

in section 4106 of H.Con.Res. 71, I am resetting the Senate's scorecard to zero for all fiscal years.

All years in the accompanying tables are fiscal years.

I ask unanimous consent that this statement and the accompanying tables detailing enforcement in the Senate be printed in the RECORD.

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

ALLOCATION OF SPENDING AUTHORITY TO SENATE COMMITTEE ON APPROPRIATIONS FOR FISCAL YEAR 2019

[Pursuant to Section 302 of the Congressional Budget Act of 1974 and Section 30103 of the Bipartisan Budget Act of 2018 (\$ Billions)]

	Budget Authority	Outlays
Appropriations:		
Revised Security Category Discretionary Budget Authority ¹	647,000	n/a
Revised Nonsecurity Category Discretionary Budget Authority ¹	597,000	n/a
General Purpose Outlays ¹	n/a	1,314,141
Memo:		
Subtotal	1,244,000	1,314,141
on-budget	1,238,509	1,308,546
off-budget	5,491	5,595
Mandatory	1,025,059	1,015,953

¹ The allocation will be adjusted following the reporting of bills, offering of amendments, or submission of conference reports that qualify for adjustments to the discretionary spending limits as outlined in section 251(b) of the Balanced Budget and Emergency Deficit Control Act of 1985.

ALLOCATION OF SPENDING AUTHORITY TO SENATE COMMITTEES OTHER THAN APPROPRIATIONS

[Pursuant to Section 302 of the Congressional Budget Act of 1974 and Section 30103 of the Bipartisan Budget Act of 2018 (\$ Billions)]

	2019	2019-2023	2019-2028
Agriculture, Nutrition, and Forestry			
Budget Authority	120,487	610,644	1,270,959
Outlays	111,225	565,380	1,179,227
Armed Services			
Budget Authority	174,387	932,753	1,797,086
Outlays	174,120	936,662	1,801,597
Banking, Housing and Urban Affairs			
Budget Authority	21,497	101,241	200,535
Outlays	0,922	-6,734	-19,771
Commerce, Science, and Transportation			
Budget Authority	19,002	94,633	194,318
Outlays	16,648	78,888	150,453
Energy and Natural Resources			
Budget Authority	5,437	27,198	51,136
Outlays	4,887	27,199	51,401
Environment and Public Works			
Budget Authority	47,830	213,726	421,066
Outlays	2,284	12,868	28,203
Finance			
Budget Authority	2,456,050	14,465,750	33,836,595
Outlays	2,441,636	14,383,691	33,732,193
Foreign Relations			
Budget Authority	43,543	198,037	381,640
Outlays	36,371	182,008	364,448
Homeland Security and Government Affairs			
Budget Authority	145,915	777,522	1,684,096
Outlays	143,776	762,681	1,645,280
Judiciary			
Budget Authority	26,608	95,665	183,573
Outlays	19,527	105,584	194,967
Health, Education, Labor, and Pensions			
Budget Authority	30,549	146,753	267,753
Outlays	22,350	117,630	231,285
Rules and Administration			
Budget Authority	0,050	0,248	0,495
Outlays	0,023	0,128	0,284
Intelligence			
Budget Authority	0,514	2,570	5,140
Outlays	0,514	2,570	5,140
Veterans' Affairs			
Budget Authority	110,111	598,112	1,317,406
Outlays	111,584	608,154	1,327,833
Indian Affairs			
Budget Authority	0,484	2,376	4,908
Outlays	0,657	2,435	4,907
Small Business			
Budget Authority	0,000	0,000	0,000
Outlays	0,000	0,000	0,000
Unassigned to Committee			
Budget Authority	-893,879	-5,031,456	-11,287,433
Outlays	-887,018	-4,993,302	-11,212,109

ALLOCATION OF SPENDING AUTHORITY TO SENATE COMMITTEES OTHER THAN APPROPRIATIONS—Continued

[Pursuant to Section 302 of the Congressional Budget Act of 1974 and Section 30103 of the Bipartisan Budget Act of 2018 (\$ Billions)]

	2019	2019-2023	2019-2028
TOTAL			
Budget Authority	2,308,585	13,235,772	30,329,273
Outlays	2,199,506	12,785,842	29,485,338

Includes entitlements funded in annual appropriations acts.

BUDGET AGGREGATES

[Pursuant to Section 311 of the Congressional Budget Act of 1974 and Section 30103 of the Bipartisan Budget Act of 2018 (\$ Billions)]

	2019	2019-2023	2019-2028
Spending:			
Budget Authority	3,547,094	N.A.	N.A.
Outlays	3,508,052	N.A.	N.A.
Revenue	2,590,496	14,326,733	33,273,213

N.A.= Not Applicable.

