Journal called the Every Student Succeeds Act “the largest devolution of federal control to the states in a quarter-century.” It also had the support of Governors, State legislators, chief State school officers, school district superintendents, local school boards, principals, and teachers unions, who all agreed on the need to replace No Child Left Behind.

The core of the education reform in the Every Student Succeeds Act was to restore local control to the States—not just control for them but that they would have the responsibility and the authority for things such as school accountability, teacher evaluation, student evaluation. It is very clear. In fact, the Every Student Succeeds Act says things very specifically. States are solely responsible for choosing which standards to adopt. The Secretary cannot mandate, direct, or control State standards. The Secretary of Education cannot require, coerce, or incentivize States to adopt common core State standards. States are responsible for choosing which assessments to adopt. The Secretary of Education cannot mandate, direct, or control State assessments for education. States design their own system for holding schools accountable and decide which schools to identify for school intervention and support. The Secretary cannot add new requirements or criteria on State accountability systems that are not in the law. States and local school districts decide what strategies they will implement to help fix identified schools without Federal interference. The Secretary of Education cannot prescribe how States and local school districts improve those schools.

Congress passed that clear education law to take power out of Washington, DC, and from the Department of Education and the Secretary of Education and hand it back to the States.

Five months after the bill was signed, the Obama administration changed their mind and released regulations to take back school decision-making and accountability, in direct violation of the law.

Eighty-five of one hundred of us agreed that our passion is for every

school district, every parent, every State to take care of every child; that no child would be left behind by switching to local control rather than Federal centralized control. But when this new rule was put out by the Obama administration, they reinterpreted that clear law. Let me tell you what they said in the rule.

In the rule, they dictate to States the consequences for schools that don't annually test at least 95 percent of their students.

They prescribe to the States and school districts how they would intervene and improve schools that don't exit from this identification process of being an underperforming school.

They limit how States may measure school quality or student success based on 4-year graduation rates.

They define how much weight States must afford to non-test-based indicators in their accountability systems.

This regulation prescribes the long-term goals and measurements of progress that States would use for their student subgroups.

This new regulation prescribes when schools may exit from comprehensive support based on improvement.

This new regulation mandates that States comply with specific Washington, DC, created requirements instead of letting the school districts or the States determine how best to proceed on those requirements.

This new regulation limits how States award school improvement funding to school districts and schools.

This new regulation adds a new and burdensome reporting requirement every 4 years on States and local school districts that will drive up compliance costs and will divert resources away from students in the classrooms, in direct violation of what we passed.

This new regulation requires States to establish a statewide definition for “infective teacher,” requiring a statewide system of evaluation controlled by DC.

This new regulation limits how students are scored when they have exited from special education.

This new regulation controls how the school report cards are created and how long they are.

This is what we were exiting from with No Child Left Behind. We said in that vote for Every Student Succeeds that Washington, DC, should not do this. This rule directly violated the spirit and the letter of the law and will put the new Secretary of Education, Betsy DeVos, in charge of school evaluation, teacher evaluation, and student success. That is not her role or the intent of this law when we passed it, regardless of who is the Secretary of Education. Our intent was to provide maximum flexibility for the States and the parents. The rule is central control from Washington, DC.

It is essential that we stop this rule right now. While some of my colleagues have said: Let's just wait, and we will do regulations, and we will unwind

some of this—they are basically admitting that the Trump administration will fix the Obama administration overreach. I understand that statement. I think there will be some unwinding of regulations, but here is why it must be done right now—two reasons. One is, when we do this right now with a Congressional Review Act, we settle this forever, that no administration ever, as long as this law is in place, can repromulgate a rule and turn right back around and say Washington, DC, is going to control teacher evaluation, student success evaluation, and school evaluation. This ends that forever.

The second thing is, right now schools in Oklahoma have already diverted resources in their administration, and they are filling out forms that are due to Washington, DC, in April to fulfill this new requirement that was put down by the administration. If we don't end this now, the districts in Oklahoma and in all of the States represented by this great Senate—their administrators will be working on forms for Washington, DC, rather than educating children at home. Let's get those folks back in the classroom, working on things that matter, not some form that no one in Washington, DC, will read anyway. Why don't we allow our schools to focus on educating kids instead of filling out forms for the Secretary of Education? That is the reason we passed the Every Student Succeeds Act.

I encourage this body to support H.J. Res. 57 when it comes up. This will fix this overreach and will put a permanent marker down to say we meant it when Congress said to the administration: Do not control local education. Let the States and the parents do it.

With that, I yield back.

I suggest the absence of a quorum.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will call the roll.

The senior assistant legislative clerk proceeded to call the roll.

Mr. LANKFORD. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the order for the quorum call be rescinded.

The PRESIDING OFFICER (Mr. SULLIVAN). Without objection, it is so ordered.

The Senator from Massachusetts.

NOMINATION OF SEEMA VERMA AND THE REPUBLICAN HEALTHCARE BILL

Ms. WARREN. Mr. President, I rise today to urge my colleagues to vote against the confirmation of Seema Verma to serve as Administrator of the Centers for Medicare and Medicaid Services.

CMS oversees the administration of the Medicare and Medicaid Programs. These programs provide healthcare coverage to grandparents, people with disabilities, foster kids, seniors living in nursing homes, single mothers, and babies. CMS is also in charge of implementing many parts of the Affordable Care Act and making sure that the protections guaranteed in the law are enforced.

In other words, CMS is the part of government that we entrust with carrying out the commitments we have made to protect our health and our access to healthcare. We need someone to run these programs who is a champion for Medicare, Medicaid, and the Affordable Care Act and someone who can stand up to Republicans in Congress and stand up to the Trump administration when they try to burn these promises and turn their backs on the people who need help.

On Monday night, the Republicans finally revealed their latest plan to rip health insurance away from millions of Americans. After years of railing about how the ACA was too long and too complicated, the Republicans spent weeks working on a secret plan—locked in a room, hidden somewhere in the United States Capitol. They didn't want anyone to see it. Here is a news flash: If you have to hide your plans from the American public, that is a pretty good sign that you are headed in the wrong direction.

Now we know why they were so afraid to let anyone else take a look at the plan. The plan is ugly—really, really, ugly. The Republicans' plan would rip health insurance away from millions of Americans.

Right off the top, the bill will end the Medicaid expansion established in the ACA. Right now, 11 million adults are covered by that expansion, and the Republican plan will end it. That is right—end it. Millions more Americans are using ACA subsidies to buy their health insurance. For the families who need it most, those subsidies will be cut. For seniors, prices will rise, and that means millions more people will not be able to afford health insurance.

The Republican bill promises tax credits to help people pay for their insurance, but this is an empty promise because the tax credits are designed to be too small to actually cover the costs of paying for healthcare. If you have a 2-month break in your health insurance coverage, no matter the reason, the Republican bill would let insurance companies charge you a 30-percent penalty on top of your premium for an entire year. That is right. If you lose your job and scramble to find a new plan, you have exactly 62 days to lock down that plan because 1 day longer than that, and you are slapped with a 30-percent penalty.

By the way, it is not a penalty paid to the government to help finance healthcare. No. It is a penalty paid to a \$1 billion insurance company. Republicans should be ashamed of themselves.

Too bad if being able to buy affordable coverage on the ACA exchange has given you access to health insurance while you start your small business. Too bad if your healthcare has given you free cancer screening. Too bad if your healthcare has given you access to treatment for substance abuse disorder. All that is gone under the Republican plan.

So there it is—the Republicans' plan to take away health insurance for millions and millions of Americans. The Republican plan is cruel, and it gets worse.

The Republican healthcare plan gets worse because it also delivers a gut punch to the rest of the Medicaid Program—the part that predates the ACA by decades. It does so by putting a cap on overall funding that States can receive and then strictly limiting the growth in that cap. This growth rate is deliberately set lower than the actual growth rate in medical costs for Medicaid beneficiaries. Why? So Republicans can cut the Federal Government's commitment to Medicaid without using the word "cut."

I don't know if they think we are just too dumb to notice, but they are cutting Medicaid. Of course, people will still get sick and will still need medical care, so what the Republicans are doing is shifting hundreds of billions of dollars in Medicaid costs to State governments, which will struggle to pick up the tab, or shifting those costs to hospitals and doctors, who will not get paid, or shifting it to the families themselves, who will try to manage those bills.

Understand what that means. Right now, if you qualify for Medicaid coverage, you get Medicaid coverage. That has been the law for decades, but the Republicans want to change that. With the cap, if you qualify for Medicaid coverage, you will get something. Nobody is really sure what. All we know is that it will not cover your expected costs of care. Think about the impact of that.

The reckless Republican plan will blow huge holes in State budgets. The Republican plan will blow huge holes in rural hospitals' budgets and in the budgets of opioid treatment centers and community health centers all across this country.

Massachusetts is using some of its Medicaid funding right now to fight the opioid crisis, but the Republican plan makes it harder to wage that fight in Massachusetts and in every other State that is battling this terrible epidemic.

The Republican plan will leave millions of people who have decent Medicaid coverage holding the bag when they get sick. That is not healthcare; that is a con job.

But it gets even worse. The bill cuts funding for Planned Parenthood, which provides maternity care and birth control. It gives insurance companies the green light to jack up costs for people over 50, blowing up the limits that were established in the ACA to make sure seniors could afford healthcare.

But there is one more very, very ugly reason the Republicans should be ashamed, and that is because while they are gutting Medicaid, slashing health coverage for sick Americans, and slapping penalties on people who lose insurance through no fault of their own, Republicans are also handing out hundreds of millions of dollars in tax

cuts to rich people and giving a special gift to insurance company CEOs.

The Republican plan repeals two Medicare taxes that apply only to high-income taxpayers. Who benefits most from this repeal? Millionaires. They get a full 80-percent of the tax cut. It is a benefit that is worth an average of \$50,000 each. That is right. The tax cut that millionaires will get from the Republican plan to rip up healthcare is more than many families make in a year.

The Republican plan also hurts Medicare by taking money away from the Medicare trust fund, where it really belongs.

Right now, the law says insurance companies can deduct only \$500,000 in executive compensation, but the Republicans think that is too hard on insurance companies and their CEOs. So sad. So they have lifted the cap to a full \$1 million. The Republicans are determined to help boost the pay of insurance company CEOs. No wonder the Republicans didn't want to let anyone see this plan.

This is literally a backroom deal to strip away lifesaving healthcare from babies, to drive the costs out of sight for seniors, to deny help for people with disabilities, and to make insurance more expensive for hard-working entrepreneurs. In exchange, insurance company CEOs and millionaires get giant tax deductions. Unbelievable. Less health insurance for people who need it; more tax cuts for wealthy insurance company CEOs. This is the deal it took Republicans years to come up with? They should be ashamed.

I have received letters and emails and calls from families in Massachusetts who depend on Medicaid and the ACA. These families are shouting as loudly as they can about how important Medicaid and the ACA are to them. We need someone running the CMS who is listening and someone who has their backs, who will tell Republican politicians that their secret deals are terrible, who will tell them that their plans to take away coverage will hurt people, who will tell them that their recklessness will blow up State budgets.

Seema Verma has a deep knowledge of the Medicaid Program, having worked at the State level to design and implement Medicaid waivers. Ms. Verma says she wants to help States like Massachusetts invest in innovative ways to improve care for Medicaid beneficiaries while lowering costs—improve care and lower costs. That sounds great, but she has also advocated for changes to Medicaid that violate the fundamental principles of the program. She has designed Medicaid plans that impose work requirements as a condition of receiving Medicaid coverage even when they make no sense. She has sought to increase the out-of-pocket costs that Medicaid beneficiaries must pay and has put in place rules that lock people out of the program just at the moment they most need coverage.

We need a CMS Administrator who will stand up to the backroom bullies who are plotting to gut Medicaid, not one who wants to sneak cuts into the very programs that need to be defended. For that reason, I oppose Ms. Verma's nomination.

One of my constituents who receives Medicaid coverage in Massachusetts, Lee from Holliston, wrote me to say: "I just need to know it is going to be okay."

Lee, I wish I could tell you that it is going to be OK, but I cannot tell you that. What I can tell you is that you are not alone. Americans depend on the ACA and Medicaid to provide healthcare coverage. They depend on it when they get sick, and they depend on it to stay alive. Now that the Republican politicians have finally emerged from their secret basement room and unveiled their ugly plans, I promise you I am in this fight all the way. We need millions of people like you all across this Nation to make their voices heard so that Republican politicians do not destroy your healthcare.

In January, Senator STABENOW and I held a forum for the then-nominee for Secretary of Health and Human Services, Tom Price. At this forum, we heard from individuals who were concerned about the impact that cuts to Medicare and Medicaid would have on their lives. I would like to share some of my interactions with a few of these individuals back in January by reading from the transcript Senator STABENOW introduced into the record at Congressman PRICE's hearing before the Finance Committee.

I started by thanking everyone for being there and said this about where we were:

Yesterday at the hearing for Congressman PRICE to be Secretary of HHS, I asked him about the cuts that he has proposed to Medicare and Medicaid. He's already proposed \$449 billion in cuts to Medicare and over \$1 trillion in cuts to the Medicaid program. And so I asked him if he would commit to follow through on Donald Trump's promise, "I won't cut Medicare or Medicaid."

There was a lot of dancing back and forth, but the bottom line is that no, he would not make that commitment, which I suppose should not have been a surprise.

What I want to do as briefly as I can is to focus just a little bit on down the line and put a face on that, what it means to put those kinds of cuts into the system.

I started with Ms. Fleming, and here is what I asked her.

I said: "You used to work at United Airlines. . . . How many years did you pay into the Medicare system?"

Ms. Fleming said: "Thirty-nine years."

I asked: "How long have you worked there?"

Ms. Fleming said: "Thirty-nine years."

I said: "Thirty-nine years that you paid into the Medicare system. Where else is it we need to spend \$449 billion so that you can spend more out-of-

pocket? So that money can go somewhere else—like tax cuts for rich people?"

I asked Ms. Jensen:

Just because I want to be clear about this, one of the things that Medicaid does is make sure you get access to mental health services. If you lose that access, what happens in your life?

So I had asked Ms. Fleming about the Medicare cuts. Here is what Ms. Jensen told me about the Medicaid cuts:

That would entirely change my life. I wouldn't be able to afford the services I need. My medications alone, right now, run about as much as my rent. And I know that weekly counseling or therapy sessions would really be out of reach. It would threaten not only the growth of my business but the existence of my business.

She runs her own small business.

She said:

Basically: no Medicaid, no business. That would kind of be the end of one of my dreams. And untreated disorders—my untreated disorder—I know I would retreat from society. I would retreat from my loved ones. I would not be a productive citizen. I would probably get into trouble and cost the taxpayers some money. Mental and behavioral health is no joke. There are fatal consequences, and it's a matter of life and death for a lot of people, including me.

Then I turned to the third of our witnesses, Ms. Serafin. She has dealt with both systems—both Medicare and Medicaid—and I asked her to focus just for a minute on the Medicaid part of that. She was taking care of her elderly mother.

I said:

Your mother—after your father passed—your mother declined, needed full time care. And she was supported by Medicaid during that period of time. She was able to be in a facility that could take care of her.

If Medicaid had not been available to you, if there had been a trillion-dollar cut to Medicaid, what would have happened to you and your husband?

Here is what Ms. Serafin said:

Well, physically, I could not take care of anyone else.

She had her own disabling medical problems. She said:

I can hardly take care of myself. So, we would have had to hire someone, or we would have had to move because our home was not accommodating for another person with a disability.

Secondly, the care my mother received in the nursing home was so personally gratifying. I could sleep at night. My mother was a really strong woman. She could have been a CEO. She was born in the wrong era. But as a daughter—as mothers and daughters often do—we didn't always see eye to eye on everything!

The people in the nursing home loved her—they loved her feisty manner, they loved the things she would say. And I would think, "Oh, God, I would never say that!" But they thought she was wonderful.

I made the point that my mother was a little like that too.

Ms. Serafin said:

I would sleep at night. I could feel good. Because I cannot do things as it is for myself, and there were loving people who would go to her and say, "I love you, Anita," and

it just made my heart feel that wonderful feeling.

So that is the face of Medicaid.

We had one more witness, and this witness was Ms. Ornella, who had her son Sam with her.

I said:

Sam is the happy face of Medicaid. Sam is a little boy who was born with multiple difficulties and who flourishes and who receives support from Medicaid.

So I asked:

If there's a trillion dollars in cuts to Medicaid, and Sam is not able to get the help he needs through Medicaid, what happens to Sam?

Ms. Ornella said:

We barely qualified for Medicaid as it was, so if there were any cuts to it, we would have been in that group of people who I believe wouldn't have qualified. Medicaid has provided him to be able to go to his kidney doctors and keep his status check on his kidneys, which is what we think his long-term issues are going to be.

Medicaid has been there to cover tests for swallowing, for swallowing functions, for all the different parts of his body that are affected by his disorder. So my fear is, that if we do get employer-based coverage, anything can happen in life—what if my husband lost his job and then we didn't qualify for Sam to get Medicaid anymore? How would we deal with that double whammy of losing employer coverage and then not qualifying for Medicaid for a medically complex child?

