

missile by an RF link contained within the missile case. The hardware, software and technical publications provided with the sale are unclassified; however, the system itself contains sensitive technology that instructs the system on how to operate in the presence of countermeasures.

2. If a technologically advanced adversary obtains knowledge of the specific hardware and software elements, the information could be used to develop countermeasures or equivalent systems that might reduce weapon system effectiveness or be used in the development of a system with similar or advanced capabilities.

3. A determination has been made that Saudi Arabia can provide substantially the same degree of protection for the sensitive technology being released as the U.S. Government. This sale is necessary in furtherance of the U.S. foreign policy and national security objectives outlined in the Policy Justification.

4. All defense articles and services listed in this transmittal are authorized for release and export to the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia.

BUDGETARY REVISIONS

Mr. ENZI. Mr. President, on February 9, 2018, the President signed the Bipartisan Budget Act of 2018 into law, H.R. 1892, P.L. 115-123. This bill passed the Senate by a vote of 71 to 28 and the House of Representatives by a vote of 240 to 186. Section 30101 of H.R. 1892 increased the statutory discretionary spending limits for Fiscal Year 2018. More specifically, it increased the Fiscal Year 2018 discretionary spending limit for the revised security category to \$629 billion in new budget authority and the revised nonsecurity category to \$579 billion in new budget authority. Section 4108 of the Fiscal Year 2018 congressional budget resolution provides me with the authority to adjust enforceable levels and allocations for such changes in the statutory limits. I am therefore adjusting the allocation

to the Committee on Appropriations and the budgetary aggregates to reflect the new spending limits imposed by the Bipartisan Budget Act of 2018.

In addition to the changes triggered by P.L. 115-123, section 251 of the Balanced Budget and Emergency Deficit Control Act of 1985, BBEDCA, establishes statutory limits on discretionary spending and allows for various adjustments to those limits, while sections 302 and 314(a) of the Congressional Budget Act of 1974 allow the chairman of the Budget Committee to establish and make revisions to allocations, aggregates, and levels consistent with those adjustments. The Senate is considering the House amendment to the Senate amendment to H.R. 1625, the Consolidated Appropriations Act, 2018. This measure provides full-year appropriations for Federal Government agencies and contains spending that qualifies for cap adjustments under current statute.

This measure includes \$78,097 million in budget authority that is designated as being for overseas contingency operations/Global War on Terrorism pursuant to section 251(b)(2)(A)(ii) of BBEDCA. Of that amount, \$66,079 million is for spending in the security category and \$12,018 million is for non-security spending. CBO estimates that this budget authority will result in \$43,344 million in outlays in Fiscal Year 2018.

This measure also includes \$7,366 million in nonsecurity discretionary budget authority designated for disaster relief pursuant to section 251(b)(2)(D) of BBEDCA. This designation makes the spending associated with this provision and its associated outlays of \$368 million eligible for an adjustment.

This legislation provides \$1,896 million in nonsecurity discretionary bud-

et authority for program integrity efforts. This funding is designated pursuant to section 251(b)(2)(B) and section 251(b)(2)(C) of BBEDCA. CBO estimates that this budget authority will result in \$1,576 million in outlays this fiscal year.

Finally, this legislation repurposes existing emergency funding increasing outlays by \$1 million. This action is designated as an emergency pursuant to section 251(b)(2)(A)(i) of BBEDCA.

As a result of the aforementioned designations, I am revising the budget authority and outlay allocations to the Committee on Appropriations by increasing revised security budget authority by \$146,022 million, revised non-security budget authority by \$84,531 million, and outlays by \$108,997 million in Fiscal Year 2018. Further, I am increasing the budgetary aggregate for Fiscal Year 2018 by \$230,553 million in budget authority and \$108,997 million in outlays.

I ask unanimous consent that the accompanying tables, which provide details about the adjustment, be printed in the RECORD.

There being no objection, the material was ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

REVISION TO BUDGETARY AGGREGATES
(Pursuant to Section 4108 of H. Con. Res. 71, the Concurrent Resolution on the Budget for Fiscal Year 2018 and Sections 311 and 314(a) of the Congressional Budget Act of 1974)
(\$ in millions)

	2018
Current Spending Aggregates:	
Budget Authority	3,169,583
Outlays	3,112,609
Adjustments:	
Budget Authority	230,553
Outlays	108,997
Revised Spending Aggregates:	
Budget Authority	3,400,136
Outlays	3,221,606

REVISION TO SPENDING ALLOCATION TO THE COMMITTEE ON APPROPRIATIONS FOR FISCAL YEAR 2018

(Pursuant to Section 4108 of H.Con. Res. 71, the Concurrent Resolution on the Budget for Fiscal Year 2018 and Sections 302 and 314(a) of the Congressional Budget Act of 1974)
(\$ in millions)

	2018					
Current Allocation:						
Revised Security Discretionary Budget Authority						554,913
Revised Nonsecurity Category Discretionary Budget Authority						635,532
General Purpose Outlays						1,199,535
Adjustments:						
Revised Security Discretionary Budget Authority						146,022
Revised Nonsecurity Category Discretionary Budget Authority						84,531
General Purpose Outlays						108,997
Revised Allocation:						
Revised Security Discretionary Budget Authority						700,935
Revised Nonsecurity Category Discretionary Budget Authority						720,063
General Purpose Outlays						1,308,532
	Regular	OCO	Program Integrity	Disaster Relief	Emergency	Total
Memorandum: Detail of Adjustments Made Above:						
Revised Security Discretionary Budget Authority	79,943	66,079	0	0	0	146,022
Revised Nonsecurity Category Discretionary Budget Authority	63,251	12,018	1,896	7,366	0	84,531
General Purpose Outlays	63,708	43,344	1,576	368	1	108,997

YEMEN WAR POWERS RESOLUTION

Mr. VAN HOLLEN. Mr. President, the brutal war in Yemen has raged for 3 years. At least 10,000 civilians have lost their lives in this conflict. More than 8 million Yemenis are on the brink of starvation. The worst cholera outbreak in modern history has afflicted over 1 million people, including over 600,000 children. Millions more are

displaced from their homes. As the years wear on, the cycle of desperation, destruction, and death continues unabated.

Make no mistake: The Houthis and their Iranian backers bear great responsibility for the civilian toll of this war. However, the Saudi-led coalition, with U.S. military support, continues to conduct hundreds of airstrikes each

month. According to the United Nations, almost two-thirds of reported civilian deaths are the result of these airstrikes.

The administration claims U.S. military support for the coalition, in the form of aerial refueling, munitions sales, and targeting assistance, provides leverage in the conflict; yet the Defense Department appears to know