SOCIAL SECURITY LEVELS

[Pursuant to Section 311 of the Congressional Budget Act of 1974 and Section 30103 of the Bipartisan Budget Act of 2018 (\$ Billions)]

	2019	2019-2023	2019-2028
Outlays			
.....	908,755	5,220,380	12,412,247
Revenue			
.....	899,194	4,907,020	10,888,530

PAY-AS-YOU-GO SCORECARD FOR THE SENATE

[\$ Billions]

	Balances
Fiscal Year 2018	0
Fiscal Year 2019	0
Fiscal Years 2018 through 2023	0
Fiscal Years 2018 through 2028	0

ARMS SALES NOTIFICATION

Mr. CORKER. Mr. President, section 36(b) of the Arms Export Control Act requires that Congress receive prior notification of certain proposed arms sales as defined by that statute. Upon such notification, the Congress has 30 calendar days during which the sale may be reviewed. The provision stipulates that, in the Senate, the notification of proposed sales shall be sent to the chairman of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee.

In keeping with the committee's intention to see that relevant information is available to the full Senate, I ask unanimous consent to have printed in the RECORD the notifications which have been received. If the cover letter references a classified annex, then such annex is available to all Senators in the office of the Foreign Relations Committee, room SD-423.

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

DEFENSE SECURITY COOPERATION AGENCY, Arlington, VA.

Hon. BOB CORKER, Chairman, Committee on Foreign Relations, U.S. Senate, Washington, DC.

DEAR MR. CHAIRMAN: Pursuant to the reporting requirements of Section 36(b)(1) of the Arms Export Control Act, as amended, we are forwarding herewith Transmittal No. 16-36, concerning the Department of the Navy's proposed Letter(s) of Offer and Acceptance to the Government of Bahrain for defense articles and services estimated to cost \$911.4 million. After this letter is delivered to your office, we plan to issue a news

release to notify the public of this proposed sale.

Sincerely,

GREGORY M. KAUSNER, (For Charles W. Hooper, Lieutenant General, USA, Director).

Enclosures.

TRANSMITTAL NO. 16-36

Notice of Proposed Issuance of Letter of Offer Pursuant to Section 36(b)(1) of the Arms Export Control Act, as amended

(i) Prospective Purchaser: The Government of Bahrain

(ii) Total Estimated Value: Major Defense Equipment * \$490.9 million. Other \$420.5 million.

TOTAL \$911.4 million.

(iii) Description and Quantity or Quantities of Articles or Services under Consideration for Purchase:

Major Defense Equipment (MDE):

Twelve (12) AH-1Z Attack Helicopters

Twenty-six (26) T-700 GE 401C Engines (twenty-four (24) installed and two (2) spares)

Fourteen (14) AGM-114 Hellfire Missiles

Fifty-six (56) Advance Precision Kill Weapon System II (APKWS-II) WGU-59B

Non-MDE:

Also includes fifteen (15) Honeywell Embedded Global Positioning System (GPS) Inertial Navigation System (INS) (EGI) w/ Standard Positioning Service (SPS) (including three (3) spares), twelve (12) Joint Mission Planning Systems, twelve (12) M197 20mm gun systems, thirty (30) Tech Refresh Mission Computers, fourteen (14) AN/AAQ-30 Target Sight Systems, twenty six (26) Helmet Mounted Display/Optimized Top Owl, communication equipment, electronic warfare systems, fifteen (15) APX-117 Identification Friend or Foe (IFF), fifteen (15) AN/AAR-47 Missile Warning Systems, fifteen (15) AN/ALE-47 Countermeasure Dispenser Sets, fifteen (15) APR-39C(V)2 Radar Warning Receivers, support equipment, spare engine containers, spare and repair parts, tools and test equipment, technical data and publications, personnel training and training equipment, U.S. government and contractor engineering, technical, and logistics support services, and other related elements of logistics and program support.

(iv) Military Department: Navy

(v) Prior Related Cases, if any: None

(vi) Sales Commission, Fee, etc., Paid, Offered, or Agreed to be Paid: None

(vii) Sensitivity of Technology Contained in the Defense Article or Defense Services Proposed to be Sold: See Attached Annex

(viii) Date Report Delivered to Congress: April 27, 2018

* As defined in Section 47(6) of the Arms Export Control Act.