We heard from four people at this forum, and I am very grateful to all four of them for putting a face on what Medicare and Medicaid means. I suggested to Congressman Price that if he is confirmed to be the head of HHS, that he cut out the statement that Donald Trump had made, "I will not cut Medicare or Medicaid," and that he tape it above his desk and look at it every single day. Because that is what the people at that hearing were all about.

They are the reason we must not cut Medicare and we must not cut Medicaid, and I thanked them all for being with us.

Alice, Sam, Diane, and Ann really put a face on the importance of Medicare and Medicaid at that forum.

I have heard from a number of hospitals, community health centers, and behavioral health organizations in Massachusetts about the importance of Medicaid to them for being able to provide essential services to the people who need it most, and I want to share some of the comments they have given to me.

John Nash, the CEO of Franciscan Children's Hospital, highlighted the importance of Medicaid in providing healthcare coverage for our children. Here is what he wrote to me:

Dear Senator Warren, at Franciscan Children's, our mission is to provide a compassionate and positive environment where children with complex medical, mental health, and educational needs receive specialized care for people who are committed to excellence, innovation, and family support, so that these children can reach their fullest potential and live their best lives. Located in the Boston metropolitan area, we are one of four institutions in the country offering this unique array of services to children with complex needs.

In Massachusetts, we are the only pediatric, post-acute care provider that offers hospital-level care for children with complex medical conditions. We are also one of the largest pediatric mental health providers in Massachusetts, offering a complete continuum of inpatient, residential, and outpatient programming to ensure that children have access to the services they desperately need.

Franciscan Children's is proud to be an independent, unaffiliated provider that coordinates across the healthcare system to deliver high-quality, low-cost, specialty services to children who come to us from every major health system and intensive care unit from across the State. Collectively across our programs, we serve more than 12,000 children a year.

Families who have had a child or children with special needs often face tremendous financial burdens. Many view hospitals like ours as a second home. Almost 60 percent of the families that we serve in our inpatient medical program are on Medicaid.

In federal discussions about the Affordable Care Act, it is crucial to realize that Medicaid is the most important health coverage program for children. As many as 30 million children nationally and 355,000 children in Massachusetts (29.6% of the state population of children) are covered. Children covered by Medicaid—compared with those who are uninsured—generally go on to enjoy better health, lower rates of mortality, and higher educational and economic outcomes as they become adults.

Massachusetts is seeing the returns on investments made in Medicaid. Our rate of uninsured children is at the lowest on record. Cuts to Medicaid will have a negative impact on children and may increase healthcare costs. Furthermore, any cuts to the Medicaid program will threaten our institution's long-term ability to serve children and their families who may not receive care otherwise. As the population of children with complex needs continues to grow at the rate of 5 percent annually, these funds will be vital to our future and to theirs.

We support the belief that access to affordable care is essential for all individuals. Our families, whose resilience and strength continues to inspire us every day, depend on this principle being upheld. Our children deserve every opportunity to reach their fullest potential and live their best life.

This letter is just a reminder of who gets Medicaid and how Medicaid changes the lives of the children who need it most and of their families. We cannot cut this program without taking away the futures of these children. This is an economic issue, but it is also a moral issue.

I heard from the Behavioral and Health Network, a nonprofit community behavioral health agency in Western Massachusetts, and they shared with me an individual story they wanted to tell me about Tasha.

Tasha went from homelessness to addiction and then to recovery—highlighting the importance of Medicaid funds in supporting individuals who are dealing with substance abuse disorder. The behavioral health network shared a story, and this is how they tell it:

Tasha M. recalls how her addiction started. She never envisioned how and where it would end. As a teenager, she remembers being homeless, her mom surrendering her to foster care twice and living a dysfunctional life, leading to the development of an eating disorder and hospitalization.

It was during that hospital stay where she was also receiving treatment for an injured back, that she was prescribed a bottle of painkillers. That started Tasha on the road to addiction, and ultimately to BHN's, "My Sister's House"—and her eventual recovery.

Once addicted to pain pills she remembers "hospital hopping" to feed the addiction. "I felt so alone," she said. Moving in with an aunt brought the prospect of turning the page and leaving her addiction behind. Instead, Tasha started to work as a bartender, ultimately succumbing to alcohol and hitting bottom. Tasha says, "I lost everything."

Moving back to Massachusetts, she "tried to start anew." But instead she found herself back in the clubs and around alcohol and, eventually, in a detox program through BHN's Carlson Center. After that one-week stay, she entered Hope Center, a BHN 30-day recovery addiction treatment program in Springfield. Once released, the grip of addiction surfaced again. "I remember getting ready to go clubbing with my boyfriend. We were in line to go into a club and I realized I didn't have my ID. I went home and I found my ID lying on top of my AA book. I thought, 'wow, that's a sign'—and I need to get back in the program."

BHN assisted with entry into My Sister's House, a BHN community-based program for women in recovery, where its residents have daily therapy and support, peer meetings and are connected to community resources.

It is also where Tasha met an intern who inspired her. "I remember I was one of her first clients. She said I couldn't go back to my old ways . . . she really believed in me."

Tasha's recovery has come full circle. After successful re-entry into the community, she acquired a job as an administrative assistant at a daycare center, and eventually became a social worker helping mothers of children navigate the complexities of parenting.

Tasha's story doesn't end there. Tasha was offered a position at My Sister's House, where she assists other young women who find themselves on the sometimes bumpy road to recovery. "For me, it's about giving back . . . I'm grateful to them."

About the new opportunity to help others at My Sister's House, Tasha said: "I always said to myself I was going to come back to this House . . . this is my second home."

Tasha's journey was supported by an organization whose funding is 56 percent State and Federal contracts and 42 percent fees from Medicaid, Medicare and a small percentage of private insurances. Clearly, the impact of affordable insurance and funds from CMS and the State creates needed access and opportunities for changing lives [like Tasha's]. Individuals can embrace help, move beyond despair and hardship, and establish meaningful life experiences, employment and self-sufficiency. Without affordable insurance, Medicaid and Federal and State funds, that could not happen.

Thank you, Tasha, for telling your story. Thank you to the Behavioral Network for sharing your story. Thank you for all of the amazing work that you do every single day.

The Boston Medical Center, the State's largest safety net hospital, also shared their perspective on how changes and cuts to Medicaid would seriously impact the progress they have made in working to provide high-quality, cost-effective care to their patients. Here is what Boston Medical Center said:

At Boston Medical Center (BMC), our mission is to provide Exceptional Care without

Exception to all of our patients. As the largest health safety net system in Massachusetts and in New England, BMC and the patients we serve would be severely impacted by major changes to the Affordable Care Act.

Massachusetts health care reform in 2008, and subsequently the Affordable Care Act, supported our efforts to provide high-quality, cost effective care to the many, formerly uninsured, patients who became insured through Medicaid and subsidized products. BMC has worked diligently with the Commonwealth of Massachusetts and the Center for Medicare and Medicaid Services (CMS) to transition the payment and delivery of Medicaid services in a more cost effective manner. With a strong understanding of the need to ensure that the future of Medicaid is sustainable, our collective efforts have begun to produce encouraging results.

Medicaid—and access to affordable, subsidized health care insurance—is an important federal/state partnership that allows the most vulnerable in our population to receive the health care they need. At BMC, we see firsthand how it affects the lives of our patients. In addition to providing funding for important primary care services, it is a lifeline for those with chronic diseases and mental health and substance abuse needs.

BMC has used Medicaid funding to develop and implement a number of very promising programs aimed at improving the quality of care for our low-income population and doing it in a manner that is the most cost effective. We aim to keep our patients out of the hospital while giving them the care necessary to lead fulfilling lives.

Some of these efforts include innovative programs for pregnant women and babies both before and after delivery. Post-partum depression is an all-too-common issue for new mothers. BMC has designed a program that embeds necessary behavioral health services into the OB/GYN visit setting, thereby allowing them to receive the necessary mental health care along with their medical visit.

At the same time, we have several successful programs focusing on newborn infants—ranging from babies born prematurely to those born addicted to drugs. As New England's largest trauma center, we routinely treat large numbers of patients who have been victims of violence. In an effort to help break the trend of violence in the inner city, BMC offers many programs that help those victims break that cycle through counseling, education and support.

Boston, like many cities across the country, has seen an unacceptable level of opioid related deaths. Probably our most critical efforts today include programs that successfully treat opioid and other drug addictions while guiding patients toward prevention of future drug abuse and a life where they can hold a job and maintain their relationships with their families.

Working with the Commonwealth, BMC has also used Medicaid funding to redesign how health care is provided in a manner that ensures the highest quality patient care in the most affordable, patient-centric manner. The groundwork has been laid over the last several years with Medicaid waiver funding. As we prepare for implementation of the Medicaid waiver extension, we have just begun to roll-out our Medicaid Accountable Care Organization, (ACO). The ACO structure requires that we will be accountable for the full cost of each Medicaid patient's health care, while it will allow the flexibility to provide the right care that might not have previously been covered (e.g. purchase of humidifier for an asthmatic child that will help prevent hospitalizations). Patients will benefit through further integration of care across the delivery system continuum,

while reimbursement for the cost of treating those patients will be contained in a defined agreement.

These important Massachusetts efforts of transforming the delivery and payment system for Medicaid will be dealt a serious blow if the underlying Medicaid funding is changed. Additionally, if Medicaid and subsidized healthcare eligibility changes result in our patients losing access to affordable health care, not only will the patient's quality of life suffer, but the lack of funding will not allow [us] to continue to provide those patients with many of these critical services.

BMC is committed to maintaining the provision of exceptional care without exception and it will require the financial partnership with the federal and state government to ensure that our low-income patients have access to that care.

Boston Medical Center absolutely provides "Exceptional Care without Exception," and Medicaid helps them carry out that critical work.

The Boston Center for Independent Living shared with me a story from a constituent named Ty who receives healthcare from One Care, a program in Massachusetts that integrates care for beneficiaries who are dually eligible for both Medicare and Medicaid. So I will tell a little bit about Ty's story.

Ty Muto, a 39-year-old transgender man, was recovering from colon surgery in 2014 when he stopped outside of his work and was assaulted by three men yelling homophobic slurs. He survived the attack with a traumatic brain injury and spinal cord injury and is only alive thanks to several necessary, timely medical interventions. A former mediator and American Friends Service Committee volunteer, Ty is enrolled in One Care with the Commonwealth Care Alliance. They provide medical care, visiting nurse support, physical therapy, and medical rides. His Care Manager helped him apply for Social Security and find housing, which really improved his life! On several occasions his visiting nurse has identified urgent medical conditions and he has been able to take a medical ride to the hospital where he receives care—avoiding lengthy and expensive emergency room visits at local hospitals that aren't equipped to care for his specific condition. Ty says the only reason he's alive today is because of all of the services and care he gets through One Care.

That is the work being done at the Boston Center for Independent Living, and it can only be done because they receive the support of Medicare and Medicaid.

The Boston Center for Independent Living also shared with me a story from another constituent named Olivia.

Olivia Richards is a 33-year-old woman on One Care and, as she emphasizes, a lifelong Bruins fan! Her plan with CCA allows her to be an active member of the community and her care coordinator assists her in managing her seizure disorder, paraplegia, PTSD, and ADHD. Olivia grew up in the foster care system and, after college, rather than move in with an abusive family member, she tried to make it on her own and she ended up homeless. Left without insurance—and trying to keep up with her di-lanthin, ADHD and asthma medications from seven- to fourteen-day sample packs from a free clinic—she went on and off medication and eventually ended up in a psychiatric hospital for a month.

If she had been making that transition in the post-Romneycare age, she would have

maintained her health insurance and been able to stay on MassHealth. Olivia raves about her coordinated care manager (CCA) and how she's helped stabilize Olivia's health—recognizing issues before they become emergencies. Prior to One Care, Olivia went to the emergency room every few months with a severe UTI that landed her in the hospital. Her care coordinator recommended she see an infectious disease doctor, who prescribed a preventive antibiotic—something none of the many doctors she'd seen had put together. Olivia hasn't been to the hospital for a UTI since.

This time around, when Olivia needed emergency care, her care coordinator sent community medics to her apartment—providing her with better care and avoiding an expensive emergency room visit and other complications. Before One Care, Olivia was using a third-hand wheelchair with a bent frame and a wheel that she had to weld back together every few months. Medicare and Medicaid kept dodging responsibility for wheelchair repairs. Olivia's care coordinator helped her get a new chair.

That is a real quality-of-life improvement for Olivia.

I want to say a special thank you to both Ty and to Olivia for sharing their stories, for letting us make them public, and a very big thanks to the Boston Center for Independent Living for all that you are doing every single day to help the people of Massachusetts. We are all deeply grateful for your work, and we want to continue to support it here in Congress.

Many of my constituents have written to me, fearful of what changes to Medicare or Medicaid might actually mean to them. Jeffrey, who is from Gardner, wrote to me to share his constant worries about health insurance coverage. This is what he wrote:

Dear Senator Warren,  
I hope this message finds you well, and I want to thank you for your continued fight for the rights of everyone in Massachusetts & the nation.

Unfortunately, this election has left me with some constant worry, as I'm sure it has many. I'm a graduate student and have a year and a half left until I complete my masters degree in counseling psychology.

Obviously because of this, I work part-time, and am not offered health insurance through my employer. I have been on MassHealth (Tufts Network Health, to be exact) since 2013 when I decided to make a career change.

I have some issues that require prescriptions and doctors visits monthly. I'm not sure if they can be deemed as preexisting conditions, but these are prescriptions I can certainly not go without, nor could I go without insurance for a year and a half.

Obviously I don't enjoy being on MassHealth, but for right now it's what is necessary. My question may be a difficult one to answer, due to the fact that no one truly knows what will happen after inauguration day. I do know Massachusetts is better protected than other states to keep its citizens insured, and I know that you and Governor Baker have vowed to fight for this right, as well as for many others—which I could not be more thankful for!

If the new establishment has their way and repeals federal funding to Medicaid, will people in Massachusetts such as myself be thrown off their insurance? I know we rely heavily on a waiver that was signed recently, and it's a "wait and see matter," but I suppose my question is, will I be protected since

I have documented needs for insurance already in place? Or are my conditions going to be deemed "not severe enough?"

All I can say, Jeffrey, is we don't know yet, but I can promise you that I am fighting to make sure you remain protected.

Elise from Scituate wrote to me about the importance of Medicare and Medicaid funds in supporting nursing homes, adult day health programs, and other needs of older adults. Here is what Elise had to say:

Dear Senator Warren,  
I am writing to you because I am very concerned about the direction of the incoming administration. President-Elect Trump, and his cabinet choices. It was certainly a difficult election period. The policies and direction of these individuals is particularly troubling for those who are older, or who may have mental illness, disabilities, or developmental challenges.

As many are not aware, the federal rules, regulations, and budget do affect the management of services in the states. As a consultant in Massachusetts in both nursing homes and adult day health programs, I see the strong need for cooperative and supportive federal and state funding as well as regulatory processes for ongoing care. Very few of the individuals in these settings are paying privately. Medicare and Medicaid—as well as the VA—are the major funders for these programs.

In Massachusetts, we have 45,000 nursing home beds, or approximately 400 skilled nursing facilities. Home care incorporates adult day health, and we have roughly 14,600 participants in Massachusetts alone. Our population is aging, and access to good services are critical to good care and quality of life.

In addition, there are many programs that continue to need commitment and funding to manage necessary services to individuals. These include: housing (Section 8), elder and those with disabilities home care, services to the blind, and community mental health care—to name a few.

Changes in these benefits would jeopardize the delicate balance of home and community care, rehabilitation, and perhaps ultimately end up costing more for care. For example, if we don't have resources to assist people to return to the community, institutional care may be the only answer—and a costly one.

The notion of having poor individuals pay for their Medicaid benefits, and/or privatizing this to an insurance base is ill-founded and often becomes costly to manage, as well as lowers benefits. Aside from providing services to our citizens, the reduction in these programs will drag the overall economy down.

The healthcare industry (private enterprise) is dependent upon a multitude of programs to generate profit. For example, if Mr. X needs a wheel chair and Medicare does not pay for one, Mr. X will not pay for a new wheel chair. He will either borrow one, or purchase one used, or perhaps "do without." This scenario, regardless of the product, will duplicate itself throughout health care and service provision. Companies that have dependency upon Medicare funds may have to close or cut back. Service providers, such as Visiting Nurses, will be facing similar results.

I have been in the older adult/health care/medical field since 1969. I have seen changes over time to services from government provisions to privatization. Privatization is the one of the poor outcomes when government monies are used to pay for services rendered. I remain a very strong advocate for individuals and their families as they try to meet

the challenges of obtaining just and fair services.

Thank you, Elise. I appreciate your writing. Medicare and Medicaid provide critical funds to support nursing homes and senior citizens in Massachusetts. I agree that we must fight to protect these programs.