POLICY JUSTIFICATION

Bahrain—AH-1Z Attack Helicopters

The Government of Bahrain has requested twelve (12) AH-1Z attack helicopters, twenty-six (26) T-700 GE 401C engines (twenty-four (24) installed and two (2) spares), fourteen (14) AGM-114 Hellfire Missiles, and fifty-six (56) Advance Precision Kill Weapon System II (APKWS-II) WGU-59Bs. This request also includes fifteen (15) Honeywell Embedded Global Positioning System (GPS) Inertial Navigation System (INS) (EGI) w/ Standard Positioning Service (SPS) (including three (3) spares), twelve (12) Joint Mission Planning Systems, twelve (12) M197 20mm gun systems, thirty (30) Tech Refresh Mission Computers, fourteen (14) AN/AAQ-30 Target Sight Systems, twenty six (26) Helmet Mounted Display/Optimized Top Owl,

communication equipment, electronic warfare systems, fifteen (15) APX-117 Identification Friend or Foe (IFF), fifteen (15) AN/AAR-47 Missile Warning Systems, fifteen (15) AN/ALE-47 Countermeasure Dispenser Sets, fifteen (15) APR-39C(V)2 Radar Warning Receivers, support equipment, spare engine containers, spare and repair parts, tools and test equipment, technical data and publications, personnel training and training equipment, U.S. government and contractor engineering, technical, and logistics support services, and other related elements of logistics and program support. The total estimated cost is \$911.4 million.

This proposed sale will contribute to the foreign policy and national security of the United States by helping to improve the security of a major Non-NATO ally which is an important security partner in the region. Our mutual defense interests anchor our relationship and the Royal Bahraini Air Force plays a significant role in Bahrain's defense.

The proposed sale improves Bahrain's capability to meet current and future threats. Bahrain will use this capability as a deterrent to regional threats and to strengthen its homeland defense. This sale will improve interoperability with U.S. forces. Bahrain will have no difficulty absorbing these helicopters into its armed forces.

This proposed sale of equipment and support will not alter the basic military balance in the region.

The principal contractors will be Bell Helicopter, Textron, Fort Worth, Texas; and General Electric Company, Lynn, Massachusetts. There are no known offset agreements proposed in conjunction with this potential sale.

Implementation of this proposed sale will require multiple trips by U.S. Government and contractor representatives to participate in program and technical reviews plus training and maintenance support in country, on a temporary basis, for a period of sixty (60) months. It will also require three (3) contractor representatives to reside in country for a period of two (2) years to support this program.

There will be no adverse impact on U.S. defense readiness as a result of this proposed sale.

TRANSMITTAL NO. 16-36

Notice of Proposed Issuance of Letter of Offer Pursuant to Section 36(b)(1) of the Arms Export Control Act

Annex Item No. vii

(vii) Sensitivity of Technology:

1. The following components and technical documentation for the program are classified as listed below:

a. The AH-1 Z-model has an Integrated Avionics System (IAS) which includes two (2) mission computers and an automatic flight control system. Each crew station has two (2) 8x6-inch multifunction liquid crystal displays (LCD) and one (1) 4.2 x 4.2-inch dual function LCD display. The communications suite will have NON-COMSEC ARC 210 Ultra High Frequency Very High Frequency (UHF/VHF) radios with associated communications equipment (antennas, mounts). The navigation suite includes Honeywell Embedded Global Positioning System (GPS) Inertial Navigation System (INS) (EGI) w/ Standard Positioning Service (SPS), a digital map system, a low-air-speed air data subsystem, which allows weapons delivery when hovering, and a AN/APX-117/A(V) IFF Transponder.

b. The crew is equipped with the Optimized Top Owl (OTO) helmet-mounted sight and display system. The OTO has a Day Display Module (DDM) and a Night Display Module (NDM). The AH-1Z has survivability equipment including the AN/AAR-47 Missile Warn-

ing and Laser Detection System, AN/ALE-47 Counter Measure Dispensing System (CMDS) and the AN/APR-39 Radar Warning Receiver (RWR) to cover countermeasure dispensers, radar warning, incoming/on-way missile warning and on-fuselage laser-spot warning systems.

c. The following performance data and technical characteristics are classified as follows for the AH-1Z Airframe: countermeasure capability—SECRET, counter-countermeasures capability—SECRET, vulnerability to countermeasures—SECRET, vulnerability to electromagnetic pulse from nuclear environmental effects—SECRET, radar signature—SECRET, infrared signature—SECRET, acoustic signature—CONFIDENTIAL, ultraviolet signature—SECRET, mission effectiveness against threats—CONFIDENTIAL, target sight system—up to SECRET, Tactical Air Moving Map Capability (TAMMAC)—up to SECRET, Honeywell Embedded GPS INS (EGI) w/SPS—UNCLASSIFIED, AN/ARC-210 RT 629F-23—UNCLASSIFIED, AN/APX-117/A(V) IFF Transponder—UNCLASSIFIED, VCR or DVR—up to SECRET, APR-39 Radar Warning System (RWS)—up to SECRET, AN/AAR-47 Missile/Laser Warning System (MLWS)—up to SECRET, AN/ALE-47 Countermeasures Dispenser Set (CMDS)—up to SECRET.