I have many constituents writing in. My constituents are shouting as loudly as they can about the need to protect Medicare and Medicaid. We need a CMS Administrator who will stand up for

Tasha and for other individuals who are struggling with addiction, who will stand up for those who are relying on Medicare to help with Parkinson's, who will stand up for our hospitals and healthcare providers to ensure that they have the resources they need to adequately serve their patients. I am listening. I am fighting.

Republicans are trying to cut back-room deals to end these protections. I promise you, I will do everything in my power to prevent them from destroying

your healthcare. That is why I am here.

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ADJOURNMENT UNTIL 10 A.M.  
TOMORROW

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senate stands adjourned until 10 a.m. tomorrow.

Thereupon, the Senate, at 8:34 p.m., adjourned until Thursday, March 9, 2017, at 10 a.m.



## EXTENSIONS OF REMARKS

### HONORING THE LIFE OF JOHN FLEMING AND FAMILY

#### HON. TIM RYAN

OF OHIO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Wednesday, March 8, 2017*

Mr. RYAN of Ohio. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to honor the life of Mr. John Fleming, his wife Suzanne, and children John and Andrew, who all tragically died in a plane crash over Lake Erie last December.

John was born December 30, 1970 in Youngstown, Ohio. His wife Suzanne was born September 22, 1970 in Youngstown as well. Both John and Suzanne were 1989 graduates of Boardman High School and high school sweethearts. John graduated magna cum laude from Wake Forest University in 1993 as a CPA and member of Sigma Phi Epsilon Fraternity. Suzanne graduated from Youngstown State University with a Bachelor's Degree in social work. They were seventeen year residents of Columbus.

John worked for almost 30 years for the Superior Beverage Group in Columbus and the beverage distribution industry. He was incredibly successful, rising to President and Chief Executive Officer. In addition to his influential leadership in his career, he was a leader in his community. He actively volunteered at nearby charities, and was a yearly supporter of the Dublin Irish Festival. Above all, he was known for being a family man.

His wife Suzanne was a devoted mother and passionate supporter of Juvenile Diabetes Research Foundation, the leading funder of type 1 diabetes research. Their oldest son John was a sophomore at Oletangy Liberty High School where he excelled academically and was an Ohio sports enthusiast. His younger brother Andrew attended the Ohio State School for the Blind in Columbus. Like his brother, he too was an avid supporter of sports, and he also participated in Special Olympics. This family will be greatly missed by their family, friends, colleagues, and their community.

I extend my condolences to their family and friends. These wonderful people will be dearly missed.

### REMEMBERING JUSTICE "JAY" SMYTH, III

#### HON. BRADLEY BYRNE

OF ALABAMA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Wednesday, March 8, 2017*

Mr. BYRNE. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to remember the life and legacy of Mr. Justice "Jay" Smyth, III, who passed away on February 10, 2017 at the age of 62. Jay was a loving father, son, brother, uncle, and husband. To me, he was a dear classmate, colleague, and friend for more than forty years.

Jay attended both undergraduate and law school at the University of Alabama, where he

was involved in the Student Government Association and Theta Chi Fraternity. During his time in school, he was inducted into numerous honor societies such as JASONS Senior Men's Honorary and Delta Theta Phi Legal Honorary.

After graduating from law school in 1980, Jay practiced law in Montgomery, Alabama for nineteen years before moving to Tuscaloosa. Jay was a skilled and thoughtful lawyer who earned tremendous respect from his colleagues. As a true testament to his personality and legal knowledge, Jay was also beloved by his clients; an anomaly for most in the legal community.

Jay was a skilled writer who excelled at telling stories and always took great interest in politics and history. He loved spending time outdoors and grilling out at home. He was a dedicated fan of the Alabama Crimson Tide and greatly enjoyed attending games with his family. Jay was delighted in spending time with his wife and children, whom he loved dearly. Most importantly, he was steadfast in his faith to God and served as a pillar of Christ in his family and his community.

So, to his wife, Rushan, and sons, Justice and Jeff, I want to extend my deepest sympathies. May you take comfort in the warm memories of Jay and the lasting impact he had on so many.

### TRIBUTE TO THE BURBANK UNIFIED SCHOOL DISTRICT

#### HON. ADAM B. SCHIFF

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Wednesday, March 8, 2017*

Mr. SCHIFF. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to pay special recognition to the Burbank Unified School District as it celebrates its Ninetieth Anniversary.

In 1927, the Burbank Union High School District (BUSD) and the Elementary City School District unified to become the Burbank City School District, which served approximately 1,000 students. The name later changed to Burbank Unified School District to reflect state educational standards.

Today, BUSD's total enrollment is approximately 15,000 students, who attend grades K-12 at three high schools, three middle schools, and eleven elementary schools. The District also has an Alternative Education Program, an Adult Education Program which serves more than 5,000 students, and numerous district child care centers serving preschool or school age children.

The Burbank Unified School District's mission statement reflects its purpose by building partnerships with parents, families, students, and the community and promises the effective use of all available resources to create, provide, and support quality instructional programs, services, and environments. The District strives to ensure that every student develops the skills, knowledge, attitude, and behav-

ior in order to be a responsible, productive citizen and lifelong learner in a diverse and changing global society.

BUSD is proud to have had seven of its elementary schools named as 2016 Gold Ribbon recipients as well as all three of its middle schools and its comprehensive high schools recognized as California Distinguished Schools. Five elementary schools have earned the distinction of being named 2016 Academic Achievement Award winning schools and four are designated as having Exemplary Arts programs. In addition, the District's continuation high school, Monterey High, has been selected as a state model school, and the Burbank Adult School has been honored as a Program of Excellence by the State of California.

I ask all Members to join me today in honoring the Burbank Unified School District upon the celebration of its Ninetieth Anniversary. The entire community joins me in thanking the past and current School Board Members, Superintendents, Teachers, Administrators and Support Staff of Burbank Unified School District for the outstanding educational opportunities they have provided for the youth of California's 28th Congressional District.

### WESTERN NEW YORK COMMUNITY UNITY

#### HON. CHRIS COLLINS

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Wednesday, March 8, 2017*

Mr. COLLINS of New York. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to commemorate people in my district coming together to take a stand against bigotry, racism, and acts of hate. On March 7, 2017, members of the Muslim Public Affairs Council met with members of the Jewish community at the Jewish Community Center in Getzville, NY. Both groups sat down together to take a stand against recent threats towards the Jewish community in Western New York.

This act of solidarity is an example of a community coming together despite their different backgrounds and beliefs. This type of collaboration in the face of hate is a model for the rest of the country.

During my recent meeting with the Muslim Public Affairs Council, we discussed the importance of uniting behind our shared American values, such as inclusivity and tolerance. The recent demonstration of unity by members of the Jewish community and the Muslim community demonstrates that despite any differences, we are all Americans and must join together in condemning hateful acts in our community.

For their demonstrated leadership, I commemorate the groups and individuals working to bring unity to Western New York.

• This "bullet" symbol identifies statements or insertions which are not spoken by a Member of the Senate on the floor.

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

THE PASSING OF VALERIE  
"LARRY" SAVINKIN

**HON. HAKEEM S. JEFFRIES**

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Wednesday, March 8, 2017*

Mr. JEFFRIES. Mr. Speaker, it is with great sorrow that I rise today in recognition of the untimely passing of Valerie "Larry" Savinkin, a dedicated and well-respected community leader and my congressional field representative who served the residents of the 8th Congressional District of New York with distinction.

Larry Savinkin was born on October 25, 1955, to Igor and Ada Savinkin. He was brother to Viola, husband to Valentina, father to Galina and Vladimir, father-in-law to Vadim and grandfather to Victor.

Before migrating to Brooklyn with his family from Odessa, Ukraine in 1996, Larry was a hardworking business owner where he operated a door-making company and a chain of merchant stores. Larry's commitment, core values and work ethic allowed him to excel in various positions. He was previously employed as a computer programmer, worked for the United States Census Bureau and served as a Community Liaison for former Congressman Bob Turner. More recently, he was a project manager at the Jewish Association for Serving the Aging (JASA), a local community-based organization that serves older adults of all races, religions and economic backgrounds across New York City.

Larry's success and impact in the neighborhoods of Southern Brooklyn and Queens was not limited to his work with my congressional office. For over 20 years, he was involved in several prominent organizations including the September 11 Family Group, the Brighton Beach Business Improvement District, The Holocaust Memorial Committee, Odessa Community of New York, and Brooklyn's Community Planning Board 13. Larry had a magnetic personality and cared about his community immensely, approached his work with urgency, compassion and had a great sense of humor.

I had the privilege of knowing Larry and working with him throughout the years. I recognize that his integrity was above reproach and his competence was extraordinary. I thank his family and friends for sharing him with us all. Mr. Speaker, I ask that you and my other distinguished colleagues join me in extending gratitude for Larry Savinkin's public service and his commitment to the people of Brooklyn, he is worthy of the highest praise.

DAY WITHOUT A WOMAN

**HON. NYDIA M. VELÁZQUEZ**

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Wednesday, March 8, 2017*

Ms. VELÁZQUEZ. Mr. Speaker, today, across the nation, from every major city to every small town, women are standing in solidarity, and reminding the world of our contributions. On this Day Without A Woman, women are sending a powerful message about the role we play in local communities, in our nation and throughout the globe.

Yet, sadly, on this very same day that women are standing up to end gender dis-

crimination and economic injustice, defend our bodies from governmental intrusion and to choose our own destiny, Republicans are proceeding with legislation to roll back the clock. Congressional Committees are starting to consider legislation eviscerating the Affordable Care Act. Not only would the Republican plan slash Medicaid, harming working women and children, but it defends Planned Parenthood, ultimately depriving millions of women of life-saving health services.

Mr. Speaker, it is a sad irony on this Day Without A Woman, when millions of ordinary Americans are standing for women's rights and a more just economy, Congressional Republicans are rushing to deprive millions of women and their families of health services they need to survive. This bill was composed behind closed doors, in secret, and now Republicans are rushing it through the Committee process to avoid scrutiny.

On this Day Without A Woman, we are sending a powerful message. I can only hope my Republican colleagues in Congress are listening. Because, today, women everywhere are saying with one collective voice, we will not be silenced.

HONORING CHIEF ALAN BRAGG: 45  
YEARS IN EDUCATIONAL LAW  
ENFORCEMENT

**HON. TED POE**

OF TEXAS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Wednesday, March 8, 2017*

Mr. POE of Texas. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to pay tribute to my friend, Chief Alan Bragg, who is retiring after serving a distinguished 45 years in educational law enforcement. He is a lifetime member of what I referred to as the Poe-leece. It is an informal organization made up of long-time friends in Texas' law enforcement community. It is an honor to pay tribute to Chief Bragg as he retires on June 30, 2017 as Chief of Police at Cypress-Fairbanks ISD Police Department.

Alan Bragg was born and raised in Wichita Falls, Texas, and was destined to become a Texas Lawman. He attended Midwestern State University and worked for the university's police department at the beginning of his career. In 1981, Chief Bragg moved to Houston to take a position with the Houston Independent School District Police Department.

He gained nine years' experience with Houston ISD, all the while his pursuit to build safer schools grew. This passion led him to accept a job, in 1990, as Spring Independent School District's first ever Chief of Police. He was tasked to create a new police department from scratch. He started his force with 8 officers and it has grown to over 50 sworn officers. He was responsible for nearly 37,000 students, 5,000 employees and 38 campuses. His 21 year leadership and legacy at Spring ISD will not be forgotten.

Chief Bragg obtained additional police training along the way. He is a graduate of the FBI's National Academy 201 class and holds a Master Peace Officer Certificate. Throughout the years, he has assisted and been recognized by numerous boards and organizations. He is a member and past president of the Houston Area Police Chiefs Association, North Harris County Criminal Justice Association,

and he also served on the board of the Texas Association of School District Police.

For over 20 years, he has coordinated the annual "Salute to Law Enforcement" event, an event that was always held close to National Police Week. It allowed folks to meet local law enforcement officers from different agencies, see the resources used to protect them, and provide an overall positive experience between our law enforcement officers and citizens.

Chief Bragg is a dedicated family man, having been married to his wife Judy for 26 years. He met Judy after the 1979 Terrible Tuesday Tornado that hit Wichita Falls. They were both temporarily homeless, and met at church. They are the proud parents of two children, seven grandchildren and three great-grandchildren. His retirement will provide time for them to serve in their church, travel on mission trips, and spend time with their grandchildren and great-grandchildren.

During those years with Spring, Chief Bragg distinguished himself as an educational law enforcement leader. He possesses a wealth of knowledge, and the entire law enforcement community views him with esteem and respect. His department served as a model for other school district police departments to follow.

Not surprisingly, Chief Bragg's impressive leadership and integrity led him to his last career move. In 2012, he accepted the new start up position as Chief of Police for Cypress-Fairbanks Independent School District. Again, he created another exemplary police force from scratch. For 45 years, he has put on the badge and a gun to protect and serve the folks and communities he loves.

Chief Bragg has been one of the most prominent and important lawman in the 2nd Congressional District, a true Texas hero. He is a remarkable Texan who has achieved extraordinary things in his law enforcement career and for his community. I extend to him my congratulations on his retirement, and commend him for a job well done. I wish him the best of luck in the future as he enters into this new phase of life.

And that's just the way it is.

PERSONAL EXPLANATION

**HON. DAVID G. VALADAO**

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Wednesday, March 8, 2017*

Mr. VALADAO. Mr. Speaker, on Tuesday, March 7, 2017, I missed votes due to unavoidable flight delays. Had I been present, I would have voted YEA on roll call votes no. 127 and 128.

PERSONAL EXPLANATION

**HON. J. FRENCH HILL**

OF ARKANSAS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Wednesday, March 8, 2017*

Mr. HILL. Mr. Speaker, on March 7, 2017, I missed the vote for H.R. 1362.

Had I been present, I would have voted yea on Roll Call No. 127.

## PERSONAL EXPLANATION

**HON. LYNN JENKINS**

OF KANSAS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Wednesday, March 8, 2017*

Ms. JENKINS of Kansas. Mr. Speaker, I was absent for roll call votes 127 and 128 on the evening of March 7, 2017. I would have voted in favor of H.R. 1362, which names the Department of Veterans Affairs community-based outpatient clinic in Pago Pago, American Samoa, the Faleomavaega Eni Fa'aua'a Hunkin VA Clinic. I would have also voted in favor of the motion to table the appeal of the ruling of the chair.

Had I been present, I would have voted YEA on Roll Call No. 127; and YEA on Roll Call No. 128.

## PERSONAL EXPLANATION

**HON. EARL BLUMENAUER**

OF OREGON

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Wednesday, March 8, 2017*

Mr. BLUMENAUER. Mr. Speaker, had I been present for the vote on H.R. 1362, a bill to name the Department of Veterans Affairs community-based outpatient clinic in Pago Pago, American Samoa, the Faleomavaega Eni Fa'aua'a Hunkin VA Clinic (Roll Call No. 127), I would have voted Aye.

Had I been present for the vote on Motion to Table the Appeal of the Ruling of the Chair (Roll Call No. 128), I would have voted "No."

## HONORING THE MEMORY OF COMMAND SERGEANT MAJOR WILLIAM FRANCIS RYAN, U.S. ARMY RETIRED

**HON. BILL POSEY**

OF FLORIDA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Wednesday, March 8, 2017*

Mr. POSEY. Mr. Speaker, on March 24, 2017, Families of the Shield, Inc. will honor the life and sacrifices of Command Sergeant Major William Francis Ryan (USA, Retired) by raising the United States flag over a Big Red One Statue at Eddie's Sunrise Diner located at 55 E. NASA Blvd. in Melbourne, Florida. On February 28, 2017, at my request, the Architect of the Capitol flew the United States Flag over our Capitol Building to further honor Command Sergeant Major Ryan.

Command Sergeant Major Ryan first joined the Merchant Marines and received six Russian medals. He then enlisted in the U.S. Army in 1943 landing on Omaha Beach June 6, 1944, with the first wave of American soldiers. Ryan was a member of the 1st Inf. Div.'s 16th Infantry Regiment during D-Day and the Battle of the Bulge in World War II. During his 30 plus years of service he also volunteered for numerous tours of duty in Korea and Vietnam.

William Ryan retired from the military in 1973 to enjoy his boat, volunteer at the Honor America Museum. Over the years, made several trips back to Belgium and France to honor our fallen heroes, most recently for the 70th Anniversary of D-Day.

Command Sergeant Major Ryan's awards and decorations include: the Bronze Star Medal with (V) Device, the Army Commendation Medal, the Purple Heart, Distinguished Unit Citation, American Campaign Medal, Good Conduct Medal (1st–9th Awards), European-African-Middle Eastern Campaign Medal, WWII Victory Medal, Army of Occupation Medal (GER), National Defense Service Medal (1OLC), Korean Service Medal, Vietnam Services Medal, Belgium Fourragere, In Service Medal, Korean Presidential Unit Citation, Vietnam Campaign Medal w/ 60 Device, Combat Infantry Badge.

William Ryan is survived by his beloved daughter Corrine and her husband Charles; his son Mark, his wife Shannon and their son Paul; his former wife, Lorraine Ryan; predeceased by his son, David W. Ryan and his sister, Margaret Christie. He will be remembered by his many grandchildren, great grandchildren, nieces, nephews and dear friends.

I ask my colleagues to join me in recognizing the late Command Sergeant Major William F. Ryan's service to our nation and his commitment to the cause of liberty.

## PERSONAL EXPLANATION

**HON. BILL PASCHELL, JR.**

OF NEW JERSEY

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Wednesday, March 8, 2017*

Mr. PASCHELL. Mr. Speaker, on March 1, 2017, I missed one roll call vote. Had I been present, I would have voted:

NO on Roll Call Vote 116, H. Res. 156, Providing for consideration of H.R. 1004, the Regulatory Integrity Act of 2017; and H.R. 1009, the OIRA Insight, Reform, and Accountability Act.

I would have cast my vote in opposition to this resolution because the Rules Committee rejected a motion by Ms. Slaughter of New York to consider both H.R. 1004 and H.R. 1009 under open Rules. The Rules Committee also rejected a motion by Mr. McGovern of Massachusetts to strike the waiver of all points of order against consideration of H.R. 1009 which includes waiver of CUTGO, statutory pay-go, and sections 303 and 311 of the Congressional Budget Act.

## PERSONAL EXPLANATION

**HON. LUIS V. GUTIÉRREZ**

OF ILLINOIS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Wednesday, March 8, 2017*

Mr. GUTIÉRREZ. Mr. Speaker, I was unavoidably absent in the House Chamber for roll call votes 127 and 128 on Tuesday, March 7, 2017. Had I been present, I would have voted "Yea" on roll call vote 127 and "Nay" on roll call vote 128.

## PERSONAL EXPLANATION

**HON. KYRSTEN SINEMA**

OF ARIZONA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Wednesday, March 8, 2017*

Ms. SINEMA. Mr. Speaker, during Roll Call Vote number 128 on Tabling the Appeal of the

Ruling of the Chair, I mistakenly recorded my vote as yes when I should have voted no.

## PERSONAL EXPLANATION

**HON. JOHN ABNEY CULBERSON**

OF TEXAS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Wednesday, March 8, 2017*

Mr. CULBERSON. Mr. Speaker, on account of illness, I was not present for votes on March 7, 2017. Had I been present, I would have voted YEA on Roll Call No. 127, and YEA on Roll Call No. 128.

## PERSONAL EXPLANATION

**HON. BILL PASCHELL, JR.**

OF NEW JERSEY

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Wednesday, March 8, 2017*

Mr. PASCHELL. Mr. Speaker, on February 28, 2017, I missed one roll call vote. Had I been present, would have voted:

NO on Roll Call Vote 104, H. Res. 150, On Agreeing to the Resolution—Providing for consideration of the bill (H.R. 998) SCRUB Act, and providing for consideration of (H.J. Res. 83) disapproving the rule submitted by the Department of Labor relating to Clarification of Employers Continuing Obligation to Make and Maintain an Accurate Record of Each Recordable Injury and Illness.

I would have cast my vote in opposition to this resolution because the Rules Committee rejected a motion by Mr. HASTINGS of Florida to strike the waiver of section of 311 of the Congressional Budget Act for H.J. Res. 83.

## IN RECOGNITION OF MUSLIM LAKHANI

**HON. BARBARA COMSTOCK**

OF VIRGINIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Wednesday, March 8, 2017*

Mrs. COMSTOCK. Mr. Speaker, I rise to recognize my constituent, Muslim Lakhani, for his contributions to Virginia's 10th District and the nation. Mr. Lakhani, a Pakistani immigrant and entrepreneur, has long championed efforts to promote tolerance among different faiths, to partake in charitable projects, and to conduct strong, forward-thinking business practices.

Mr. Lakhani grew up in Karachi, Pakistan and later became an entrepreneur. His many business ventures allowed him to travel to countless countries throughout the Middle East and Europe. However, it was the lessons he learned as a young child that have truly shaped his humanitarian and caring mindset that he maintains today.

Growing up in Pakistan, he and his family always place a very strong focus on helping those less fortunate. After moving to the United States in 2006, Mr. Lakhani was regularly reminded of his family's values as he watched organizations like the Salvation Army help the homeless in Washington, D.C. Since 2008, Mr. Lakhani has been a strong supporter, contributor, and advocate for the Grate

Patrol Homeless Outreach Program, which provides professional guidance to homeless people and also feeds 200 people daily in the nation's capital. Additionally, Mr. Lakhani studied both Christian and Muslim texts in grade school, which is where he garnered an interest in diverse beliefs and religious tolerance. Social Vision, the self-funded philanthropic arm of his company, ML Resources LLC., focuses on establishing stronger interfaith relationships, and additionally Mr. Lakhani strongly advocates for defeating terrorism.

Mr. Lakhani's childhood lessons coupled with his work ethic and strong business practices have allowed him to make a great impact on today's society. He has had the opportunity to speak in Rabat, Morocco at the Forum for the Future meeting on behalf of the Arab Business Council, and has received impressive awards, such as the InterFaith Bridge Builders Award at last year's InterFaith Conference of Metropolitan Washington.

Mr. Speaker, I ask that my colleagues join me in recognizing Mr. Lakhani. It is a privilege to represent him and I wish him all the best in his future endeavors.

IN HONOR OF THE 100TH BIRTHDAY OF BEE SWADER MALONE

**HON. MIKE ROGERS**

OF ALABAMA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Wednesday, March 8, 2017*

Mr. ROGERS of Alabama. Mr. Speaker, I ask for the House's attention today to recognize the birthday of Bee Swader Malone. She will turn 100 on March 30th.

Jessie Beatrice Swader Malone was born on March 30, 1917 in the Pine Grove community on Sand Mountain in DeKalb County, Alabama. Born to Robert and Addie Swader, she grew up on her parents' farm and attended school in nearby High Point and Valley Head, graduating from Valley Head High School in 1937.

Bee was working at J.C. Penney when she first met Marvin E. Malone, Jr., who worked in the shoe department there. They married and settled in Fort Payne, Alabama where Marvin worked for Southland Sox, Inc. They had three daughters: Kay, Ann, and Susan; and three grandchildren: Shannon, Oliver, and Halle; and now Bee is the great-grandmother of two girls: LizaBanks and Bea.

Bee and Marvin ran Malone Mills, a hosiery finishing mill in Fort Payne, for many years. First Presbyterian Church in Fort Payne honored her with a life membership for her active role there over many decades. Bee is still known in the church and far beyond for her excellent cooking, gardening, sewing, and handwork. She has voted in every single presidential election since she turned the legal voting age, which was then 21, and she was profiled in the Times-Journal last November for being one of the oldest registered voters in DeKalb County.

Bee still lives on her own today, in her house of almost 57 years on a hill overlooking Fort Payne. This month Bee will be celebrating her 100th birthday with a gathering of family and friends. Please join me in wishing this centenarian a very happy birthday.

REMEMBERING ENI F. H.  
FALEOMAVAEGA

**HON. MARK SANFORD**

OF SOUTH CAROLINA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Wednesday, March 8, 2017*

Mr. SANFORD. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to honor the life of our friend and colleague, Eni F. H. Faleomavaega of American Samoa, who passed away on Wednesday, February 22, 2017. He was the longest serving delegate to the House of Representatives, and I had the honor of serving with him over the past few years and when I was first in Congress from 1995 to 2001. It was at the beginning of that chapter that we, freshman members of the class of 1994, soon realized what a wise man he was, and we often looked to him for wisdom and institutional knowledge throughout the years we served together. I will miss that, and I know all of us here in the House extend our deepest sympathies to his wife, Hinanui Hunkin, their 10 children, and their 15 grandchildren. Know that you remain in our thoughts and prayers and that we grieve with you.

CONGRATULATING ERNEST AND JOAN RISTER ON THEIR 50TH WEDDING ANNIVERSARY

**HON. JOHN R. CARTER**

OF TEXAS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Wednesday, March 8, 2017*

Mr. CARTER of Texas. Mr. Speaker, while January 1967 brought record-breaking snowstorms to Chicago, Texas had temperatures in the mid-70s. This was perfect for Ernest and Joan Rister of Round Rock, Texas, who joined hands on January 22, 1967 at St. Cyril Methodist Catholic Church in Granger, Texas to become husband and wife.

Decades have passed and the Risters are as devoted to one another as the day they wed. They recently celebrated their 50th anniversary with over 400 guests honoring their Czech and German roots. All in attendance celebrated the Risters' longevity and deep love for one another.

They met in grade school while living in Granger, TX and started dating their freshman year. These two high school sweethearts have been inseparable ever since. Following their wedding, Ernest graduated from Southwestern University in Georgetown and served in the United States Marine Corps. They returned to Texas and moved to Round Rock in 1975, living in the same house ever since.

Ernest currently works as a research chemist and Joan is a retired real estate appraiser. They love the outdoors, gardening, hunting, and fishing. They especially enjoy spending time with their son Ernest Lee Rister, III and his wife Annie, daughter Shelley and her husband Malcolm Middlebrook, and two grandchildren Camryn and Zachary Middlebrook. There's no doubt the Risters have built a happy life together.

Marriages like the Risters are the foundations of one of our most cherished institutions and give us all an ideal to which we can aspire. Their undying love for one another makes both Texas and our nation strong. I congratulate Joan and Ernest on 50 years to-

gether and wish them the best in the years to come.

IN MEMORY OF THE HON. ENI F.H.  
FALEOMAVAEGA

**HON. BRAD SHERMAN**

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Wednesday, March 8, 2017*

Mr. SHERMAN. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to include in the RECORD an official statement and tribute written by the family and staff of our former colleague, Congressman Eni F.H. Faleomavaega of American Samoa. Congressman Faleomavaega was a good friend, an outstanding colleague, and a fighter for the people of American Samoa.

IN LOVING MEMORY OF CONGRESSMAN ENI F.H. FALEOMAVAEGA OF AMERICAN SAMOA BY HIS FAMILY AND STAFF

The Honorable Eni F.H. Faleomavaega was American Samoa's longest-serving Delegate to the U.S. House of Representatives, and the first Asian-Pacific American to serve as Chairman of the influential House Foreign Affairs' Subcommittee on Asia, the Pacific and the Global Environment. He held the matai, or chieftain, orator title of Faleomavaega.

Eni Hunkin, Jr. was born in the village of Vailoatai, American Samoa on August 15, 1943. He was raised in lovely Laie, Hawaii where the skies are blue and "the rainbows spread their shining wings." He played full-back for the Red Raiders at Kahuku High School, graduating in 1962. At the Polyneesian Cultural Center (PCC), he was a canoe paddler and a dancer. In 1964, he graduated from the Church College of Hawaii (BYU-Hawaii) with an Associate of Arts (AA) Degree. He earned a Bachelor of Arts (BA) in Political Science from Brigham Young University (1966); a Juris Doctor (JD) from the University of Houston Law School (1972); and a Master of Laws (LLM) from the University of California, Berkeley Boalt Hall School of Law (1973). English was his second language.

From 1973-1975, Eni Hunkin, Jr. served as Administrative Assistant to Paramount Chief A.U. Fuimaono, American Samoa's first elected Representative to Washington, DC. From 1975-1981, he served as Staff Counsel to the U.S. House of Representatives Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs, chaired by Congressman Phillip Burton who entrusted Eni with drafting legislation to provide American Samoa with an elected Governor and an elected Delegate. At the advice of late Senate President Paramount Chief Letuli Toloa, Eni returned home to American Samoa to "eat the dust and walk on the rocks" so that he could feel more directly the pains of the people in order to serve them more completely. From 1981-1984, Eni Hunkin, Jr. served as American Samoa's Deputy Attorney General and, from 1985-1988, he served as Lieutenant Governor of American Samoa. In 1988, Eni was elected to the U.S. House of Representatives where he served the people of American Samoa for some 26 years (1989-2015), and would still be serving today if not for illness.

Congressman Faleomavaega wore out his life in the service of his fellow beings and, by extension, he wore out his life in the service of our God. Faleomavaega's works brought American Samoa a Veterans Affairs (VA) clinic, a new Army Reserve Center, more funding per capita than any other State or Territory across many sectors (including education),

over \$4 billion in federal funding from 1995–2012 (with over \$2 billion as a direct result of his advocacy), Medicaid increases, computer labs, dialysis machines, village road improvements, ferries, fire trucks, ambulances, a hotel, funding for an airport tower and other capital improvement projects totaling over \$200 million, assistance for American Samoa's tuna canneries that extended the life of the industry in the Territory, WIC, food stamps, improved water systems, and military academy nominations and scholarships.

Congressman Faleomavaega also guaranteed the voting rights of American Samoa's military men and women, protected and expanded American Samoa's National Park, saw to it that American Samoa was included in the Commemorative Coin Program with a circulating quarter dollar honoring American Samoa's long and proud commitment to the United States, and made sure a postage stamp was issued in honor of American Samoa's Centennial. He was responsible for implementing a law that authorized free medical flights for American Samoa's veterans. He established an American Samoa Economic Development Commission. He obtained money to build high school gymnasiums, renovate and construct a harbor facility in Manu'a, and improve American Samoa's weather station. He also extended direct home loans to American Samoa's veterans.

When American Samoa was hit by a tsunami in 2009, Congressman Faleomavaega turned to his long-time friend, Chairman Kim Seung Youn of the Hanhwa Group, to provide funding to bury American Samoa's dead. Chairman Li Ka-shing of Hutchinson Whampoa also came to Faleomavaega's aid and provided significant private sector funding.

Congressman Faleomavaega also served his constituents individually—handling hundreds of veterans, visa, immigration, Social Security and military cases per year. He sponsored and cosponsored thousands of Bills and Resolutions during his service in the U.S. Congress. According to the Congressional Research Service (CRS), during the 101st–113th Congress, Faleomavaega participated in more than 1,100 U.S. Congressional full committee and subcommittee hearings of the Foreign Affairs and Resource Committees—and chaired and/or spoke in more than 800 hearings. His Floor statements, recorded in the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD for historical purposes, are too numerous to count.

Still, this is only a small and known part of the great work he did. From American Samoa to Vietnam, Cambodia, Laos, Malaysia, South Korea, India, China, the Philippines, Sri Lanka, Kazakhstan, Uzbekistan, Kyrgyzstan, Chile, Taiwan, West Papua, Vatican City, Greece, Norway, Australia, New Zealand, Tonga, Western Samoa, the Marshall Islands, Fiji, Tahiti, Palau, Kiribati, Vanuatu, Micronesia, and the Cook Islands, Rapa Nui, and so on and so forth, Congressman Faleomavaega was a statesman like no other. He was a trailblazer, a peacemaker, and a skilled and respected world leader.

He was also a hero, especially to those known to the world as “comfort women”—to those who as young women were coerced into sexual slavery during Japan's colonial and wartime occupation of Asia and the Pacific Islands from the 1930s through the duration of World War II. Congressman Faleomavaega

referred to these victorious survivors as his “grandmothers” and, every time he was in South Korea, he visited and danced with those who lived at the House of Sharing. He cared deeply for them. He dared to hold a hearing for them. He invited them to testify on House Resolution 121, introduced by Congressman Mike Honda and cosponsored by Faleomavaega and others, which called for Japan to formally acknowledge, apologize, and accept responsibility for its Imperial Armed Forces' atrocities. While Resolutions had been offered before, no hearing had ever been held in the U.S. Congress for these women until Faleomavaega held his first hearing as Chairman of the Subcommittee on Asia, the Pacific, and the Global Environment. The hearing was historic. It lit the world on fire—and changed the outcome for the surviving “grandmothers,” who finally got an apology from Japan. Congressman Faleomavaega was conferred an Honorary Doctorate Degree by Chonbuk National University in South Korea and was named an Honorary Citizen of Jeollabuk-do.

For Vietnam, Faleomavaega also stood strong and immovable—calling for the U.S. to clean up the mess it left behind after the Vietnam War. As a young soldier in the United States Army, Faleomavaega served in Vietnam from 1966–1969 where he, too, was exposed to Agent Orange—complications from which eventually claimed his life. As Chairman of the Subcommittee on Asia, the Pacific, and the Global Environment, he returned to Vietnam for the first time after 40 years. He returned to Nha Trang where once he was a soldier, and was so moved by the experience that he held historic hearings about Agent Orange remediation, which included testimony from Vietnamese victims and briefings by Vietnam government officials. Although only a Delegate representing the smallest constituency in the U.S. Congress, Faleomavaega was given the high honor by the Socialist Republic of Vietnam of hosting President Truong Tan Sang during his historic visit to Washington, DC in 2013. And while in Vietnam, Faleomavaega and his wife, Hinanui Bambridge Cave Hunkin, were hosted by Prime Minister Nguyen Tan Dung and members of the National Assembly, including Vice Chairwoman Madam Tong Thi Phong, also a Politburo member. Faleomavaega praised Vietnam for great strides in religious freedom, and remained forever grateful for Vietnam's official recognition of The Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saint, of which he was a member.