d. The APKWS is a low-cost semi-active laser guidance kit developed by BAE Systems which converts unguided 2.75 inch (70 mm) rockets into precision laser-guided rockets. The classification is up to SECRET.

e. The AGM-114 Hellfire II Semi-Active Laser (SAL) Missiles are rail-launched guided missiles developed and produced by Lockheed Martin. The guidance system employs a SAL seeker. The SAL missile homes in on the laser energy reflected off a target that has been illuminated by a laser designator. The laser can be on either the launch platform or another platform that can be separated from it by several kilometers. The target sets are armor, bunkers, caves, enclosures, boats, and enemy personnel. The weapon system hardware, as an "All Up Round," is UNCLASSIFIED. The highest level of classified information to be disclosed regarding the AGM-114 Hellfire II missile software is SECRET. The highest level of classified information that could be disclosed by a proposed sale or by testing of the end item is SECRET and the highest level that must be disclosed for production, maintenance, or training is CONFIDENTIAL.

2. If a technologically advanced adversary were to obtain knowledge of the specific hardware and software elements, the information could be used to develop countermeasures which might reduce weapon system effectiveness.

3. The consequences of the loss of this technology to a technologically advanced or competent adversary could result in the compromise of equivalent systems, which in turn could reduce those weapons system's effectiveness, or be used in the development of a system with similar or advanced capabilities.

4. A determination has been made that the Government of Bahrain can provide substantially the same degree of protection for the technology being released as the U.S. Government. This sale of the AH-1 Z Helicopter and associated weapons will further U.S. foreign policy and national security objectives.

5. All defense articles and services listed in this transmittal are authorized for release and export to the Government of Bahrain.

HONORING FIRST LIEUTENANT
ROBERT FRANK NIEMANN

Ms. KLOBUCHAR. Mr. President, today I rise to recognize 1st Lt. Robert

Frank Niemann, an American hero from New Ulm, MN, who served honorably in the U.S. Air Force as a member of the 334th Fighter Interceptor Squadron, 4th Fighter Interceptor Wing, South Korea.

North Korean forces shot down First Lieutenant Niemann's plane on April 12, 1953, and 1 year later, he was still missing and declared killed in action. Forty years later, new information revealed that First Lieutenant Niemann was captured by North Korean forces and was questioned by Soviet intelligence officers. He refused to answer their questions, emphasizing that it was a violation of international laws to interrogate a wounded prisoner of war.

First Lieutenant Niemann's strength of character in the face of enemy soldiers was truly heroic. While he is still listed as missing in action and his status is still unknown, his family and loved ones are seeking closure. First Lieutenant Niemann made the ultimate sacrifice defending our country. His daughter, Ann, has planned a memorial tribute in his honor on May 12, 2018.

Occasions like this one are a powerful reminder of the contributions of the brave men and women who have donned the uniform in generations past. We must never forget their sacrifice. Please join me in honoring the service and sacrifice of 1st Lt. Robert Frank Niemann.

NATIONAL SEERSUCKER DAY

Mr. CASSIDY. Mr. President, today I rise in recognition of seersucker manufacturers and enthusiasts across the United States. I wish everyone a Happy National Seersucker Day. This uniquely American fashion has a storied history dating back to 1909. The first seersucker suit was designed by Joseph Haspel at his Broad Street facility in New Orleans, LA. Louisiana is proud to have played an important part in introducing the country to seersucker apparel.

This lightweight cotton fabric, known for its signature pucker, has been worn and enjoyed by Americans across the country during the hot summer months. Mr. Haspel said it best: "Hot is hot, no matter what you do for a living."

In the 1990s, Seersucker Day was established by Members of this Chamber to honor this unique American fashion. I proudly resumed this tradition in 2014 in the U.S. House of Representatives and continued this tradition in the U.S. Senate. This year, I wish to designate Thursday, June 7, as the fifth annual National Seersucker Day. I encourage everyone to wear seersucker on this day to commemorate this traditionally American clothing.

(At the request of Mr. SCHUMER, the following statement was ordered to be printed in the RECORD.)