Beyond Vietnam, Faleomavaega was a hero to Native Americans, to people in Cambodia whose families were killed by the Khmer Rouge, to the people of West Papua, to the people of Laos whose lands were destroyed by cluster bombs. He was a friend to Prime Minister Narendra Modi of India at a time when Shri Modi needed a friend. Congressman Faleomavaega helped Myanmar, Bahrain, Pakistan and Afghanistan. President Nursultan Nazarbayev of Kazakhstan awarded Faleomavaega the country's highest civilian honor for championing the cause of nuclear nonproliferation and drawing the world's attention to the people of Semipalatinsk and those in the Pacific Islands who had been subjected to Cold War nuclear testing. Although Congressman Faleomavaega was arrested by French commandos when he sailed on the Rainbow Warrior to protest French nuclear testing in Polynesia, he was not deterred. Faleomavaega was a warrior and voyager at

heart—and served as a crew member aboard the Polynesian voyaging canoe, the Hokule'a, which sailed from Tahiti to Hawaii in 1987 with Native Hawaiian navigator Nainoa Thompson at the helm. Faleomavaega was the author of *Navigating the Future: A Samoan Perspective on U.S.-Pacific Relations* (1995). Before his passing, he was writing his second book, which may be printed in memoriam.

He also proudly served in the United States Army Reserve as a Captain, U.S. Army Judge Advocate General's Corps Member, 100 Battalion 42nd Infantry Reserve Unit from 1982–1989, and he always went for broke. Congressman Faleomavaega served on the House Committee on Resources and the Subcommittees on Insular Affairs, Oceans and Wildlife (which had broad jurisdiction for matters affecting American Samoa); Indian and Alaska Native Affairs; Fisheries Conservation, Wildlife and Oceans; and National Parks, Recreation and Public Lands. He also served on the Committee on Foreign Affairs (previously known as International Relations) and the Subcommittees on Asia, the Pacific, and the Global Environment (known as Asia and the Pacific); and the Western Hemisphere. He was a member of the Small Business Committee. Faleomavaega established the Congressional Caucus on U.S.-India Trade and Investment, the Friends of Vietnam Caucus, and the Congressional Caucus on Central Asia.

He was loved both by Democrats and Republicans in the U.S. Senate and House of Representatives. Upon his passing, many of his colleagues as well as leaders from around the world paid tribute to Congressman Faleomavaega for his extraordinary service and powerful contributions at home and abroad. At home, Congressman Faleomavaega built American Samoa on a foundation of solid rock so that those who follow might be successful. Around the globe, he met with Heads of State—with kings, presidents, rulers and magistrates—but in all his doings, he never forgot the poor and needy. He was a friend to all to the end. He was noble, kind and true.

When interviewed by the United States Capitol Historical Society, Congressman Faleomavaega said he wanted to be remembered for doing his best, that's it. He succeeded. From Tutuila to Manu'a, from one far corner of the earth to another, he will be remembered for doing and being his best. He will be remembered because we hold him dear. We have lost a treasure. We have lost a father, brother, papa, uncle, friend. Surely, the sun has fallen from the sky.

As one pioneer put it, “The journey home ain't always easy. We'll have a hard time getting there. But along the way, we'll see things we've never before seen—great herds of buffalo and big cedar trees on the hills, and maybe even vast expanses of sunflowers in bloom.” For many of us, Eni was like a vast expanse of sunflowers in bloom. We miss him, and love him.

Surrounded by his loved ones, Eni Hunkin, Jr. passed away peacefully on February 22, 2017. He is survived by his wife of 45 years, Mrs. Hinanui Bambridge Cave Hunkin and their five children—Temanuata (Mike Laussen), Taulalai (Kolotau Vaitu'ulala), Ra'imana (Malia Rivera), Vaimoana, and Leonne (Taufui-e-valu Vakapuna)—ten grandchildren (Lonne, Eni, Kolotau, Kenzo, Dexter,

Taimana, Taiatea, Tutehau, Maiana, and Robbie)—his sisters (Vaitinasa Salu Hunkin-Finau, Ed.D. and Mrs. Masinaatoa Magalei)—his brother, Mr. Albert Hunkin—and his adopted, or hanai sisters, Mrs. Diane Sauers and the late Mrs. Susie Osborn. His siblings, Mrs. Tuilua'ai Vanisi, Mrs. Arlene McBraun and Mr. Taulauniu Hunkin, as well as his parents, Mr. Eni Hunkin, Sr. and Mrs. Taulalai Manu Hunkin, preceded him.

Leone High Chief Senator Faiivae Iuli Alex Godinet of the American Samoa Legislature (Fono), who formerly served as Faleomavaega's Chief of Staff in American Samoa, and Dr. Lisa Williams, Faleomavaega's Chief of Staff in Washington, DC and his Staff Director for the House Foreign Affairs' Subcommittee on Asia, the Pacific, and the Global Environment, joined with the family in preparing and issuing this statement so as to honor their great mentor who shaped their lives and careers in untold ways. They did so on behalf of the many other staff members who also faithfully served with Congressman Faleomavaega both in American Samoa and Washington, DC, including but not limited to Tavita Richmond, Vili Le'i and Leilani Pimentel.

Mr. and Mrs. Don and Linda Saaga, Major General Robert G. Lee, and many other individuals and organizations too numerous to name, have also paid tribute, including BYU-Hawaii. Noting that one of its most notable alumni has passed away, the university stated, "Eni's life embodies President David O. McKay's prophecy about BYU-Hawaii educating 'men and women whose influence will be felt for good toward the establishment of peace internationally.'"

Although Congressman Eni F.H. Faleomavaega has returned home to the God who made him and now rejoices with his many friends and loved ones on the other side of the veil, his influence remains with us. And so, we take comfort knowing that Jesus Christ is the Light of the world (John 8:12). He is the Promised Messiah. He is our Savior and our King. "He is risen" (Matthew 28:6). As Elder Joseph B. Wirthlin testified, "The Resurrection is not a fable." "On Sunday, the resurrected Lord burst the bonds of death." And because He lives, we will live again. We will meet again. Until then, Jesus Christ "will wipe away all tears from [our] eyes" (Revelation 7:17). Tell it out with joyful voice. All is well.

IN HONOR OF THE LIFE OF  
COLONEL BILL JENRETTE

**HON. MIKE ROGERS**

OF ALABAMA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Wednesday, March 8, 2017*

Mr. ROGERS of Alabama. Mr. Speaker, I ask for the House's attention today to recognize the life of Colonel Albert W. "Bill" Jenrette who passed away on February 27th.

Colonel Jenrette was born on November 6, 1937 in Conway, SC. He attended the Citadel, and upon graduation, he became a career Army officer.

While he was stationed in Germany for the first time, Colonel Jenrette married Ursula Klauer. Together they had two children, Jennifer and Kevin. Tragically, Kevin was killed in combat in Afghanistan in 2009.

Colonel Jenrette served two tours in Vietnam. After his second tour, he became the JROTC Senior Army Instructor at Lyman ward Military Academy in Camp Hill, Alabama.

Colonel Jenrette received the Legion of Merit and the Bronze Star.

After retiring from the Army, Colonel Jenrette returned to Lyman Ward Academy as Commandant of Cadets. In 2007, after a brief stint in the private sector, he returned to Lyman Ward as President. Upon his retirement as President, Colonel Jenrette became Chairman of the Board of Trustees and Chancellor of the Academy at Lyman Ward.

Mr. Speaker, please join me in recognizing the life and achievements of Colonel Bill Jenrette.

RECOGNIZING INTERNATIONAL  
WOMEN'S DAY AND CELEBRATING THE IMPORTANCE AND  
IMPACT OF WOMEN ON AMERICAN SOCIETY AND ECONOMY

**HON. PAUL TONKO**

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Wednesday, March 8, 2017*

Mr. TONKO. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to recognize the occasion of International Women's Day. You may also notice that I am wearing red, a symbol of solidarity with the A Day Without Women campaign. This is an important occasion for us to recognize the economic power and impact that women have in our economy and in our lives.

It is long past time that we as a nation provide for fairness in the workplace by ensuring equal pay for equal work, defend the right to choose, end violence against women, secure access to affordable childcare and healthcare for working families, and strengthen paid family leave.

I was proud to march with thousands of my constituents and millions of women all across the country during the Women's March. We showed that we are united and that together we will stand up for one another and speak out for anyone being trampled over, run through or pushed aside. Women are not objects to be owned, objectified or treated as second class citizens. Women's rights are human rights and human rights are women's rights.

The Women's March was an important moment to secure our rights to speak and be heard. Today, on International Women's Day, as many observe the Day Without a Woman Strike, remember that women's voices are the voices of our coworkers, our mothers, sisters, daughters, leaders, community members, consumers, and major economic players.

I stand with the many women today taking part in the Day Without a Woman strike, and the millions more in New York State and throughout the nation who share these values.

RECOGNIZING ROBERT STRINGER

**HON. DOUG COLLINS**

OF GEORGIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Wednesday, March 8, 2017*

Mr. COLLINS of Georgia. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to recognize the dedication of Robert Stringer of Gainesville, Georgia. Mr. Stringer exemplifies the hardworking, persevering spirit of the people of Northeast Georgia.

Mr. Stringer retired from his job of 55 years at Oakwood-based Clipper Petroleum on his 80th birthday, February 22nd. He worked as a service technician and construction worker, and, through the years, Mr. Stringer helped maintain gas pumps and tanks at Clipper stores across Georgia and South Carolina.

During his long career, he also raised a beautiful family. Married at 27, he and his wife had two sons and one daughter. He is now a grandfather to six. In his family room at home, Mr. Stringer displays the plaques that he's earned throughout his career next to his many family photographs. His daughter, Betsy Ross, says she is "so proud and thankful that my dad was able to retire when he felt the time was right for him. He is a true inspiration to me and my brothers."

Mr. Speaker, I am honored to recognize the diligence and dedication of our own Robert Stringer. He has set an example for Hall County and northeast Georgia with his hard work. I wish him a relaxing and restful retirement—he has earned it.

COMMEMORATING THE 50TH ANNIVERSARY OF  
WOODBURY, MINNESOTA

**HON. BETTY McCOLLUM**

OF MINNESOTA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Wednesday, March 8, 2017*

Ms. McCOLLUM. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to commemorate the 50th Anniversary of Woodbury, Minnesota. Located east of Saint Paul on the picturesque high ground between the Mississippi and St. Croix River Valleys, Woodbury has quickly grown from a small farming community to a bustling suburb of 68,000 residents. The city of Woodbury enters its 50th year as a thriving community for all ages, with excellent schools, vibrant businesses and beautiful neighborhoods, lakes and parks.

In the 1840s, settlers primarily from the eastern U.S. and Germany arrived to the area, then called Red Rock by the native Dakota. Settlers soon incorporated the area as a township and named it after former U.S. Senator, Secretary of the Navy and Treasury, and Supreme Court Justice, Levi Woodbury. Much of the wooded land was converted into farmland, and agriculture dominated the area over the course of the next century. As development pressures increased, in 1967 residents chose to incorporate as the city of Woodbury to retain local control over rapid development of the community.

Today, Woodbury is one of the fastest growing Minnesota communities and is currently the state's ninth largest city. Twenty-thousand new residents flocked to the city between 2000–2016 and many more are expected to arrive in the coming years, attracted by its tremendous amenities and easy access to freeways and planned transit connections. Woodbury is home to a flourishing health and wellness industry, and has also drawn countless other businesses to the area, which benefits from one of the most highly educated workforces in the nation. It is no surprise that Woodbury is regularly rated one of the "Best Places to Live" in national rankings.

Since its founding, residents of Woodbury have always demonstrated a giving spirit to improve their community and welcome newcomers. As Woodbury grows and thrives, new residents are bringing diversity, creativity and energy that ensure the city will be an even better place in the next 50 years. I encourage all residents to recognize this special anniversary year and share their memories and their vision for the next half century.

Mr. Speaker, as residents of Woodbury prepare to gather on March 27, 2017 to celebrate the 50th Anniversary of the city, please join me in honoring this milestone.

IN RECOGNITION OF THE LIFE  
AND LEGACY OF CALIFORNIA  
SENATOR LUCY KILLEA

**HON. SUSAN A. DAVIS**

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Wednesday, March 8, 2017*

Mrs. DAVIS of California. Mr. Speaker, I rise to honor a beloved and widely respected public servant who died at the age of 94. Through her visionary and inspirational leadership she brought forward generations of leaders dedicated to the public good and the growth of the City of San Diego, and the State of California.

It is fitting that at this time, as we celebrate the history of the contributions of women throughout the month of March that I should rise to speak of Senator Lucy Killea.

Lucy's life of public service began during WWII, working as a military intelligence officer with the Central Intelligence Agency, and as an aide to First Lady, Eleanor Roosevelt, in 1946, during the first General Assembly of the United Nations.

She and her husband John Killea, served ten years as U.S. diplomats in Mexico, which no doubt influenced Lucy's commitment to foster dialogue and collaboration between the United States and Mexico. After their diplomatic service Lucy, and her husband, moved to San Diego, where she completed a doctorate in Latin American History from the University of California, San Diego. Lucy had a full career prior to running for political office.

In 1978, San Diego Mayor Pete Wilson, appointed Lucy, to an empty seat on the City Council. In 1982 she was elected to the California State Assembly, where she established the first bipartisan women's caucus in the legislature, and won election to the California State Senate in 1989. She championed the environment, women's health, and ethical governmental practices. She honored her constituents and placed their interests above her own.

As I remember Lucy, I think of her not only as a dynamic and committed public servant but as a mentor, a role model and a friend. She worked tirelessly to support women and young people in their efforts to win public office. I count myself among the many Californians involved in public service, who, when confronted with tough political situations, often ask themselves, "What would Lucy do?" We recall how she left the Democratic Party and ran as an independent when she no longer believed that she could serve her constituents with a party label.

The word trailblazer is often used to describe her political leadership and it is in many

ways inadequate to describe how much she has contributed to San Diego, her adopted city, and the great State of California.

Lucy's honesty, integrity and respect for civil discourse made her a remarkable leader and a dear friend to many. She truly represents the "best of us," and is dearly missed.

HONORING INTERNATIONAL  
WOMEN'S DAY

**HON. EDDIE BERNICE JOHNSON**

OF TEXAS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Wednesday, March 8, 2017*

Ms. EDDIE BERNICE JOHNSON of Texas. Mr. Speaker, I rise in honor of International Women's Day. While there are many issues that women face, including equal pay for equal work, affordable child care, access to affordable and quality healthcare, paid family leave, and the general rights of women of color and lesbian, bisexual, and transgender women, I would like to focus today on reproductive rights.

Roe v. Wade became the law of the land in 1973 when the Supreme Court of the United States deemed abortion to be a fundamental right. In recent years, that fundamental right to make a private choice about one's own body has been challenged by legislation and in the court system. Anti-choice legislation that places a ban on abortion care after a certain number of weeks of pregnancy, challenges to the contraception mandate in the Affordable Care Act, and most recently, passing a Congressional Review Act regarding changes to the Title X program are just a few of the tactics the House Republicans have used to undermine reproductive care for women in this country.

Along with reproductive care, we must educate our youth about sexual health. Instead of using evidence-based sexual education programs, many Republicans have instead advocated for abstinence-only education. These programs promote the false notion that "sexual risk avoidance education" is effective, but they are harmful and stigmatizing. Young people deserve real information about sexual health and well-being. Research shows that when young people have the necessary information about contraception as well as abstinence, they will delay initiation, reduce sexual activity, and increase use of condoms and contraception while seeing a reduction in unintended pregnancy and STD rates. Sexual health and education and reproductive health go hand-in-hand, but the GOP continues to ignore the evidence and add unnecessary barriers which ultimately increase rates of unintended pregnancy and decrease access to family planning care.

Within days of his inauguration, President Trump signed an executive order enacting the Global Gag Rule, which forces any foreign organization that receives U.S. foreign aid dollars to certify that they do not use their own funds to pay for abortion services, counsel patients about the option of abortion, or advocate for the liberalization of abortion laws. This policy is a change and an expansion from previous law which has banned U.S. foreign aid dollars from being used for abortion related activities since 1973. Advocates have called this new policy the "Global Gag Rule on

steroids." This expansion delivers a devastating blow to NGOs and is dangerous for reproductive health internationally.

At a time when the current administration seems to be more against women than with us, we must stand up for ourselves. We must continue to bring forward evidence-based and sensible policies that are good for women and good for our population. Whether we are discussing reproductive health, economic equality, civil rights, or the many other issues that women face, we must face them together.

IN RECOGNITION OF CELEBRATING  
150 YEARS OF THE SENTINEL-  
TRIBUNE

**HON. ROBERT E. LATTA**

OF OHIO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Wednesday, March 8, 2017*

Mr. LATTA. Mr. Speaker, I rise to celebrate a treasured institution in my hometown of Bowling Green, Ohio, the Sentinel-Tribune Newspaper. The Sentinel-Tribune, a staple of Wood County has provided news coverage for the local community for 150 years and continues to be a must-read six days a week.

The Sentinel-Tribune began as just the Sentinel when it was originally established in 1867. The Sentinel served the people of Bowling Green and southern Wood County who sought to change the county seat from Perrysburg to Bowling Green. In 1906, a merger with the Tribune was initiated, becoming the publication we recognize today.

While the newspaper business has changed drastically since the 1800's, the Sentinel-Tribune has kept pace. Advances in technology have allowed anyone to share information at the push of a button and news travels quicker than ever. The Sentinel-Tribune continues to adapt to serve its readership through daily circulations and a growing digital presence.

The Sentinel-Tribune has proven that it is an indispensable source for its readers that want to know what is happening in their community, their state, and their country. It's a testament to the leadership, the reporters, and the staff at the newspaper that they have been so successful for a century and a half.

Mr. Speaker, a news publication that continues to serve the public interest as well as the Sentinel-Tribune deserves to be celebrated and honored. The paper remains a trusted and valued news publication that has served the people of Ohio for 150 years. I want to recognize the Sentinel-Tribune for its years of service to the people of Ohio and the local community.

GRATITUDE FOR THE WORK OF  
THE INTERNATIONAL INSTITUTE  
OF MINNESOTA

**HON. BETTY McCOLLUM**

OF MINNESOTA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Wednesday, March 8, 2017*

Ms. McCOLLUM. Mr. Speaker, today is International Women's Day and I am proud to be a strong advocate for equity, opportunity, and full rights for women and girls both in the United States and around the world. Over my

tenure in Congress, I have fought to improve women's healthcare, advance pay equity, and make sure girls have access to every educational opportunity that is available to boys.

With the Trump administration now in the White House, I am very concerned that the significant progress made to improve women's lives are under threat of being diminished, rolled back or extinguished. I remain fully committed to standing up, speaking out and championing the rights of women and girls.

This past weekend I attended an event hosted by the International Institute of Minnesota (IIM) to celebrate International Women's Day. It was a tremendous honor to receive IIM's 2017 Olga Zoltai Award for Service to New Americans. Special thanks to Jane Graupman, IIM's amazing executive director, and Kitty Gogins, IIM's board chair and daughter of Olga Zoltai. IIM's staff works hard doing the important work of resettling refugees. Their work builds a strong foundation for new American families that helps them achieve success and self-sufficiency.

Unfortunately, the anti-immigrant executive orders issued by the Trump administration, especially the refugee ban, can only be called a betrayal of our values as Americans and the core beliefs that make this a great country.

As I said in my remarks upon receiving this special award, "There is amazing strength and perseverance in each and every refugee story. The millions of women, men and children who have found their way to America have made this country better. Their courage must now be our courage as we resist isolationism, bigotry, and the scapegoating of good people seeking freedom and a new life in America."

I include in the RECORD my full remarks and a brief biography of Olga Zoltai who was truly an amazing woman.

Throughout my career in Congress I have made the rights of women and girls a priority.

We want a more peaceful, prosperous world, a world where children are healthy and families are strong, then let us invest in women and girls.

The United States is the wealthiest nation on Earth. We must be investing in women and girls, not cutting funding and assistance that saves lives, protects the vulnerable and builds better futures.

Empowering women and girls is not controversial, it is essential. It means giving every girl the opportunity she deserves—the right—to go to school and receive an education. It means eliminating discrimination, exploitation and violence against women and girls—whether it be trafficking, forced marriage of girls, or pay discrimination right here in the United States.

Empowering women means access to employment, healthcare, and safe childcare. And, empowering women means asking a room full of women to think about standing up and be leaders—maybe running for elected office one day—for school board, city council, mayor, the state legislature, or the even the U.S. Congress.

I am sure that each of us here today is very concerned about new policies that are coming out of this White House that impact refugees. In my view, these policies are a betrayal of America's values and the core beliefs that make this a great country.

We must resist these close minded and harmful policies. We must resist in Congress, in the courts, and in our communities. But it is

also critical to continue to be welcoming, caring and embracing of all New Americans. It is more important than ever.

There is amazing strength and perseverance in each and every refugee story. The millions of women, men and children who have found their way to America have made this country better. Their courage must now be our courage as we resist isolationism, bigotry, and the scapegoating of good people seeking freedom and a new life in America.

Olga Zoltai was a refugee who dedicated her life to welcoming refugees. Olga's work is now our work and must continue this important work the same passion and commitment.

Thank you for this very special award—I will treasure it. And, I will carry Olga in my heart as we fight to keep America a country that welcomes refugees and strives to offer hope, opportunity and freedom to all people.

Thank you, Kitty. Thank you, Jane. And, thank you to everyone here today.

OLGA ZOLTAI, PATRON SAINT OF IMMIGRANTS

On Thursday, June 9, 2016, former Institute staff member Olga Zoltai passed away. Olga was a tireless advocate for refugees and immigrants. Her tenacity and dedication improved the lives of thousands of New Americans in our community. A refugee herself—at the age of 13, Olga and her family fled her hometown of Sopron, Hungary as Soviet forces invaded—Olga worked at the International Institute of Minnesota from 1971 to 1993. During her years at the Institute, Olga designed innovative programs that responded to the needs of New Americans, transforming and strengthening our community.

When Olga heard that a new federal program to resettle refugees was beginning in 1974, she knew the Institute had to do this work. The Institute's Executive Director was on his honeymoon in Thailand when Olga heard about this opportunity. No one knew exactly where in Thailand he was honeymooning, but they did know he would not be back until after the application deadline had passed. Not to be deterred, Olga began calling hotels to see if a guest matching his description was staying there. She eventually found him, received his approval, and applied. Thanks to Olga, the Institute has welcomed more than 25,000 refugees to our community.

Olga was the caseworker who welcomed the first Hmong refugees to Minnesota in February 1976. She got the call of their arrival the night before the family's 6 a.m. arrival. The youngest child arrived wearing just a t-shirt, but Olga and the church sponsoring the family brought blankets to the airport.

Olga Zoltai with her three children Kitty, Lili, and Peter (left to right).

It is now common for refugee resettlement agencies to have caseworkers who are from the communities they serve, and it was Olga who hired the first bi-lingual case manager in Minnesota.

Olga founded the Nursing Assistant Training Program in 1991 to provide New Americans access to entry-level jobs in healthcare. In the program's 25 years, more than 1,900 nursing assistants have been employed. At a recent Nursing Assistant graduation, the class speaker declared: "Today is the greatest accomplishment of our lives. Today, we begin our lives as caregivers. You are changing not just our lives, but our family's lives as well."

Additionally, Olga worked on hundreds of political asylum cases and was known to be a unwavering advocate for those the most complex cases.

"I was so lucky, you know?" Olga said when she reflected on her life's story. When her chance came, "I was able to help."

Olga was awarded the eponymous "Olga Zoltai Award for Outstanding Service to New Americans" at the Institute's International Women's Day Tea in March 2016.

TRIBUTE TO MAURICE L. "MAURI" WILLIAMSON

HON. TODD ROKITA

OF INDIANA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, March 8, 2017

Mr. ROKITA. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to honor a prominent Hoosier leader and my dear friend, Mr. Maurice L. (Mauri) Williamson who passed away on January 30, 2017 surrounded by his loving family.

Mauri was born in Economy, Indiana and spent his childhood participating in 4-H. He served in the Navy Medical Corps until 1946, after which he received his undergraduate degree from Purdue University in 1950. He was known throughout the state as the executive secretary of the Purdue University Ag Alumni Association, a position he held for 37 years. During his Purdue career, Mauri helped found the National Ag Alumni Development Association (NAADA) and started the Ag Alumni Fish Fry.

Mauri put a lot of care and dedication into his work. After graduating from Purdue, he returned to the family farm, but he soon found he was better suited spending his time with people rather than with plants and animals. In 1961, he founded the Pioneer Village at the Indiana State Fair to preserve and display the history of Indiana agriculture. Mauri held court there each summer, visiting with his ever-expanding legion of friends acquired through his lifetime commitment to Purdue and to agriculture. He had a deep love for the Indiana State Fair and only missed attending while serving in the Navy during World War II.

I was first introduced to Mauri when I served as Indiana's Secretary of State. He made it clear to me, in the way only he could do, the importance of farming and agriculture community to the past, present and future of Indiana. Even today, my family, and especially my two young sons, enjoys the fruit of his labor each August when we visit the Pioneer Village at the best State Fair in the nation. As a member of Congress, I continue to keep our past conversations in mind when voting on agriculture issues.

Mauri leaves June, his beloved wife of 68 years, two children, three grandchildren and five great grandchildren to carry on his legacy of service to fellow Hoosiers. I believe this world is a better place because of his compassionate service to our community, state and nation. Rest in peace, Mauri. He will not be forgotten.

IN RECOGNITION OF THE MICHIGAN STATE POLICE

HON. JACK BERGMAN

OF MICHIGAN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, March 8, 2017

Mr. BERGMAN. Mr. Speaker, it's my honor to recognize the Michigan State Police as they celebrate their 100th Anniversary. We



Michiganders are so grateful for Michigan State Police's century of law enforcement excellence, selfless service, and tireless dedication to communities across Michigan.

Originally organized as a temporary, war-time emergency force to provide domestic security during World War I, the force was formally reorganized two years later as the Michigan State Police. In April of 1917, a small band of 300 mounted men became the first Michigan State Police troopers, and over the last 100 years, they have become a world-class, professional law enforcement agency with over 2,900 members. In the First District, we are grateful to have ten Michigan State Police posts serving men and women in every community.

From Alpena to Iron Mountain and Traverse City to the Soo, each Michigan State Police trooper takes on the sacred oath to serve and protect our families and homes when he or she puts on the uniform. You do more than protect, you inspire and build relationships in our communities through creative partnerships and programs ranging from direct engagement with Community Service Troopers to Teen Safe Driving programs that keep our most precious resource, our children, safe. It's your commitment to integrity, excellence, and courtesy that has led to real results in Michigan.

Mr. Speaker, I want to congratulate the Michigan State Police for 100 years of service. Michiganders can take great pride in knowing that Northern Michigan and the Upper Peninsula are better and safer places thanks to the work and dedication of the Michigan State Police. On behalf of my constituents and residents across the State of Michigan, congratulations, Michigan State Police, on 100 years of exceptional service.

**SOUTHEASTERN ILLINOIS COLLEGE'S MIG TEAM WINS STATE CHAMPIONSHIP 4 YEARS IN A ROW**

**HON. JOHN SHIMKUS**

OF ILLINOIS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Wednesday, March 8, 2017*

Mr. SHIMKUS. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to recognize Southeastern Illinois College's Model Illinois Government team's success at the 2017 Model Illinois Government competition. Southeastern's team won the Outstanding Large Delegation Award, earning its tenth Outstanding Delegation Award in 14 years, and fourth in a row.

Southeastern is the smallest school in terms of enrollment at the simulation and not only defeated much larger community colleges, but also Universities including the University of Illinois at Springfield, Eastern, and Western Universities. Southeastern led all schools in total points, leadership positions, and controlled both the House Democrat and Senate Republican caucuses. Southeastern set new school records for floor leadership positions (six) and total points (sixteen). Tracy Stokich and Casper Johns won the Award for Outstanding Original Legislation, while William Tippet was named Outstanding First Year Delegate, and Morgan Denbo won the Outstanding Member of the House of Representatives Award.

Team members were elected to 4 committee spokesperson positions, two committee

chairs, while Evan Doughty was elected House Majority Leader, and Ryan Dennison was elected Senate Minority Leader. William Tippet and Grant Loudy were also elected as Assistant Leaders in their respective chambers, while Dana Hooven and Chloe Brandon were elected as floor whips.

The Southeastern Model Illinois Government team, coached by Matt Lees, consists of Chloe Brandon, Ryan Dennison, Morgan Denbo, Evan Doughty, Reagan Gray, Dana Hooven, Stephanie (Casper) Johns, William Johnson, Granton Loudy, Braden Scroggins, Tracy Stokich, Nolan Sutton, and William Tippet.

Mr. Speaker, I look forward to the continued success of the Southeastern Model Illinois Government team, and I extend my best wishes to them for another outstanding season next year.

**PERSONAL EXPLANATION**

**HON. EMANUEL CLEAVER**

OF MISSOURI

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Wednesday, March 8, 2017*

Mr. CLEAVER. Mr. Speaker, I regrettably missed votes on H.R. 1362, To name the Department of Veterans Affairs community-based outpatient clinic in Pago Pago, American Samoa, the Faleomavaega Eni Fa'aua'a Hunkin VA Clinic, on Tuesday, March 7, 2017. I had intended to vote "yes" on Roll Call vote 127, and "no" on Roll Call vote 128.

**HONORING JUDY TABAR, PRESIDENT & CEO OF PLANNED PARENTHOOD OF SOUTHERN NEW ENGLAND, ON THE OCCASION OF HER RETIREMENT**

**HON. ROSA L. DeLAURO**

OF CONNECTICUT

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Wednesday, March 8, 2017*

Ms. DELAURO. Mr. Speaker, it is my honor to rise today to join the many family, friends, and colleagues who have gathered in extending my deepest thanks and appreciation to my good friend, Judy Tabar, as she marks her retirement as President and CEO of Planned Parenthood of Southern New England. Under her leadership over the last two decades, PPSNE has stood at the forefront of every major effort to expand the organization's role in health care and education. Though she will most certainly be missed, she leaves a strong foundation on which PPSNE can continue to build.

Nearly five decades ago, Judy first joined Planned Parenthood as a physician assistant, providing direct patient care. Through her work with patients, she developed a deeper understanding of their needs and how Planned Parenthood could better meet. She soon became Associate Director of Planned Parenthood New England and twenty years ago took on the mantle of President and CEO of Planned Parenthood of Southern New England. In addition to her work throughout Southern New England, Judy has served in numerous leadership roles within the Planned Parenthood Federation of America (PPFA), and currently serves on the PPFA Board of Directors.

As President and CEO, Judy has overseen PPSNE's eighteen health centers, managed its \$30 million annual budget, and guided it through a 42 percent patient increase over the course of her tenure. It has been through Judy's vision and unwavering dedication that PPSNE has expanded its services to include primary care as well as a clinical research program. Under her leadership, PPSNE has focused on reducing teen birth rates and reducing racial and ethnic health disparities by removing barriers to services and information. Today, PPSNE serves nearly 70,000 patients with preventative care making up 90 percent of the services provided. A visionary by any definition, Judy has placed PPSNE on the cutting edge of reproductive health care service expansion.

I would be remiss if I did not take a moment to extend a special note of thanks to Judy for her friendship and support over the years. She has been an invaluable resource to both myself and my staff. I am confident that I speak for everyone who has had the opportunity to work with Judy over the years when I say her passion, compassion, tenacity, and commitment will be deeply missed.

Planned Parenthood of Southern New England stands as a model for affiliates across the country and that is in large part because of Judy Tabar. She has left an indelible mark on this outstanding organization and a legacy that will continue to inspire others to ensure that everyone has access to the affordable, quality reproductive health care they need and deserve. I am honored to stand today to extend my heartfelt thanks and congratulations to Judy Tabar, for her outstanding leadership and good work, as well as my very best wishes for many more years of health and happiness as she enjoys her retirement.

**SENATE COMMITTEE MEETINGS**

Title IV of Senate Resolution 4, agreed to by the Senate of February 4, 1977, calls for establishment of a system for a computerized schedule of all meetings and hearings of Senate committees, subcommittees, joint committees, and committees of conference. This title requires all such committees to notify the Office of the Senate Daily Digest—designated by the Rules Committee—of the time, place and purpose of the meetings, when scheduled and any cancellations or changes in the meetings as they occur.

As an additional procedure along with the computerization of this information, the Office of the Senate Daily Digest will prepare this information for printing in the Extensions of Remarks section of the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD on Monday and Wednesday of each week.

Meetings scheduled for Thursday, March 9, 2017 may be found in the Daily Digest of today's RECORD.

**MEETINGS SCHEDULED**

**MARCH 14**

10 a.m.

Committee on Armed Services

To receive a closed briefing on information surrounding the Marines United website.

- Committee on Banking, Housing, and Urban Affairs  
To hold hearings to examine reauthorization of the National Flood Insurance Program. SD-538
- Committee on Energy and Natural Resources  
To hold hearings to examine opportunities to improve American energy infrastructure. SD-366
- Committee on Finance  
To hold hearings to examine the nomination of Robert Lighthizer, of Florida, to be United States Trade Representative, with the rank of Ambassador. SD-215
- 2:30 p.m.  
Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation  
Subcommittee on Surface Transportation and Merchant Marine Infrastructure, Safety and Security  
To hold hearings to examine continuing to improve truck safety on our nation's highways. SR-253
- MARCH 15
- 10 a.m.  
Committee on Banking, Housing, and Urban Affairs  
To hold hearings to examine assessing U.S. sanctions on Russia, focusing on the next steps. SD-538
- Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation  
To hold hearings to examine unmanned aircraft systems, focusing on innovation, integration, successes, and challenges. SD-106
- Committee on Environment and Public Works  
To hold hearings to examine innovative solutions to control invasive species and promote wildlife conservation. SD-406
- Committee on Homeland Security and Governmental Affairs  
Business meeting to consider S. 34, to amend chapter 8 of title 5, United States Code, to provide for the en bloc consideration in resolutions of disapproval for "midnight rules", S. 21, to amend chapter 8 of title 5, United States Code, to provide that major rules of the executive branch shall have no force or effect unless a joint resolution of approval is enacted into law, S. 317, to provide taxpayers with an annual report disclosing the cost and performance of Government programs and areas of duplication among them, S. 500, to amend the Homeland Security Act of 2002 to make the Assistant Secretary of Homeland Security for Health Affairs responsible for coordinating the efforts of the Department of Homeland Security related to food, agriculture, and veterinary defense against terrorism, S. 218, to restrict the inclusion of social security account numbers on documents sent by mail by the Federal Government, S. 188, to prohibit the use of Federal funds for the costs of painting portraits of officers and employees of the Federal Government, H.R. 274, to provide for reimbursement for the use of modern travel services by Federal employees traveling on official Government business, H.R. 366, to amend the Homeland Security Act of 2002 to direct the Under Secretary for Management of the Department of Homeland Security to make certain improvements in managing the Department's vehicle fleet, an original bill entitled, "Dr. Chris Kirkpatrick Whistleblower Protection Act", an original bill entitled, "Office of Special Counsel Reauthorization Act", an original bill entitled, "Follow the Rules Act", an original bill entitled, "Regulatory Accountability Act", and the nomination of Elaine C. Duke, of Virginia, to be Deputy Secretary of Homeland Security. SD-342
- Committee on the Judiciary  
To hold hearings to examine visas, focusing on investigating K-1 fiance fraud. SD-226
- 10:30 a.m.  
Committee on Appropriations  
Subcommittee on Department of Defense  
To hold closed hearings to examine a ballistic missile defense program update. SVC-217
- Committee on Appropriations  
Subcommittee on Departments of Labor, Health and Human Services, and Education, and Related Agencies  
To hold hearings to examine STEM education, focusing on preparing students for the careers of today and the future. SD-138
- 11 a.m.  
Committee on Foreign Relations  
To hold hearings to examine six years of war in Syria, focusing on the human toll. SD-419
- 1:30 p.m.  
Committee on Health, Education, Labor, and Pensions  
To hold hearings to examine the nomination of R. Alexander Acosta, of Florida, to be Secretary of Labor. SD-430
- 2:30 p.m.  
Committee on the Judiciary  
Subcommittee on Crime and Terrorism  
To hold hearings to examine the modus Operandi and toolbox of Russia and other autocracies for undermining democracies throughout the world. SD-226
- Committee on Veterans' Affairs  
To hold hearings to examine GAO's high risk list and the Veterans Health Administration. SR-418
- Special Committee on Aging  
To hold hearings to examine raising grandchildren in the opioid crisis and beyond. SD-562
- 3 p.m.  
Committee on Small Business and Entrepreneurship  
To hold hearings to examine how small businesses confront and shape regulations. SR-428A
- 3:30 p.m.  
Committee on Armed Services  
Subcommittee on Airland  
To hold hearings to examine all arms warfare in the 21st century. SR-232A
- MARCH 22
- 10 a.m.  
Committee on Veterans' Affairs  
To hold a joint hearing with the House Committee on Veterans' Affairs to examine the legislative presentation of multiple veterans service organizations. SD-G50

# Daily Digest

## Senate

### Chamber Action

*Routine Proceedings, pages S1649–S1702*

**Measures Introduced:** Twenty-three bills and four resolutions were introduced, as follows: S. 563–585, S.J. Res. 35–36, and S. Res. 83–84. **Pages S1689–90**

#### Measures Passed:

**Department of Education Rule:** By 59 yeas to 40 nays (Vote No. 83), Senate passed H.J. Res. 58, providing for congressional disapproval under chapter 8 of title 5, United States Code, of the rule submitted by the Department of Education relating to teacher preparation issues. **Pages S1651–66**

**Metropolitan Planning Organization Coordination and Planning Area Reform:** Committee on Banking, Housing, and Urban Affairs was discharged from further consideration of S. 496, to repeal the rule issued by the Federal Highway Administration and the Federal Transit Administration entitled “Metropolitan Planning Organization Coordination and Planning Area Reform”, and the bill was then passed. **Page S1695**

**Operation Desert Storm and Operation Desert Shield Memorial:** Committee on Energy and Natural Resources was discharged from further consideration of S.J. Res. 1, approving the location of a memorial to commemorate and honor the members of the Armed Forces who served on active duty in support of Operation Desert Storm or Operation Desert Shield, and the resolution was then passed. **Page S1695**

**International Women’s Day:** Senate agreed to S. Res. 84, supporting the goals of International Women’s Day. **Pages S1695–96**

#### Measures Considered:

**Elementary and Secondary Education Act Rule—Agreement:** Senate began consideration of H.J. Res. 57, providing for congressional disapproval under chapter 8 of title 5, United States Code, of the rule submitted by the Department of Education relating to accountability and State plans under the Element-

tary and Secondary Education Act of 1965, after agreeing to the motion to proceed.

**Pages S1666–86, S1697–S1702**

A unanimous-consent agreement was reached providing that following Leader remarks on Thursday, March 9, 2017, Senate continue consideration of the joint resolution, with the time equally divided in the usual form until 12 noon, and that at 12 noon, Senate vote on passage of the joint resolution with no intervening action or debate; and that Senate then resume executive session for the consideration of Seema Verma, of Indiana, to be Administrator of the Centers for Medicare and Medicaid Services, Department of Health and Human Services, and vote on the motion to invoke cloture on the nomination at 1:45 p.m. **Page S1686**

A unanimous-consent-time agreement was reached providing for further consideration of the joint resolution at approximately 10 a.m., on Thursday, March 9, 2017; and that 30 minutes of the Majority time on the joint resolution be under the control of Senator Blunt, or his designee. **Page S1696**

**Messages from the House:** **Page S1689**

**Measures Referred:** **Page S1689**

**Additional Cosponsors:** **Pages S1690–91**

**Statements on Introduced Bills/Resolutions:** **Pages S1691–94**

**Additional Statements:** **Pages S1688–89**

**Authorities for Committees to Meet:** **Pages S1694–95**

**Privileges of the Floor:** **Page 1695**

**Record Votes:** One record vote was taken today. (Total—83) **Page S1666**

**Adjournment:** Senate convened at 9:30 a.m. and adjourned at 8:34 p.m., until 10 a.m. on Thursday, March 9, 2017. (For Senate’s program, see the remarks of the Majority Leader in today’s Record on page S1696.)

## Committee Meetings

(Committees not listed did not meet)

### FUNDING TRANSPORTATION INFRASTRUCTURE

*Committee on Appropriations:* Subcommittee on Transportation, Housing and Urban Development, and Related Agencies concluded a hearing to examine investing in America, focusing on funding our nation's transportation infrastructure needs, after receiving testimony from David Bernhardt, Maine Department of Transportation Commissioner, Augusta, on behalf of the American Association of State Highway Transportation Officials; Jim Tymon, American Association of State Highway Transportation Officials, Ed Mortimer, U.S. Chamber of Commerce, and Beth Osborne, Transportation for America, all of Washington, D.C.; and Todd Hauptli, American Association of Airport Executives, Alexandria, Virginia.

### SAVING LIVES THROUGH MEDICAL RESEARCH

*Committee on Appropriations:* Subcommittee on Departments of Labor, Health and Human Services, and Education, and Related Agencies concluded a hearing to examine saving lives through medical research, after receiving testimony from Timothy J. Eberlein, Washington University in St. Louis, St. Louis, Missouri; Thomas J. Grabowski Jr., University of Washington Memory and Brain Wellness Center, Alzheimer's Disease Research Center, Integrated Brain Imaging Center, Seattle; Stacey Schultz-Cherry, St. Jude Children's Research Hospital Department of Infectious Diseases, Memphis, Tennessee; and Jennifer M. Sasser, University of Mississippi Medical Center, Jackson.

### CYBERSECURITY

*Committee on Armed Services:* Subcommittee on Cybersecurity received a closed briefing on cybersecurity from the Defense Science Board from Craig I. Fields, Chairman, Defense Science Board; David S. C. Chu, Institute for Defense Analyses; Christine H. Fox, Johns Hopkins University Applied Physics Laboratory; Paul J. Hooper, OnPoint Technologies, Inc.; John L. Manferdelli, Google; James N. Miller, Adaptive Strategies LLC; and Robert F. Nesbit, MITRE Corporation's Center for Integrated Intelligence System.

### GLOBAL NUCLEAR WEAPONS ENVIRONMENT

*Committee on Armed Services:* Subcommittee on Strategic Forces concluded a hearing to examine the global nuclear weapons environment, after receiving testimony from General C. Robert Kehler, USAF (Ret.), former Commander, United States Strategic Command, Department of Defense; Keith B. Payne, Missouri State University Defense Strategic Studies; and Gary S. Samore, Harvard Kennedy School Belfer Center for Science and International Affairs.

### FCC OVERSIGHT

*Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation:* Committee concluded an oversight hearing to examine the Federal Communications Commission, after receiving testimony from Ajit Pai, Chairman, and Mignon L. Clyburn, and Michael O'Rielly, both a Commissioner, all of the Federal Communications Commission.

### NUCLEAR ENERGY INNOVATION AND MODERNIZATION

*Committee on Environment and Public Works:* Committee concluded a hearing to examine S. 512, to modernize the regulation of nuclear energy, after receiving testimony from Allison Bawden, Acting Director, Natural Resources and Environment, Government Accountability Office; Maria G. Korsnick, Nuclear Energy Institute, Washington, D.C.; Ashley E. Finan, Nuclear Innovation Alliance, Boston, Massachusetts; Christina Back, General Atomics, San Diego, California; and Edwin Lyman, Union of Concerned Scientists, Cambridge, Massachusetts.

### NOMINATION

*Committee on Homeland Security and Governmental Affairs:* Committee concluded a hearing to examine nomination of Elaine C. Duke, of Virginia, to be Deputy Secretary of Homeland Security, after the nominee, who was introduced by Senator Portman, testified and answered questions in her own behalf.

### INDIAN AFFAIRS PRIORITIES

*Committee on Indian Affairs:* Committee concluded an oversight hearing to examine Indian affairs priorities for the Trump Administration, after receiving testimony from Ryan K. Zinke, Secretary of the Interior; Alvin Not Afraid, Jr., Crow Nation, Crow Agency, Montana; Keith B. Anderson, Shakopee Mdewakanton Sioux Community, Prior Lake, Minnesota; Jefferson Keel, Chicksaw Nation, Ada, Oklahoma; and Paul Torres, All Pueblo Council of Governors, Albuquerque, New Mexico.

# House of Representatives

## Chamber Action

**Public Bills and Resolutions Introduced:** 22 public bills, H.R.1420–1441; and 7 resolutions, H.J. Res. 86; and H. Res. 178–183, were introduced.

Pages H1947–48

**Additional Cosponsors:**

Pages H1949–50

**Reports Filed:** Reports were filed today as follows:

H. Res. 111, a resolution of inquiry directing the Attorney General to transmit certain documents to the House of Representatives relating to the financial practices of the President, with an amendment; adversely (H. Rept. 115–28); and

H. Res. 180, providing for consideration of the bill (H.R. 720) to amend Rule 11 of the Federal Rules of Civil Procedure to improve attorney accountability, and for other purposes, and providing for consideration of the bill (H.R. 985) to amend the procedures used in Federal court class actions and multidistrict litigation proceedings to assure fairer, more efficient outcomes for claimants and defendants, and for other purposes (H. Rept. 115–29).

Page H1947

**Speaker:** Read a letter from the Speaker wherein he appointed Representative Ros-Lehtinen to act as Speaker pro tempore for today.

Page H1597

**Recess:** The House recessed at 10:39 a.m. and reconvened at 12 noon.

Page H1601

**Amending title 28, United States Code, to prevent fraudulent joinder—Rule for Consideration:** The House agreed to H. Res. 175, providing for consideration of the bill (H.R. 725) to amend title 28, United States Code, to prevent fraudulent joinder, by a recorded vote of 235 ayes to 185 noes, Roll No. 130, after the previous question was ordered by a yea-and-nay vote of 230 yeas to 184 nays, Roll No. 129.

Pages H1611–18

**Motion to Adjourn:** Rejected the Hoyer motion to adjourn by a recorded vote of 127 ayes to 295 noes with 1 answering “present”, Roll No. 132.

Pages H1618–19

**Motion to Adjourn:** Rejected the McGovern motion to adjourn by a recorded vote of 107 ayes to 277 noes, Roll No. 134.

Page H1620

**Motion to Adjourn:** Rejected the Takano motion to adjourn by a recorded vote of 114 ayes to 290 noes, Roll No. 135.

Pages H1940–41

**Department of Defense Appropriations Act, 2017:** The House passed H.R. 1301, making appro-

priations for the Department of Defense for the fiscal year ending September 30, 2017, by a yea-and-nay vote of 371 yeas to 48 nays, Roll No. 136.

Pages H1621–H1942

H. Res. 174, the rule providing for consideration of the bill (H.R. 1301) was agreed to by a recorded vote of 233 ayes to 185 noes, Roll No. 133, after the previous question was ordered by a yea-and-nay vote of 232 yeas to 189 nays, Roll No. 131.

Pages H1604–11, H1618, H1619–20

**Suspensions:** The House considered the following measure under suspension of the Rules:

*Arbuckle Project Maintenance Complex and District Office Conveyance Act of 2017:* H.R. 132, to authorize the Secretary of the Interior to convey certain land and appurtenances of the Arbuckle Project, Oklahoma, to the Arbuckle Master Conservancy District.

Pages H1942–43

**Motion to Adjourn:** Agreed to the Raskin motion to adjourn by a yea-and-nay vote of 314 yeas to 98 nays, Roll No. 137.

Pages H1943–44

**Quorum Calls—Votes:** Four yea-and-nay votes and five recorded votes developed during the proceedings of today and appear on pages H1616–17, H1617, H1618, H1618–19, H1619–20, H1620, H1940–41, H1941–42, and H1943–44. There were no quorum calls.

**Adjournment:** The House met at 10 a.m. and adjourned at 5:46 p.m.

## Committee Meetings

### MEMBERS' DAY

*Committee on Appropriations:* Subcommittee on Energy and Water Development, and Related Agencies held a hearing entitled “Members’ Day”. Testimony was heard from Representatives Barragán, Carter of Georgia, Comer, Crawford, Crist, Foster, Gosar, Gene Green of Texas, Huizenga, Jackson Lee, Johnson of Louisiana, Mast, Nolan, Panetta, Polis, Francis Rooney of Florida, Tipton, Watson Coleman, and Wilson of South Carolina.

### PUBLIC WITNESS DAY

*Committee on Appropriations:* Subcommittee on Labor, Health and Human Services, Education, and Related Agencies held a hearing for public witnesses. Testimony was heard from public witnesses.

## QUALITY OF LIFE IN THE MILITARY

*Committee on Appropriations:* Subcommittee on Military Construction, Veterans Affairs, and Related Agencies held a hearing on quality of life in the military. Testimony was heard from Daniel A. Dailey, Sergeant Major, U.S. Army; Steven S. Giordano, Master Chief Petty Officer, U.S. Navy; Ronald L. Green, Sergeant Major, U.S. Marine Corps; and Kalth O. Wright, Chief Master Sergeant, U.S. Air Force.

## MILITARY ASSESSMENT OF NUCLEAR DETERRENCE REQUIREMENTS

*Committee on Armed Services:* Full Committee held a hearing entitled “Military Assessment of Nuclear Deterrence Requirements”. Testimony was heard from General John Hyten, U.S. Air Force, Commander, U.S. Strategic Command; Admiral Bill Moran, U.S. Navy, Vice Chief of Naval Operations; General Paul Selva, U.S. Air Force, Vice Chairman, Joint Chiefs of Staff; and General Stephen Wilson, Vice Chief of Staff, U.S. Air Force.

## THE CURRENT STATE OF U.S. ARMY READINESS

*Committee on Armed Services:* Subcommittee on Readiness held a hearing entitled “The Current State of U.S. Army Readiness”. Testimony was heard from the following U.S. Army officials: Lieutenant General Joseph Anderson, Deputy Chief of Staff, G-3/5/7; Lieutenant General Gwendolyn Bingham, Assistant Chief of Staff for Installation Management; and Lieutenant General Aundre F. Piggee, Deputy Chief of Staff, G-4.

## AN INDEPENDENT FLEET ASSESSMENT OF THE U.S. NAVY

*Committee on Armed Services:* Subcommittee on Seapower and Projection Forces held a hearing entitled “An Independent Fleet Assessment of the U.S. Navy”. Testimony was heard from Charles Werchado, Deputy Director, Assessment Division (N81B), U.S. Navy; Rear Admiral Lower Half Jesse Wilson, Jr., Director, Assessment Division (OPNAV N81), U.S. Navy; and public witnesses.

## MISCELLANEOUS MEASURES

*Committee on Education and the Workforce:* Full Committee held a markup on H.R. 1304, the “Self-Insurance Protection Act”; H.R. 1101, the “Small Business Health Fairness Act of 2017”; and H.R. 1313, the “Preserving Employee Wellness Programs Act”. The following legislation was ordered reported, as amended: H.R. 1101, H.R. 1313, and H.R. 1304.

## MISCELLANEOUS MEASURES

*Committee on Energy and Commerce:* Full Committee began a markup on a committee print of Budget Reconciliation Legislative Recommendations Relating to Repeal and Replace of the Patient Protection and Affordable Care Act; and H. Res. 154, of inquiry requesting the President of the United States and directing the Secretary of Health and Human Services to transmit certain information to the House of Representatives relating to plans to repeal or replace the Patient Protection and Affordable Care Act and the health-related measures of the Health Care and Education Reconciliation Act of 2010.

## MISCELLANEOUS MEASURES

*Committee on Homeland Security:* Full Committee held a markup on H.R. 876, the “Aviation Employee Screening and Security Enhancement Act of 2017”; H.R. 1238, the “Securing our Agriculture and Food Act”; H.R. 1249, the “DHS Multiyear Acquisition Strategy Act of 2017”; H.R. 1252, the “DHS Acquisition Authorities Act of 2017”; H.R. 1258, the “HSA Technical Corrections Act”; H.R. 1282, the “DHS Acquisition Review Board Act of 2017”; H.R. 1294, the “Reducing DHS Acquisition Cost Growth Act”; H.R. 1297, the “Quadrennial Homeland Security Review Technical Corrections Act of 2017”; H.R. 1302, the “Terrorist and Foreign Fighter Travel Exercise Act of 2017”; H.R. 1309, the “TSA Administrator Modernization Act of 2017”; H.R. 1353, the “Transparency in Technological Acquisitions Act of 2017”; H.R. 1370, the “Department of Homeland Security Blue Campaign Authorization Act of 2017”; H.R. 1372, the “Homeland Security for Children Act”; and H.R. 1365, the “Department of Homeland Security Acquisition Innovation Act”. The following legislation was ordered reported, without amendment: H.R. 1294, H.R. 1297, H.R. 1302, H.R. 1309, H.R. 1353, H.R. 1238, H.R. 1249, and H.R. 1258. The following legislation was ordered reported, as amended: H.R. 876, H.R. 1252, H.R. 1282, H.R. 1370, H.R. 1372, and H.R. 1365.

## MISCELLANEOUS MEASURE

*Committee on House Administration:* Full Committee held a markup on H. Res. 173, a committee funding resolution. H. Res. 173 was ordered reported, without amendment.

## THE DEPARTMENT OF HOMELAND SECURITY'S PROPOSED REGULATIONS REFORMING THE INVESTOR VISA PROGRAM

*Committee on the Judiciary:* Full Committee held a hearing entitled “The Department of Homeland Security’s Proposed Regulations Reforming the Investor Visa Program”. Testimony was heard from Senators Grassley and Leahy; Rebecca Gambler, Homeland Security and Justice Team, Government Accountability Office; and public witnesses.

## MISCELLANEOUS MEASURES

*Committee on Oversight and Government Reform:* Full Committee began a markup on H.R. 1293, to amend title 5, United States Code, to require that the Office of Personnel Management submit an annual report to Congress relating to the use of official time by Federal employees; H.R. 1364, the “Official Time Reform Act of 2017”; H.R. 653, the “Federal Intern Protection Act of 2017”; H.R. 680, the “Eliminating Pornography from Agencies Act”; H. Res. 38, expressing the sense of the House of Representatives that offices attached to the seat of Government should not be required to exercise their offices in the District of Columbia; the “SOAR Reauthorization Act”; H.R. 745, the “Federal Records Modernization Act of 2017”; and the “Electronic Message Preservation Act of 2017”.

## EXAMINING IRS CUSTOMER SERVICE CHALLENGES

*Committee on Oversight and Government Reform:* Subcommittee on Government Operations; and Subcommittee on Healthcare, Benefits, and Administrative Rules held a joint hearing entitled “Examining IRS Customer Service Challenges”. Testimony was heard from John Dalrymple, Deputy Commissioner for Services and Enforcement, Internal Revenue Service; Russell Martin, Assistant Inspector General, Returns Processing and Account Services, Treasury Inspector General for Tax Administration; and Jessica Lucas-Judy, Acting Director, Strategic Issues, Government Accountability Office.

## LAWSUIT ABUSE REDUCTION ACT OF 2017; FAIRNESS IN CLASS ACTION LITIGATION ACT OF 2017

*Committee on Rules:* Full Committee held a hearing on H.R. 720, the “Lawsuit Abuse Reduction Act of 2017”; H.R. 985, the “Fairness in Class Action Litigation Act of 2017”. The committee granted, by voice vote, a structured rule for H.R. 720. The rule provides one hour of general debate on the bill equally divided and controlled by the chair and ranking minority member of the Committee on the Judiciary. The rule waives all points of order against

consideration of the bill. The rule provides that the bill shall be considered as read. The rule waives all points of order against provisions in the bill. The rule makes in order only those amendments printed in part A of the Rules Committee report. Each such amendment 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, shall not be subject to amendment, and shall not be subject to a demand for division of the question. The rule waives all points of order against the amendments printed in part A of the report. The rule provides one motion to recommit with or without instructions. Additionally, the rule grants a structured rule for H.R. 985. The rule provides one hour of general debate on the bill equally divided and controlled by the chair and ranking minority member of the Committee on the Judiciary. The rule waives all points of order against consideration of the bill. The rule Makes in order as original text for the purpose of amendment an amendment in the nature of a substitute consisting of the text of Rules Committee Print 115–5 and provides that it shall be considered as read. The rule waives all points of order against that amendment in the nature of a substitute. The rule makes in order only those further amendments printed in part B of the Rules Committee report. Each such amendment 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, shall not be subject to amendment, and shall not be subject to a demand for division of the question. The rule waives all points of order against the amendments printed in part B of the report. The rule provides one motion to recommit with or without instructions. Testimony was heard from Chairman Goodlatte and Representatives Cohen and Johnson of Georgia.

## REGULATING SPACE: INNOVATION, LIBERTY, AND INTERNATIONAL OBLIGATIONS

*Committee on Science, Space, and Technology:* Subcommittee on Space held a hearing entitled “Regulating Space: Innovation, Liberty, and International Obligations”. Testimony was heard from Henry B. Hogue, Specialist in American National Government, Congressional Research Service; and public witnesses.

### SMALL BUSINESS CYBERSECURITY: FEDERAL RESOURCES AND COORDINATION

*Committee on Small Business:* Full Committee held a hearing entitled “Small Business Cybersecurity: Federal Resources and Coordination”. Testimony was heard from Maureen K. Ohlhausen, Acting Chairman, Federal Trade Commission; Chuck Romine, Director Information Technology Lab, National Institute of Standards and Technology; and public witnesses.

### BUILDING A 21ST CENTURY INFRASTRUCTURE FOR AMERICA: AIR TRANSPORTATION IN THE UNITED STATES IN THE 21ST CENTURY

*Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure:* Subcommittee on Aviation held a hearing entitled “Building a 21st Century Infrastructure for America: Air Transportation in the United States in the 21st Century”. Testimony was heard from public witnesses.

### MISCELLANEOUS MEASURES

*Committee on Ways and Means:* Full Committee began a markup on Budget Reconciliation Legislative Recommendations Relating to Remuneration from Certain Insurers; Budget Reconciliation Legislative Recommendations Relating to Repeal of Tanning Tax; Budget Reconciliation Legislative Recommendations Relating to Repeal of Certain Consumer Taxes; Budget Reconciliation Legislative Recommendations Relating to Repeal of Net Investment Income Tax; Budget Reconciliation Legislative Recommendations Relating to Repeal and Replace of Health-Related Tax Policy.

### MISCELLANEOUS MEASURES

*Committee on Veterans' Affairs:* Full Committee held a markup on H.R. 369, to eliminate the sunset of the Veterans Choice Program, and for other purposes; H.R. 1181, the “Veterans 2nd Amendment Protection Act”; H.R. 1259, the “VA Accountability First Act of 2017”; H.R. 1367, to improve the authority of the Secretary of Veterans Affairs to hire and retain physician and other employees of the Department of Veterans Affairs; and H.R. 1379, to amend title 38, United States Code, to provide for the entitlement to educational assistance under the Post-9/11 Educational Assistance Program of the Department of Veterans Affairs for members of the Armed Forces awarded the Purple Heart. The following legislation was ordered reported, as amended: H.R. 369 and H.R. 1379. The following legislation was ordered reported, without amendment: H.R. 1181, H.R. 1259, and H.R. 1367.

## Joint Meetings

No joint committee meetings were held.

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### COMMITTEE MEETINGS FOR THURSDAY, MARCH 9, 2017

*(Committee meetings are open unless otherwise indicated)*

#### Senate

*Committee on Armed Services:* to hold hearings to examine U.S. Central Command and U.S. Africa Command, 9:30 a.m., SH-216.

*Committee on Banking, Housing, and Urban Affairs:* business meeting to consider S. 327, to direct the Securities and Exchange Commission to provide a safe harbor related to certain investment fund research reports, S. 444, to amend the Investment Company Act of 1940 to expand the investor limitation for qualifying venture capital funds under an exemption from the definition of an investment company, S. 462, to require the Securities and Exchange Commission to refund or credit certain excess payments made to the Commission, S. 484, to amend the Investment Company Act of 1940 to terminate an exemption for companies located in Puerto Rico, the Virgin Islands, and any other possession of the United States, and S. 488, to increase the threshold for disclosures required by the Securities and Exchange Commission relating to compensatory benefit plans, 10 a.m., SD-538.

*Committee on Foreign Relations:* business meeting to consider the nomination of David Friedman, of New York, to be Ambassador to Israel; to be immediately followed by a hearing to examine resolving the conflict in Yemen, focusing on U.S. interests, risks, and policy, 10:30 a.m., SD-419.

*Committee on Homeland Security and Governmental Affairs:* Subcommittee on Regulatory Affairs and Federal Management, to hold hearings to examine agency use of science in the rulemaking process, focusing on proposals for improving transparency and accountability, 10:15 a.m., SD-342.

*Committee on the Judiciary:* business meeting to consider S. 419, to require adequate reporting on the Public Safety Officers' Benefits program, and the nominations of Danny C. Reeves, of Kentucky, to be a Member of the United States Sentencing Commission for a term expiring October 31, 2019, and Charles R. Breyer, of California, to be a Member of the United States Sentencing Commission for a term expiring October 31, 2021, 10 a.m., SD-226.

*Committee on Veterans' Affairs:* to hold a joint hearing with the House Committee on Veterans' Affairs to examine the legislative presentation of multiple veterans service organizations, 10 a.m., SD-G50.

*Select Committee on Intelligence:* closed business meeting to consider the nomination of Daniel Coats, of Indiana, to be Director of National Intelligence, 2 p.m., SH-219.

Full Committee, to hold closed hearings to examine certain intelligence matters, 2:10 p.m., SH-219.



### House

*Committee on Agriculture*, Subcommittee on Commodity Exchanges, Energy, and Credit, hearing entitled “The Next Farm Bill: Rural Development and Energy Programs”, 10 a.m., 1300 Longworth.

Subcommittee on Biotechnology, Horticulture, and Research, hearing entitled “The Next Farm Bill: Specialty Crops”, 2 p.m., 1300 Longworth.

*Committee on Appropriations*, Subcommittee on Agriculture, Rural Development, Food and Drug Administration, and Related Agencies, hearing entitled “Members’ Day”, 2 p.m., 2362–A Rayburn.

Subcommittee on Defense, hearing entitled “Members’ Day”, 9:30 a.m., H–140 Capitol.

Subcommittee on Labor, Health and Human Services, Education, and Related Agencies, hearing entitled “Management Challenges at the Departments of Labor, Health and Human Services, and Education and the Social Security Administration: Views from the Inspectors General”, 10 a.m., 2358–B Rayburn.

Subcommittee on State, Foreign Operations, and Related Programs, oversight hearing on Department of State and Foreign Operations Programs, 10 a.m., 2362–A Rayburn.

Subcommittee on Transportation, Housing and Urban Development, and Related Agencies, hearing entitled “Members’ Day”, 10 a.m., 2358–A Rayburn.

*Committee on Armed Services*, Subcommittee on Strategic Forces, hearing entitled “Nuclear Deterrence—the Defense Science Board’s Perspective”, 3:30 p.m., 2118 Rayburn.

*Committee on Ethics*, Full Committee, organizational meeting for the 115th Congress, 2 p.m., 1015 Longworth.

*Committee on Financial Services*, Subcommittee on Housing and Insurance, hearing entitled “Flood Insurance Reform: FEMA’s Perspective”, 10 a.m., 2128 Rayburn.

Full Committee, markup on H.R. 910, the “Fair Access to Investment Research Act of 2017”; H.R. 1219, the “Supporting America’s Innovators Act of 2017”; H.R. 1257, the “Securities and Exchange Commission Overpayment Credit Act”; the “US Territories Investor Protection Act of 2017”; H.R. 1343, the “Encouraging Employee Ownership Act of 2017”; and H.R. 1312, the “Small Business Capital Formation Enhancement Act”, 1:30 p.m., 2128 Rayburn.

*Committee on Foreign Affairs*, Full Committee, hearing entitled “Undermining Democratic Institutions and Splintering NATO: Russian Disinformation Aims”, 10 a.m., 2172 Rayburn.

Subcommittee on Africa, Global Health, Global Human Rights, and International Organizations, hearing entitled “Democracy Under Threat in Ethiopia”, 2 p.m., 2172 Rayburn.

*Committee on Homeland Security*, Subcommittee on Cybersecurity and Infrastructure Protection, hearing entitled “The Current State of DHS Private Sector Engagement for Cybersecurity”, 10 a.m., HVC–210.

*Committee on Natural Resources*, Subcommittee on Indian, Insular, and Alaska Native Affairs, hearing entitled “Improving and Expanding Infrastructure in Tribal and Insular Communities”, 10 a.m., 1324 Longworth.

*Committee on Oversight and Government Reform*, Full Committee, hearing entitled “Reviewing ATF’s Failures in the Death of ICE Agent Jaime Zapata”; markup on H.R. 1293, to amend title 5, United States Code, to require that the Office of Personnel Management submit an annual report to Congress relating to the use of official time by Federal employees; the “Official Time Reform Act of 2017”; H.R. 653, the “Federal Intern Protection Act of 2017”; H.R. 680, the “Eliminating Pornography from Agencies Act”; H. Res. 38, expressing the sense of the House of Representatives that offices attached to the seat of Government should not be required to exercise their offices in the District of Columbia; the “SOAR Reauthorization Act”; H.R. 745, the “Federal Records Modernization Act of 2017”; and the “Electronic Message Preservation Act of 2017”, 10 a.m., 2154 Rayburn.

*Committee on Science, Space, and Technology*, Subcommittee on Research and Technology, hearing entitled “National Science Foundation Part I: Overview and Oversight”, 11 a.m., 2318 Rayburn.

Full Committee, markup on the “Honest and Open New EPA Science Treatment Act of 2017”; and the “EPA Science Advisory Board Reform Act of 2017”, 9:30 a.m., 2321 Rayburn.

*Committee on Small Business*, Subcommittee on Investigations, Oversight, and Regulations titled, hearing entitled “An Overview of SBA’s 7(a) Loan Program”, 11 a.m., 2360 Rayburn.

*Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure*, Subcommittee on Water Resources and Environment, hearing entitled “Building a 21st Century Infrastructure for America: The Role of Federal Agencies in Water Infrastructure”, 10 a.m., 2167 Rayburn.

### Joint Meetings

*Joint Hearing*: Senate Committee on Veterans’ Affairs, to hold a joint hearing with the House Committee on Veterans’ Affairs to examine the legislative presentation of multiple veterans service organizations, 10 a.m., SD–G50.

*Next Meeting of the SENATE*

10 a.m., Thursday, March 9

*Next Meeting of the HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES*

10 a.m., Thursday, March 9

## Senate Chamber

**Program for Thursday:** Senate will continue consideration of H.J. Res. 57, Elementary and Secondary Education Act Rule, with a vote on passage of the joint resolution at approximately 12 noon. Following which, Senate will resume consideration of the nomination of Seema Verma, of Indiana, to be Administrator of the Centers for Medicare and Medicaid Services, Department of Health and Human Services, and vote on the motion to invoke cloture thereon, at approximately 1:45 p.m.

## House Chamber

**Program for Thursday:** Consideration of H.R. 725—Innocent Party Protection Act. Consideration of H.R. 985—Fairness in Class Action Litigation Act of 2017 (Subject to a Rule).

## Extensions of Remarks, as inserted in this issue.

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